Two Lie Dead
As Employers Spurn Safety

SAN FRANCISCO—Two more deaths as the result of accidents on the Pacific coast waterfront were recorded last week. Victims were longshoremen Edward Blaney of San Francisco and Longshoreman Robert Kerr of Bellingham, Washington. They were killed by the treacherously unsafe working conditions provided by the Matson Navigation Company and the Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Company.

News of the death of Blaney came August 24, only two days after the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast rejected ILWU demands for the inclusion of a coast-wide safety program in the union contract.

If such a code had been in effect July 21 and August 24 both Kerr and Blaney would probably be alive today. Instead, Blaney is in the county morgue and Kerr is already buried.

On the night of July 21 Robert Kerr fell through an unfastened plank on the dock owned by the Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Company in Bellingham. He was dead from a broken neck before he reached the water far below.

JOISTS NOT SECURE

The 500-foot long catwalk through which Kerr fell was made of meager 2-inch-by-12 lumber. The joists (support) were only 2 inches by 6 inches. Normally, docks use 4-inch planking and the joists are at least 4 inches by 8. On this dock the joists were not even fastened securely to the planking but hung inches below toward the end of the catwalk.

Kerr was a veteran of the first World War. He leaves a wife and children. He worked on the waterfront for over 30 years. He was an experienced longshoreman. ILWU Local 7 in Bellingham had the entire catwalk "condemned" after his death.

"Our local," said a letter to The Dispatcher from Local 7, "thinks there should be a general safety code to cover all types of work. This makes the third member of our local killed in this port since the first of May by accidents on the waterfront, plus three members now in the hospital."

NO STIRRUP BRIDLE

The story of Edward Blaney's death on San Francisco's Pier 50-B is shown below only two days after the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast rejected ILWU demands for inclusion of a coast-wide safety code in the contract. On July 21 longshoreman Robert Kerr died from another job accident in Bellingham, Washington. An arrow points on top to the gaping hole on the Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Company dock through which Kerr fell to his death. In the center picture an arrow points to one of several loose joists (supports) on the 500-foot-long catwalk. The entire walk was built of meager 2-inch by 12-inch lumber; the joists were only 2 inches by 6 inches.
A Phoney Policy

PHIL DREW

PHONEY as a nine dollar bill!” was how the Committee for Maritime Unity described the recent Wage Stabilization Board decision, slicing $5 off the wages of three seafaring unions.

The answer of the maritime workers to this attempted wage cut was to come out fighting. The two AFL unions hardest hit—the Sailors’ Union of the Pacific and the Seafarers’ International Union, were to complete strike votes Sept. 3 (just after The Dispatcher press time).

The Committee for Maritime Unity has promised support.

The WSB decision is a blow, not only against members of the AFL unions immediately affected, but against every worker.

Some of the commercial newspapers seemed surprised when CMU came immediately to support the AFL seafaring unions. The $5 involved a higher rate of pay for AFL seamen than that won by CMU last June 15th. CMU has pointed out many times that the $5 differential represented an attempt by the shipowners to create disunity. For an extra $5 paid to a few maritime workers, they hoped to head off unity of maritime labor.

The answer of the maritime workers to this attempt to create disunity runs like this:

"Our unions construe this ruling as allowing us to reopen the entire question on wages for all hands." CMU telegraphed the WSB demanding a re-hearing on the whole matter.

"There is plenty to be learned from this beef—particularly for some of the leadership of the AFL maritime unions. To put the lesson bluntly, it runs like this:

You can trust the shipowners and the government boards which take orders from them about as far as you can throw a liberty ship. Any union leader who tries to cook up deals with them at the expense of workers in the other unions is only helping them along in their drive to smash maritime labor.

The only way any of us can make progress is through unity and joint action of all maritime labor.

A LEAFLET signed by its seven member unions, CMU summed it up this way: "The unions of CMU last June 15 agreed to new contracts on the understanding that important collateral issues for the seafaring unions would be arbitrated. The arbitration is now under way in Washington. But this decision of WSB knocks the guts out of our arbitration case by trying to stamp a ceiling on wages when prices are skyrocketing!"

\begin{figure}[h]
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\caption{A Phoney Policy}
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New CMU Pamphlets Back Up Struggle Of Maritime Workers for Higher Pay

SAN FRANCISCO—Rolling off the presses of CMU today are a series of pamphlets designed as weapons in the struggle for adequate wages and working conditions for all maritime workers. These pamphlets will carry the program of the strike of the men on the ships and docks and emphasizing the vital need for unity among all maritime workers and stressing the necessity for joint action among the unions on September 30th.

Hitting the keynote of the CMU's campaign is the leaflet Victory Report declares: "The immediate task ahead is to mobilize the longshoremen and the engineers, whose current contracts expire Septem- ber 30 and who began bargaining for new contracts in July.

"The drive on what was left unfinished in Washington threatens the whole CMU. The unity generated and used to crack the Washington negotiations before, must hold fast in this period. We must continue our direct appeal and persuasive example our efforts to involve in CMU the APL maritime unions.

Harry Bridges, chairman of CMU and president of ILWU, said in regard to these pamphlets: "They will do a big job for us as if we got them out where they belong—before the workers and the public. Every local should lay plans immediately for immediate distribution of the CMU pamphlets.

"VICTORY REPORT describes how CMU stood fast against the combined opposition of the ship- owners and the government; how it defeated the efforts of the govern- ment to use the armed forces to break a maritime strike.

"It tells how support came to CMU from the people of the country, from workers in foreign lands, from the unmistakable sentiment of the American people.

"In telling the story, VICTORY REPORT gives full credit to the help which CMU received from the rank and file of the APL maritime unions—but puts the finger on such so-called labor leaders as Harry Landenberg and Joe Ryan, who played the game of the ship- owners by trying to split the ranks of the maritime workers.

The latest pamphlet, also just off the press, is a 32-page booklet titled at the general public. It is illustrated with photographs taken on the ships and docks, showing almost all types of work in the industry. It outlines the war record of the maritime unions, quotes some of the brass hats and gold brand who paid high price to influence the war; then describes how this glad hand of attacks, slander and red-baiting.

"This pamphlet, entitled "CMU LOOKS AHEAD," details the facts of life about the shipowners and the Waterfront Employers Association. They took money from Nazi and Japanese agents to finance their attacks against American labor. Now they are trying to increase their profits; how they corrupted agencies of the United States government and were able to siphon billions of dollars out of the public treasury into their own pockets.

"CMU LOOKS AHEAD also details the facts of life about the jumped-up unions. In the face of wage cuts and ris- ing prices, in the face of the anti-labor laws now being drafted in Congress, only unity and joint action can protect us against the threats of the Amer- ican people.

"To achieve such unity among maritime workers is the program of the CMU.

"The CMU Publicity Office announces that bundles of both these pamphlets are now on the way to all locals. More of both can be obtained by writing the CMU office, 604 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

MU Literature

Miss Jean McKillop of the ILWU staff is shown admiring the strike- ers and the public. Every local should lay plans immediately for immediate distribution of the CMU pamphlets. The latest pamphlet, also just off the press, is a 32-page booklet titled At the General Public.

June 15 National Maritime Strike, "CMU Looks Ahead" is a 32-page pamphlet designed to tell the public about CMU and its objectives.

On the Beam by Bridges

(Continued from Page 3, Column 1)

terrorist groups with which he was not connected and whose methods he does not, any more than I, condone in the least, the story, as he tells it, has a vastly different sense than the official British version which I told my friend from the Jewish underground that he and his coworkers were the victim of a terrorist attack. He didn't think I was kidding—and I wasn't.

The union said, was ordered rewritten and eventually withdrawn on orders of Brig. Gen. A. B. Quinton, Aberdeen command- ing general, and Maj. Gen. R. S. Hughes, chief of ordnance. It was addressed to Secretary of War Robert Patterson through prescribed Army channels. In the message, the scientists criticized summary dismissal June 26 of five officials of UPWA Lo- cal 250 for suspected Communist activity, saying: "The apparent violation of civil liberties discosti tr- ages scientific and engineering personnel now here, and makes the recruitment of other scien- tific personnel more difficult. Technical and scientific people do not work willingly or happily or creatively under such condi- tions.

"The scientists asked specifi- cation of charges against the five employees and a fair trial. They also urged 'that a statement be lauged to all War Department personnel assuring them, save in cases of grave threat, emergency, at a repetition of such sep- aration procedures as involve no specific charge and no trial.'

The group of 60 research men, none of them union members, in- cludes many of the top men in military research on ballistics, radar and aerodynamics.

Sugar Strike On In Hawaii For 65 Cents

(Continued from Page 1)

harvested or shipped by strike- breakers.

Previous strikes in the Hawaiian sugar industry were conducted by isolated and unor- ganized separate racial groups. For the first time workers of all races, organized in the ILWU, are united and waging an in- dustry-wide fight.

MORALE IS HIGH

The workers have refused to hedge from the company-owned plantation homes. In previous strikes plantation owners have at- tempted wholesale evictions of workers' families. The planta- tion utilities are being operated by the strikers, and the union has assured normal service to outside dependent communities. Wages paid to workers perform- ing this work are turned into the union strike fund.

In those areas where the com- munity is dependent upon plan- tation stores for supplies, the stores are kept open and cus- tomers are waited on by union pickets.

"The non-plantation popula- tion of the Territory is sympa- thetic to the strikers," Hall said, "and all small business men con- tacted have agreed to extend credit to individual strikers in need.

"The morale of the workers is high. They are out to win this strike and are preparing for a long fight.

Newspaper Boycott

GUATEMALA CITY — The newspaper El Imparcial is being boycotted by the Guatemalan Fed- eration of Labor. Which labor has charged that its capitalistic affilia- tions are against the interests of the proletariat.
The Worst About Hearst

By MIKE QUIN

The peculiar thing about William Randolph Hearst

Is that he never hesitates to de-

cry every thing of which he's guilty of the worst.

For instance, when it comes to "obscene" books,

Rocks are about the only things that have remained fairly clean.

And now and then some author pens

something of the worst.

Finally, the German worker

was changed to the Labor Front.

And in the years from 1935 to 1943, the period of Nazi glory

and triumph, the most the ordi-

nary German worker got out of it

was propaganda at the movies, every night, and the news-

papers every morning.

The anti-labor forces in Ger-

many and the United States are

filling the air with production pro-

panda, crying for more output

and herring the NLRB's effective-

ness as a means of weakening the

Labor Front.

The German workers got a check-

on their pay envelopes.

German workers got a check-

on their pay envelopes. They

paid dues to the Labor Front, which never

handed a union a cent higher than at the end of the

war.

"I'll take the one in the middle—

he's my landlord!"

First Nazis, Now British
Seeking to Pacify Jews

NEWARK, N. J. (FP)—There

can be no question in the world as long as the British government pursues a policy of "might makes

right," says a front page editorial in the August Labor Herald, voice of the New Jersey Federation of Labor.

"At the very moment that the great powers are participating in a so-called Peace Conference at Potsdam, British gun are murdering helpless people in the Holy Land and crushing the upsurge of mil-

lions for liberty in all parts of the globe," it says.

"His Majesty's government is reported to have as many men under arms today in Palestine, India, Greece, Italy, North Africa, Egypt, Iran and Germany as it did at the height of World War II..."

Terming it "a crime against humanity and shame upon Chris-

tian civilization" to deny the Jews their homeland, the editorial says:

"The AFL and all other organized labor groups, along with the Pres-

tidential Labor Rights, have demanded in no uncertain terms that this cowardly war

policy is not to charge the vet-

erans an initiation fee for join-

ning a union.

By ALDEN TODD

WASHINGTON T h e

People's War is not over and the struggle continues.

If operation, reported last week

on the National Coal Board,

the anti-labor forces in Ger-

many and the United States are

filling the air with production pro-

panda, crying for more output

and herring the NLRB's effective-

ness as a means of weakening the

Labor Front.

The German workers got a check-

on their pay envelopes. They

paid dues to the Labor Front, which never

handed a union a cent higher than at the end of the

war.
Sad Tale of Anti-Labor Vet: Finds Bosses 'Racketeers'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (FP)—An association of veterans, organized to protect employers from "racketeering" labor unionism, has been compelled to disillusion to discover that "a great majority of employers" are "big racketeers," the FDR's Son Hits Truman On Housing

WASHINGTON (FP)—The housing crisis is continuing in such acute form, President Roosevelt, Jr., said August 21, that he is writing to President Truman requesting a special session of Congress in November to pass the Wagner-Ellender-Taft long-range housing bill.

Roosevelt said he was acting as national housing chairman of the American Veterans Committee, and termed the bill "part of the veterans housing program, because the WPT program does not go far enough."

He said the bill would help put low-cost housing within reach of the 5,000,000 veterans living on $30 weekly or less. The average monthly rent in the Wyatt program homes, he said, is over $50, with new houses costing around $750.

ASKS 90 PERCENT FOR HOMES Roosevelt also will ask Truman to order allocation of surplus materials under priority regulations, with 90 per cent to go for residential construction. If this program is adopted, he said, "the present production is insufficient for a few items, will be adequate to get the WPT program supplied."

The present materials division is 50-50 between non-residential and home building. Roosevelt said. He cited figures showing a dollar value of non-residential construction, increased in 1946 as twice that of homes. A day earlier, Civilian Production Administration announced that 20 weeks of operation of the construction limitation order had granted more than 1,000,000 unallocated non-residential building applications.

It Seems Denver Has An "Iron Curtain.."

DENVER (FP)—No outdoor meetings may be held in Denver without a city permit and no parades whatever are permitted, except military ones. Mayor Stapleton, charged with being a Klansman, regularly refuses meeting permits to progressive organizations.

Elliott Roosevelt Charges U. S. 'Being Shoved' From Big Three Unity

NEW YORK (FP)—The path of Big Three unity charted by Roosevelt, Elliott, in the forthcoming book, will not go far enough. "As He Saw It"....

In the first of four advance excerpts from the book, published in the Sept. 3 Look magazine, Elliott says he felt compelled to tell the inside story of Roosevelt's dealings with Churchill and Stalin "because I doubt that we have only drifted away from the unity which was won by the Allies at Yalta, because I am sure we are being shoved away from it—by men who speak in terms of "victory."

"Or would bare been, it father of the American Legion, denied August 22 a charter to the interchurch Franklin D. Roosevelt Post, on the ground that the post leadership was "radical."

"I think I speak for a "get tough with Britain" stand."

WASHINGTON (FP)—The executive committee of the District of Columbia American Legion, on the ground that the post leadership was "radical."...
LONG BEFORE World War I ended the big money had plans to use the veterans in the interest of reaction.

Realizing the natural human inclination people have to come together on the basis of common experience—particularly when such experience has been tough going—the big money moved quickly to forestall any real democratic organization of veterans.

The move was to get a head start with an organization that would be banker-business controlled. Thus, some outstanding representatives of corporate interests of America came together in Paris, France, in 1919, and formed the American Legion. These included such men as Colonel "Wild Bill" Donovan, multimillionaire Captain Ogden Mills, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the then Colonel and later discredited Congressman Hamilton Fish, Franklin O'Hier, Ralph Cole and Eric Wood.

To get the organization started a quarter of a million dollars was borrowed from corporations, though effort was made to make it appear that the money came from Legion members. A letter on Swift & Company stationery revealed that the big meat packers alone were to raise an Illinois quota of $100,000. The letter said:

"We and all interested in the Legion, the results it will obtain, and the ultimate effect in helping to offset radicalism."

As was to be learned in the bitter years to follow, radicalism to the Legion leadership was anything likely to progress the welfare of the American people and most especially the aims and activities of organized labor.

Further light on what was meant by offsetting radicalism was given by the then national commander Colonel Alvin Owsley in an interview with NEA Service released December 9, 1922.

The interview never was repudiated by Owsley, though he was given the chance to do so. Here is a part of it as it was printed:

"If ever needed, the American Legion stands ready to protect our country's institutions and ideals as the Fascisti dealt with the destructionists who menaced Italy."

"Colonel Alvin Owseiy, commander of the American Legion made this statement in an exclusive interview with NEA Service today."

"By taking over the government? he was asked.

"Exactly that," declared Owsley. "The American Legion is fighting every element that threatens our democratic government—Soviets, anarchists, I.W.W.s, revolutionary socialists and every other 'red'."

"Should the day ever come when they menace the freedom of our representative government, the Legion would not hesitate to take things into its own hands—to fight the 'reds' as the Fascisti of Italy fought them."

The Legion commander said the world spread of revolutionary doctrine had to be taken seriously. He said patriotic Italians had been forced to take extreme measures which probably would never be necessary here. But he emphasized the significance of what the Fascisti had done.

"Do not forget," he said, "that the Fascisti are to Italy what the American Legion is to the United States. And that Mussolini, the new emperor, was the commander of the Legion—the ex-service men—of Italy. . . . The Legion is not in politics, but there is plenty of politics in the Legion—potential power, I mean."

LEGION LEADERS PLOTTED MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Owsley's statement was probably the most frank admission ever made that the Legion was and was intended to be a fascist force, but it was only one thing in the history of the organization to justify the conclusion reached by Professor William Gellerman of Columbia University in his book, "The American Legion as Education."

Professor Gellerman said:

"The American Legion is a potential force in the direction of Fascism in the United States. . . . In the American Legion program of suppression we see Fascism in its incipient state. The American Legion is irritated by those movements in American society which seem to threaten the status quo."

That Owsley's frank admission of Fascist aims was not without content became evident in 1934 when leading members of the Legion and a group of Wall Street brokers conspired to establish a Fascist regime in America. The plot was to march on and seize Washington.

To lead this march, the conspirators approached the noted ex-Marine commander, General Smedley Butler. Butler thought the plot was treasonous and decided to expose it. Newspapers generally ignored his story.

Butler testified before a congressional committee:

"Shortly after MacGuire (Gerald G. MacGuire, an employee of the brokerage firm of Grayson M.T. Murphy who was one of the founders of the American Legion) first came to see me he arranged for Robert Sterling Clark, a New-York broker, to come to my house . . . to be perfectly fair to Mr. MacGuire he didn't seem to be bloodthirsty. He suggested that 'We might go along with Roosevelt and do with him what Mussolini did with the King of Italy.'"

MacGuire proposed that Butler raise an army of several hundred thousand Legionnaires to take over Washington.

In the testimony by Butler before the committee and by Paul Comly French, a newspaper reporter who was called in by Butler for subsequent talks with MacGuire, several former national commanders of the American Legion were named as being privy to the plot. These included Louis John- son of West Virginia, Henry Stevens of North Carolina, and Frank N. Belgrano, who was presently national commander of the Legion. Others whom Butler suggested be questioned were the then Governor Ely of Massachusetts, William Doyle, a former department commander of the Legion in Massachusetts, General M.P. Murphy, a former member of the Legion and a group of Wall Street brokers that owned a controlling interest in the Liberty League.

Clark, whose meeting with Butler was arranged for him by MacGuire, was a broker and one of the backers of the Liberty League.

He told Butler: "I've got thirty million dollars and I don't want to lose it. I am willing to spend half of the thirty million to save the other half."

When the Congressional committee published its findings, which were largely ignored by the newspapers, it suppressed part of the testimony, notably that of Paul Comly French to the effect that MacGuire had said he could get financing for a Fascist putch from John W. Davis, the Morgan attorney and unsuccessful candidate for President, or Perkins of the National City Bank; also that "the guns would come from Remington Arms, and that one of the DuPonts was on the board of directors of the Liberty League and they own a controlling interest in Remington Arms Company."

LEGION HAS BEEN USED AS STORM TROOP FRONT AGAINST LABOR

The American Legion has throughout its history been used by big business as a storm troop front against labor. It has done extra-legal patrol duty in strike situations, intimidating pickets and cracking heads. It was used by the Associated Farmers of California to terrorize agricultural workers and by the Waterfront Employers' Association to help to frame the unsuccessful deportation case against Harry Bridges. The chief Legion tool in the Bridges case was Harper Knowles, chairman of the Radical Research Committee of the California Department of the American Legion.

In his historic decision clearing Bridges of all the perjury charges against him, June 27, 1939, Dean James H. Landis said:...
of all...
PAC School to Explain Reaction's Election Plans

SAN FRANCISCO—The second California Political Action School will be held in San Francisco September 14-15 at the California Labor School, 218 Market Street.

Purpose of the school is identical to the purpose of the first held in Los Angeles in August—namely, to offer local union politica activities, and to familiarize students with local and national political work in the past and to outline where we go from here. The PAC school will also be sponsored by the AFL CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods.

GOLDBLATT TO SPEAK

The September 14-15 session will feature a discussion of “Action’s Plans in the 1966 Elections” by ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt and David Jenkins, director of the California Labor School.

Students will hear and participate in panel discussions on
1. Activizing your own union
2. Educational techniques
3. Veterans and the elections
4. Minority Groups and the elections
5. Farmers and the elections
6. White collar workers and professionals in the movement

The students will also hear a report from California Assemblyman Gus Hawkins on the Fair Employment Practices bill on the November ballot.

Among those already scheduled to participate in the discussions are California CIO secretary Mer- vyn Rathsband, San Francisco PAC director David Hodley, ILWU President Richard Lyden, and ILWU International Representative Mickey Green.

Cost of the session is $8 per student. This includes registration and lunch fee, dinner at El Jardin, and admission to the social Saturday evening. Registrations, accompanied by fee, should be sent to the California Labor School.

Senator Hits Rail Plunder of Treasury

WASHINGTON (FP) — Glen Taylor, labor adviser, was asking why the Bureau of the Budget, tradita- tional Treasury watchdog, isn’t taking a look at the government’s plunder of the Treasury.

Taylor announced Aug. 26 he was taking the head committee to discover which railroad men, if any, are responsible for budget bureau policies with respect to railroad freight rates. At the same time he made public an exchange of letters with Budget Director Samuel Webb, in which he said he was “shocked by the extreme solicitude with which your office is handling the railroad corporations.”

The bureau was also demanding the railroad act against routes which give the government for freight carrying during the war.

War net profits of class I railroads during the years 1941-45 totaled $3,390,000,000—700 percent gain over the years 1929-39.

In replying to Taylor, Webb said he was investigating the railroad’s property to add back over charges to make sure of “the net effect of such reparations and tax adjustments in the final condition of the railroads.”

Chairman Webb was saying: “The effect, you state that the government should not use its power to sadden the railroads need. This amazing phila- cies, and 10 percent of the revenue not returned, would result in a complete breakdown of all law enforcement.

RAIL RATE UNJUSTIFIED

“Does a similar logic prevent suit against less highly placed in- dividuals? Or would the little fellow who took government property to satisfy his family’s needs feel the full weight of the federal government’s power?’”

Taylor told the Interstate Com- merce Commission that the 25 cents increase in freight rates which the railroads are now asking is unjustified because of their enormous war profits.

Japanese Labor Unions Form CIO

TOKYO (ALN) — The formal organisation of the Congress of Japanese Labor Unions, rep- resenting 1,600,000 workers, was in- dicates how far the Japanese labor movement has grown in the short space of ten months.

The convention, which followed the new organisation, d e c l a r e d t h a t m o r e t h a n 1,049 delegates as sembled. The convention’s aim is to make strikes legal as an instrument of “colonial” working con- ditions.

The constitution sets up a central committee nominated from each affiliated union, who in turn committee is given broad powers, but will be instructed by an annual conven- tion.

The CIO plans to apply for membership in the World Federation of Trade Unions. It is opposing the labor bill, which will affect the Japanese Diet, chiefly because the bill provides for a labor court and criminalization of “squatting.”

SOVIET UNION: The USSR covers such a large territory that it is hard for even the government to keep up with strikes and pro- tests, according to labor and utility activists.

Japan: Foreign observers and Japanese workers are surprised that Premier Yoshioda has been able to establish a government which is still techni- cally an enemy, was permitted to make hostile statements.

In the Soviet Union, one of the Allied countries occupying Japan, criticism or questioning of Ameri- can policy is allowed in Japan, under orders from Secretary of the Treasury.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Production of manufactured goods has soared rapidly in recent months. To ease the labor shortage, the government has called upon young people of 18 and 19 to chip in for three months on harvesting.

Wages and working con- ditions will be set at trade union levels and housing will be taken care of by the government.

CRITICIZE AFL

The convention also expressed criticism of the AFL, which rejected a proposal calling for the retire- ment of AFL President William Green and AFL Vice President Philip Murray as the first step toward labor unity. The new AFL Com- mittee Chairman Carl E. Linder explained that the main rea- son for committee opposition to the resolution was that it pro- vided a mechanism for retiring Green but not Murray.

A resolution opposing unified political action between the AFL and CIO was defeated but Dele- gate James A. Griffey of Little Rock, Ark., received wide ap- plause when he urged the ITU to support the CIO’s political campaign in the south.

CRITICIZE CIO

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CRITICIZE FEDERAL

Senators and Members of the bond- ing committee backed a proposal calling for the retire- ment of AFL President William Green and AFL Vice President Philip Murray as the first step toward labor unity. The new AFL Com- mittee Chairman Carl E. Linder explained that the main rea- son for committee opposition to the resolution was that it pro- vided a mechanism for retiring Green but not Murray.

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CMU Votes Full Support for SUP

SAN FRANCISCO—Support to the Sailors Union of the Pacific was announced in a telegram to all maritime unions to set aside the recent ruling of the Wage Stabilization Board against SUP, SIU and MOWW wage increases was voted August 27 by the Committee for Maritime Unity.

Following coordinated meetings of the East and West Coast sections of the CMU, telegrams of support were dispatched to the SUP and SIU and another of protest was sent to the Wage Stabilization Board.

Unfair Labor Claims Filed By ILWU

SAN FRANCISCO—Some 225 Young Patrol watchmen in the Bay area were voting September 3-4 in an NLRB election to choose a union to represent them. On the ballot were ILWU, Shipyards, and the American Patrol, a group of unfair labor practices against the employer. Some 12 ILWU members have been fired these last weeks. The union has charged American Patrol with intimidation, coercion, and interference with its employees and with actively favoring Lundeberg's AFL maritime unions.

"When the hearing is held," said ILWU Vice President Michael Blaney, "the ILWU will present a body of evidence to substantiate our charges of unfair labor practices and exclusion with the AFL."

Two Lie Dead As Employers Spurn Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

CIVIL WAR

Full Support for SUP

As U.S. Bans Latter's Pay Increase

the Committee met today and discussed the serious implications of the adverse decision of the Wage Stabilization Board. We recognize that this decision, based upon an erroneous economic approach, will adversely affect all maritime unions and all maritime workers.

"We have therefore determined to take national action to cause the Wage Stabilization Board to reverse the recent decision, the 'CONCERTED ACTION'"

In our opinion it is imperative that the Wage Stabilization Board be concerned over all maritime unions for reasons of affiliation.

"We are also recommending to the component unions of our committee that they support such an action as may be taken by your organization toward reversing the Wage Stabilization Board ruling."

The protest to the Wage Stabilization Board stated in part:

"We consider that your recent ruling denying approval of wage increases growing out of agreements reached between maritime unions and American shippers is based on extremely unconvincing economic theory and visits deepfalse assumptions. We vigorously protest this ruling. When the two parties have seen fit to agree to wage increases there exists no sound grounds for the Wage Stabilization Board to disapprove increases.

"Our unified protest as allowing us to reopen entire question of wages for all hands and not to be confined to the present wage stabilization. We feel unless some concrete is done, immediate and far reaching disruption in the industries by way of stoppages of work, spontaneous refusal to man ships, etc., will be inevitable. We are moving to enroll board at once a national conference to which all maritime unions are urged to attend for the purpose of working out a program of national action to stabilize maritime wages at proper level."

Two Lie Dead As Employers Spurn Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

dead when the ambulance came. When his family returns from their vacation they will find him in the morgue.

Commented ILWU Coast Labor Relations Committee Chairman Cole Jackman, "Only last week the Washington Employer turned down our request to put a safety code into our contract. If that code were enforced Blaney would be alive today. The responsibility for his death lies with the shipowners."

As part of its safety program the ILWU is demanding that no work be performed between midnight and 4 a.m. Workmen are required to work from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., with an hour off for lunch.

"We don't care if you're wrong are you, you can't work night after night without getting dog tired. Anyone who tells me different is a liar," said Blaney's foreman.

NMU Lakes Strike Off; Only Seven Die-Hard Anti-Labor Outfits Hold Out

DETROIT.—Breaking the opposition of most shipowners to the seven-day, 56-hour work week for NMU members on the CIO National Maritime Union called off its Lakes strike August 29 and returned to the services of its members.

"The seven companies holding out are all noted for their anti-NMU record," said Jackman in the American Weekly.

NMU acknowledged the ILWU aid in a telegram to Local 209 which said:

"We strike committee recognizes that the action of your local in supporting the strike... has been an important factor in signing seven companies, cutting the work week from six to five days, and from 44 to 44 in port."

"We express the thanks... of the entire 50,000 members of the NMU and hope that in the near future we will be able to play a role in helping the ILWU bring organization to the hundreds of unorganized docks in the lake area."

After the NMU called off the strike against all except the die-hard companies, it announced the signing of contracts with three other Lake shipping concerns.

Average Wage Barely Goes Up In June

WASHINGTON (FP)—While living costs were mounting daily in June, before the price rise went into effect the average wage advanced 1.3 cents an hour, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said August 27.

Weekly wages were reported as $61 below the wartime peak. Durable goods industries averaged an increase of 2.1 cents, and non-durable goods industries rounded off at 1.1.

AFL Teachers Head Writes Book on USSR

NEW YORK (FP)—Former President Jerome Davis of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL) has written a popular eyewitness book on Stalin and the Russians titled "Behind Soviet Power" (Readers Press, 22 Fifth Ave., New York 1, 136 pages, $1).

In easy reading style, he discusses "Stalin," "The Russia Stalin Has Made," and "One World—and Stalin's Russia."

It has an informed foreword by Ambassador Joseph H. Davies who says it should be read by anyone who doubts which section of certain sections of opinion of the western powers. Those who are concerned with being honestly and intelligently informed about our ally, the Soviet Union—one of the greatest and most powerful nations of the earth—will find much of value in it.
Strike Food

Local 500 of the United Auto Workers in Detroit loaned the kitchen, and cooks of the National Maritime Union percentage-fed into NMU Great Lakes strikers daily. Cecil Brown is peeling the spuds and Fred Butler is tasting the soup.

Progress Made in Longshore Negotiations

A September 30 Strike Deadline Near

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

Because I enjoy and support your swell paper, and want to see it continue to grow stronger and better, please permit me to call attention to a theoretical error in the editorial of July 26, 1946. It is contained in the statement: CMU—"for that makes us as strong as one union multiplied by seven.

The point is: when seven unions combine to perform a job, or when seven unions join themselves into a new combination, the new strength is not only much greater than "one multiplied by seven" but an entirely new kind of power which did not exist before—there is a qualitative change.

Illustration: Seven men together can lift a certain log, and move it to a new spot with comparatively little effort and in a very short time. Seven men, working individually, might strain themselves seriously, and never get the log moved. Individually, they can't do that kind of work.

Compare the offensive power of a squadron of cavalry with the sum of the offensive power of each horseman taken separately.

Furthermore, when seven work people together, each of the seven acquires new strength individually. Their "animal spirits" are raised. They can also see in every direction at the same time. And, through cooperation, we transcend our individual weaknesses. Example: the blind man carries the lame man on his back—and both of them get to their destination.

When seven men work individually, leadership is a nonessential question—leadership requires relationship between two at least. There must be more reassurance along this line, too—just the kind of reassurance needed by trade unionists to give them consciousness of their power, confidence in struggle, and in future victories.

And the days of sharp struggles over the most basic questions—of democracy, and even of the protective, working, with ever-increasing pressure and deadliness.

Sincerely,

THOMAS E. FARRELL

Los Angeles.
WAREHOUSE & DISTRIBUTION

These Warehousemen Tightened-Up—Ended Speed-Up

EX-NAVY MEN Don Conley and Dee Vanwinkle are shown here operating the two chaining machines, of which there are three in all. Shop Steward Horace Hazzard reported to the Oakland Job Conditions Conference several weeks ago that McGuire's had tried to make one man operate all three machines. When he complained to the superintendent, he was reminded: "McGuire's pays your wages, not the union." Hazzard, a veteran, was laid off a few days later but the union secured his reinstatement. When the Dispatcher photographer visited the plant he was told that one man is now assigned to each machine.

Strike Fund Started at Walgreen's

CHICAGO—Local 208 workers at Walgreen's voted August 28 to establish an emergency strategy committee to collect a strike fund for future action against the company.

The union is demanding an 18½-cent wage increase retroactive to March 11, 1946, the union shop, and a new vacation plan. The company has offered the 18½-cent increase without retroactivity and refuses to grant the union shop.

Local 208 workers at the Atena Waste Paper Company last week rejected their employers' offer of a 10-cent wage increase and voted to continue their fight for an 18½-cent increase per hour boost, six paid holidays, one week's vacation after one year and two weeks after three years.

Brick Workers Win Pay Raise

CROCKETT—A 2½-cent wage increase in all classifications was negotiated last week with the Port Costa Brick Works by ILWU Local 6. This brings to 27½ cents the hourly wage increases negotiated last week with the local's program to re-tighten up the company. The AFL had previously organized the plant but after three years had obtained no contract, and the workers voted to join the ILWU.

Local 208 Members Trying 5-Day Week

CHICAGO—Members of Local 208 at the Continental Products Company are now working a five-day week. This gain was won in negotiations with the company and will continue as an experiment through October, when it will be decided how long the work week will be.

WAGES RAISED

When Associated Packaging Company cut some of the women workers' wages it informed them that the lower rate had been newly negotiated by the union. The shop steward took the matter up with the company and got a promise that an adjustment would be made. On pay day no adjustment was made. The next day the workers refused to work until their wages were raised to the contract scale. Their wages were raised. Another improvement was the elimination of the system under which company office workers and management performed warehouse work.

MEANT BUSINESS

At Spool Cotton, a committee of workers complained to the boss about a superintendent who was doing checking and shipping clerks' work as well as warehouse work. The practice was eliminated. The shop steward explained it this way: "There was a representative in from the employers' association and when he saw our committee he realized we meant business."

In the Albers Milling Company payroll department, the hourly rate was increased from $1.075 to $1.0732 per hour. The extra cent was approved by the company as a "bona fide" wage increase.

Local 6's Oakland Unit Continues Full Speed Ahead on Tightening Up

OAKLAND — Local 6's unit that is tightening up in line with the local's program to re-tighten up the company office workers and management performed warehouse work.

WAGE RAISE At N. Clark

OAKLAND — Local 6's two-month long strike against the N. Clark and Sons clay products plant here ended victoriously last week when the 89 warehouse workers won a 12½ cent per hour wage increase in their basic rate.

The increase raises the minimum to $1.97 per hour. This is in addition to a 20 cent per hour hike won last December. Some classifications in the new agreement were increased as high as 32½ cents per hour. The raise is retroactive to July 1.

The settlement and new minimum reflects the settlement reached a few days earlier with the Gladding McBean clay products plant in Livermore and Lincoln.

"Return $51,000 Pay," Judge Tells Girdler

CLEVELAND (FP) — Tom Girdler, chairman of Republic Steel Corp., will have to make out ends meet on his salary, a common pleas judge ruled here as he ordered the industrialists to fork over a $51,000 bonus awarded him by the board of directors in 1940.

The bonus was paid Girdler in addition to his $175,000 salary for 1940. The salary, described in the shareholders suit brought by Mrs. Hanna S. Holmes as "excessive and unconscionable," was upheld by Judge Stanley L. Orr, as was a pension contract made especially for Girdler. In ruling that Girdler must return the bonus, the judge said chidingly:

"Directors should not wait until the end of the year before determining what shall be given to the presidents of putting away the profits for officers' salaries and then pass on to the stockholders what remains. A contract was approved for Girdler on the year's dividends, as the executive committee believed it was what stockholders desired."

As a result of the tightening up program at the S. F. Sulphur Company in Oakland the grievance committee ended an employer practice of putting men to work sewing packs without paying the sack sewers' scale. The union is currently checking to see if adequate replacements are hired for men on vacation or absent for any reason.

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On the March

Unions Must Bring Youth Into the Labor Movement

By J. R. Robertson

HONOLULU, T. H.—A great American myth handed to school children to make them believe that every- race of ours can grow up to do useful work, or a "captain of industry."

This myth lacks realism, but the U. S. Bureau of Labor Sta- tistics figures for 1940 do not. Of the 52,020,000 persons in the United States, 20-250,634 or 7.5 per cent, are young men and women between the ages of 14 and 19 years. They, of course, are a small group of people, but it is not a small number of young workers. In 1940 they numbered 4,863,000—79 per cent in manufacturing, 6 per cent in transportation, and 15 per cent in various other occupations. But to many young Americans, the manufacturing industries offer the best chance to work.

In manufacturing, the men and women between 14 and 19 years of age are numbered 4,258,000—side by side with those between 20 and 24 years of age. The main reason for their being so successful as industrial workers—compared to their less than successful record as school pupils—is that the former have been trained by the employer to do useful work, whereas the latter have only been taught what they could not, or would not, do otherwise. On this account, these young people are better fitted to do what they are doing, and will soon be better able to do what they have yet to do.

The young workers will not continue to work for the same wages that they receive now. In the past, the employers have been content with minimum wages or lower, and have been unwilling to make any improvement in the cost of living. But the employers have now come to realize that it is better for the young workers to have their wages increased, and that it is also better for the employers themselves to do so. The employers have, therefore, been willing to pay more for the young workers, and the employees have been willing to accept a higher cost of living. This has led to the establishment of a new wage scale for young workers, which is now generally accepted.

The young workers have been given a fair wage scale, which they can accept as a right, and which they can retain as a right, at any time. This new wage scale is a great improvement upon the old, and it has been established by the employers and the employees jointly, in consultation with each other, and in accordance with the wishes of both parties. The new wage scale is a just and fair one, and it is a reflection of the progress that has been made in the industrial world.

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