Labor Around the World Demanding Better Post-War Economic Conditions

PARIS (ALN) — France has swung overwhelmingly to the left, with returns from the election showing that the Communist party has emerged as the strongest political group for the first time in French history. At the same time, the French people voted 12,189,948 to 598,550 in favor of adopting a new constitution.

The returns show the Communists have elected 133 deputies, the Socialists 142, the pre- and post-World War I Popular Republican Movement (MRP) 152, the Radical Socialists 25, right wing parties 67 and independents 18. The last national elections, held in 1936, gave the Communists 77, the Socialists 184 and the Radical Socialists 142. The popular vote of the three leading parties was: Communist, 4,556,000; Socialists, 4,488,000; and the MRP, 4,020,000. In the first election in which women were voted, 21 women were elected, 14 of them Communists.

Among the many predictions from inspired sources shattered by the French electorate, was the sinister warning that France was being led for civil war and bloodshed. The Fourth Republic has in fact been born in smooth, thoughtful ordinariness. Parallel with the triumph of progressive forces, there has been an alarming regrouping of reactionary elements. It is felt the powerful banking and industrial monopsony will not attempt a frontal attack, but rather will fight the nationalization program of the government by organizing labor difficulties and the inherent right and responsibility of employers and employees to handle grievances and disputes in a contract and negotiate the succeeding contract.

Another point says that the government will accept action needed by the workers in respect to their members for conduct in violation of an agreement, and action needed by management to control their officials and supervisory forces who engage in violation of an agreement.

It is also proposed to study provisions for "improving and strengthening the conciliation service of the U.S. Department of Labor" and the agenda asks if there should be "additional support" for the operation of the service.

WASHINGTON (FP) — Here is the structure of the national labor-management conference to study means of promoting industrial peace during reconversion:

Machinists Hit Bricks; Reject Unity

For further details on the Wage and hours situation, see Local 4 pages.

SAN FRANCISCO — Two machinists unions struck Oakland and San Francisco shipyards simultaneously October 29. They were USA Local 1304 in Oakland and AFL Machinists Lodge 68 in San Francisco. The machinists strike was for a 30% wage increase.

In addition to the principal ships and shipyards, machinists who were stopped on ships, in warehouses and at other places were: collective agreements; 13 members, (Continued on Page 4)
Unproduction Pay for Employers

The refusal of the employers to meet the most urgent needs of the workers, and the failure of the government to face the facts of reconstruction is bringing about a condition which is anything but healthy for our country. In many cases, workers can see no way out but to hit the bricks. If this predatory policy of the employers continues along with the failure of the administration to do anything about it, we are headed for real trouble.

The situation has been made worse by the unions who have made desperate efforts to act as a war machine. We have plenty of strike experience from the early days. We also have plenty of experience and wisdom in our plans, and we cannot win without hitting the bricks.

A STRIKE is a serious thing, as serious to a union as a war is to a nation. The first requisite is a just cause, big enough to justify an all-out fight. The next requisite is binding alliances with all other labor organizations that have stake in the cause or which are likely to be affected by the situation. Without such alliances, a union that attempts to spread a strike beyond its own ranks is like the cuckoo bird that lays eggs in somebody else’s nest and then leaves.

Around San Francisco we had plenty of that during the war. Most of us adhered to our no-strike pledge in the interest of victory and hence in the interest of labor. Precisely because we did have a perfect record on that score, some others were able to get by with unwarranted squeeze plays that harmed our own cause as well as ours.

The squeeze play didn’t belong in labor, in wartime or any other time. Regardless of organizational lines, joint consultation and joint action are so obviously desirable and necessary that it hardly needs an argument. It is the way we have always worked on the war lines, joint consultation and joint action are so obvious that we have always worked on the war lines, joint consultation and joint action are so obvious that the Government let them add it to operating costs—to kid the people through full page advertisements, etc., into believing that price increases will add to the Government as they strike. They are even willing to throw out some wage increases if they can get them back 10 times over. Nice people.

Well, what will we do? Up political action! Expose the phoney plot to the people, the other little people like ourselves, who with us have a lot of power if they use it. Get the phonies out of Congress! And, above all, close our own ranks and solidify our ties with the people.

Anybody who would have to be deaf, dumb, blind and lack a couple of other senses not to see that there now exists a deep-seated and well-defined plot to cheat the public out of its war savings, and to blame the cheating on labor, that is, on wage increases. Generally, labor has demanded a 30 per cent increase. The first 10 per cent of such increase would not increase the cost of production one iota for the simple reason that overtime rates would be eliminated. That means that an employer with 20 race horses in his stable will have to get along with only 15. Too bad.

But the horse is real and might appear on the surface. Chances are he not only doesn’t have to shed a horse, but he can get a couple more and throw in a mink coat for toots, too, because the productive capacity of all labor has shot sharply up due to technological improvement. In most cases the improvement is enough to absorb much more than a 30 per cent increase in wages.

Yet, the employers are spending the people’s money—oh, yes, that’s where it came from because the Government let them add it to operating costs—to kid the people through full page advertisements, etc., into believing that price increases must follow even moderate wage increases. Their slick advertising writers even make it sound logical.

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Well, what will we do? Up political action! Expose the phoney plot to the people, the other little people like ourselves, who with us have a lot of power if they use it. Get the phonies out of Congress! And, above all, close our own ranks and solidify our ties with the people.
**Spotlights on World Labor News**

**Reveal Both Hemispheres Aspir**

**CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 1**

The powers and duration of the Constituent Assembly—which was turned into a parliamentary National Constituent Assembly—has been limited to the ratification of the intervention formula in the Vichy regime.

A reflection of this attitude can be found in a bold article in a Komei newspaper which asked plainly: "Did we fight for freedom or for security?"

The beginning of September witnessed the first major West Coast strike ever to take place in the capital, as thousands of longshoremen factories walked out to demand adequate severance pay.

**MANILA (AL)—The recent release of Hikad commander Luis Tarazona, known as "the Philippines", and his assistant commander, Carlos tubes, is seen here to mark the first victory in the fight of the Philippine people against the American labor and reactionary in the Philippine government.

Ever since its organization in March 1935, the labor movement in the South American continent has been the most active since the beginning of the new period of labor and on the basis of successful experience in this period, the labor movement has been able to draw the main local commi-

**MEXICO CITY (CNS)—Strikes, strike new frontier of wage cuts and unemployment hit Latin American workers. In another report shortly after the United States Metals Resources Corporation announced that purchase of most Latin American metals will be suspended for the month of November.

Biggest strike wave was in Chile, where thousands of miners in the Antofagasta mining area were on strike in protest against wholesale dismissals by the U. S. owned General Copper Co.

In Cuba, mine unions were "urging government intervention to prevent the strike", said the huge Nickel Nickel Co. mines in Oriente province, which is in the middle of the world's largest reserves of nickel-bearing ore. The Cuban Matamore Copper Mine was closed shortly after the strike was suspended for the month of November.

At least 20,000 Cuban workers face unemployment unless the government steps in to operate the mines, which have been temporarily closed and valued at more than $50.000,000.

In Mexico, leaders of the Mine and Metal Workers' Union, which was conferred over the weekend with Presidential Cabinet status, are said to be in talks with the government to avoid the crisis. Silver miners urged the president to pay "a good percentage of the recent increase in silver prices" to their miners who get an average of about six pesos ($1.25) a day, which has been about the same for the last five years.

**MONTIVOEDO (AL)—Ar- gentine labor leaders have challenged the claims of backers of the industrial group led by Peru Peron and charged that the strike was "an attack on the Na- tionality, which is headed by Peron's Interasent leader, P. I. La. Mongolia有趣。 The strike, they said, was "an attack on the right of the American army to return to the Philippines and to operate full with American troops"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A re- quest that the "completely dis- credited" Smith-Connelly act be revoked was submitted to the Senate October 22 by CIO President Philip Murray, who criticized the opposition of the CIO and President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the measure. Murray said the con- pany's "protective legislation has been thoroughly proven.

"And, if anything, has been a useless, miscellaneous, and useless piece of legislation and should be re- moved from the statute book."

Murray further added that "no provision has yet been made to determine whether it be the Ball-Burton- Lea" that should take the place of the Smith-Connelly act.

"In place of seeking new curbs upon the rights of workers, the congressional committees should turn their attention to en- suring that the provisions of the act are observed," Murray said.

The program, he added, would be in the interest of the nation and protection of the rights of workers and the Union of the Pacific, San Fran- cisco Division, by John H. Evans, secretary and business agent; and the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, by W. H. Merris, secretary and business agent.

**REPEAL SMITH CONNELLY ACT COMMITTEE RESOLVES**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resolution of the Senate to repeal the American army to return to the Philippines and to operate full with American troops".

**Repeal Smith Connelly Act Committee**

The resolution was signed by: The International Longshore- and sailors Union, the Marine Cooks & Stewards Association of the Pacific, the Marine Firemen's Union, and the National League of Veterans, among others.

**CONCLUSION**

"The end of the strike makes unnecessary further considera- tion. But the strike should be remembered as a lesson of hard work, hard work, and hard work. "

"The strike was called by Nazi labor spies and was suspended for the month of November."

"Biggest strike wave was in Chile, where thousands of miners in the Antofagasta mining area were on strike in protest against wholesale dismissals by the U. S. owned General Copper Co."

"In Cuba, mine unions were "urging government intervention to prevent the strike", said the huge Nickel Nickel Co. mines in Oriente province, which is in the middle of the world's largest reserves of nickel-bearing ore. The Cuban Matamore Copper Mine was closed shortly after the strike was suspended for the month of November."
Machinists Start Strike. Maritime Unions Ask Unity

(Continued from Page 3)

\[\text{her.} \]
\[\text{The machinists did not accept the offer.} \]
\[\text{At the last meeting, the machinists were informed by the maritime unions that they would not work with strikebreakers or work ships that had been serviced by strikebreakers. The unions have been in constant touch with each other and in conference with the leaders of the ILWU, the National Maritime Union, the American Federation of Cooks and Stewards Association, the Seamen's International Union and the Transport Workers Union of the Pacific and the American Federation of Transportation.} \]
\[\text{In the warehouse, it was proposed by Local 6 of the ILWU that the machinists, few in number as compared to the warehousemen, stay on the job with the ILWU insisting that the employers meet whatever scales were set by the machinists' union and the principal employers of machinists. An alternative proposal was that the machinists leave the jobs and let the warehousemen picket for themselves on the premises. Both proposals were rejected.} \]
\[\text{The warehousemen could not operate without machinists and the only result of picking them would be to afford the warehousemen forced all their jobs.} \]
\[\text{A public statement issued on October 27 by the maritime unions said:} \]
\[\text{"The Bay Area maritime unions are in unanimous agreement that the wage demands of the machinists and CIO machinists are just.} \]
\[\text{We support the demands. We believe in the right of every man to know of this attitude and of our position in this strike.} \]
\[\text{"I. All other considerations, notwithstanding, we will work with all troop ships, hospital ships and troop supply ships. We intend that there shall be no delays of servicemen's return and discharge, no delays of wounded men in reaching hospitals, and no delay of supplies going to American troops overseas as a result of the strike. We trust and hope that the machinists will not formulate any program which will involve more strikes.} \]
\[\text{"We will not work with strikebreakers.} \]
\[\text{"I. We have created a joint strategy committee to consider each development of the strike insofar as it involves any member of the bargaining units and we have issued an invitation to USA Local 1304 and Lodge 68 to participate in its deliberations and decisions. We firmly believe that no steps should be taken by the machinists to the strike to water-front installations without consultation and agreement with the maritime unions."} \]

As a result of the statement and an amending leadout passed out to the machinists, a motion was introduced in Lodge 66 so exempt troop ships. It was tabled after Business Agent Ed Dillon declared the strike committee was taking care of the troops.

Warehousemen, not passing the picket line, continued their attempts to keep them from picketing as long as the warehousemen kept to the Company who outnumber them so overwhelmingly. They declared the picket line withdrawn on the first day of the strike after talking to the warehousemen.

Improved Part Is Joint Taco Plan TACOMA, Wash.—Joint action by the waterfront, seamen, ILWU, and civic groups in Tacoma has resulted in the setting up of a committee to work on future plans for the port. In September, City Commissioner J. W. Foraker has been named for the "deplorable condition of the local docks." The CIO policy is to work in the interest of national problems.

The Pull Tax Repeal Bill, HR 7, would enable 10 million white and Negro Americans to vote.

By MIKE QUIN

"It's an outrage."

"We need another war," said Crudlow.

"You're telling me?" said Archibald Crudlow. "I don't see any war." "Either that or we have to raise taxes, but they're taking too much in taxes."

"Now you're talking like a middle-class man," said Crudlow.

"Well, look at it this way," said Crudlow. "Our productive capacity is not being used. We can produce enough to employ all the people emplying less than half of them. The only trouble is, if the people haven't got jobs they can't buy anything."

"What sort of idealistic dreaming is that?" demanded Mr. Crudlow. "Are you a Roosevelt-Wallace type, or a practical businessman?"

"I haven't said anything."

"Maybe you're right," said Crudlow. "It's an outrage."

"We need another war," said Crudlow. "That's all the only answer."
Meeting Calendar For Ship Clerks

Here's the meeting schedule for the ship clerks local. It's the same every month, so figure out the dates, mark them on your calendar and make your meetings on time.

General Membership, first Wednesday, audiatorium, 100 Golden Gate Avenue, 8 p.m.

Ship Clerks and, third Wednesday, audiatorium, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, 8 p.m.

Army Transport Service unit, first Monday, Pier 3, 8 p.m.

Office Workers unit, fourth Friday, 169 Grand Avenue, 8 p.m.

Gatekeepers and Watchmen's unit, second Monday, Pier 3, 7:30 p.m.

Stockton Clerks, second and fourth Wednesday, Elks Building, 7:30 p.m.

Executive Board, the Monday before general membership meet- ings, Pier 3, 8 p.m.

Officer Nominations Set for November

In November nominations for Local 34 and all units officers will be made. Every member should be thinking of candidates who will serve the union in the posts of all unit president, vice president, secretary-treasurer and business agent.

Important committees to be elected are the General Executive Board, the General Legislative Action Committee, the General Auditing Committee, and the Board of Trustees.

Each unit will also ball for its own local and committees on political action, labor relations, grievances and investigations.

Candidates for office must file nomination blanks with the signature of 15 members in good standing, stating the office desired by the December deadline. Applications for candidacy are obtainable at the clerks office.

Check-in Table

Wilmington Clerk, Local Tells Plans

WILMINGTON—Marine Clerks Local 63, tally-men last month on the reconstruction, organizing and negotiating programme for them.

Confronted with fewer jobs, the labor relations committee told employers to conform to the contract provision applicable during slow work periods.

The clause allotted 120 hours of work a month to each ship clerk, regardless of his status.

Through this equalization of work measure, more men share working opportunities and receive paychecks.

Two Listeners

Here are E. Dalbrham of the Stockton clerks and Ed Ellis of Los Angeles, critically listening to the proceedings of the two-day baby convention held by ship clerks last week.

Hearing on 1945 Pact

SAN FRANCISCO — The international unions of the Bay area last week denounced the assignment of 55 victory ships to 12 steamship companies for intercoastal operations while American seamen cannot be sent home for discharge because of lack of shipping space, and informed the War Shipping Administration that as co-partners of the United States they demand a place at the table for American seamen. The final statement was delivered by the Marine Engineers, Seamen's Association, and Marine Cooks and Stewards Association.

The assignment of 55 victory ships to intercoastal trade effectively blocks discharge for the Marines, and seamen are being put before public safety and the needs of the families of American seamen. Also, assignment of the Kingspoint for service against the Japanese people is a particularly reprehensible ship in the face of our efforts to bring back to the people for discharge and to permit an interference trade or pleasure voyage, thus proving the effectiveness of the law passed last year by Congress.

The National Maritime Union announced a month ago that it had recommended Douglas New- man's son in 1946.

At the turn of servicemen for assignment of the Kingspoint for return of servicemen for and the International Longshore-

Editor for British shuttle service between China and Australia, the SS Tosa and the SS Fairly is carrying civilians from Florida and Jamaica and back.

The SS Kingston, another victory ship badly needed for the return of servicemen, is en route to Marseille to load British troops destined for Indonesia to support internal development movements there.

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Local 34's Ed Whelan got his Mrs. to help him run the registration booth at the ship clerks two-day conference October 20 and 21. The baby convention covered everything from negotiations to political action and drew approximately 150 delegates and observers.

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After Month's Stall, Employers Say No to Our Contract Proposals

BY DISPATCHER

After a month of sitting on the union’s contract proposals, the employers are no longer looking at the “no-but” to the proposals for a wage review and are calling for higher wages and working conditions. This stance is in keeping with the employers’ usual practice of treating the negotiations as a series of proposals and counterproposals. Although the employers failed to consider the union’s union leaders, Dispatcher Reverend Haynes, eclesiastic and vice-president, secretary-treasurer, the executive board, grievance committee, and the board of trustees and the increasing prices.

NO WAGE REVIEW

It sounded as if the employers are going to make any one exemp tion beyond the proposals for a wage review.

"Since any increase in wage rates which might be requested by your organization, your company, must make if collective bargain ing is to work.

Here’s where the employers put their rejection of wage review demands.

"By refusing to consider the union’s proposals for a wage review, the employers say they will not consider any increases in wages or working conditions."

EMPLOYERS MANEUVER

When we signed the contract for 1945-46, we signed with the understanding that any changes in the wage review would be forthcoming when the employers saw fit. We are not about to be swiped.

The employers are making it clear that they are not about to be swiped. They are saying that they are not going to consider any changes in the wage review.

"The employers are also saying that they are not going to consider any changes in the working conditions that would benefit the workers."  

DESCRIBED

The employers are described as being in great need of better wages and working conditions. "The employers want to do something about the working conditions that are not up to par," they say. "They are very anxious to have better working conditions for the workers." 

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Longshore Local Starts Program and Action Group

Wielding little influence on its wage and hour demands, Local 10 set up a Program and Action Committee to establish a full-time publicity director at a meeting held at the Local 10 School auditorium, October 31.

The second item on the agenda was the setting up of a Program and Action Group, consisting of gang stewards, officials and committeemen, to keep this program moving. The group was to be kept informed of membership changes, their families, friends and allied groups.

Radio time has been obtained three nights a week over station KVA, at 6:30 p.m., when Local 10 will sponsor news commercials. Sidney Bergner and a message on the union, will be part of the union's contract aims.

First Ball Game Played on Sunday

The Longshoremen's midwinter baseball season began with a fast game against Ben's Golden Glos. The Longshoremen in the ball field at Alameda, last Sunday.

No other games have been scheduled by members of the Midwinter Baseball League, and a series will be played alternate Sundays at 2 p.m. at Lincoln Park in San Leandro, at the request of members last week, as the November 15 deadline for payment of October dues approached.

The union docked a member a one-month's wage for non-payment of dues in October. He was one of the nine members last week.

"So you might as well pay up, as you can settle hot beefs that way," said Ed Reite, who heads the publicity sub-committee of nine.

Hitting the mike over station KCRA at 12:30 p.m., Local 10's Basil Gaboury, manager and right field; Al Tejado, second base; Pancho Galurza, utility outfield; Tommy Trochi, centerfield; Lefty Fieber, left field; Harry McManus, manager; Ed Rose, utility infield; and Ed Reite, right field, pitched in as members of the Pod Times Radio newsmen.

While some served as civilians, over 800 of the 10,000 Local 10 members donned uniforms and pitched in as members of the armed forces.

With this distinction, the Committee noted, there will be less confusion as to the identification of the differential for winch drivers.

Local 10 had a role in anti-Fascist fight

The battle of supply at home and abroad topped the list of Local 10's war-winning activities during the four years of struggle against the Axis.

Longshoremen kept their no-strike pledge and a continuous line of supplies streaming over water until victory was achieved on all fronts.

As members of civilian port battalions, they worked the matches under emergency conditions and under bombardment in the harbors of Calcutta, Antwerp, London and the numerous beach-heads in the Pacific.

A member of Local 16, ILWU President Harry Bridges helped blueprint the plan that put experienced longshoremen in port battalions shortly after Pearl Harbor.

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NO HOLIDAYS

For those who remained working at the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, second largest port in the United States, there was a back-breaking, 10-hour day, no Saturdays, Sundays or holidays off, hunger, starvation, lack of adequate clothes.

When wargames set in, the union only then adopted alternate Sundays as days of rest.

It was longshore plugging by Local 18 members and other ILWU people that was responsible for setting up the Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board, a tri-partite government agency.

Longshore bulletin, designed, mimeographed and distributed by Local 10's Publicity Committee, are keeping the waterfront informed up-to-date on important issues like the machinists' strike. (Left to right) Leon Barlow, dockman; Charles Lampert, winch driver; Mike McNally, water front official, and George Walsh, dockman. They met Friday night to review on election. Plenty followed.

Publicity Aces

Cooking up plans for the publication of Local 10's wage and hour demands to the rank and file and community at large are the publicity aces (left to right) Leon Barlow, dockman; Charles Lampert, winch driver; Mike McNally, waterfront official, and George Walsh, dockman.
The Public Stake in Higher Wages

Maybe you're a union member and maybe you're not. Maybe you work for wages and maybe you don't. Whatever you are—wage earner, farmer, salesman, storekeeper, businessman—what we have to tell you is important, because it affects you just as much as it affects us.

We're going to talk about wages—why they should be higher and how much higher they should be. We want to show you how important it is for you to understand and support our demands for higher wages.

Not just because they are the demands of our members—the longshoremen, warehousemen, and other workers in our union. Not even because they are essentially the demands of all CIO and the rest of organized labor.

But because the demand for wages, much higher wages, is a demand to insure the well-being and security of all of us.

What Are We Asking For?

Everywhere you have been hearing demands for a wage increase of 30 per cent to maintain wartime levels of earnings. This sounds like a large figure. But is it?

Let’s look at some figures.

In June, 1945, the average factory worker was earning $46.35. This was on the basis of a wartime work-week, with long hours and extra pay for overtime. Now, however, if this same worker has returned to his normal 40-hour pre-war work-week, he is earning only $35.60. It will take an increase of 30 per cent to restore his earnings—as we say, to “maintain his take-home.”

Workers in the warehouse district of San Francisco are in just about the same fix. The most common wage for warehousemen in San Francisco is 92 1/2 cents an hour. They have been working on a 48-hour weekly schedule during the war. This work-week is being cut back to 40 hours. As this cutback takes place, more and more warehousemen are earning only $37.00 per week.

ILWU warehousemen in San Francisco are asking for an increase to $1.15 an hour, which would yield $46.00 for 40 hours’ work. This is an increase of about 34 per cent, but it doesn’t even maintain a warehouseman’s take-home pay.

Why We Want It

We’re not asking for wartime grizzly now that the war is over. There wasn’t any grizzly for us during the war. We were able to make the grade only because it helped deliver the goods. But we needed the money, too.

What we want now is to go back to our regular work day so we can get acquainted with our families again. And we want to keep those families as American families. You know how many of your patients are wage earners. You know that your bills are not paid on time—and sometimes not at all—when wages are low.

In fact, if you sell any of the goods or services that workers buy, you stand to gain from an increase in wages.

Why’s it Important to You

It’s important enough why Mr. Average Worker needs his 30 per cent, why Mr. Warehouseman needs his 30 per cent, why Mr. Longshoreman needs his 52 50c. But where do I come in?

If you’re the neighborhood butcher or the corner grocer you know the answer to this. You know, without our telling you, why you buy your stuff. You know how your sales go up or down as wages go up or down.

If you’re a doctor or a dentist, you know how many of your patients are wage earners. You know that your bills are not paid on time—and sometimes not at all—when wages are low.

Here’s Why

It’s Important to All of Us

Let’s forget about ourselves as individuals for awhile, and think about all of us together. That means everybody—the whole 120 million of us in the USA.

We had a national income in 1944 of over $160 billion, made up of all income payments to individuals plus corporate net profits. Of this amount, about $65 billion was accounted for by wages and salaries to civilian workers. Another $15 billion went to members of the armed forces. Thus $113 billion, or about 70 per cent of the national income, consisted of wages and salaries.

Wages and salaries are the most important source of the money that buys consumers’ goods. A high level of such income is necessary if we are to have full production and full employment that the war is over. In 1944, consumers spent about $60 billion for goods and services. The Federal government spent about $66 billion for war purposes alone. This heavy spending by the government is being drastically curtailed, and unless it can be offset by heavy and sustained buying by consumers and private business, factories and stores will close and millions of workers will lose their jobs. We will go into an economic tailspin.

But what is actually happening to the national pay envelope?

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that the two factors mentioned above will result in a loss of $16.7 billion at present wage levels. It would take a raise of 20 per cent in basic wage rates to offset this loss.

There’s a hitch even here. This estimate takes no account of the next big factor which is squeezing the national pay envelope. This is full employment.

Full Pay Envelopes

Mean Full Employment

Unemployment. Over two million workers were unemployed the first week of October. There maybe eight or ten million unemployed in a few months, according to government estimates. Mr. Average Worker, when he is out of a job, receives an unemployment benefit of $16 per week, a slash of 65 per cent from his wage of $46.35. Assuming unemployment of 7.5 million by next spring, which is conservative, the national pay envelope would shrink by $22 billion. Restoration of this cut would require a wage increase of 20 per cent.

To put these 7.5 million back to work, the $33 billion has to be restored. America cannot have full employment with a shrunken national pay envelope.

Even worse. What if there is no increase in basic wages now? Then the national pay envelope will shrink $33.6 billion. Twelve and one-half million workers will be unemployed and looking for jobs. When competition for jobs gets to this stage, wages commence to go down. the national pay envelope shrinks still further. We would be heading for a bottomless depression.

In the face of these facts, labour demands for wage
I

Will Wage Increases Drive Prices Up?  

If wage increases were going to mean a proportionate Increase in prices, they would be of no value to labor or anybody else. Our increased dollars would buy no more goods. We would be defeating our own purposes, for the main object of wage increases now is to sustain and expand the market for the goods we produce.

Clearly, we have a responsibility to workers and the rest of the economy to examine the wage-price problem.

The first important fact to note is that unit labor costs will not go up as fast as wage rates. A 30 per cent increase in labor costs per hour does not mean a 30 per cent increase in labor costs per hour. Remember, workers are going back to their normal peacetime working hours. Overtime premiums are being eliminated.

To make it simple, suppose a worker was working 40 hours per week at an hourly wage of $1.00. This 40 hours of work cost his employer $52. or $1.008 per hour. If his hourly rate is increased to $1.30 and he works no more overtime, 40 hours of work will cost his employer $62.40, an increase of more than 25 per cent. Although the worker's hourly rate went up 35 per cent.

Following the same reasoning, let's see how much the warehousemen's proposed increase will cost per man-hour. The wartime work-week of 48 hours cost the warehouse boss $46.10. At the new rate of $1.15 per hour, 48 straight time hours would cost his employer $55.20, an increase of less than 15 per cent. Although the straight-time rate of pay is 60 per cent higher than the old rate, the increased costs do not mean a 60 per cent increase in labor costs per hour. Remember, the straight-time rate of pay is 60 cents an hour, or around 52 per cent. The actual increase in labor costs per hour would be around 20 cents—less than 13 per cent.

Output Goes Up As Hours Go Down  

Another important fact should be noted about shorter working hours. As hours go down, output goes up. In other words, men get more work out of themselves in the same number of hours that they work. The productivity of labor was even more spectacular during the war. The War Production Board estimates that for the two-year period 1943-1944 alone, average productivity in war industry went up 25 per cent. In other words, at the end of 1944, four men could do a man's job that took five men to do at the end of 1942. A wage increase of 25 per cent would have cost the munitions manufacturers nothing in terms of unit labor costs.

Warehousemen's Weekly Wage Schedule  

Warehouse productivity Upged 70 Percenter  

Let's look at our own industry. Our members—longshoremen and warehousemen—are in the business of handling cargo and freight. We don't have any fixed figures on output per man-hour. To give you an idea of the improvements which have been made in materials handling during the war, the Navy estimated it had saved 479 man-hours on a palletized job that would have taken 662 man-hours using old, pre-war methods. That's a saving of over 70 per cent. In the face of such cost reductions, the wage demands of the longshoremen and warehousemen look reasonable enough.

The other way the fact that wages did not keep pace with productivity. Earnings of workers went up very slightly in the 1920's, but their productivity increased by 55 per cent. They couldn't buy the goods they made. Business died for lack of a market.

Contrary to popular notion, high wages do not necessarily mean high prices. They do mean increased production, full employment and a high income for everyone.

Factory wages and wholesale prices of manufactured articles during the years from 1899 to 1944 just about doubled, while the prices of the goods they made ended up at about the same level.
What's Current in Print

FIRST AID IN LAYOUTS, published by the CIO, 715 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., four pages, $1 per 100.

What you can do through your union when the "payoff" is the seizure of this leaflet which offers good advice to the unemployed worker. The advice: press your employer to speed his plant reconversion; see that layoffs are according to seniority; use your machinery to sell grips specificity; and try some political action. Included is the CIO program for reconversion and peace and details on how to get unemployment benefits.

LABOR FACT BOOK 7, prepared by Labor Research Association: International Publishers, 581 Fourth Avenue, New York City; 208 pages; $1.60.

A handbook of labor facts for the man on the job, the union official, the research department, the student, the teacher and the newspaper writer. Published every two years, hundreds of subjects are covered briefly: U.S. wartime economy, recreation, political action, collective bargaining, minority problems, agriculture, the labor movement in Canada and Latin America and the World Trade Union conference.


What citizens can do to make their communities better places for laborers. Wallace includes in this brief pamphlet, build more homes and avoid building booms. The wrong way to go about housing the community is to build for top or upper middle income, especially in unplanned suburban growth, destroys the rapidity, control and social usefulness of housing. Allow slums to continue. Readers are urged to ask an official labor agency to make an inventory of housing conditions and needs.

Murray Pledges CIO to Continue Its Fight Against Discrimination

NEW YORK—CIO President Philip Murray pledged his organization to a special message to the National Conference on the Foreign Born in Postwar America, which met October 20 and 21.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations diligently follows a policy of no discrimination toward race, creed, color or nationality. National origins of our membership are so diversified that they insure maximum respect for one another. CIO unions have not tolerated and will not tolerate discrimination within its own ranks. It is a part of every program of fairness. Indeed, it is this spirit of fairness that is the foundation of all labor organizations worthy of the name."

INTER-AMERICAN LABOR CONGRESS IN 1946

PARIS (ALN)—An inter-American labor congress may be held early in 1946, perhaps in Mexico City, Lausanne, Geneva, Panama, Cuban labor leader and member of the executive committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions stated here.

National Meeting On Foreign Born

Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Eleanor Roosevelt, and United States Senators Clark D. Long and Bronson Mahone are among the many prominent Americans who sent special greetings to the National Conference on the Foreign Born in Postwar America, held in New York City, on October 20 and 21.

Justice Black, in his greeting, declared: "Your subjects listed for discussion are vital and important in American life and this note is simply to extend my felicitations and good wishes."

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach stated, in part: "To the foreign-born America has meant freedom and opportunity. In return, they have given devotion to the Nation and its spirit of liberty. This reciprocity was essential to the post development of the Nation. It must be the foundation of the future of America and its foreign born."

CONFERENCE SPEAKERS

Speakers at the Conference included Congressmen Vito Marcantonio, Emanuel Celler, and Hugh Scott, Jr.; Labor Secretary Dr. Max York; President of the National Negro Congress; Dr. James W. H. Gordon; New York attorney; and Abner Green, Executive Secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Joe J. Manassa, M. M. Dian, Board of Immigration Appeals of the Department of Justice; Constance Kyle Lamb, of the National Conference on the Foreign Born, and Marjorie Spector, Naturalization Aid Director of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

In LaFollette's reported statement here. "Of course it is not my intention to [|..]

WLB Won't Take Any New Cases

WASHINGTON (FP) The National War Labor Board announced October 16 that it would accept no new cases or appeals in order to wind up its work by January 1.

Chairman Lloyd Garrison said the WLB would accept appeals from directive orders issued by regional boards and commissions in cases in which the directive was announced prior to the present decision. The only other exceptions would be in cases in which a regional board has made an order and the parties have not agreed that the regional board's decision shall be final.

After October 22, the WLB will act on stipulation cases only and on these will simply agree to name an arbitrator. This will serve to relieve the WLB of having to decide any new cases.

At a press conference, Garrison admitted that the WLB hereafter may have to determine policy on justifiable wage increases involving merit adjustments, but he added that his action would be advisory with the Office of Production Stabilization and OPA in all other cases in which wage increases involve price boosts.

Should the Truman administration fall to a justifiable wage price policy, he indicated, the WLB would be forced to operate on a haphazard case-by-case method.

In cases after October 22, the WLB has no intention of deciding these cases instead will make recommendations for an appropriate type of settlement.

The Equal Pay bill, S 1176, requires equal pay for equal work, and a discrimination against women on lay-offs.

CIO GROUP EXPOSES PERON UNIONS

NEW YORK (FP)—Argentina's strong man Juan Peron's claim of labor support was exposed as an "aftermath falsehood" October 25 by the CIO Committee on Latin American Affairs.

Criticizing Senator Robert M. LaFollette's reported statement that Argentina's working class was behind Peron, the committee pointed out that the few unions Peron could really claim for himself were dominated by appointed functionaries and去了 acting together with the regime's secret police.

So-called pro-Peron labor demonstrations are usually staged in strategic areas of Buenos Aires by imported hoodlums and sympathetic police concentrations to provide a financial cause that can be to be noticed by the populace, the committee said. It added this Peron, who has imprisoned and tortured the districts of Argentina's labor movement and has used Nazi files, advice and methods to smash legitimate unions in his country, is hardly the man to deserve a reputation of labor support.

"A COMMUNITY HOSPITALITY" TO PRINCE KALUAU OF HAWAII

HONOLULU (LJW) Prince Kualau of Hawaii will be the guest of the Mission District Community Club October 25. The prince will make a brief address to the club at their regular meeting in the Mission Church at 8 p.m. The club plans to serve refreshments following the program.

International Labor "BOOS" LaFollette

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What's Current in Print

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Sixty Million Jobs, by Henry A. Wallace, published by Simon and Schuster, 1226 Sixtieth Avenue, New York City, 208 pages; $1.60.

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Duro Decal Workers

Win Back Pay

After many months of waiting for the Board to approve increases in pay and better vacation provisions, the Duro Decal workers were handed their back pay checks last week.

Several of the girls received checksamounting to more than $100.00, and all employees have already been paid the vacation allowance.

Workers generally felt that the long-delayed back pay was worth waiting for. They feel that this action is a sign of what will happen to all non-union workers in the same situation who are locked out of the union, and pushing up their grievances to the national level, where the grievances may be handled even more efficiently and satisfactorily.

Successful Sign-Up

In Nu Deal Campaign

Negotiations have now been resumed with the company on the question of wages and other working conditions, and, with the result of yesterday's election at the Pure Ice and Cold Storage Company, it is anticipated that a speedy conclusion will be reached.

New members are being elected to the negotiating committee from among the new union members, so that all workers will be adequately and fairly represented.

ILWU Wins Dallas Despite

Intimidations by Employers

DALLAS—Organizational and collective bargaining gains have been made by Local 218 in the last month at Shippers Warehouse, at Pure Ice and Cold Storage Company here.

After five months delay, the NLRB election was held at the Pure Ice Warehouse on October 19 with the workers voting 23 to 1 in favor of union representation.

At Pure Ice and Cold Storage, the union won an average $100 in back pay for more than 20 workers in a contract recently signed. Although request for the election at Shippers was filed with the Board in May, it was not until July that a hearing was held. It took until October 3 for the election order to be issued.

Employer intimidations in the firing of several workers failed to stop the ILWU from winning the vote. Boss tactics only result in all the more that the ILWU will get the uranium labor practice it demands.

Credit for the groundswell behind the union drive was pinned to the plan organizing committee consisting of David Brooks, Henry Alexander, Jr., Andrew McLeod and Tom Henry who were assisted by International Representative Sidney Cohen.

Negotiations will begin immediately and an organizing committee will plan the strategy in uniting the rest of the open shop cotton compress and refrigerating industry in Dallas.

The bargaining unit is composed of approximately 40 workers in the production and maintenance department.

Award of back pay at the Pure Ice plan signaled the beginning of an intensive organizing drive in the ice manufacturing and storage industry in Dallas.

The organizing plan was approved by about 100 workers in the production and maintenance department.

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The union went one step further. After winning the vote, it instructed its delegates to the state CIO convention to submit the resolution for state-wide action.

The state CIO convention unanimously adopted Local 218's resolution, which reads, in part: "... We approve the closing of day nurseries and child care centers and the refusal to hire additional workers to work on federal contracts." The resolution was adopted by acclamation.

State-wide action was taken by the Child Care Committee of the Texas Labor Federations, which consists of the Child Welfare Associations and other private welfare agencies. "The resolution is a step in the right direction," said the committee chairman.

Alaloa Before Hawaii's K. K. Ka and Jack Hall left San Francisco to return to the Islands, they gave an "Ala he talk on organization and political action to the staff at ILWU headquarters. Above, in a lighter moment, Ka ex-plains to Billie Carmel, Joyce Turner and Pauline Rosenthal the meaning of the hula dance. Below he is with Jack Hall and the map of Maui, in a demonstration of pidgin English. Of his trip to Washington with the ILWU Executive Board (Kam who speaks perfect English) said in pidgin: "Washington aile same biggest place more big building than Hawaii. This place got too many big house plenty big boss stop. He make law for you, for me and for everybody."

ILWU Gets Island

Cannery Workers

HONOLULU, T. H. — ILWU became the bargaining agent for all pineapple cannery workers in the islands when Libby, Mc-Neill and Libby Cannery turned in a 341 to 88 vote for the union in an NLRB election held here October 29.

Negotiations for a master contract to cover all cannery workers had been carried out since the ILWU was winning its second NLRB election in the islands when Libby, Mc-Neill and Libby Cannery turned in a 341 to 88 vote for the union in an NLRB election held here October 29.

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OAKLAND—An employer of a 15 cent wage increase was flatly rejected October 27 by the Oakland negotiating committee, meeting with Oakland independent stewards. Negotiators have indicated their intention of barging collectively with the union.

The 10 per cent offer followed two offers made by the group for a 5 cent increase and for a 1 7/10 cent increase. The employers were told that the group would demand an hour and a half wage increase which would take its wartime weekly take-home.

Just off the press this past fortnight is a stewards' manual called "Stewards' Bible" used to answer the why's and wherefores of shop stewards. Worked on and worked over for several months by Mabel Keeling and a local-wide educational committee, the manual has been long awaited by stewards all over the union.

The manual is the result of many months of writing and rewriting by a local-wide educational committee. In view of the guidance of Business Agent Mabel Keeling began work on the manual in 1943, international vice-president Morrie Watrous designed the cover and format of the publication. It was illustrated by Cartoonist Phil Drew.

Prepared from material in the booklet are committees at Oakland, Richmond, San Jose, and Stockton. Brochures from Crockett, Hack Gleichenk, Sutter, San Mateo, Bayshore, Eureka, Richmond, Oakland, Maze Posey and Dave Wilson, San Jose, and John Rochester from Petaluma.

Every steward was urged to obtain a copy of the manual; read it, and bring it up in his possession on the job at all times.

The following quotations from the manual are typical tips for stewards on bargaining with the company:

"HOW TO ARGUE"

Don't try to prove that he has argued the point and gotten out of gear by the man.

Don't begin by trying to show that the men in your department have been laid off. Make the superintendent take up the grievance. It is just proving his case. The man has argued the point and gotten out of gear by the man.

Don't try to prove that he has argued the point and gotten out of gear by the man.

"KEEP RECORDS"

In many unions, complaints regarding discharges are filed in writing within thirty days of the discharge. Stalling and back-passing are timed methods of companies aiming to bleed the spirit out of a union organization. They are the real cause of most strikes today. Be sure that the union itself takes prompt action on grievances and works out with management the most rapid methods possible for the disposition of any case.

When settlement of a grievance is necessary delayed, keep the interested parties informed on all developments. If the worker feels that the union is really trying to get action for him, he will not resent as much the inevitable delay.

"THE FACTS"

1. The warehousemen have a contract with the company which is in force for the present, and which covers the entire group, which will expire in 1947.

2. The warehousemen are working under a contract and they cannot join the machinists' strike.

3. It is obvious that the pre-striking scale for machinists cannot be met by the warehousemen. It will be met by the machine shops.

4. We have guaranteed the machinists that we will not work in the machine shops.

5. We offered to use our strength to numbers in the warehouse shops to force the warehouse union. It is possible that these wages may be fixed on the warehouses and effective as of the same date. The present situation is that the warehousemen are represented by the ILWU.

"THE UNION"

The men will then be fighting on the picket lines against strikebreakers.

See page 10 for more.
19 Warehouses Affected
In San Francisco and Oakland

warehousemen in 19 warehouses were out of work in eight warehouses employing less than 100 machinists. They are California Wire Cloth company, American Can, Puritan Famous Foods, El Dorado Oil Company, Plant Rubber and Ashton, Taylor Milling and Alaska Parking Corporation.

Two warehousemen in San Francisco were out of work at Bill Brothers, Schillings, Independent Paper, Best Foods, Consolidated Chemical, Schein's, Hiram Walker, Western Meat Express, Paraffine, Plant Rubber, Farbarks Morse, A. Leite and Western Fire. Some 124 warehouses were pickinget.

OUR DEMANDS
In two meetings with the Distributors' Association they bargained down as a result of the strike. "The strike interrupted our negotiations, tied up some of our seniority credits necessary for us to continue our work."

"This is a reasonable program the local has worked out," said Raymond Fry, a veteran who is working at Dorwood's. "We are not picketing our former employers, only those companies that have been allowing non-union workmen into our warehouses."

"The super Cameo idea was not unexpected. It was the result of continued agitation by the AFL."

Myron J. Posta, who has been working at Dorwood's for eight months, but who did not work in the warehouse industry before going into service, called the local a "culprit" one. Posta, a veteran who returned from the war, reported a new 30-day program made for him by the Posta plant which they are demanding the company correct. Left to right are the back row: A. L. Smith and Keil Spaul, and (front row) Dutch "Dutch" Maertens, Howard, Leslie Hunt and John Buck.

Toughening Up
Steward and grievance committee at Dorwood and Sons (Philippine Refining company) draw up a list of grievances at the plant which they are demanding the company correct. Left to right are (back row) A. L. Smith and Kelly Spaul, and (front row) Dutch "Dutch" Maertens, Howard, Leslie Hunt and John Buck.

Local 6's Join Protest Against G. K. Smith Talk

PROPOSALS MADE

Local 6 members participated in the San Francisco Board of Education hearing Tuesday, October 29, which resulted in denial by the Board of America Firstl Gerald I. K. Smith's application to speak in the Commerce High School auditorium.

Crowing the board chambers in protest to granting the application were representatives of the CIO Council, Council of Civil Unity, San Francisco Veterans League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the B'nai B'rith, National Lawyers Guild, National Maritime Unions, Butchers Union, Workers for Democracy, Communist Party, Socialist Party and Youth for Democracy.

Local 6 was represented by Jim "Swiss" Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Flower, Barbara Spitz, Cody Fl...
SIDNEY ROGER

Does Your Pay Check Look a Little Different Lately?

(Editors' Note: The following is a typical sponsor's message to be heard on the Sidney Roger program, sponsored by the ILWU every night, Monday through Sat-

(Continued...)

suspended from the union for 10 years ago—lower wages and unemployment. People who pay wages are no less good than those who don't pay wages, even if they're the same. This is where we come in.

Oakland Trial Committee

Expels Nine Defendants

OAKLAND—Efforts of nine former Local 6 members at Col-

gate, California, to undermine the union and dis-

credit the leadership and membership of the union were dis-

closed October 16 when the members of the Committee voted to expel four of the defendants, while the other five were suspended for two months. The nine defendants, who were suspended because of their illegal activities in connection with the strike at Colgate, were: Lonnberg, Lincoln Olsen, Ed M. Larabee, John Wilson, Nelson Mitchell, James Nichols, Fred Moore, and John 

The charges were: All defendants charged with spreading false and misleading informa-

The trial committee met for the first time since the union began to take action against the defendants and decided to suspend the defendants for two months, during which time they will be required to pay full dues and to remain on good behavior.

THE CHARGES

The defendants, including Charlie Bear, were charged with spreading false and misleading infor-
mation about the union's activities and its members' conduct during the strike at Colgate.

The defendants are also charged with violating the union's no-discussion policy, using their positions as stewards to spread false and misleading infor-
mation about the union's activities and its members' conduct during the strike at Colgate.

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To Divide Work

failure to give decent consideration "so that we may be officially voted to recommend that no overtime be worked by Local 6 members"

COMPANY, American Can, California Wire, Eklund Oil, Durkee Famous Foods, Chemical Plant and Alcan Packing held at the Oakland Civic Auditorium. This is the only sound and reasonable approach to the problem, stated the letter. "Your failure to give decent consideration to honest workers who are sacrificing their livelihood to have their demands met is a reason your demands can only result in a confused and fruitless situation that will not serve the interest of either the machinists or any other union involved." WORK DIVIDED

The letter requested an immediate answer to the communication "so that we may be officially advised of your position in the matter." Meanwhile, union members voted to recommend that no overtime be worked by Local 6 members in the East Bay so that any workers made idle by the strike. The letter charged the called attention of the letter, recognizing the untenable situations at Parafine, Inc., and asked for a clarification of the strike status of this plant.

Consider an opinion poll among workers made idle by the strike as well as union members, "stated the letter. "It asked for a clarification of the strike status of this plant."

Lunedì Scorsa, l'Unione ma- chinisti ha dichiarato sciopero del lavoro per un aumento di paga. La posizione della nostra locale, quale unione, e una di completa solidarietà per una vittoria delle loro domande, ma e benissi una situazione critica imperante afferta due mila membri della nostra unione per un magnifico di circa 1,57 membri della locale sciope- rante. In un attentato del ILWU e le organizzazioni marittime metteresi d'accordo per un piu efficace metodo d'aiuto al "ma- chinisti" in questa situazione, nella quale l'azione diversa e di una qualita punittiva contro i nostri membri, i signori Hook e Dillon della Federazione Americana dei Lavoratori hanno continuamente rifiutato consultazione ed unita di strategia. Storicamente e vero il fatto che la nostra Local 6 del settimana prossima e dunque considerato con un'efficace risposta al "sciopero" dei machinisti, e la nostra idee inusitata riguarda la solidarieté di molti invocati nostra assemblea. Il passo di cattivo augurio che la cortesia di modo, gia stata-fatta fra organizzazioni lavora- trici, non e stata considerata da- gli ufficiali dell'IWW e la situazione e universalmente riconosciuta che non vi si stabililano piu discorsi in luoghi dove, per creare avan- taggi ad uno o due machinisti, che le sorti delle altre unioni per: i loro scioperi, "che si ritiene decisivamente di lavorare ancora ai crumiri (modo che l'ala nostra locale avrebbe eliminato queste situazioni di conflitto senza che la cortesia dell'unione dei machinisti, si tro- vano i nostri membri,Nav Pi Trucce"

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Members are requested to check such items as the type of union activity the member would be changed by his conduct of.

The steward's major responsibility here is to make sure that the employee is given an opportunity to present his case, to make sure that the employee is given an opportunity to present his case, and to make sure that the employee is given an opportunity to present his case.

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