We're On Our Own
AN EDITORIAL

AMERICAN workers must now organize to fight for their survival. The Republican Party, which reaped the benefits of national protest to the Truman administration's sell-out of the American people, now controls the highest legislative body in the land. Its leader is Harry Truman, the President of the United States. Its Republican Senator Vandenberg writes American foreign policy. Its platform is Black reaction. Spelled out that means laws to destroy unions so that workers can't fight back. It means more boom, higher prices and then bust, and bread lines, and bonus marches, and Hoovervilles and race riots. And finally war.

The Roosevelt era which saw the birth of the CIO is dead and buried. No more can American labor look to friends in government for support.

From now on in American labor stands or falls on its own feet. We have lost an ally in government and have gained an enemy. The New Deal laws which guaranteed the right to bargain collectively and which protected us from the more overt union smashing practices of our employers are slated for repeal by a Republican congress. That includes labor's Magna Carta, the Wagner Act. Republican Senator Ball has already announced that as soon as the new Congress convenes he will introduce a bill to make the closed shop illegal. The soft years are over. We are on our own.

It will be the correctness or incorrectness of our own strategy that will determine whether we can live and work in a decent and free America. It will be the degree of solidarity within our own ranks that will determine whether we can. There are broken and destroyed. It will be the degree of our courage and the strength of our resolve that will decide whether or not the hundreds and thousands of workers who died in the last war in the cause of a free and prosperous America died in vain.

The organized labor movement faces the mightiest challenge in its history. On its meeting that challenge squarely hinges the future of our nation and the peace of the world.

TODAY some twenty thousand ILWU longshoremen and eight thousand engineers are locked out on the Pacific Coast. The shipowners, assured of full support from their new and powerful allies in Congress, are determined that this is to be the showdown in their 12-year long fight to smash our union. They will not, have not, can not, will not, can list. It must be met, in turn, by a united labor movement.

WASHINGTON (FP) — Action swung into its saddle with a vengeance November 5 as the Republican party rode America's swift veer to the right in choosing the new 80th Congress. Will every signal pointing sharply to enactment of the most drastic type of anti-labor legislation in January, the GOP took control of both the House and Senate as liberal Democrats fell by the wayside across the nation. Comparatively few candidates favored by labor survived the sweeping Taft-Hartley wave. These included Representatives Helen Gabican Douglas (D, Calif.), John Dingell (D, Mich.), Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.), Adam C. Powell (D, N.Y.), W. L. Dawson (D, Ill.), A. J. Rahall (D, W. Va.), Senators Harley Kilgore (D, W. Va.), and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D, W. Va.).

LARGO LOSES SUPPORT
Crushed by the overwhelming protest vote were such pro-labor Congressmen as Representatives Jerry Voorhis (D, Cal.), Hugh DeLacy (D, Wash.), John Coffee (D, Wash.), Frank Hook (D, Mich.), Herman P. Koppelman (D, Conn.), Charles E. Staver (D, Wash.), Emily Taft Douglas (D, Ill.), and Andrew J. Mimiell (D, Pa.).

Some solace can be found in the defeat of tory Representative Andrew J. May (D, Ky), and the fact that Republican control of committees will replace many reactionary southern politics Democrats with GOP members whose views may be slightly better on many issues. But the election of Representative Richard J. Welch (R, Cal.) to the chairmanship of the House labor committee succeeding Representative Mary T. Norton (D, N.Y.) will only help speed anti-labor bills to the floor.

The first international reaction to the Republican sweep came from London, where the British TUC was informed that 'we shall see American big business attempting to exploit the Republican party and in every way thwarting national and international efforts to get order into world affairs.'

The French press interpreted the electoral results as a rebuke to President Truman, one paper being headlined: "Truman Disavowed by Americans."
We're On Our Own

(Continued from Page 1)

gird for a fight we suspected was coming when we voted for affiliation with the Committees for Maritime Unity. Unity in the maritime industry must continue to grow and our ranks become even more solid.

Within the CIO itself we must press for the submergence of all divisions that would weaken our ranks. We can no longer afford the luxury of family squabbles. Those who seek to divide labor today seek to destroy it. They are the enemies of all of us.

We must draw ever closer to our brother workers in the American Federation of Labor. We must expose their false leadership which seeks to keep them apart from the rest of labor.

Through the World Federation of Trade Unions we are united with some 80,000,000 unorganized workers in our nation in the South and elsewhere whose miserable plight will be even more accentuated in the trying days ahead.

And then there is the great mass of still unorganized workers in our nation in the South and elsewhere whose miserable plight will be even more accentuated in the trying days ahead. We must organize these workers. We must add our strength to theirs and theirs to our own.

The road ahead is rocky. We face a hard and a tough struggle. The stakes are high and the responsibility to win rests squarely upon our own shoulders.

All this leads up to the fact that we face a fight; that we can no longer rest and wait for a Roosevelt—who isn't there any more—to solve our problems or meet our needs. We are on our own. That means a tough struggle ahead—and we mean tough!
U. S. Cartels Limit World Bulb Output

NEW YORK (FP)—General Electric and Westinghouse will hereby allow 80 per cent of the electric lamp bulbs sold in the United States and are also part of an international cartel that controls a major part of the world's output of bulbs.

This was revealed November 4 in an advance portion of Cartels In Action, a forthcoming study that gives case histories of how cartels operate in a number of specific fields.

GE and Westinghouse have definite standards both of life of bulbs presumably in order to bring about frequent replacements and thus increase sales, the report said.

Length of life of bulbs for the world market was fixed by the international cartel formed in 1924. Organized as a Swiss corporation known as Phoebus, the cartel's leading members included Philips, the huge Dutch concern; GE of New York, Limited, and Osram, the German combine; and the WEA in order to settle the strike, and be it "Further resolved that they immediately sign the tentative agreement reached by the ILWU and the WEA in order to settle the strike, and be it "Further resolved; that in the interests of public welfare, and to keep the Port of San Francisco operating, that the remaining issues be immediately referred to further negotiation, mediation or arbitration in order to thereby settling the present maritime strike."

BULKE URGES PASSAGE

Bulcke spoke in favor of the resolution, arguing that the shipowners were presently engaged in a lock-out of the two unions. Walter Stich, chairman of the strike committee of Local 97 of MEBA, also talked in favor of passage of the subcommittee resolution.

Captain C. F. May, of the AFL, William J. Flanagan, Walter Stich, John O'Connell, an officer of the AFL, Labor Council, and Dan Flanagan, AFL West Coast director, all spoke in opposition at the meeting. John O'Connell argued "I don't think this is the business of this board to interfere in this squabble." May said his union wants a "better settlement" than the East Coast.

INDUSTRY PROFITED

Although federal statistics showed that industry could afford a wage increase, "without imposing prises to any inflationary or unreasonable levels," "it pointed out, "as strange as it may seem, when the workers drove up their 18 percent boost, at a cost of $140 million to the steel industry, the industry was allowed to raise prices netting $362 million."

At a press conference later Murray said the exact amount of the increase to be sought would be determined at the steelworkers' wage policy meeting in December.

State Board Impressed by Labor School

SAN FRANCISCO — The California Department of Education is "impressed with the sincerity of purpose of both students and instructors" of the California Labor School.

The department's statement followed a visit by California's "Little Dixie" (Tenney) Committee purporting to demonstrate that the school was subservient.

On the heels of the Tenney Committee charges the Department of Education investigated the school and issued these conclusions, quoted in part:

"Visitors from this office to the school have visited various classes and have been impressed with the sincerity of purpose of both students and instructors. For example, in a recent class in American history the class was discussing current events. Students participated freely in the discussions of such topics as the appearance of Paul Robeson on the Emmarhaders, the Pittsburg strike, and the maritime tie-up," by the ILWU and the Waterfront Employers.

CEO Fishermen Donate $1000 Weekly to CMU

SAN PEDRO — The International Fishermen's and Allied Workers (CIO) on November 12 unanimously voted $1,000 a week to the locked-out members of the Southern California section of the Committee for Maritime Unity. The donations will continue until the locked-out of the maritime workers is ended.

Healthy Wage Hikes Needed, Murray Says

PHILADELPHIA (FP) — Blaming "the worst inflation in our country's history" on the "greed and selfishness of American business," CIO President Philip Murray served notice here that he would seek "healthy" wage increases for 300,000 steelworkers when the contract talks open January 1.

Murray, who is also president of United Steelworkers, received a 10-minute ovation from 266 delegates representing 40,000 members of Steelworkers District 7 at the opening of their two-day convention in Town Hall.

WORKERS NEED MONEY

"The work of this union is money," he declared, "and the day is rapidly nearing when requests will not have enough money in their pocketbooks to get the bare necessities of life.

"American industry is making plenty of money and can afford to give healthy wage increases now without increasing the price of commodities. This nation need not have any depressions. If industry, through collective bargaining, stabilizes purchasing power by putting higher pay in the worker's envelope, there's no need for any depressions.

"Murray told the delegates that current inflation "is blamed on the mealy wages" increased labor in 1945 and 1946, but the CIO President said, "I don't think its the business of this board to interfere in this squabble." May said his union wants a "better settlement" than the East Coast.

After considerable heated interchange between members of the committee and supporters supporting the resolution and those opposing it, a roll call was taken. Ed MilitCUSO, Fred Meyer, Pat Sullivan, Jesse Coleman, Chester McPhee, Dewey Mead and George Christopher all opposed the resolution.

Approximately 85 per cent of all shipbuilding in the building trades are veterans.

S. F. Supervisors Hear Story of Ship Lockout

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Board of Supervisors on November 4 voted five to four against a resolution favoring the present maritime strike. The supervisors to settle the present maritime strike on the basis of an agreement reached already on the East and Gulf Coasts for engineers and a tentative contract agreed upon September 30.

Food for Hungry Alaskans

The Northwest Committee for Maritime Unity released a ship, the SS Cordova, to carry foodstuffs to the "starving people of Alaska." This is what the Alaska Steamship Company loaded as "food" for hungry peoples—refrigerators, fires, washing machines, Philco radios, and dog food. A CMU photographer snapped these pictures while longshoremen loading the Cordova exclaimed "What appetites have these Alaskans!"
Big Business Uses Depression Scare As Threat Against Wage Demands

NEW YORK (FP)—Talk of a coming depression is gaining momentum at an increasing rate from conservative economists and business leaders. But while business is trying to use predictions of a depression mainly to meet the threat of wage increases demanded by labor, the evidence points to industry as the mainspring of any approaching bust, the November issue of Labor-Management Association's Economic Notes reports.

Two major factors heralding a depression, it says: (1) the rapidly mounting stockpiles of goods and (2) the slackening of consumer spending because workers' real wages can't keep pace with rising prices.

INVENTORIES SOAR

Business inventories in August 1946 were at an all-time high of $21,300,000,000, according to Commerce Department figures. Even more significant is the rapid increase in monthly inventories. The monthly rate of increase between March 1945 and March 1946, was about $189 million but in the three months between May 1946 and August 1946, inventories increased $933 million a month.

From the Commerce Department October 19 came the warning: "In the past periods of depression inventories have been followed by periods of declining production, declining employment and lowered income. There is the further danger that increases in the price of pipelines are filled the increase in inventories may shift quickly from a voluntary to an involuntary accumulation because buying slackens or increases less than anticipated."

Industry板 hearing for higher prices, partly responsible for the increased inventories, has been one of the main developments in the production-price deflation situation, with the artificial meat of the greatest economies, the clearest example, a J.A. points out. "Producers' strikes have cut across a number of major industries. This was confirmed Oct 20 by the United States News, which reported: "Gambling on a crack in control of prices is tending to keep many goods back from consumers. Meat has been just an example, not an isolated case. It's just that everybody can see the farms but often cannot see the goods in the warehouses.""

Wall Street Says Labor Productivity Not Declining

NEW YORK (FP)—Industrialists who blame America's ills on labor's "declining" productivity are fakers, if not liars, according to testimony given by the Journal of Commerce, a Wall Street sheet.

A recent editorial says: "Some fields, out put per man-hour is considerably larger than it was in 1939."

"It will be noted that a good showing as regards output per man-hour has been made primarily by consumer goods industries in which the volume of production has been maintained at a high level for the most part above that of the pre-war era. The poorest productivity record has been made in industries where output has been at a low level because of recovery difficulties and other delays."

"In other words, when industry calls off its strike for higher prices, it will find labor is at least as productive as before the war, and probably more so."

George moves to Revoke Colombians' Charter

ATLANTA, Ga. (FP)—Georgia Governor Eugene Cook has asked here for revocation of Georgia's charter to the Colombian Republic by the United States, on the ground that the country is a "bastard nation." "To me, my whole future is gambling on a crack in control of them to beat those bastards."

By MIKE QUIN

"And Hereyouare said: 'Yes, now that I look closer, there is a lot of swell guys down there. But I can't afford to take chances. It is too late to do anything. If I don't throw an atomic bomb at the earth, you will kill a lot of bastards, but you will also kill a lot of good people. We don't really make sense of things, if you give them a chance."

"I'm an inside straight. But you're in deep now, you might as well shoot the works. There's a lot of gossip around that the boss is a bastard, and he's not your friend."

The apprentice God shook his head. "I know," he said, "that it sounds like drawing to an inside straight. But you're in deep now, you might as well shoot the works. There's a lot of gossip around that the boss is a bastard, and he's not your friend."

"But if you throw an atomic bomb at the earth, you will kill a lot of bastards, but you will also kill a lot of good people."

He said: "I know, you know."
Dixie Wages Still Are the Lowest in U.S.

WASHINGTON (FP)—Despite war-time gains in hourly earnings, the southern worker still stands at the bottom of the national ranking in hourly wages, the Labor Department declares in the October Monthly Labor Review.

Out of eight areas into which the United States is divided, the southeastern states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas stand seventh and the north-south wage differential is very small, but both regions lag behind the west. In lumber, employing a quarter million southern workers, more than half the nation's total, the average southern wage for all jobs in 1944 was 71 per cent of the northern wage. The average hourly wage for southern workers was 52 cents, compared to 73 cents in the north and $1.18 in the west.

Class I railroads paid an average hourly wage of 93.5 cents in the east, 87.5 cents in the west, and 68 cents in the south. Another characteristic of southern wages revealed by detailed study is the relatively greater spread between unskilled and skilled rates, traced in lack of unionization in many sections. The report says the main reason for the upward movement of wages is that the south is the region where the growth of industry in manufacturing concerns employing unskilled laborers is the rate of unionization and raising the minimum wage.

One per cent of all U.S. manufacturing concerns employing more than 500 in 1939 employed nearly half of all factory workers in the south. The report finds the southeast an area of great potential development that region, unionization and raising the minimum wage.

The average hourly pay in the nation's total, the average southern wage for all jobs in 1944 was 52 cents, compared to 87.5 cents in the east, 93.5 cents in the nation's total. The minimum wage in the west was 87.5 cents, compared to 73 cents in the north and $1.18 in the west.

The average hourly wage for southern workers was 52 cents, compared to 73 cents in the north and $1.18 in the west.

The north-south wage differential is particularly great, the report shows. Industries important to the south, such as integrated spinning and weaving, pay a relatively better wage.

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

HARBIN (ALN)—In the Tung Faho department store, in the Communist area of Manchuria, I met the manager and the 20-year-old girl named Sung who organized the store last July. All 101 employees, from clerks to janitors and laborers, are in the union now.

The Tung Faho store sold food and miscellaneous goods for 20 years in Harbin. Under the Japanese it went bankrupt, piling up debts. After the Japanese collapsed, there seems to be no way for the store to start up again.

The owner lives in far-away Shantung, behind the Komsomol battle lines. The clerks, living in Chinese manner in a building in the store from the net, kept alive by selling left-over stock on the quiet.

When the clerks organized last July, they approached the owner's representatives to suggest the store be reopened. On their own decision the workers got only a 60 per cent of the annual profits. The owner may be betting that before the annual accounting, Komsomol troops will take Harbin and he can refuse to pay the clerks. That's the game.

The collective agreement permitted and even encouraged employees to make suggestions about buying as well as selling. As a result the clerks in the Tung Faho are in the union now.

The Lockout in Seattle

Top left shows helpers in the CMU soup kitchen in Seattle preparing sandwiches to be sent to the men on the picket line. Top right shows the men themselves talking over the latest maritime strike developments on the picket line. Their fire helps ward off the cold as picketing continues around the clock. Below left, Washington Congressman Hugh DeLacy joins the CMU picket line in front of the United States Maritime Commission offices in Seattle. The men demanded that the Commission act immediately to end the maritime tie-up.
By KNEELAND STRANAHAN

"Who owns the press, and why?"

"When you read your daily paper (or favorite magazine), are you reading facts, or propaganda? And whose propaganda?"

"Who furnishes the raw material for your thoughts about life? Is it correct material?"


READ THESE FOR PRESS FACTS

Other documented books have brought Sinclair's sensational exposure up-to-date, further proving that our leading newspapers, magazines, press associations, and syndicates are big business, that they almost always defend special privileges in news columns, editorials, and articles, and oppose and misrepresent labor, progressive forces and all economic, political and social measures in the interests of the general welfare.

Best works about American journalism include: "Freedom of the Press" (1938), "Lords of the Press" (1939), and "The Facts Are—A Guide to Falsehood and Propaganda in the Press and Radio" (1942)—all by George Seldes, who is also editor and publisher of that crusading newspaper letter. In Fact, "Hearst: Lord of San Simeon" (1936) by Oliver Carlson and Ernest Sutherland Bates; "Imperial Hearst" (1936) by Ferdinand Lundberg; "The News and How to Understand It" (1940) by Quincy Howe; and two chapters in "America's 60 Families" (1927) by Lumberg, which tells who really controls America and how they do it.

No trade unionist's knowledge of American and labor history and current problems is complete without the information contained in these books. All of them are on the shelves of every public library.

PUBLICITY LAW HELPS READERS

Even without these valuable books, however, every Dispatcher reader can answer for himself: Who really owns and publishes my daily newspaper and favorite magazine?

It works this way:

During the first 10 days of each October every publication, except religious, fraternal, temperance, and scientific journals, must file and publish in its own pages a sworn statement, giving its total circulation figure (if it is a daily or weekly) and naming the publisher and all persons, corporations, and estates owning or holding one per cent or more of the common stock, bonds, mortgages, and other securities.

This information is required by acts of Congress passed August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933. Any publication failing to comply is denied all publicity law without a squeak—generally printing merely acting from force of habit. For thirty-five years before, many newspapers decided the publicity law was "unconstitutional" and at first failed to comply.

James M. Beck, a New York attorney, wrote an opinion for this self-same ANPA, declaring it was "obvious that the act is intended to regulate journalism and not the mails." He called it: "a plain, palpable, and naked invasion of the rights of the states!"

Aided by the ANPA, the New York Journal of Commerce challenged the publicity law in the courts. But the Supreme Court upheld the act as a "measure for the public good and not an infringement of the freedom of the press" and the nation's newspaper-magazine owners have been obeying the law ever since.

PUBLICITY LAW IS NOT ENOUGH

As beneficial as the newspaper publicity law is, it is not enough. The books on journalism listed above, current publication of newspaper-magazine ownership, the everyday examples of press distortion and manhandling of vital news, combined with the fact that publishing has become such a big business that only a millionaire like Marshall

ERMES INC.; HENRY BRODERICK, PRES. HENRY BROD-

ERICK INC., REAL ESTATE; ERNEST L. SKEEL OF THE

LAW FIRM OF SKEEL, MEKELBY, HENKE, EKVENSON &

ULMAN; LEWIS P. DOWELL, PRES. L. J. DOWELL INC.,

CONTRACTORS; GEORGE E. MORFORD, PRES. F. W. KEEN

CO., INVESTMENT SECURITIES; G. B. MCNAMAN OF

MCNAMANA, CONTRACTORS; VAN S. MCKENNY, PRES.

AND TREASURER VANN S. MCKENNY CO., ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS; CHARLES E. PARKER OF PARKER, SMITH &

CO., INSURANCE; IRVING D. ALLARD, SEATTLE, STOCKS AND

BONDS; LLOYD NELSON, PETROLEUM NAVIGATION CO.;

AND HOWARD PARRISH, STAR PUBLISHER.

MEET TIME AND NEWSWEEK

And thus once a year the readers of those two widely-circulated news magazines Time and Newsweek get a good look at the names of the big banker and other stock holders.

Holders of one per cent or more of the common stock in Time magazine (circulation 1,528,503) include the bankers Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co.; Cobb & Co., C/F New York Trust Co.; J. P. Morgan & Co., for the account of Morgan partner Henry P. Davison; Irving Trust Co.

Holders of one per cent or more of the common stock in Newsweek magazine (circulation 713,273) include Arthur V. Anderson, Mary Cushing Astor and Vincent Astor; W. Averell Harriman, Wall Street and new Secretary of Commerce; Gordon S. Hargraves; Charles F. Boomer; the McCall Corporation.

BACKGROUND OF PUBLICITY LAW

How it happens that all publications must annually reveal who owns them is an interesting story in itself.

Liberal members of the 62nd Congress succeeded in making newspaper publicity a law by an amendment to the Postal Appropriation Act of 1912. Originally the law required semi-annual filing and publication of press ownership. But a later amendment, added in 1933, reduced filing and publicity time to once a year. It was the original 1912 act, however, which to this very day compels newspapers and magazines to use the phrase "Paid Advertisement" to distinguish between news and paid for matter.

Nowadays publications comply with the publicity law without a squeak—generally printing their statements of ownership on the editorial page, next to the classified ads, or buried deep in the many pages of a popular magazine.

WHEN BIG PRESS HIT CEILING

But when the law was first enacted in 1912, the newspapers hit the ceiling, employing all the old familiar epithets.


When counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association sent notice to all newspapers to disregard the Wagner labor relations act—and it was not until the Supreme Court upheld the law, in the case of the Associated Press and Morris

WATSON (now Dispatcher editor), that arrogant publishers began to obey it—the Press Lords were merely acting from force of habit. For thirty-five years before, many newspapers decided the publicity law was "unconstitutional" and at first failed to comply.

As beneficial as the newspaper publicity law is it is not enough. The books on journalism listed above, current publication of newspaper-magazine ownership, the everyday examples of press distortion and manhandling of vital news, combined with the fact that publishing has become such a big business that only a millionaire like Marshall
The Press is as free as its owners—bankers and big business—want it to be. It is free to promote their interests. It is not free to expose them.

A PROPOSAL FOR LABOR

Struggles like the great maritime strike make it all the more imperative for union members, local and councils, to seriously consider, discuss, plan and resolve conflicts, direct the national labor movement to begin work right now for the early publication of a string of nationally circulated newspapers.

Only labor, because of its size, ideals, and financial ability, can effectively do this all important job now. The future of the American free press as well as American democracy and civilization itself—may well rest with the labor and the progressive movement.

Monopoly Press is Targeting British Probe

LONDON (ALN)—Overriding Tory objections, the British House of Commons has decided to investigate whether "freedom of the press" can thrive in the hands of monopoly-minded press lords, three of whom control chains of anti-labor newspapers read by 23 million of Britain's 48 million people.

The probe was originally proposed by the National Union of Journalists, which charges that the nation's press is being used by the three powerful chains. Far from reflecting the observations of reporters on the spot, copy and editorial comment are fed to the papers from a central office under the direction of a millionaire proprietor, the NUJ contends.

The Kemsley group of papers is regarded by the union as the biggest offender. Lord Kemsley owns 17 papers in all parts of the country, with a combined readership of 10 million. Lord Beaverbrook, publisher of one of London's most virulent anti-labor papers, the Daily Express, reaches seven million readers through his chain and the Rothermere group is close behind with a circulation of six million.

The House of Commons' decision to probe the press will turn the public spotlight on the following facts: (1) Ownership, control and financing of national and provincial newspapers; (2) the extent to which the growth of powerful newspaper chains is creating a monopoly; (3) the ability of independent papers to withstand competition from the big combines; (4) the influence of financial and advertising interests on presentation and suppression of news; (5) distortion of essential facts in news presentation.

It's a Lie!

By MARTY SOLO

In the World Telegram, New York outlet of Press Lord Roy Howard, an editorial on October 19 praised the formation of American Action Incorporated, referring to it as a "concentrated, organized effort of sound Americans everywhere." The World Telegram forgot that on March 13 Eugene Segal, in a series written for the Howard chain of papers, said that American Action is "a new multinational movement led by old leaders in the business of fomenting political and economic dissension...in the U.S."

In its October 19 editorial also failed to disclose that the new $1,000 per week patriotic group contained such sponsors as Merwin K. Hart, a Franco propagandist, and Robert M. Harriss, Coughlinite leader, of Queens County, N.Y.

Neither did the Telegram state that the group was financed by reactionary businessmen such as Sun Oil and the Sinclair Refineries, the violence of Joe McCarthy, the violent anti-labor steel baron, Ernest T. Weir, and Colonel Robert R. McCormick, multimedia publisher whose Chicago Tribune was a source of comfort to Adolph Hitler as our armies cut through Nazi Germany.

George Seldes' weekly In Fact points out a prime example of press fakery in the October 21 issue. Says Seldes: "The press frontpaged the news that the great A&P food chain had been found guilty of monopoly.

"During the trial it had been testified that the housewives of America had been cheated of $21,714,000 through the A&P through short weights, overcharges and price boosting. This news was almost totally suppressed.

"The explanation is known to everyone in the business. The monopoly news on page 1 would not drum up single A&P trust. The news of cheating housewives would offend A&P, might lose advertising money."
CMU Picketers Demand Employers of Maritime Unions

SAN FRANCISCO—Four longshoremen were arrested November 8 when they tried to demonstrate before the offices of the Pacific Maritime Shipowners Association at 405 Montgomery Street.

Earlier in the morning more than 300 demonstrators met at San Francisco's Civic Center to hear the ILWU's General Strike speech, and to the offices of PASA and WEA at the corner of Montgomery and California Streets. No trouble had been encountered, as police flushed them out. Police had in fact, given the pickets a motorcycle escort to help them through heavy morning traffic enroute.

Plans called for a protest meeting before the PASA offices to demand of the shipowners a report on their failure to settle the waterfront lockout. As the first group of demonstrators reached the PASA b u i l d i n g , police whizzed up in squad cars and paraded charges of the first men in the parade.

K. K. Kam Elected Maui Treasurer

WAILUKU, T. H.-ILWU International Executive Board member K. K. Kam swept into office as Maui Treasurer in the Hawaiian elections last week. Kam defeated the Republican incumbent, Bostic, 5,274 to 4,128.

R. A. Ignacio, president of ILWU Local 144 in Hawaii, was re-elected to the Territorial House of Representatives, along with Joseph A. Kahoobeku, president of ILWU Local 144.

CIO-PAC endorsed candidate J. R. McConney was elected Territorial delegate to the United States Congress, according to the bail official returns.

NEW YORK (FP)—A general cost-of-living wage increase for seamen was proposed by President Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union (CIO) October 29, under a January wage reopening clause in the union contract.

Curran made the recommendation to the NMU national council, in what was termed a 'last chance' appeal. Curran declared that substantial wage increases, obtained by the strength of our organizations in the past months, are now dissipated between the inflationary spiral in prices that has been turned around.

Along with a pay increase, the seamen should seek elimination of interferences, standardized distribution of skilled ratings and prepare to broaden with all other member unions of the Committee for Maritime Unions (CIO) for an all-out mobilization to meet the June 15 expiration of the contract.

FLA 'MAINS WAREHOUSE'

Curran accused the Truman administration of "going along with the shipowners in any effort to defeat the people who would wreck the nation's economy and destroy our unions."

NMU to Seek January Pay Increases

The National Maritime Union (NMU) plans to seek January pay increases for mariners still unofficial returns. Some 2,000 Northern California fishermen are currently on strike against the Northern California Fish dealers Association which refuses to negotiate a new schedule of prices with them.

The fish will go to the CMU soup kitchen and plans are being made to distribute the overflow to families of the maritime workers.

AYD Clubs Carry Story Of Lockout to Members

SAN FRANCISCO — Locked-out maritime workers and their families on the Bay Area are promised 25 tons of fish for free every week until they return to work.

Mill Workers Win First Canada Pact

TORONTO (ALN) — Workers in Canada's pulp wood area will be covered by their first union contract as the result of a three-week strike of 12,000 members of the Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union (AFL).

Besides gaining their main objective, union recognition, the workers won a $1 a day minimum wage and improved conditions in lumber camps.

Some 5,000 Northern California fishermen of the CIO International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America, have pledged to send out a drag boat weekly to bring in the haul for the workers in the CMU.

Fishermen Give CMU Weekly Haul

SAN FRANCISCO — Locked-out maritime workers and their families in the San Francisco area have been carrying the issues of the maritime lockout to their members.

Workers from the locked-out maritime clubs have participated in the meetings of the Maritime Clubs of the AYD, explaining the strike not only to AYD members but to the communities at large from which the members of the clubs come.

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TORONTO (ALN) — Workers in Canada's pulp wood area will be covered by their first union contract as the result of a three-week strike of 12,000 members of the Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union (AFL).

Besides gaining their main objective, union recognition, the workers won a $1 a day minimum wage and improved conditions in lumber camps.

Some 5,000 Northern California fishermen of the CIO International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America, have pledged to send out a drag boat weekly to bring in the haul for the workers in the CMU.

The fishermen themselves are currently on strike against the Northern California Fish dealers Association which refuses to negotiate a new schedule of prices with them.

The fish will go to the CMU soup kitchen and plans are being made to distribute the overflow to families of the maritime workers.

AYD Clubs Carry Story Of Lockout to Members

SAN FRANCISCO — American Veterans of Democracy clubs in the San Francisco area have been carrying the issues of the maritime lockout to their members.

Workers from the locked-out maritime clubs have participated in the meetings of the Maritime Clubs of the AYD, explaining the strike not only to AYD members but to the communities at large from which the members of the clubs come.
Stick Through? All Winter If They Want It That Way, Say Workers

HONOLULU, T. H.—A public report by the Honolulu Council of Churches and the Ministerial Union October 22 helped to force the Hawaiian sugar companies back into negotiations with the ILWU to settle the great sugar strike.

Four major issues were listed as those ostensibly holding up a settlement: wages, hours, prerogatives and the union shop. The Committee commented upon these questions after hearing both labor and sugar companies present their sides. "We do not know these questions after hearing both agree...Labor up to the present, has seemed more willing, however, to modify its original position than management has seemed to be."

EZELL M. JACKSON, ILWU

"I'm sticking till I fall cold stone dead in the market if that's what's called for. The shipowners got lots of money—money they're using to fight us, but we're stronger and if money alone could win, no working man could ever have won anything from the bosses. We've won before and we will this time because we're solid."

KEITH LEE—ILWU

"Me and my wife we're both ready to stick this one through. She's like me. Knows about the shipowners. Went through '34 and '36 together. I guess they still figure on busting unions. They don't seem to learn the lessons from the past. Maybe they haven't heard about CMU either?"

GENE dePRADO—MEBA

"No one's ribs are sticking out yet. Sure, we'll stick it out till we win. The shipowners think they're going to break our unions but they've got another think coming. Just so long as we all stick together we can beat them down."

HERMAN MALCHOW—ILWU

"Anyone who doesn't think that the shipowners will try till doomsday to break us is crazy. And anyone who thinks they can do it is crazier still. Maybe be the shipowners are crazy that way, but the days that they can whip us are gone forever. We're strong and we're solid."

JANERO BACA—ILWU

"Sure, I'll stick. I belonged to the AFL before I joined the ILWU five years ago. Now I know what a good union means and I'll fight for my union right straight through, all of us fighting together and they won't be able to break us."

Church Council's Factual Report Helps to Reopen Hawaii Parleys

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The Church Committee added that it could see just one basic issue of which the above four are mere manifestations, "The whole social and economic structure of Hawaii is now under-going and has undergone a profound change...We must recognize its presence."

"Now there has grown up a consciousness in the part of labor that it is a distinct and separate social grouping with its own interests, hopes and purposes. Labor thus grows to feel that it can and should strive for the furtherance of its ends; and that its people should possess the right and power to control themselves and their destinies."

It was also pointed out, in the report, that labor has shown in the face of severe trials, it is able to keep its ranks unbroken and maintain great cohesion and self-consciousness among the workers. This unity in labor's ranks has been achieved for the first time in Hawaiian strike history. The Church Council stated that it is gross ignorance to use the argument that outsiders have come into Hawaii to settle Hawaii's labor-management difficulties. The report asserted that Hawaii is an integral part of the United States; major disputes throughout the nation involve leaders and mediators who are not residents of the specific areas where the disputes occur.

The Church Council recommended a program of action based upon: the reopening of negotiations as soon as possible and discouraging the kind of propaganda which arouses racial antagonism and unhealthy emotional responses. "Your committee refers to such propaganda as newspaper stories and cartoons which lead to distorted interpretations, radio appeals and newspaper advertisements based on points that are not the primary issues...and much publicized actions of various groups giving the impression that food shortages and going-out-of-business are exclusively due to the irresponsible action of one party."

WANTS THE FACTS

Finally, the Committee wants the fullest possible dissemination of the facts, uncolored by emotional bias. Picketing of one racial group by another, propaganda designed to split people along ethnic and cultural lines, and the use of threats, ridicule, intimidation and name-calling, make the resumption of decent and fair relationships far more difficult after the strike is over, the committee said.

Race Discrimination Is Rampant in Utah

SALT LAKE CITY (FP) — Between one-half and one-third of Utah's employers and a roughly equivalent proportion of its workers are directly affected by discriminatory racial practices, according to voluntary replies to a questionnaire sent out by the state senate committee to investigate discrimination against minorities.
Shipowner-ILA Collusion Challenged on the Ballot

SEATTLE — Collusion of the AFL International Longshoremen’s Association with the shipowners to forestall an NLRB election for bosses and clerks in choice by the workers of a union this week with an election still unsettled and scheduled for November 4 in San Francisco Civic Auditorium.

Clerks and bosses elections have been completed in all other ports on the coast. Only in Washington will the ILWU be challenged on the ballot by the owners to forestall an NLRB election for bosses and clerks in choice by the workers of a union this week with an election still unsettled and scheduled for November 4 in San Francisco Civic Auditorium.

ILWU Leader Stalls Seattle Elections

WASHINGTON will the ILWU be insisting on a voting eligibility into Office of the checkers and bosses who are already ILWU members.

It was not enough for the shipowners to stall the ILWU hearings for five months,” commented Cole Jackman, ILWU Pacific Coast Labor Relations Committee chairman, but now they are going one step further and in collusion with the ILA they are setting up impossible conditions as their price for any expeditious determination of the right of the ILWU to bargain for these workers.

CMU Told “Dig in for Long Fight”

SAN FRANCISCO—“Dig in for a long, hard fight,” ILWU President Harry Bridges told Local 10 November 4 at a stop-work meeting at Civic Auditorium.

More than 10,000 workers left their picket lines on the waterfront last week to attend Members of other CMU unions were guests.

Bridges said there has been a feeling in the ranks of the maritime workers “there is no danger in the situation. This is not so. You’re in for a long, hard, tough struggle.”

The ILWU president stated that “a strike any longer but has been for some days now a lockout.” We haven’t started fighting and we’ve got no time to lose—’we’ve lost too much time already.”

WORKERS MUST FIGHT

Bridges pointed out that the maritime workers must expect any help from the Government in their fight. These workers can only get out of the Government what they can force it to do and “by raising hell.” As for the shipowners, they will try to outlaw the strike by legislation.

He told the stop-work rally that maritime workers have got to figure out a program to figure it out for this election. “I’m going to pictorial picture of the situation. We can win this fight only by doing it ourselves and on our own.” The strike has now taken on an organized program and beyond mere wage raises. The shipowners are planning to put us out of business by keeping you locked out and split your ranks. Their plans are to demoralize your ranks, starve you out and use some AFL union bosses to start a back-to-work movement.

French Crew Takes Over Mello Franco

SAN FRANCISCO — The United States Maritime Commission informed the Committee for Maritime Unity November 2 that a French crew had been placed aboard the U.S. Mello Franco at Coos Bay, Oregon. The CMU declared the dispute involving this vessel, therefore, had been removed as an issue in the present maritime tie-up.

The Mello Franco was declared an unfair ship by the CMU July 1 when three locked-out union members, the Marine Cooks and Stewards, the Marine Firemen and the American Communications Associations picketed the ship and longshoremen refused to re-enable their picket lines.

A back-door agreement signed by the owners of the Mello Franco — the American Pacific Steamship Company and Harry Lundeberg, for the Sailors Union of the Pacific, precipitated the lockout.

‘Take Fight Uptown’

Stop-work rally called by ILWU Local 10 brought eleven thousand maritime pickets from longshoremen’s union and marine engineers, to hear reports on present negotiations for the waterfront and wage increases already granted by Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipowners but refused by Pacific Coast shipowners.

ILWU President Harry Bridges explained to pickets and invited guests from all CMU unions at meeting November 4 in San Francisco Civic Auditorium how they can take facts on the lockout begun by PASA and WEA uptown and to the people of their neighborhoods on election day.

Union Wins Arbitration on Clerks’ Explosive Rates

SAN FRANCISCO — Arbitrator Clark Kerr decision on employers’ penalty rates for explosives was handed down last month, granting the ILWU substantially what it had demanded.

Signing of the clerks’ 1945-46 contract was delayed until the decision was made.

The award, retroactive to October 1, 1945, establishes $1.47 as the penalty rate in San Pedro and $1.42 in San Francisco. Employers had insisted that clerks should receive no more than the rate paid longshoremen, which is $1.27 under the contract.

Spokesmen for the clerks argued that the longshore penalty rate is equal to the longshore basic rate, and that the clerks’ penalty rate should be equal to the clerks’ basic rate. Such a system, as a result of this decision, is now in effect in San Francisco and San Pedro.

U.S. Vessels Are Unsafe Say Aussies

SYDNEY, Australia—A “saves warning” to Australian longshoremen against unsafe conditions on American ships was issued recently here through The Australian Worker, the official organ of the Waterside Workers Federation of Australia.

A 25-foot vessel followed the fatal injury to W. C. Stephens while working the William W. Troy, a derrick fell because of a flaw in a link of the chain with which the chain was made fast to the tug on the deck. There was no preventive device, except the peasant used to hold the derrick, and this was not made fast.

“The fact that it seemed to be nobody’s business to make a peasant fast as a preventer,” the article charged, “shows a looseness of responsibility which amounts to gross negligence... In the long campaign for safety to which your committee another hole will have to be added.

“The Federation must press on the government the necessity for full inquiries being held into accidents on foreign vessels.”

New 15 Cent Wage Hike Won at Parr-Richmond

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Local 34 won a 15-cent per hour wage hike for maritime office workers at the Parr-Richmond warehouse here. This increase adds up to $25 a month.

“Safety has been our number one issue in negotiations with the WEA this year and will continue to be important so long as the immediate gains are hazardous. We need information on accidents for future negotiations and for the formulation of safety programs,” Fairley concluded.
President Harry Bridges said "for weeks the employers have been trying to get what they expect to win and they felt even more confident after the election returns were in."

EMPLOYERS UNITE

Local 6, the Distributors Association has now put its weight behind the shipowners, at what ever it may cost them, to stick with them until they can put the ILWU out of business. You should let your employers know that you wise to stay with their schemes and will have their support of it.

Bridges said: "We face a serious situation. We have a long, hard struggle to keep our unions. With the Republicans now in the Senate and House of Representatives, it is an open question to outlaw strikes and pass laws to weaken our union measures. We've got to fight like never we have fought before. If we can work together, I'm confident we'll come out on top."

Flintkote Workers Win 15 Cent Raise, Checkoff

NEW ORLEANS—Seven hundred and fifty striking Local 207 workers at the Flintkote roofing plant in New Orleans returned to work November 4 after winning a fifteen cents an hour raise, three and five cent shift differentials and the irrevocable union contract for seven days.

The settlement was accepted unanimously at a union meeting November 3. The agreement was voted after three and five cent shift differentials, retroactive to August 11, were provided in the union contract expiring August 11, 1947.

CONCILIATOR LAUNDED

Local 207, in announcing the settlement, stated that "as a result of the Flintkote Award, Labor can look for no assistance any longer from the White House."

The company makes and cleans Emerson flags. The twenty employees returned to work November 5 and bought one man a new flag. The twenty workers were paid the 15 cents raise and checkoff.

Local 6 Aids Strikers in Hawaii

SAN FRANCISCO—Striking ILWU sugar workers in the Territory of Hawaii are at a disadvantage in fighting the employers because of the company's refusal to recognize their union. The ILWU Local 6, which represents the sugar workers, has been working on the waterfront to help the strikers.

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American Big Business Tightens Its Stranglehold on the Philippines

NEW YORK (ALN)—American big business, which has been reaping huge profits from the Philippines' half-starved inhabitants for 40 odd years, has put over a slick deal to preserve its economic stranglehold even though the islands were granted nominal independence last July.

How this was accomplished by the able hand of the handful of Filipinos who share in the loot, was de-scoped in an ILWU publication, "Red-Baiting and the Starvation Game." This year was for retention of the repugnant formula established a few years ago, when the Roosevelt administration opposed the treaty which set up the temporary trusteeship, because the bosses feared it would strip them of their power to sections which is kept intact and to prevent it from their fight for wage increases. A union of a group of unions which is very familiar with this type of tactic and will expose it when and wherever we find it.

WANT CHEAP LABOR

The main object of United States big business when the islands were freed was to have on to the industries it had developed, and to prevent widespread industrialization, which would upset the islands' cheap labor supply. The United States-financed industries—sugar, tobacco, pearl buttons, gold, coffee—eat up all of the profits, while the Filipinos are the bare essentials for the American economy. The ILWU has repeatedly referred to these industries as "a good boss; there are only lenses, well-organized, with well-paid bank accounts, the main objective is to crush organized labor, and the potential strength of organized labor.

In 1946 we learned that we could not get a decent standard of living through the ballot box. We have been forced to fight for every penny, and we're doing so.

Members of the ILWU have learned the laws of simple economics the hard way. Our membership can, if their numbers are needed, go around basic economic issues and that is why our picket lines are strong. If our members know what's going on, they'll feed their families adequately if they're ready to fight for their demands and the job strike. By doing so, at least they have a chance to make a living, not only for themselves, but as well as collectively for their basic demands.

As Prices Soar, Our Demands Must Keep Step

Our demands in dollars and cents are changing as prices continue to soar. We want bread, not margarine; we want butter, not margarine. We want milk for our kids, not water. We want food, not bread. We have been forced to fight for every penny, and we're doing so.