Longshore Caucus Okays 14 Cent Wage Demand

SAN FRANCISCO—A delegate maritime conference being held here in New York City beginning next March 15 to decide upon joint action in negotiating and obtaining new agreements to replace those expiring next June 15.

The conference, which will go to all maritime unions regardless of affiliations, was voted December 17 at the close of a two-day meeting of the executive board of the Committee for Maritime Unity.

A joint expiration date for all maritime union contracts will be on the agenda of the conference, which will also be broad enough to discuss and act on other matters, including the calling of a convention to set up formal CMU organization.

All six unions presently constituting CMU are expected to have completed references on the conference by the time of the conference.

UNIFORM STRATEGY

Moving toward uniform strategy in the matter of January 1 wage reopenings, the CMU board recommended base increases up to 20 per cent with additional increases for skilled classifications.

Each union, however, will determine its own rate.

The two-day CMU meeting here was presided over by Co-Chairman Harry Bridges with Co-Chairman Joseph Curran present. They are, respectively, presidents of the ILWU and the National Maritime Union.

The board took several steps to tighten the present CMU organization and facilitate its functioning.

MURRAY BACKED

Full endorsement was unanimously voted for the call of CIO President Philip Murray for a CIO AFL-Railroad and Independent union conference to bring about a unified program to meet union-smashing measures planned in the new Congress.

"The time is too short and the dangers too great to permit independent programs and actions," said the CMU board. "The onslaught against labor are organized and pursued by a powerful combine of big business. All present differences and irritations between the branches of labor must be subordinated for this common fight. We fully support and pledge our organization to assist President Murray in his efforts to unify labor on this issue."

The board denounced all repressive legislation and court actions with particular reference to the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

"These repressive measures and misuse of the courts to thwart labor's legitimate aims are being pared to fight with all our energies and resources," the board said.

Attending the meeting besides Bridges and Curran were President Joseph Selly of the American Communications Association, President Hugh Bryson of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, Randolph Meriwether of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, John H. Evans of the Inlandboatmen's Union, Eugene Burke of NUMC&S, James Drury of NNU, Nathan Jacobson of NUMC&S, Philip O'Rourke of ACA, Leslie Grogan of ACA, J. R. Robertson of ILWU, and Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of ILWU and executive secretary of CMU.

At the outset of the meeting the board declared the benefits won in the recent maritime strike were "unprecedented in the history of the maritime industry."

"We confirm the correctness of the decisions made by unanimous vote by the CMU board in the course of the recent strike and reassert our conviction that the benefits won were unprecedented in the history of the maritime industry," said the motion.

NCPAC, ICC To Amalgamate

NEW YORK (FP)—Merger of the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions will be accomplished at a joint convention here December 28-29.

Speaking for a subcommittee of the NCPAC and the ICC which planned the merger, Dr. Frank Kington and Jo Davidson, heads of the respective groups, said, "The country needs the strongest possible citizen movement to articulate the needs of the American people."

The consolidation of independent forces is especially important today to initiate the political machinery necessary for progressive victory in the '48 elections."
A Look Ahead

WE'VE said before, and it bears repeating, we workers are on our own, facing enemies better armed than ever before. No friendly giant of great heart and mind sits now in the White House, nor will any voice of progress get above a murmur under the dome of the capitol.

It is not defeatist to warn that in looking for the fellow who is to fight our battle we must take a look at ourselves, for we are him, and we have to arm ourselves with the only effective weapon labor ever had: Solidarity!

New, stronger and tighter forms of organization will have to be fashioned and streamlined for fast action. To this end the maritime representatives who attend the CMU delegated conference in New York next March will have upon them grave responsibility. It will be up to them to tighten the solidarity of maritime ranks.

ON THE BERN

ELLIOT ROOSEVELT and his wife have just completed a tour through Russia. He has announced that during the trip he encountered no restrictions whatsoever as to whom he talked to or what he could see and what he wished to photograph. In short, Elliot Roosevelt now joins a long list of prominent people including national CIO leaders who have found the so-called Russian "Iron Curtain" to be but a myth and an invention of Winston Churchill and the British Empire Tories and their Imperialist Counterparts here.

Stirring up hatred of the Russians, their system of society and their way of life has become the No. 1 job of all the outstanding phony and reactionary members in the U. S. A., including one helluva lot of people who are supposed to be labor leaders. Now we can take time out to wonder why Elliot Roosevelt didn't run millions of so-called political prisoners being held and tortured in concentration camps.

It seems strange that Elliot Roosevelt did not see any signs of religious persecution and people being prevented from going to church. In other words, outside of the different customs and ways of doing things in Russia what the son of FDR saw on his trip apparently was a country trying to rebuild itself out of the ruins left by a devastating war and a people determined to be at peace with the world.

It so happens that Elliot Roosevelt accompanied his father, the President, as an aide to most of the historic conferences the President attended in World War II. Elliot Roosevelt authored a book based on what he witnessed while attending these conferences. Here in this book is revealed in a new form many things that indicate what a truly great American and world humanitarian the late American President was. Clearly, he was a thinker and a leader who was ahead of his people and one who sought at all times to bring his country and his people along with him to a better world and a secure, peaceful future.

Of particular interest to the members of the ILWU are the conversations reported in the book between Elliot Roosevelt and his father concerning the continued shipment of American scrap iron to Japan almost up to the eve of Pearl Harbor. Elliot Roosevelt raised the question with his father that the shipment of scrap iron to Japan meant the death of untold numbers of Chinese people. His father agreed that it did. The younger Roosevelt argued that even their ships be stopped. The President agreed that they should. He agreed frankly that the purpose of the continued shipments was for the appeasement of Japan and that any act of our Government in stopping the shipments would be regarded as a war upon which we would resent and possibly cause her to go to war at any time in which event she would find America unprepared.

ALMOST every chapter of the younger Roosevelt's book brings out into the open the role of Churchill and Britain both with respect to the attitude towards the war and the shaping of their wartime strategy so as to retain Britain's Empire intact in the Post-War era. Winston Churchill is shown to be constantly striving not only to have the U. S. as an ally during the war in the interest of preserving the Empire but to keep the U. S. as an ally after the war for the very same purpose. The former President broke with Churchill frequently and definitely with respect to Churchill's determination to keep the British Empire at status quo following the war, pointing out, and correctly so, that it was useless to talk of a durable peace while millions of people remained enslaved by Great Britain or any other Imperialist country.

Elliot Roosevelt has made a great contribution to the cause of peace and world unity by his book entitled "AS HE SAW IT" (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 259 pp., $3). He keeps on speaking out in the interest of our country of world peace and he does this not only because he was with us on our side in the war; but because he believes with all his heart and the out-
China Sailors Win Support For Strike

SYDNEY (ALN) — Australian and Indian unionists are giving strong backing to Chinese seamen from British ships plying between England, Hongkong and Australia who are on strike here for a living wage. Although the cost of living is skyrocketing in China, where their families are, these men draw only from $8 to $32 a month. They say they need at least $72 a month to be comfortable. They are also asking for restoration of a $10 monthly bonus and of their full food allowance, which has been reduced $5 per month.

Among the 57 men are 22 who landed in Glasgow, Scotland, where they had to sign on for Australia.

SAILORS WERE JAILED

When the men protested to the union at Shanghai, the company cut off allowances to their dependents in Hongkong and had the men jailed. Over them they said: “Conditions in prison are better than they are on shore.” Anyone who has seen Australian jails knows how bad the prisoners were treated.

A sympathy committee here, which includes the Workers Federation, the Seamen’s Union of America and the Indian Seamen’s Union, has already raised more than $5,000 at pay gates. A similar campaign is being made for the Chinese strikers.

One of the reasons why, from the French vessel Gia Long, has charged French authorities with forcing them to sign on at $5 to $20 monthly in violation of the International Labor Organization’s minimum of $54, so that shipowners can offer less. The unionists have been asked to apply pressure in Paris to support the strikers’ demands.

CIO Report Says National Interest Demands Major Increase in Wages

WASHINGTON (FP) — Here are the peg points in an extensive and documented analysis of national wage policy prepared for the CIO and copyrighted by the National Labor Association:

1. Recent economic tendencies have brought uncertainty and instability, widespread fear of business failure and the prospect of a sharp decline in employment sometime during 1947.

2. Never in recent years has the national interest so clearly required a major general increase in real weekly earnings.

PUBLISHED TODAY

3. Public opinion has been lured into a false sense of security with respect to the serious trends by exaggeration of the extent and the significance of increases in straight hourly earnings.

4. While there has been a sizeable increase in dollars and cents straight-time hourly earnings, the increase in cost to employees of producing an hour’s work has been much more modest. The increase in labor cost per unit of product has been even smaller.

5. The average weekly earnings of producers of manufactured goods in manufacturing have declined — even in dollars and cents — during the past 19 years. Only workers in the lower-paying industries have gained.

6. The average of the lowest-paid groups in manufacturing has been a very pronounced tendency for the lowest-paid groups of workers to receive the relatively larger wage increases.

PROFITS SKYROCKET

7. At full employment, the present price and wage structure is producing a real deficiency of savings. They are only $10 to $32 a month.

8. There has been one outstanding development in the average earnings of labor during the past two years. This development has been a very pronounced tendency for the lowest-paid groups of workers to receive the relatively larger wage increases.

9. The national wage policy for 1947 must have been brought to a level equal to the real hourly earnings of labor at January 1945. With present price and wage trends, the real increase required at the end of 1946 will be about 16 per cent.

10. There has been one outstanding development in the average earnings of labor during the past two years. This development has been a very pronounced tendency for the lowest-paid groups of workers to receive the relatively larger wage increases.

11. Total corporate income has risen much more rapidly since 1939 — and especially since 1945 — than income from wages and salaries.

12. In spite of the increase in corporate taxation since the late 1930’s, total corporate earnings have gone up at a rate higher than the war period of prosperity. It yields a level of corporate profits after taxes of about 50 per cent higher than the war period and utterly without any precedent in our national experience.

13. Total corporate income has risen much more rapidly since 1939 — and especially since 1945 — than income from wages and salaries.

14. The salient facts of the wage-price-profit situation in American business today indicate that the national interest requires a major general increase in wages. It is important that the present wage advance be achieved without crippling work stoppages.

15. The facts all lead to the conclusion that not only from the worker’s point of view but also for the benefit of the whole economy a further substantial wage increase without a general price increase is possible, justifiable and essential.

Profits Exposed

PITTSBURGH (FP) — In its first large-scale attempt to win portal-to-portal pay for its 80,000 employees in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and West Virginia and 30,000 National Tube workers in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana.

REPUBLIC STEEL SUED

Similar action was taken the day before in Cleveland, where the steel union filed suit against Republic Steel Corporation for $25 million and an equal amount in damages for about $7,000,000 employees in Republic plants across the country. The union in a separate suit also claimed $10 million overtime pay and a like amount in damage for 30,000 employees of the American Steel & Wire Co.

A third suit was brought in Cleveland by the United Auto Workers (CIO) sued 20,000 Carnegie-Illinois employees in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and West Virginia.

Wallace Bases World Peace On Planned Welfare Effort

NEW YORK (FP) — Henry A. Wallace, in his first article as editor of the New Republic, urged here that the main job for progressives is to rebuild the Democratic party as a liberal party, but warned that "if the Democratic party is incapable of change, we shall strike out along other lines.

The five-page editorial, titled Jobs, Peace, Recovery, appeared in the December 16 issue of the weekly. The article, Wallace intends to make a forum for progressive thought in the U. S. It outlined a plan that a people's peace "based on the idea of an all-human solidarity to eliminate illiteracy and starvation" throughout the world.

Wallace offered a world welfare program, including two 30-year plans to "halt the dangerous drift toward war." "Painting to heavy armament expenditures by the U. S. and Russia, American support for 'corrupt and undemocratic regimes,' and U. S. destruction of UNRRA, he declared that "this drift has gone so far that all governments act as if they had a mandate from their people to prepare to win the next war.

REMOVE WAR CAUSES

The real causes of war, he said, can be abolished by practicing democracy, raising living standards and accepting world law.

He proposed international planning by the U. S. Britain and Russia to eliminate war by setting up a world economic system that can create prosperity, and to establish worldwide institutions for handling disputes that may arise.

"Technologically, it can be done," he commented. "Morally, it must be done. The practical cost is cheaper than war and the only alternative to war."
Bill Lawrence Tells in Radio Talk How Democratic Unions Work and Why

By WILLIAM S. LAWRENCE

Sr DISPATCHER

Bill Lawrence Tells in Radio Talk How Democratic Unions Work and why

Lawrence, author of the follow-the California CIO Council, and executive board, a vice president of association of Manufacturers and he has dedicated his whole professional life to the destruction of the labor movement. More often than not, he has never been in a labor union in operation. For that reason I am glad that on this occasion I can speak straight to our union, the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen, for that reason, I am speaking to you, the workers who are firsthand about the labor movement. You are the people who have lived through this, and I think I know what the facts are.

What is a Communist?

Those of you who have never been in a labor union, you must be pretty dumb. The communists are, for the most part, the people who have been in labor unions. They have been there, they will be heartbroken if we don't win this fight. That's what we have to guard against.

No one who agrees with the Communist party can be in a labor union. Anyone who agrees with the Communist party can't be in a labor union.

In fact, this is a free, democratic country, that is usually an employe of the Hearst press or the National Association of Manufacturers and he is usually a communistic Roger, is a menace to this country. Not at all. On the contrary, they have got to get rid of the labor movement. To split it in two is losing the fight. To set one part against the other. To start internal fights within the unions in order to prevent them from being united in their demands for higher wages and shorter hours and for better working conditions.

By MIKE QUIN

Calmar Beef American Communications Association picked by Calmar line vessel 55 Tons

American Communications Association picked by Calmar line vessel 55 Tons

The first point on this menace business. I have known Communists in the trade union movement. It is a fact that they are a decided minority in the trade union movement. Anyone who tells you that they have got a score of thousands of Communists running around in the CIO is lying. Probably only about 10,000 Communists in the country.

As I said, I have known trade unionists who were Communists. They have been dishonest and honest trade unionists. They helped to build our union... someone gave their lives for our union. They were the first to recognize the reason for Hitler to the world and to this country.

I remember when most of us were sitting down for a week in the sand and saying that Europe should worry about itself, it was the Communists who went to Spain to fight against Hitler, Mussolini, and France, and it was the Communists who urged that we get together with England and Russia to embarrass Italy during the invasion of Ethiopia, to stop sending scrap iron to Japan during the Chinese-Japanese war. It was the Communists who first said that we needed relief for the unemployed during the depression days of the thirties, and it was the Communists who have said we must keep on fighting for the equality of the Negro people.

To get back to the original question—in my opinion, the real menace to America is the attempt to prove that every militant trade unionist is either a Communist or the tool of the Communists. This is something we must guard against, if we value our democracy.

WASHINGTON (F.P.)—Farm land values are now 77 per cent over the pre-war level as compared to the 2 per cent in 1920 over the pre-World War I average.
CIO Stresses Unity at 1946 Convention in Santa Cruz

SAN FRANCISCO—The 1946 California State CIO convention ended on a note of harmony when the more than 500 delegates re-elected President Morris Zusanman and Secretary-Treasurer Meryvn Rathborne. In his acceptance speech Zusanman emphasized the importance of unity within the CIO. He said: "I will be my duty in the future to work with all those people who are willing to work, ... Sure there are going to be differences of opinion. But there are no differences of opinion that outweigh and outmeasure the big responsibility we have today.

The CIO state president returned particularly to the speedup of the CIO drive to organize the unorganized, broaden political activity, support of a progressive peace policy based upon Big Three unity, opposition to all forms of discrimination and fighting against strikebreaking and anti-labor legislation. Resolutions strongly implementing these principles were passed by the convention.

ENLARGE BOARD

Thirty-three members of the expanded executive board were chosen, which gave representation to every international union and organizing committee having membership in California. There were two seats each on the board.

ILWU Delegates Forming a Union

ILWU delegates listen as ILWU President Harry Bridges addresses the California CIO Council's 8th annual convention at Santa Cruz. Bridges made a fighting speech for increased wages. Warehouse delegates are in the foreground, longshore and checker delegates at the far end of the table.

First National Pact Signed by Canadian ACA

NEW YORK (FP)—The Canadian section of the American Communications Association (CIO) has won its first national agreement with 22 major dry cargo steamship companies, bringing increases of more than $70 a month to marine radio officers.

Knearlyn Resigns Office As Assistant Dispatcher

SAN FRANCISCO—James Knearlyn, former president of ILWU Local 10, was elected an assistant dispatcher last October, resigning December 8. He gave no reason.

Honolulu Bakers Sign With ILWU

HONOLULU, T.—Agreements covering more than 600 employees in the Territory's two largest bakeries were signed recently by ILWU Local 130. Both agreements provide for a minimum increase of 15 cents per hour, with some employees receiving hourly wage boosts of 20 and 25 cents.

Covering the employees of LANI Waikiki and Bailey, the agreements are the first to be signed in Hawaii's baking industry.

Baseball Umps, Kicked Around, Are

By ED HUGHES

Federated Press

Baseball umpires, long the butt of saucy jokes involving dim eyesight, are seeing very well these days. "Now, hold the card over the other eye and see if you can read the fifth line." Sure he can. "It says, Umpires Should Have A Union!"

It didn't happen that way, and you saw practically nothing about it in the papers. But it was THE story of the recent baseball convention in Los Angeles. The umps, under cover, were organizing, "was reported.

Necessarily the business would be under cover. A few years ago Ernie Stewart, topflight American league ump, complained of working conditions. He was promptly bounced. About the same timeGraw used to deliberately incite the fans against the ump. He'd use foul language too. Personally, the umpire works as long as the ballplayers do, harder and far better.

RIDICULE RARELY USED

Bridges, a smarter form of tother, held out for $12,000 a year for his services. It didn't happen that way, and you saw practically nothing about it in the columns. To say nothing of man-management and anything to prevent losing a ballgame.

Baseball has progressed in everything but sportsmanship. It hasn't gone much beyond the ancient comic-page portrait of the ump with the inciting caption, "Kill The Robber."

In the real estate business since 1906, Mr. Bridges was a community leader and founder of two theaters. The Kensington newspaper, The Bulletin, said of him:

"He was a brilliant pianist . . . an artist of considerable merit . . . whose literary compositions were freely accepted in the columns of The Bulletin." He wrote many songs for Peter Dawson, world-renowned baritone.

UNLPS COMPLAIN

Yet ballplayers, in and out of uniform, are seeing very well these days. "Now, hold the card over the other eye and see if you can read the fifth line." Sure he can. "It says, Umpires Should Have A Union!"

Enraged club owner threw an umpire to the floor. "You're a damn umpire," he said, "and you're going to work for $12,000 a year--or I'll pummel you.

Ridicule, a smarter form of treatment, is usually beyond management. But once, when it was drifting and Pittsburgh wanted the game called—the Pirates were losing in an early inning—Pilot Frisch bounded out at the ump with a raised umbrella. Frisch was fired from the game and the Pirates lost anyhow. It all comes under the head of phony sportsmanship and anything to prevent losing a ballgame.

The ump is the hardest worked, the most courageous guy on the field. In a baseball way he is exactly the best informed. He knows the rules inside out, more than you can say for most ballplayers and managers. And he works under a tension few people realize. I have seen Stark, a high-strung fellow, after a game. Often he'd go off by himself for several hours to calm down. It did plenty to his nerves.

Forming a Union

By ED HUGHES

Federated Press

Baseball umpires, long the butt of saucy jokes involving dim eyesight, are seeing very well these days. "Now, hold the card over the other eye and see if you can read the fifth line." Sure he can. "It says, Umpires Should Have A Union!"

It didn't happen that way, and you saw practically nothing about it in the papers. But it was THE story of the recent baseball convention in Los Angeles. The umps, under cover, were organizing, "was reported.

Necessarily the business would be under cover. A few years ago Ernie Stewart, topflight American league ump, complained of working conditions. He was promptly bounced. About the same timeGraw used to deliberately incite the fans against the ump. He'd use foul language too. Personally, the umpire works as long as the ballplayers do, harder and far better.

RIDICULE RARELY USED

Bridges, a smarter form of tother, held out for $12,000 a year for his services. It didn't happen that way, and you saw practically nothing about it in the columns. To say nothing of man-management and anything to prevent losing a ballgame.

Baseball has progressed in everything but sportsmanship. It hasn't gone much beyond the ancient comic-page portrait of the ump with the inciting caption, "Kill The Robber."

In the real estate business since 1906, Mr. Bridges was a community leader and founder of two theaters. The Kensington newspaper, The Bulletin, said of him:

"He was a brilliant pianist . . . an artist of considerable merit . . . whose literary compositions were freely accepted in the columns of The Bulletin." He wrote many songs for Peter Dawson, world-renowned baritone.
Increase in Profits after Taxes of 50 Companies, 1945-46

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Profits Before Taxes</th>
<th>After Taxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1936-39 (Average)</td>
<td>4.3 billion</td>
<td>$3.9 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942-45 (Average)</td>
<td>11.8 billion</td>
<td>$10.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946 (Estimate)</td>
<td>17.1 billion</td>
<td>$14.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947 (Estimate)</td>
<td>17.5 billion</td>
<td>$14.5 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Department of Commerce.

Estimates for 1946 based on $185 billion gross national product.

Estimates for 1947 based on $200 billion gross national product.

Corporations not affected by material shortages or turn-around procedures will account for record profit growth in 1946.

The National City Bank of New York, in a summary of profits of the first half of 1946, shows profits to be higher than in 1945.

PROFITS RISE 70%

Preliminary profit reports are beginning to appear for the third quarter of 1946. The National City Bank, in its November 1946 bulletin, reports profits, after taxes, up 70 per cent from the third quarter of 1945 to the third quarter of 1946 for 350 industrial companies.

Profits for the fourth quarter of 1946 will make total profits for the year even higher than indicated by reports for the third quarter. These third quarter reports are significant because they begin to indicate the earning ability of corporations for the year 1947.

Even those industries with reconversion difficulties are beginning to show profits for the first time in 1946. These companies will show higher and higher profits because of the increased production in the second half of 1946.

Profits for all corporations, after taxes, in the fourth quarter will approximate $14 billion. This will bring profits, for all corporations, after taxes, to approximately 12 billion for all of 1946. This is the highest level of corporate profits in the history of America.
EFFICIENCY UPPED

The Federal Reserve Board reported that be- tween 2924 and 1929 manufacturing production increased 27 per cent. Moreover, the average output per man-hour, i.e., output per man-hour, rose 35 per cent during this same period, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor. While production and productivity rose, prices did not. In 1924-29, manufacturing industries were 56 cents an hour in 1924. By 1929 they had risen to only 59 cents, an increase of less than one-half cent an hour for each of the years. The total increase, therefore, in average hourly earnings between 1924 and 1929 was only 5 per cent. While hourly wages of manufacturing employees remained relatively stationary, profits, after taxes, for all industries, increased from $4.3 billion in 1924 to $7.4 billion in 1929, an increase of 72 per cent.

These disparities, according to the Department of Commerce, in its “Survey of Current Business,” September, 1945, “resulted in imbalance that con- tributed to the economic depression which followed.” This simple statement is perfectly clear. The failure, during the 1920’s, to raise wages substan- tially while productivity and profits were increas- ing, resulted in a devastating depression. The par- allel with 1946-47 is obvious.

The highest profits in history must not be al- lowed to result in the worst economic collapse in history. Substantial wage increases must now be made if we are to attain and maintain sufficient purchasing power to keep our economy moving full speed ahead.

TAKE HOME PAY DROPS

In September, 1946, the most recent month for which information is yet available, the average worker in manufacturing industries received $45.10 a week. This is $2 less than his peak earnings, during early 1945. In order to maintain purchasing power, it is at least $6 less than the 1945 peak. Even if we were to restore, through a substantial wage increase, the monetary earnings of industrial workers, to their wartime peak, we would still fall far short of providing them with sufficient pur- chasing power to establish a desirable standard of living.

According to standards established by the Heller Committee of the University of California, it would now require $3,545.82 a year, or $68.19 a week, for a wage earner’s family of four—himself, his wife, a boy of 13 and a girl of 8. This is a standard of living which provides “health and decency.”

The Committee publishes its budget estimates once each year. Its last complete survey was in March 1945. At that time it reported that a fam- ily needed $3,82 a year, or $59.15 a week, to maintain a standard of health and decency. We have revised the 1945 Heller Committee budget and brought it up to date.

The 1945 budget provided $2509 a year for consumer goods, $266 for taxes and $300 for war bond savings for the total of $3075. During the war, the Committee elimi- nated from the budget $381 for future peace and prosperity. The country’s great natural resources, its gigantic productive capacity and skilled work force, will count for naught, un- less our workers earn an income high enough to sustain civilized living standards. Unless we meet at least the minimum requirement, we shall be un- able to live up to the wheels of industry turning.

As Chief Justice Fred Vinson (former Reconver- sion Director) has stated it, “The American people must be able to keep the wheels of industry turning, to live 50 per cent better than they have ever lived before.” If we fail to raise living standards, a full and successful operation of our economic system is not possible to achieve.

It is important to remember in reviewing increased profits and estimating future profits, that a wage earner’s ability to feed and clothe, house and educate a healthy family is fundamental to the successful operation of our economic system. The American wage earner’s income must, therefore, be raised, not solely for his own benefit but for that of the nation as a whole.

AS PROFITS HIGHEST IN HISTORY

WAGES MUST RISE

Whichever way we look at the distribution of na- tional income we come to the conclusion that the relative share going to business interests is on the upturn while the share going to salary and wage earners is declining. This is an entirely unhealthy economic situation which could lead to serious con- sequences. The present distortion must be cor- rected by reducing the level of corporate profits and increasing the income of wage and salary earners. We must have a redistribution of national income which takes the opposite course from that since the war.

Purchasing power in the hands of wage and salary earners is fundamental for the maintenance of full production and full employment. Without high levels of purchasing power production goals decline and the whole economy suffers. Increasing the income of wage earners is necessary if we are to go on to higher production goals. Besides, if the great demand—created by war scarcities— for consumer durable and non-durable goods is to continue, it is necessary to increase the income of American workers so that they can purchase their share of the items they produce.

It is well to keep in mind what brought on the tremendous depression of the early 1930’s. A re- view of what happened to production, wages and profits in the six years preceding 1929 makes the point perfectly clear.
1946: A Year of Gains, Pains and Progress for the ILWU

Another strike ballot went out and was returned with strong votes for a strike if no contract had been reached by September 30 and strong votes for affiliation with CMU.

Twenty-five thousand ILWU sugar workers in the Territory of Hawaii hit the bricking at 12:01 a.m. September 1 in a strike against the Territory's largest and most powerful industry. Thirty-three plantations were tightly closed down, and all harvesting, cultivation, and grading of sugar stopped. Hawaii's workers pitted their strength against the Big Five, powerful combines of economic monopoly, which has controlled the life of the islands.

For the first time in history, the sugar workers of all races, national origins, and creeds were united in one solid union. Past strikes had been easily broken because the employers had succeeded in keeping the workers divided. Now they marched on the street lines toward their collective demands.

Three CMU unions hit the bricks September 1 and won the principle of equal pay for equal work in the maritime industry. Their strike secured for them the wage increases given to Harry Lundeberg's SIU-SUP, over which the unions raised rates for a 15 cent wage boost and inclusion of a city code in the contract.

The strike began on a national basis but wound up on the east coast when shipowners there agreed to MEBA demands for preference over CMU's Joe Ryan on the East Coast along with Harry Lundeberg, boss of the AFL, women, played their usual roles of strike-breakers, but their efforts were of the minimal sort, for the most part, refused to fink.

The strike continued on the West Coast until Lundeberg announced that he was announcing that he would use the employers continued to hang on the Waterfront Emergency Board. The CMU promptly appealed to the workers on their "spleen against the Territory's largest and most powerful industry. Thirty-three plantations were tightly closed down, and all harvesting, cultivation, and grading of sugar stopped. Hawaii's workers pitted their strength against the Big Five, powerful combines of economic monopoly, which has controlled the life of the islands.

The strike continued on the West Coast until Lundeberg announced that he would use the employers continued to hang on the Waterfront Emergency Board. The CMU promptly appealed to the workers on their "spleen against the Territory's largest and most powerful industry. Thirty-three plantations were tightly closed down, and all harvesting, cultivation, and grading of sugar stopped. Hawaii's workers pitted their strength against the Big Five, powerful combines of economic monopoly, which has controlled the life of the islands.

The strike continued on the West Coast until Lundeberg announced that he would use the employers continued to hang on the Waterfront Emergency Board. The CMU promptly appealed to the workers on their "spleen against the Territory's largest and most powerful industry. Thirty-three plantations were tightly closed down, and all harvesting, cultivation, and grading of sugar stopped. Hawaii's workers pitted their strength against the Big Five, powerful combines of economic monopoly, which has controlled the life of the islands.
NEW YORK (FP)—Seven-five industrialists attended a seminar showing how a secret, subversive movie which they were told was "dangerous," induced a "cultural subversion campaign" against the American way of life" yet devised.

The seminar, timed earlier than Deadline For Action, produced by the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America, was designed to dramatize big business' drive against organized labor. An outstanding feature was the Griswold News Service, which published an industry libel sheet, was the target of the discussion.

Before the hall was darkened, Griswold told the audience how this dangerous film had been shown to millions of workers union halls, churches and schools all over the country "before one employer in a thousand had even heard of it."

Griswold told the audience how Business Tycoons Brand U E, way of life" yet devised. Deadline For Action, produced by the Griswold News Service, which publishes an industry libel sheet, was the target of the discussion.

Before the hall was darkened, Griswold told the audience how this dangerous film had been shown to millions of workers union halls, churches and schools all over the country "before one employer in a thousand had even heard of it."

PRIZE PROFICIENCY

"Note the high technical proficiency of this movie," he advised, "and place it in the same category as the high moral content. Industry so far has put out nothing that can match this.

Workers Vote Lewis As Most Harmful

NEW YORK—John L. Lewis has done the most and Harry Bridges the least of all labor leaders "by demanding too much, colluding with other actions people did not like," according to a survey of factory workers made by Look-Hillman publishers.

In a Look poll, made in November 60 per cent of the factory workers believed some national labor leaders had hurt unions. This 60 per cent was divided: 19 per cent for John L. Lewis; 4 per cent for Harry Bridges; 17 per cent for others.

Here was the score: John L. Lewis—60 per cent. James C. Petrillo—5 per cent. A. F. Whitney—4 per cent. William Green—3 per cent. Walter Reuther—2 per cent. Philip Murray—3 per cent. Harry Bridges—2 per cent.

Other answers—4 per cent.

Don't know—14 per cent.

The checkers also voted to have the international union handle all complaints and grievances. The checkers also voted to have the international union handle all complaints and grievances.

This different relationship can be listed as: (1) to plan for unit agreements and (2) to advance social security.

Workers Vote Lewis As Most Harmful

NEW YORK—John L. Lewis has done the most and Harry Bridges the least of all labor leaders "by demanding too much, colluding with other actions people did not like," according to a survey of factory workers made by Look-Hillman publishers.

In a Look poll, made in November 60 per cent of the factory workers believed some national labor leaders had hurt unions. This 60 per cent was divided: 19 per cent for John L. Lewis; 4 per cent for Harry Bridges; 17 per cent for others.

Here was the score: John L. Lewis—60 per cent. James C. Petrillo—5 per cent. A. F. Whitney—4 per cent. William Green—3 per cent. Walter Reuther—2 per cent. Philip Murray—3 per cent. Harry Bridges—2 per cent.

Other answers—4 per cent.

Don't know—14 per cent.

The checkers also voted to have the international union handle all complaints and grievances. The checkers also voted to have the international union handle all complaints and grievances.

This different relationship can be listed as: (1) to plan for unit agreements and (2) to advance social security.

Workers Vote Lewis As Most Harmful

NEW YORK—John L. Lewis has done the most and Harry Bridges the least of all labor leaders "by demanding too much, colluding with other actions people did not like," according to a survey of factory workers made by Look-Hillman publishers.

In a Look poll, made in November 60 per cent of the factory workers believed some national labor leaders had hurt unions. This 60 per cent was divided: 19 per cent for John L. Lewis; 4 per cent for Harry Bridges; 17 per cent for others.

Here was the score: John L. Lewis—60 per cent. James C. Petrillo—5 per cent. A. F. Whitney—4 per cent. William Green—3 per cent. Walter Reuther—2 per cent. Philip Murray—3 per cent. Harry Bridges—2 per cent.

Other answers—4 per cent.

Don't know—14 per cent.

The checkers also voted to have the international union handle all complaints and grievances. The checkers also voted to have the international union handle all complaints and grievances.

This different relationship can be listed as: (1) to plan for unit agreements and (2) to advance social security.
LOCK & TERMINALS

Hearings Open on Dockers Bid for 14 Cent Raise

SAN FRANCISCO—Arbitration of the ILWU coast longshore wage demand for a 14 cent an hour increase started here December 19 before arbitrator Clark Kerr.

The union's demand for a wage increase, for which a review is provided under the terms of the new contract signed with the Waterfront Employers Association, was already turned down point blank by Frank F. Pajeau, president of the WEA. Automatically when the employers refused to negotiate the question was referred to arbitration.

At the hearing before Kerr, Lincoln Fairley, ILWU research director, presented the union's case. ILWU president Harry Bridges was the first and only witness for the union. He established in his testimony that the 22 cents an hour increase for longshoremen had been awarded by the War Labor Board October 1, 1945. He also showed that the 16 cent increase which went into effect November 17 actually had been agreed to in a tentative understanding reached between the WEA last September 30.

LIVING COSTS MOUNT

Fairley said, in his review of cost of living figures for the period September 30, 1945, to November 15, 1946, that the index arrived at by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is considered as the proper statement. Using ULA statistics, Fairley showed that since September 30, 1945, November 17, this year the cost of living index had jumped from 100 to 175.9 while the index of longshore wages had risen only from 200 to 211.1.

On the basis of an increase in the cost of living between these two dates by 17.9 per cent an additional wage increase was overdue. Actually wages had only gone up by 11.1 per cent in the same period from $1.31 to $1.52 an hour.

If the cost of living index continues to maintain the same rule as in the past months, Fairley added, it will have reached an estimated figure of 191.1 by January 1. In percentage figures this means that the wage was only 11.1. The ILWU argued that on the theory wages should keep pace with the cost of living in a healthy economy, longshoremen are entitled to a 10 per cent raise, or 14 cents an hour.

SLUMP PREDICTED

Fairley said the philosophy of the ILWU and the CIO is that unless wages are raised substantially a recession and depression will come sooner. "Our position is that it can be postponed and minimized by substantial increases," the ILWU research director said.

Unless this achieved is American economy cannot continue to operate. If present trends are maintained consumers will be priced out of the market, with a resultant mass unemployment. Yet at the same time, profits have been larger than ever before in American history. The only way to restore the proper balance in U.S. economy, Fairley concluded, is to increase wages considerably without raising prices.

ILWU Longshoremen on Barge Lines Win 13 Cents But Demand Parity

NEW ORLEANS—Some 300 ILWU longshoremen employed by the Federal Barge Lines, owned by the U. S. government, receive a 13 cent per hour wage increase effective December 1, 1945, but a 1.11 coat per hour wage increase December 1, 1944, brings the longshoreman's hourly rate to $2.30.

The Department of Commerce, which negotiated for the Barge Lines, stipulated that any increases in the longshore contract are to be made in accordance with the Federal Wage Agreement covering wages for the months of the Korean War. Under the Federal Wage Agreement, the contract expires in 1947 and covers the longshoremen employed by the Federal Barge Lines.

The Barge Line arbitrarily imposed a 13 cent increase on the ILA in St. Pauli, Minnesota, and filed an ILA longshoreman with 25 years service, the ILWU, with the National Labor Relations Board, and resumption or negotiations.

The joint hiring hall, with 24 years service, the ILA longshoremen in the Gulf, entered as an objector to the Board's action. The joint hiring hall, with 24 years service, the ILA local in the Gulf, on a contract for the Barge Line.

Longshore Caucus Opening day of longshore caucus meeting at CIO auditorium in San Francisco December 20-21. After the three day meetings delegates representing the three CIO locals decided to press for a strike, considered the January wage reopening and analyzed the problems of the coming CMU convention. The meetings on June 15, Left to right: ILWU President Harry Bridges; Ed Conklin, stenotypist; J. Madura; Earl Roylance; Frank Andrews; Bob Cain and Ray Irvine. Background: Howard Bodin.

Local 34 Elects

Members of ILWU Ship Clerks Local 34 in San Francisco are shown lining up waiting to vote for their new union officials. Election results announced last week show that A. E. Johnson was re-elected president, defeating his two opponents by a high vote of 999. Vice President Harold Prestemon and Secretary Fred Baumberger were unopposed for reelection. Charles Becker was reelected business agent.

Feinsinger To Mediate Dockers Beef

HONOLULU, T. H.—The Department of Labor's special mediator Dr. Nathan Feinsinger last week was assigned to the longshore dispute in Hawaii.

ILWU longshoremen in Hawaii, armed with an overwhelming strike vote, are demanding wage parity with West Coast mainland dockers, the joint hiring hall, limiting strictures, and other provisions of the mainland agreement.

Hawaiian dockers currently earn $1 an hour, working the eight hour day. Their contract expired September 30.

Henry Schmidt, Pacific Coast director of the ILWU, and President William Needham now in Hawaii, commenting on Feinsinger's assignment, said:

"The longshore dispute seems headed for the showdown. We will not continue to allow the Matson Navigation Company and the Big Five to sit forever on our backs. We will press for maximum conditions that are rightfully ours.

"If we have to move against the bosses we will move hard and fast."

Public Port Signs With Local 47

OLYMPIA, Wash.—The first contracts with a Washington State port operator were signed December 11 between the Port of Olympia and ILWU Local 47.

The contracts establish the standard coast longshoremen and checker rates. They cover dock workers, warehouse workers, stowmen, cranes, men, yardmen, straddle truck drivers, checkers and timekeepers, foremen, maintenance men and watchmen. The maintenance men received a 30 per cent per hour wage increase.

The contracts were negotiated by the Olympia port's area committee and committee Herman Davis, William Appleby, and Oscar Buchan, President William Needham and Frank Andrews, representing the International union.
Increase Won By Local 26 Drug Workers

LOS ANGELES—A strike of short duration called by ILWU Local 26 members at three Los Angeles warehouses December 11 won a 16% cent wage increase for 350 drug workers.

The men walked off their jobs to attend a special union meeting at the Embassy auditorium where they remained in session all day while a negotiating committee worked out terms for a final settlement with the management.

Owl Drug, Sontag and Thrifty were the warehouses affected by the walkout. Effective December 16 all employees will receive the increase and the new contract provides a wage reopening clause on September 30, 1947. New employees will be hired at $1.05 an hour and after 30 days their hourly rate will jump to $1.10. After they have been on the job for 90 days they will receive $1.25% an hour and higher for other classifications.

Negotiations with the Sontag warehouse were conducted by Joe Pierce and John Ten Naple, with Owl Drug by Jean Miller and Claude Figuera and for Thrifty by John Higgins and Bill Cohen.

Pioneer Mill's Anti-Union Acts

At Lahaina Succeed Long Strike

LAHAINA, Maui, T. H.—Despite the fact that the sugar strike in the Hawaiian Territory has ended November 19, there are still 1,063 ILWU sugar workers on the picket lines on the islands of Maui. They are employees of the Pioneer Mill, at Lahaina, dominated by American Factors, one of the Big Five.

Strikers at Pioneer are members of ILWU Local 144-9 who were employed at Pioneer before the sugar walkout. When the strike ended these field and mill workers returned to their jobs along with 28,000 fellow workers on the Territory's 32 other sugar plantations.

STRIKERS FIRED

Manager John T. Moir, of Pioneer Mill, decided otherwise and fired 11 union strikers for allegedly “violating company house rules,” during the strike. The manager claims these 11 men assaulted certain non-striking supervisors and committed other acts prohibited in a ukase issued by him several months before.

Following Moir's breach of the sugar settlement in firing the union members, Local 144 voted unanimously not to continue to work until the 11 men were reinstated under conditions agreed to in the “memorandum for settlement.” This provided that no person would be discriminated against because of his having gone out on strike.

FOR KEEPS

Manager Kameo Ichimura, president of the local, said, “We are in this for keeps. If the sugar industry wants to wipe Pioneer Mill off their list of plantations they can certainly do it by refusing to rehire our 11 union brothers.”

The ILUW and all locals in the Territory have pledged their moral and financial support to the strikers at Pioneer Mill. American Factors, which dominates the Pioneer Mill, have adopted a “get tough” policy with the ILWU. Sugar workers predict plenty of trouble (pilikia) in the immediate future.

Local 6 Gets Pay Boost at More Plants

SAN FRANCISCO—Wage increases for some 400 additional members of ILWU Local 6 employed in warehouses in the Bay area were chalked up last week by the negotiating committee for the local.

In San Francisco 45 workers at the United Whelan Drug Company received a 10 cents an hour increase in the third quarter of 1946. Prior to this the company had failed and freight continued to pile up in the sheds, in the warehouses and on the tracks. Non-striking drivers refused to haul goods or to from the stock storage company. McCosham's tried to recruit scabs from Selective Service but got nowhere, according to Macvicar.

The union says it is ready to reopen negotiations which were broken off when the strike started.

Prior to this the company had stalled for eighteen months during negotiations on the demand that workers be given the right to a contract giving the union rights to represent the workers. An attempt to intimidate the workers gave them their seven day notice if they did not return to work by December 18, the company threatened to close the local.

In an attempt to intimidate the workers the company tried to use police to protect scab trucks coming into the warehouse but this effort failed. McCosham's tried to recruit scabs from Selective Service but got nowhere, according to Macvicar.
Negro White Unity Pays Off in Baton Rouge

By J. R. Robertson

Recently a group of ILWU members, who were working in Baton Rouge, won a strike for better wages.

During the past 30 days the workers were paid only 30 cents per hour, a wage which they considered inadequate to support a family. After the workers decided to strike, they were met with armed opposition by the owners of the rice mill.

The strike began on a Wednesday morning, and the workers were told by the owners that they would not be employed again.

The workers decided to continue the strike in an attempt to force the owners to raise their wages to a livable level. They were met with armed opposition by the owners, who threatened to kill them if they continued the strike.

The strike ended after 15 days when the workers were promised a wage increase of 50 cents per hour. The owners agreed to pay the workers in accordance with the agreement.

The strike was settled peacefully, and the workers were able to achieve a better living wage. The strike was a victory for the workers and a testament to their determination and solidarity.

The strike was a victory for the workers and a testament to their determination and solidarity.