September 7, 1945

"Keep West Coast Industry"

"...histories of each marching union."

"Demonstration which demanded jobs and security for all."

"After two years of round-the-clock war work, the traditional Labor Day celebration was re-

"sponded with twice as many par-

"ticipants as last year. The Massana-

"tories along Market Street and at San Francisco's Civic Center told the 100,000 cheering spectators lining the sidewalks brief labor history through the march of unions."

"Leading off the three-hour page-

"ade the scalers and painters ham-

"mer, the scalers and painters at San Diego Local 56 and Portland Local 8. Seattle failed to send a delegation."

"Discussion at ILWU headquarters, tightening up organization, health and safety, scales the minimum wage."

"Scalers declared labor makes no distinction between civilians and those engaged in war production. "We must all join hands.""

"The war was fought for freedom and we can't have jobs unless we have jobs. We must cooperate with our employers and servicemen in this fight.""

"Two resolutions on postwar problems, one addressing the role of the ILWU in the peace movement, stated: "We are an instructed delegate."

"In the next three days of round table discussion at ILWU headquarters, August 31 through September 1, the scalers and painters hammer- ed out three points: extending the postwar contracts, streamlining union functions and organizing a national, controlling of war production, health and safety, and the abolition of voyage bonuses, which is proposed as absolutely essential to achieving this end.""

"Many of the veterans who have been in the armed forces have been in the scalers since 1941."

"De Caux says ILWU should fight for fair treatment for all men, who, in his words, is in charge of interesting wages."

"Wages were reduced 25 cents to $1.15 an hour, that will be doubled to $2.30."

"The board ruling raises the minimum freight handler rate.

"...of the highest degree of political unity and strength for the new work day to six hours, the work week to 36 hours and industry operation to 60 hours a week."

"This was decided by the three-day ILWU Longshore caucus held here August 28, 29 and September 1."

"A vote of 194 to 22, the caucus accepted the recommendation of the ILWU caucus that called for elimination of all work at night, on Saturdays and Sundays except for certain defined emergencies. The 22 no votes were cast by five Seattle delegates."

"We were an instructed delegation and we could only interpret our instructions as the caucus said. Our local will be 100 per cent behind the international and for coast unity needed to achieve the 36-hour week, just and necessary to full employment."

"The CIO is highly praised by high Army officers as a power which will have to be formulated in the seaward will have to be formulated in the future."

"The ruling, released Aug. 28, which was repeated in the wage conference, the officers pointed out that the union must demand wage be maintained, but also that members only be required to put in a reasonable work week in earning wages."

"In the report to the general executive council, the officers reported that the wage meeting was an increase in penalty time to perhaps an excess of eight hours a day and overtime provisions."

"...would bring dock workers added security and enhance their contribution to full employment.

"Seamen Get 15 Boost From WLBy

"WASHINGTON—Approximately 100,000 Seattle seamen, who have been in the armed forces, are expected to return to the Seattle waterfront within the next few months."

"The entire maritime industry and all seamen's unions are covered by the decision."

"...of political unity and strength for the new work day to six hours, the work week to 36 hours and industry operation to 60 hours a week."

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Let's Keep Busy

Labor is taking the initiative in making certain the principles for which the war was fought are not forgotten in the peace to follow. The Four Freedoms so simply but eloquently enunciated by President Roosevelt are compass points in the programs the little people are advancing in this and every country.

Further significance attaches to the programs advocated by American workers because the aims we are pursuing are hinged around Labor Day, whose annual celebration marks the gradual advance toward freedom and security. Yet workers in other countries, lacking a Labor Day celebration, have not been backward in placing real emphasis on the aspirations common to all regardless of color of skin or place of origin.

India have just concluded a conference represented of India. French workers present a unified front, while in the Soviet Union the 27 million trade unionists have a dynamic part in erasing the ravages of war and building a peaceful and prosperous nation. And this month will see a grand advance of world labor as the organized movements of the United Nations come together in Paris to adopt a constitution for the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Examples cited are but a thimbleful of what is happening throughout the world as the little people with quiet determination set about establishing the guarantees of democracy with accompanied improved standards of living.

An important step in securing this higher living standard is the decision of the 18,600 longshoremen of the ILWU in asking for a 30-hour week with the elimination of overtime except in certain clearly defined emergencies. It is a realistic approach to the solving of the knotty problem of full employment and represents an outstanding contribution by labor toward that goal.

The once powerful German labor movement is on the road back. Already the workers of Japan have been promised General MacArthur's support in rebuilding organization which had attained considerable size and strength in the years prior to the rise of the militarists. Tempered by the fires of resistance under German occupation, French workers present a unified front, while in the Soviet Union the 27 million trade unionists have a dynamic part in erasing the ravages of war and building a peaceful and prosperous nation. And this month will see a grand advance of world labor as the organized movements of the United Nations come together in Paris to adopt a constitution for the World Federation of Trade Unions.

This is seen from the fact that the unions of India have just concluded a conference representative of the entire subcontinent in which issues of political freedom, food, clothing and shelter, medical care and education were sharply raised. In Latin and South America the working class is embarked on a great undertaking to rid that large section of the earth's surface of feudal aristocracy, barbarism of fascism, and by such action emancipate the long-suffering peasantry.

The labor movement of Greece is resisting with tremendous strength efforts of a reactionary regime to outlaw bona fide trade unionism and substitute for them the government dominated unions created during the period that country had its own particular brand of fascism. The Yenan government of China in conclusion with the longshoremen of the ILWU is asking for a 30-hour week with the elimination of overtime except in certain clearly defined emergencies. It is a realistic approach to the solving of the knotty problem of full employment and represents an outstanding contribution by labor toward that goal.

The longshore conference decisions in essence mean that the ILWU, or at least one important section of it, has decided that extra exploitation of workers through the device of working overtime hours must end.

With such an approach to the wage-hour policy, one must with reason recognize the further departure which has been made from the original basic purpose of overtime work, a principle that has been applied for many years past in many other nations. Overtime work should be recognized as work performed solely in the interests of either putting extra money into the worker's envelope or employers making extra profits. Overtime wage payments, therefore, based on this premise should be only payments for work performed in extreme emergencies or, as the longshore division put it, "in the event it becomes necessary to save the ship."

The demand for an eight-hour day is raised by the device of working overtime hours, must end. Bad enough, they said, to have to know that employers generally make a profit on each individual worker for each straight time hour worked, without allowing employers to make extra or overtime profits when workers perform overtime work.

This analysis reveals the fact that we in labor have decided for ourselves from the original basic purpose of overtime work, a principle that has been applied for many years past in many other nations. Overtime work should be recognized as work performed solely in the interests of either putting extra money into the worker's envelope or employers making extra profits. Overtime wage payments, therefore, based on this premise should be only payments for work performed in extreme emergencies or, as the longshore division put it, "in the event it becomes necessary to save the ship."

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Published every two weeks and biweekly in June by the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union of 604 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif. Entered as second class matter as of Dec. 15, 1926, at the Post Office of San Francisco, Calif., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912. Subscription $1 per year.

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Dockers Caucus Votes Job Preference

To Veterans Seeking Longshore Work

SAN FRANCISCO—Hailed as probably the most advanced labor program yet presented for the employment of war veterans, the ILWU Longshore Caucus last week adopted a resolution calling for veteran preference over all others seeking to enter the longshore industry, including ILWU members who left the industry for other employment during the war.

"The ILWU stands firmly on theories, and further recommend:

1. That members of the ILWU

2. That we recommend that veterans who become eligible for membership after serving their probationary periods shall have accrued to them in solidarity the length of time spent in the service of a merchant marine.

4. That we urge all locals to give the full support to the ILWU Veterans Bureau in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and further, urge the Northwest locals to institute such bureaus.

6. That we urge cooperation with veterans' organizations as to manpower problems.

Another resolution adopted by the caucus denounces any separation of job lists according to rank held in the armed forces. It said:

"Whereas: The War Manpower Commission has acknowledged that it has two separate job-lead manuals—one for discharged fencers and another for enlisted men, and

"WHEREAS: The War Manpower Commission has rejected the idea that there are no more nor any less a war to be won than the entitled men, so, therefore,

"Be it Resolved, that the Pacific Coast bartender and to go to the War Manpower Commission that they are opposed to a separate list of officers and enlisted men and if any lists are drawn up they should be on the basis of individual skill and preference, and

"Be it Further Resolved: That the War Manpower Commission should be informed that the people of America are opposed to any type of officer-class being developed in America as our horrible experience with the Prussian type of officer as developed in certain countries has aroused everyone to the danger of this procedure. The war for freedom has been fought and won for all, now let us win the peace for all.

"5. We advise all locals immediately to notify the U.S. Treasury and other sources of manpower that returning service will be given preference in future work opportunities.

"6. We urge cooperation with veterans' organizations as to manpower problems.

"Support in the campaign has also come from the Oakland Board of Commerce, which has urged the employers to help keep open 18 Longshore centers in that city. In Berkeley where 500 children are cared for by volunteers, an investigation was started to learn how many mothers are working by choice or necessity before they return to work on action.

"The centers were set up in 2,992 communities to take care of children of working mothers. By last June, their enrollment had reached 107,719, and a total of 4,034,350 in federal funds had been spent on the program.

"In every respect both financially and from the group activity and financial success of the program is

"(a) Acquiring our congressmen and congressmen's staffs and city councilsmen, mayors and city councilmen and the politicians and practicality of our longshoremen's and the socialist National COOR must unite all labor and all industrial groups in this program.

"(b) Mass delegations to visit Washington in support of the program.

"Support must go to such public officials and people's representatives as are making our labor programs more effective.

"Emphasis to be placed upon such

"ILWU Staff Photo

Longshoremen United in Demand for Shorter Week

(written from Page 3)

litative-wage-hour policy is based on reducing daily and weekly hours of work with an increase in straight time wage rates sufficient to afford workers living wages and to make up for loss of income through reduced hours of work, loss of overtime, penalty cargo pay, etc.

A base rate of $3.15 per hour to provide a take-home of $3.52 a week is being asked.

DAY WEEK

Under the proposal, the industry would operate Monday to Friday from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. with a 15-minute rest period after four hours of work. The rate would then be at one-half. The only work on nights, Saturdays or Sundays would be for safety of vessel and then at the time and one-half rate.

The proposal also called for a 15-minute rest period for each shift and a guarantee of three hours of work and a guarantee of pay at the same rate twice a week. It said:

"There will be a guarantee of three hours' work allowed for each week.

 exception.

"The basic rate for longshoremen shall not be less than $1.75 per hour provided, however, that for safety of vessel, the differential allowances above the present basic rate shall be added to the basic rates as recommended in this paragraph.

MARTYRDOM FROM DOWNS

"Be It Further Resolved: That the employers shall provide a guarantee of one hour's work for each shift without loss of pay.

"We urge a policy of active and constructive labor-management cooperation in the development of reasonable and possible conciliatory, arbitration or action before the National War Labor Board.

"The negotiating committee, therefore, recommends the following steps be taken to initiate the program:

"1. Frequent local meeting among local Longshore unions and regional Longshore unions and local union and national union for the same purpose.

"PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

"The hard-hitting publicity campaign utilizing all available space—newspapers, radio, advertisements, radio programs and labor-management forums arranged for this purpose.

"Emphasis to be placed upon such

"Illegitimate��� cutbacks and other measures as the Ship Sales Bill Bill, OR conversion, full employment and social security programs.
Bridges-Kenny Speakers at Huge Labor Day Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

such battles here, but we do not want continuation of the past bitter struggles into the peace. This is not a labor program, but a program of political action for all."

KENNY SPEAKS

California's Attorney General Robert W. Kenny cautioned the demonstration that fascism feeds on violence, poverty, unemployment— the bulwarks of Hitler and Mussolini. "If we fail in achieving a flourishing economy, a new Messiah will attempt to lead this country into fascism," he said.

At the mass meeting, seven wounded war veterans were introduced by Richard Lynden, Local 6 President and political action director of San Francisco. A minute of silent prayer for the servicemen who lost their lives was observed.

PETITIONS SIGNED

None of the enthusiasm stirred up by the slogans, the roll of drums and the gay bunting was wasted. Thousands of bystanders and paraders signed CIO petitions calling for congressional action on the full employment bill, a 65 cents minimum wage, expanded social security, a permanent Fair Employment Practices Act.

A thunderous roar of "Ayes" greeted the resolutions addressed to President Truman, Senators Sheridan Downey and William Knowland, stating:

"We are men and women of many races, colors and creeds. We have worked in unity to produce, to load and to deliver to our brothers in the armed forces, millions of whom came from labor's ranks, the materials with which they have forced fascism to unconditional surrender."

"Today we are united in determination that our country which organized its power for war, shall organize for a world peace, free from war and rich with prosperity for all."

FAC Warnings to Congress on Aid to Jobless

NEW YORK — The CIO Political Action Committee opened a costly-critique campaign this week for federal legislation to protect workers during the reconversion crisis.

Alerted by the cancellation of billions of dollars in war contracts and predictions that eight to ten million war workers will be unemployed within the next few weeks, the committee voted at a conference of international union officials here to bring pressure on Congress for prompt passage of labor's reconversion program.

MUCH AT STAKE

"In winning the last rounds of the war in the Pacific we must not lose the first rounds of the peace in Detroit, Pittsburgh and San Francisco," said FAC Chairman Sidney Hillman, who presided at the conference.

"To our men and women in the armed forces, as well as to our great armies of men and women on the benefactors who demonstrated their role in the production of tanks of victory, we wish to make clear that we shall consider ourselves victorious only when we win the war and when we are assured of victory over poverty and the fear of deprivation."

Hillman warned that unless Congress acts promptly huge sections of the American people will suffer and America's powerful productive capacity will be flubbed away. Most urgent job before Congress, he said, is expansion and liberalization of unemployment benefits.

Other urgent legislation mentioned by Hillman included the Murray-Vanik full employment bill, the 65 cents hourly minimum wage, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill, a national housing program, additional veterans' legislation and other measures designed to contribute toward a full production and full employment program.

CIO PROGRAM

Main points in the CIO reconversion program being urged, Hillman said, include:

Higher basic wages.

No reduction in take-home pay to compensate for cutbacks and shorter workweeks.

Hold the price line. OPA must be retained to keep a roof over prices. Quality grading must be retained to price products according to their worth.

Retain and improve the U.S. Employment Service to help transfer workers to the right jobs. Increase and improve unemployment compensation which should be raised to allow $28 weekly for a minimum of 28 weeks.

Planning and improvement of state and federal work projects.

A program of full production and full employment through the development of government, management and labor.

The WFB has lifted production controls on nylon, making it immediately available for garments.
Dock Workers Win 6 Million in Back Pay, 5c Hourly Increase, Vacations

(Continued from Page 1) true rate time to 1$15 an hour, effective the day the $1.25 an hour, bringing a day's wage for 10 hours' work to $13.80. Keep Records
Records will be maintained so that all longshoremen to keep accurate records of all time worked, partially on penalty wages and in the case of longshoremen, port agents. Port committees will probably be set up throughout the coast to keep maintenance records.

Disciplinary Penalties
Disciplinary penalties were fixed as follows: For first offense, minimum penalty six months suspension; for second offense, minimum penalty six months suspension; for third offense, minimum penalty six months suspension; for fourth offense, minimum penalty six months suspension; for fifth offense, minimum penalty six months suspension; for sixth offense, minimum penalty six months suspension; for seventh offense, minimum penalty six months suspension; for eighth offense, minimum penalty six months suspension; for ninth offense, minimum penalty six months suspension; for tenth offense, minimum penalty six months suspension.

The employers' demand for a $1.15 rate, remembers when longshoremen earned only two bits an hour. The employers' demand that delegates must have been members of regular gangs shall be denied.

ELECT DISPATCHERS
The employers' demand that closing protective clothing for men working iced cargoes at San Francisco was rejected.

The bulletin wants to advertise that delegates must have worked five years in the industry in order to be eligible. The bulletin wants to advertise that delegates must have worked five years in the industry in order to be eligible. The bulletin wants to advertise that delegates must have worked five years in the industry in order to be eligible. The bulletin wants to advertise that delegates must have worked five years in the industry in order to be eligible.
Scalers Caucus

Whether its Portland, San Pedro or San Francisco, the problems of the waterfront are the same. Grain, along with other leaders in the ship scaling units consulting with the union are M. J. Gallegos, V. W. Weidner, research department, San Francisco; James Campis and James Jones, Local 2; M. E. Smith and Guadalupe Valencia, Local 56; Frank Nolan, Local 3; Balle Hjalling and Bill Gettings, regional directors, and Reuel Clayton, Local 2.

Kirkel Elected Vice-President, Executive Board Gets New Members

Gwen Kirkel was elected vice-president of Local 2 at last month's membership meeting. She will serve until January, 1946, when the present term of Thomas Gallegos, who went into the armed forces expires. Kirkel, employed at Western Ship Service, is a hard-working individual who was president of the local in 1942 and 1943.

A new executive board to guide the policies of the ship Scaling local was also elected. New members of the board are: C. Ray, B. J. Wyman, R. J. Romero, A. Cardenas, E. Garza, D. Castro, R. B. Jones, L. Merriam and Harry Espee. The ballot with other executive board members, J. Guerrero, R. Romero, J. M. Brown, M. E. Contreras and A. Cardenas, they will meet every first and fourth Thursdays, at 210 Third Street.

SCHOOL SUPPORTED

The San Francisco High School voted to renew the support of the union's school at 210 Sansome Street, an amount of $200. The school's purpose is to aid in the education of children of working members. The school's director is James A. Cardenas. The school will meet every Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and be closed from the last day of each month to the first of the next month. The school is to be supervised by the Head of the San Francisco Union's Education Committee, M. E. Smith.

First Caucus

Delegates to the caucus from Local 2, and the Labor School, were James A. Cardenas, Alonzo Smith and Guadalupe Valencia, Local 56; Frank Nolan, Local 3; Balle Hjalling and Bill Gettings, regional directors, and Reuel Clayton, Local 2.

Register Now

The California Labor School is now registering students for the current session, which opened September 1. The school is located at 154 Sansome Street, to guarantee the policies of the Ship Scalers and painters of the San Francisco waterfront. As a result of the organization of the International Federation of Painters and Allied Trades, the union plans to aid in the education of children of working members of the union. The school is to be managed by the Head of the San Francisco Union's Education Committee, M. E. Smith.

Scalers Map Program at First Caucus

(Continued from Page 1)

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SF Loves Them

Local Sends 23 Delegates To Caucus

The following members were elected to delegate to attend the Coastal Longshore Caucus, held in San Francisco, on August 30, and on September 1, 2 and 3:

- Henry Schmidt
- John Schomaker
- Carlton Melin
- Ed Reite
- George Parade
- Nelson, Nils Lange, Jay Sauers
- A. H. Berland
- Albert L. Winslow
- Julian Stern
- Germain Baluke
- Carl Nelson
- Melina, Ed Reite
- George Pickering
- Ben Jones
- Alex Wa""
I MUST confess, gentlemen, that I come before you today very much upset. If I speak solemnly at this moment when all of us are rejoicing in our military victories, it is because of the knowledge I have—even out of my own personal experience—of what it means to be unemployed and without money to get food and necessities. Right now, while I speak to you, millions of wage earners—heads of families—are being dismissed from their jobs.

Do you know what it means for 10 million people who want to work to be without employment and without an income? I am not asking you to visualize 10 million bales of cotton heaped up in piles, or 10 million army trucks and military weapons laying idle, or 10 million books on library shelves. I'm talking about 14 million little children in the workers' homes from being undernourished because their parent can't have a job. Are we going to stand the needs of today as they understand them?

But failure to do these necessary things now will bring stronger questions from the people. I will tell you what one of those questions will be; it is the deplorable situation of millions of returning veterans. A corporal asked, 'What guarantee does the Constitution give me that I can get a job when I get out of the Army?' He had to be told that the United States Constitution contains no such guarantee of right to work and that the passage of the Full Employment Bill by Congress would be a first step toward adding an Economic Bill of Rights to our Federal Constitution.

I come to your committee today as a spokesman for millions of American workers and veterans who need assurance that a continued employment, a good wage, peace, and the opportunity to rear and support their families, is not the immediate concern of the government. For all these people and their families the hourly burning question is whether they can expect soon to be gainfully employed—or for how long if they do get a job. This doubt darkens their view of the world ahead. They and the whole country will need immediate, concreter evidence that their elected representatives understand the needs of today as they understand them.

Imperative Legislation

Listed by CIO Leaders

We want this Senate Bill 390 passed, but it is only a part of the legislation we know is necessary. There are some other bills pending before this Congress, which are long overdue. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell amendment to the Wage-Hour Act, so there will be an increase in the number of workers who receive minimum wages, and an increase that minimum wage from 40 to 65 cents an hour. There has been two years of debating over the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to improve old-age retirement pension, establish health insurance and provide other social security advances. Hearings should begin at once.

We urge Congress to pass the permanent Fair Employment Practices Act to abolish discrimination from our midst. We have just finished a war to stamp out racial discrimination in Hitler Germany; shall we allow the same thing to remain in our country? The people's questions and agitations have to be answered to their satisfaction quite soon. Right now the people are asking what one of those questions will be; they are already wondering how they are going to get the necessities of life.

Last April a CIO Conference was held in New Jersey concerning returning veterans. Corporal asked, 'What guarantee does the Constitution give me that I can get a job when I get out of the Army?' He had to be told that the United States Constitution contains no such guarantee of right to work and that the passage of the Full Employment Bill by Congress would be a first step toward adding an Economic Bill of Rights to our Federal Constitution.

Every Citizen Has a Right to a Job

We insist that the anti-poll tax measure providing for the registration of voters is necessary for the present; they will ask all these and a multitude of similar questions. Right now, it will be necessary to give them very concrete demonstrations that the fruit of victory is something better than we have ever had before. It will be of no avail to tell them, 'Stop worrying, the depression is over.' They will lose confidence if we have done nothing to care for the less fortunate. The depression began to inquire if we can have decent living only if we can feed the hungry. We never before the war produced the quantities of food, clothing and shelter needed to give all Americans a decent standard of living. We can expect such productive activity to provide millions of jobs.

Responsibility of Federal Government

The war cost us 10 million dollars an HOUR; 10 million dollars an HOUR. We paid millions and millions of dollars in profit loss was the suffering of people which cannot be measured. The total dollar cost of the war was more than 400 billions. The sales lost through mass unemployment of Americans during the depression totalled 300 billion dollars. Even greater than wages and profit loss was the suffering of people which cannot be measured.

I insist that every citizen has a right to a job at a high enough wage to provide himself and his family with the things they need for life and for health. Is it not the responsibility of the government to see that this is done? Is it the responsibility of the government to see that this is done?

People Ask Searching Questions of Lawmakers

The American people will soon be asking: why are the government and the great corporations paying so little money to the workers? Why do the wages of the workers remain so low when we have just finished a war to stamp out the suffering of millions? Why are we allowing the workers to live in slums and on bread and milk when the people of the world are fattening themselves on the ships of the United States Navy?

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As a Right to a Job!

...Philip Murray

There is a certain disgrace that this measure and a score of similar imperative measures were not enacted into law a year ago. Some very important people were asleep at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941; there is even greater condemnation for having been asleep at this second, economic Pearl Harbor.

Landmarks of Past Failure

Provide Warning

It may be quite fruitful to examine a few of the events of the recent past, to take a look at the landmarks of failure in the struggle for a successful war and victory program. I don’t want to rake up any old bones, but there are voices being raised against this bill and we ought to identify them to see who they are and what their motive is. Many of us believe we should not have come to the day of victory so economically unprepared for it.

Back in the summer of 1940 the big industrialists were unwilling to take orders for production of war goods unless they received certain unreasonable assurances. When new plants had to be built to increase output they refused to move until the national government guaranteed them that the cost of each plant would be amortized in five years. This has meant that the products turned out from those plants have been priced at least 25 per cent higher than they should have been. In consequence, these plants have been paid for by the people, but are privately owned by the corporations.

In April, 1942, President Roosevelt sent to Congress the seven-point stabilization program, which was delayed and dilutely-daled over and amended until a weakened economic stabilization act was passed. It was emphasized at the time that the entire seven points had to operate together to make the program effective. The adverse economic consequences of selecting only wage control for real stabilization, with almost no concern about profits and little concern about prices, is apparent in the imbalance between labor’s income and workers’ incomes.

In October, 1942, the Wilson-Palmer-Tillee bill was introduced in Congress. These figures become more significant when I point out that they meant the typical American corporation is protected against reversion of loss in income to the extent of 5 years of normal income on the base of 1929. If this huge sum were available to workers, it would mean that the average wage earner who now has only $7200 will shortly receive a tax refund of $1200 from the United States Treasury, and in case of reduced earnings, or no earnings, during the next year or two, could call on the Treasury for additional payments up to $9600. His total protection for the transition would add up to $18,000.

Instead of such a sum, each wage earner has on the average only about $1200 banking savings. This includes the great bulk who have nothing as well as those who are lucky enough to have saved a thousand dollars or more. Even if the full $225 per week of unemployment compensation urged by President Truman and the labor movement should be paid, for the full 52-week period suggested, the total amount would be only $5580. This is no amount to support a family adequately for a half year! This sum is a meager attraction for a sales manager.

I mention these matters of neglect and discrimination to show that certain people in and out of Congress are opposed to purchasing power for workers. Why, I do not know, since the success of business men depends on their having a good market for their products.

But I am bold discharged war workers need not worry about being unemployed, because they have savings to fall back on. I am quoted the fact of 140 billion dollars of cash reserves and the presumption is indulged that this entire sum is in the pockets of war workers ready for purchase of life’s necessities and the goods our factories will turn out. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Just one simple example will be revealing. Wage earners hold about 140 billion dollars worth of the 160 billion dollars in outstanding war bonds.

Economic Effect of Increased Productivity

Automatic machinery in post-war production will have such a high production quotient, so much more can be turned out with fewer people, that it will become increasingly impossible to sell the output unless the mass can normally buy shoes or afford houses.

The war budget must be continued as a peace budget. Subsidization of industry, agriculture and Government enterprise must be continued to provide for the production, systematic distribution and consumption of civilian goods for the people until such time as the transition to private enterprise and consumption can be made.

One of the major guarantees is that the individual business man can be agreeable to expanding his production.

A victory philosophy that demands unemployment, riots, breadlines, beggary and crises must necessarily follow the end of this war.

The quality of victory must be measured in terms of abundance for all.

Many of our ranks in the ILGWU and many of our brothers and sisters in the armed services are troubled and uncertain about their future security.

We, therefore, bring forward the following essential and basic points which must be part of a victorious peace, and in which we dedicate ourselves:

I.

All members of the armed services must, after demobilization, remain on the Government civil payroll with pay and subsistence allowances until they have returned to employment in private industry. They will be welcomed back to union ranks with full seniority and all rights and benefits and the unions must accept responsibility for seeing that they are returned in employment. All practices requiring reconditioning must be given training at Government expense, wherever possible within their former industry, so that they shall remain among their former friends and co-workers.

II.

We refuse to accept the defeatist philosophy that mass unemployment, riots, breadlines, beggary and crises must necessarily follow the end of this war. The quality of victory must be measured in terms of abundance for all.

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Automatic machinery in post-war production will have such a high production quotient, so much more can be turned out with fewer people, that it will become increasingly impossible to sell the output unless the mass can normally buy shoes or afford houses.
Unions in France Win Real Unity

SAN FRANCISCO—France has two separate labor organizations, the General Federation of Labor and the French Confederation of Christian Workers—but the French labor movement has established a real working unity. The ILWU learned about France’s unity two weeks after the executive secretary of the Christian Workers unions visited the union offices, the Mission docks and Hills Brother’s plant.

Union arrangements made the tour of San Francisco docks and the warehouse possible. The OWI sponsored the visit of French unionists to United States industries and labor organizations.

WORK TOGETHER

Marcel Camus, Marxist leader, representing six million organized in the General Federation of Labor (COIT), and Jean Bréother, Catholic leader, representing more than a million organized in the Confédération Générale du Travail, declared that the French labor movement and the General Confederation of Labor agree that, unless, elections and parliamentary institutions are involved, the antitrust provisions must be nationalized. However, Bréother believes that unionism must be nationalized, and Brotger declared that Christian labor organizations are opposed to the nationalization of the credit system.

Although the basic principles of the two labor organizations differ, their leaders, Camus declared. Both the Christian labor movement and the General Confederation of Labor agree that, unless elections and parliamentary institutions are involved, the antitrust provisions must be nationalized. However, Bréother believes that unionism must be nationalized, and Brotger declared that Christian labor organizations are opposed to the nationalization of the credit system.

LARGE HAMSTER

Political action takes a different form in France. The unions don’t mix directly in elections. Although they may support issues, they do so as political parties. The Communist party, a Social Democratic grouping, is the largest political group in France, he said. It depends on grievance and wage setting problems and tending to bypass governmental agencies.

But they were all together in death. Now we who survive are more together than in the past. In the vicinity of Paris, some 75,000 Frenchmen were executed by the Germans,” said Brother.

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Reconversion

In the White House, the President confers with his all-representative Cabinet and Key White House Staff. Also present: Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of War; Secretary of Agriculture, Claude M. Wickard, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Martin McNelly; Robert L.eft, Secretary of Commerce, Harold Stassen; Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, Assistant Secretary of State, Edward F. Rostow; Attorney General, Francis Biddle; Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins; Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Henry Myers; Director of Commerce, Hubert Humphrey; Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes; Director of the National Resources Board, John L. Hill; Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Alben W. Barkley; Director of Public Works, James V. Forrestal; Director of the War Production Board, Jesse Jones.

ILWU Takes Labor Day Celebration

BALTIMORE—The CIO Industrial Union Council held a Labor Day rally at Carlton's Park in which ILWU Local 219 fully participated, along with other local Baltimore workers.

While the children were cared for at a child center in the park, workers, mothers and fathers heard Labor Department of Labor's representative, Dr. Philip Murray, in the CIO general meeting, who presided, and Thomas Burns, assistant to PAC Chairman Albert Goss, National Grange; George Mead, WLB; James Patton, National Farm Bureau; Nathaniel Dyre, Jr., Small War Plants Corporation, and R. O. Gardner, AR.

END LOW WAGES

The conference endorsed the CIO program, including revision of the $1.25 formula; a special tax on corporations; 20% margin for Idle, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi.

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Biggest Union Puts Punch in Gala Labor Day Parade

12,000 Warehousemen on Parade

Local 6, with over 12,000 members from San Francisco, Crockett and Oakland, led the mighty 30,000 member strong CIO parade up Market street from the waterfront to Civic Center on Labor Day. For over an hour, the warehousemen in working clothes and the women in black skirts and white blouses lined the streets while loud speakers on the corners reminded the on-lookers: "These men and women before you are still the warehousemen—and they will continue to march before you for some time." Pictured here are some of the views of Local 6 seen by spectators: Upper left, President Lyndon chairs after-parade Labor Day mass meeting at Civic Center, tells audience the parade represents the "right of all people in America to have a chance at freedom and democracy." Top right, the Oakland unit marches with banner. Second row left, a close-up of the first Local 6 lines shows Lou Goldblatt, J. R. Robertson, Richard Lyndon and daughter, Sarah Lou, Joe Lynch, Swan Carlson, Mabel Keating and Joe Muzio. To the right of the close-up, two of the Local 6 banners give part of the local's war record. Oakland marches again in the third row, below which a truck tells onlookers their stake in the union's demand for retention of their present take-home pay. Local 6 women in the bottom right carry placards outlining the principles for which this union marches and fights.
Demand for Union Pay hike Hailed

SAN FRANCISCO—An immediate joint employer-union request for a minimum wage rate of $1.15 an hour for Local 6 members and elimination of the arbitrary differential for women was called for by President Richard Lyneden last fortnight.

The proposal, made at a special pre-Labor Day meeting of the San Francisco membership on Aug. 22, was overwhelmingly and enthusiastic endorsement of the member.

The time to act is NOW, Lynden told the membership, pointing out that employers could no longer say that the differential would not permit them to grant wages.

LITTLE STEEL LIFTED

(The Little Steel formula has been lifted and the War Labor Board will approve all joint employer-union requests for wage increases which do not involve price adjustments.)

"We are no longer going to sit back and take it," warned Lyneden. "Our time has now come to dish it out!"

Pointing out that the Labor Day parade in San Francisco would be the first step in the union's program to win gains for its members, he explained that through it unions would demonstrate their fighting strength.

"We'll let it be known that we want jobs, we need jobs, and we are going to get jobs," said Lynden.

Analizing the outlook for depression which confronts the country, now that war is over, Lyneden called for a return of the fighting spirit for which the union has won recognition.

"The war is just over; with a tremendous military victory over fascism," he related. "But the sacrifices of our soldiers, sailors and marines were not for nothing and go out and fight for nothing and go out and fight for jobs, for wages and for a break for minorities, we're not going to give them," Lyneden warned.

Lyneden pointed out that official estimates forecast six to eight million unemployed by Christmas in America, that in Detroit, 26,000 people were listed as unemployed at one day, that the work week was being cut back from 48 to 40 or less hours, and that prices were going up.

Another important measure indicated by Lynden, through which the union could fight depression, was continuation and intensification of political action.

"We learned how to organize in the last eight years," he reminded. "Now we must put pressure on our legislators to get the full employment bill, the FEPR and other important 'prosperity' measures passed."

HAVENNER OBER

Lynden informed the audience that Frank Havenner, recently elected congressman from San Francisco, had advised him that he was going to fight for passage of the FEPR bill.

Indicating that the members shared also the fighting spirit evidenced by Lynden, the audience clapped and cheered every mention of the determinations to fight for wage gains.

The program also gave overwhelming approval to the proposition moved by Lyneden that the order of business for the special meeting.

Bowlers Dance Set for Sept. 8

SAN FRANCISCO—Bowling team members are invited to a free dance at the Scottish Rite auditorium in San Francisco, sponsored by the San Francisco Bowling Association.

Labor-Vet Unity Held Permanent

SAN FRANCISCO—Continued cooperation between labor and veterans in the postwar fight for full employment and elimination of racial bigotry is forecast by Local 2 Vice-President Joe Lynch and Robert Gohn, assistant adjutant of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in a radio broadcast over KYA at 1:45 p.m. yesterday.

Spokesmen for the two organizations, both of which participated in the Labor Day parade, September 3, endorsed the purposes for which they paraded and found their aims to be substantial.

"In the last few years, events in other countries have accentuated the significance of this day for Americans," reflected Joe Lynch, pointing out that in eruptions of fascism, there was an attack on trade unions and thus from to other organizations and groups.

"Labor Day celebrates the rights won by workers—the progress of labor toward a new and fuller life," he described. "He called labor's fight, a continuation of the fight against fascism which has now been concluded in its military phase.

Both men agreed that the intensification of their two organizations called for higher wages and for elimination of race prejudice.

Lynch pointed out that technological progress during the war has substantially increased the output of every worker, at the same time the cost of living had increased until that in San Francisco was that in the country and wages had been frozen during the war by the "Little Steel" formula.

"Unless we increase wages," he predicted, "we can easily wake up to another depression which would make the Hoover era look like an age of plenty.

Women's Jobs Hit With War's End

SAN FRANCISCO—Since announcement of the surrender of the Japanese, orders for women in the San Francisco women's hiring hall have completely stopped and calls for women workers have dropped to 30 percent of the war average.

"Since the war ended, not one call has been placed for a woman on a man's job," reported Woman's Dispatcher, Maryon Kant.

"Calls for women have averaged only 15 a week since that date when before the war the average was 30 to 50 a week."

"Before the end of the war, we were not only able to place all our women members who requested work, but we were daily dispatching new people. We now have from 300 to 400 unattached book women members on our rolls, whom we are unable to place."

Scahill Quits Dispatcher Job

STOCKTON—Jack Scahill, Stockton dispatcher, resigned his job August 23 to go into business for himself. Scahill's resignation was accepted by the Stockton membership at its August meeting with wishes for success in his new venture.

The Stockton executive board was scheduled to appoint a member to fill the unexpired term in its meeting on Thursday, August 30.

Oakland to Meet Every Two Weeks

OAKLAND—Starting in October, the Oakland unit will revert to holding two general membership meetings instead of the single meeting which they have been holding.

Approval of the recommendation for the change came from the Oakland executive board and these two general meetings were to be held at special meeting held August 27.
**Local 6 Sponsors Parade In Petaluma**

PETALUMA—Over 3,000 residents of Petaluma, Santa Clara, Bountiful, and Claverly rode down the streets of Petaluma Labor Day in one of the most impressive demonstrations in the city's history, carrying banners of victory and demands for full employment.

Participants in the parade, sponsored by Local 6, were the 600 officers of the Petaluma union of the warehouse union, members of the AFL Carpenters union, the Sonoma County Riding Club, riding horses, the Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts, the Woman's Auxiliary drill team of the English, the American Legion, the Women Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Horse Guard of the Fawcet, and the Petaluma city band, which made a move for the first time.

**LINE OF MARCH**

Starting at Walnut Park and Fourth Street where the paraders wound around an area up Kentucky street to Washington, down Washington to Main and south on Main back to the starting point.

The paraders blocked the streets for blocks to watch the historic Labor Day parade, and the paraders who carried banners calling for jobs for all, a retention of the union, the Sonoma City Riding Club sponsored by Local 6, were the most impressive demonstrations.

**WAR RECORD—5,000 in Service**

SAN FRANCISCO—The 18,000 employees of the Sugar Company in San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Seattle, and Portland who were members of Local 6, have been mustered into service, and over 5,000 of them are in the armed forces, according to a statement released by the company.

**Back Pay at Security Is Under Way**

SAN JOSE—Checks for back pay retroactive to January 1, 1945, will be issued to employees at Security Warehouse this week.

**Employees entitled to the 7 1/2 hour differential and three unity in the postwar.**

The decision in the dispute case will be announced shortly, according to a statement released by the company.

**FILED ON Oct. 1, 1945.**

**LOCAL 6 HOT**

With revision of the national wage policy permitting all increases agreed to by both parties and requiring no prior review, the contract is now effective.

Approximately 150 men were involved.

Members who worked for Security since January, 1945, are no longer in that company's employ, must apply for back pay on October 22.

**Hiring Hall Men To Get Vacation**

CROCKETT—Hiring hall men will receive vacations in Crockett.

An agreement negotiated by Business Agent August Hemenez with California and Hawaiian Sugar Company provided that Local 6 members working at the hiring hall and who had worked for the company 80 per cent or more of the regular working time in a year were entitled to the same vacation benefits as regular employees.

**Local 6 sponsors parade in Petaluma.**

**Elected**

Newly elected stewards Josephine Bentwegna (left), and Luberta Dunn can be seen on their rest period with stewards Freddy Dias (left) and John Marrupa. The two girls were elected to the head union jobs at Woolworths on August 8.

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**Steward Tips**

A job which has been held by the same person during the war, if vacated, should be filled by a woman.

Stewards should report to the head committee on this provision of the contract.

If and when members are no longer in that company's employ, must apply for back pay on October 22.

**Dockers Urge 'No Vote On Ball and Chain Bill**

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**File Openings For Offices In Local 6**

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Incumbent officials must file before September 15. Other members may file until October 1.

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Lynden Tells Of Plans to Tighten Up

SAN FRANCISCO—A general tightening up on both union members and officials was promised by President Richard Lynden to the members August 20.

"We have all been lax in many respects during the past years because of the pressure of long work hours and the need for participation in war activities and the recent national elections," said Lynden.

"However, these conditions no longer exist and from here on out we are all, officers, included, going to do a better job."

"We face a tough fight ahead if we are going to win the wage demands we must make, we will need a unified membership and administration."

Included in the tightening-up process promised was a regular book check by the business agents in the warehouse. Members will be required to have their dues paid up for the current month and all workers will be required to present themselves as members of the union in good standing or be returned to the hiring hall.

Officers also recommended as part of this process that stewards' elections be held at least once a year. The officers further recommended that stewards be elected as selections for officers.

The limit on home deliveries by retailers has been dropped.

Local 6 & Backs SF Mayor for Stand On Race Fight With AFL Union

SAN FRANCISCO—Congratulations from the 18,000 Local 6 & members were wired by Presi- dent Richard Lynden to Mayor Roger Lapham last week for his "firm and enlightened" position in upholding the rights of the Japanese-American Takeo M. Mi- yama in retaining his civil serv- ice job. The mayor told the machinists of "Remember Pearl Harbor," and distributed literature.

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On the March

Local Conferences Build Up Well-Informed Members

By J. E. Robertson

We mentioned in our column of pe-

nation of The Dispatch the ne-

sary of tightening and we have em-

our shop-steward system.

First off, see that every worker on the job is a member. The CIO is an in-

and second, see that every active member is in-

Having 100 per cent orga-

Roberson said in a talk to a local union who has completed 100 per cent or-

local. The CIO is striving to estab-

build the basis for fullest cooperation between mem-

and local officers of the union.

Each shop and each industry face its own problems. G. P. G. Regularly scheduled shop and in-house meetings offer an opportunity for thor-

discussion of local problems and the development of a program that will solve them.

The CIO is being fol-

by broader meetings with broader participation, one or two local union con-

sessions of delegates from the various shops and local unions to discuss problems of their particular groups. Recommendations to present to the local union itself.

The unity union membership can accept, reject or amend the recommendations. The objective is one-

conclude with a final program of action that will compass all the demands of the various groups.

Through these steps we cre-

a soundly organized and in-

ter-organized membership. In-

dividuals who work so hard to serve in the various union com-

will be more active. Their views and ideas will be more clearly presented in the	-

committees and will be more capable in per-

forming the definite functions of their committees.

An Active Membership Will Make a Better World

An active and well-disciplined local union is an indication of a well-organized shop-steward sys-

tem and of an active and well-organized worker who is responsible to an alert membership and re-

sponsible to his opposition. The steward knows that the success of his job is behind him and with the support of his boss, he must guarantee to his co-workers that the programs of the union is ap-

plied on the job and every let-

tor who is responsible will be lived up to by the employer.

Summing up, this program re-

quires the active and well-in-

formed individual to be an active member and assume the burdens that go with the benefits of union membership.

Putting this broad plan into effect with the necessary added strength and new life in

CIO Finances Children's Wing in Hospital as Tribute to Roosevelt

We urge our members to join in a living memorial to our late hou-

and vice presidents of the CIO on August 16 authorized a special collection of the CIO to ap-

mate of $35,000,000 in a hospital in New York City. It will be used to build a new hospital that will serve all members of our union and their families.

The hospital is operated by trustees of the State University of St. George, a Jesuit

with ad-

By Sidney Hillman

President, CIO

Labor Day, 1945, for the work-

of the workers of the world in a Labor Day in a world at war. We the workers of the world must come to the aid of those suffering from the effects of war, whether in the factories, in the air and in the factories, American labor, by its efforts, has both established the fact and made it known that those who said it couldn't be done, were simply wrong.

TIPPED THE SCALES

American labor made the one overwhelming contribution that tipped the scales in favor of de-

ocracy and freedom. It helped shorten the war, helped save thousands of lives and helped decide that we would end as a free nation in a peaceful world.

All had to American labor in war!

But we shall have won the war and lost the peace if our ancient enemies—unemployment and pov-

emerge from their lairs and take to the air and in the factories, American labor has both the

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