Call is Sent for CMU to Meet in N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO—Great gains through greater unity is still the goal for maritime unions, said the call for the delegated conference of maritime unions to be held in New York City March 15.

The call, ordered by the executive committee of the Committee for Maritime Unity, was dispatched to all maritime and waterfront unions of all coasts regardless of affiliation, January 21 by Louis Goldblatt, secretary-pro-tem. Each organization was urged to send a full complement of fifty delegates.

AGENDA LISTED

The call, as addressed to those unions presently affiliated with CMU, said:

"In accordance with the action of the executive committee of the Committee for Maritime Unity, a delegated conference will be held in New York City on March 15, 1947. "Details of meeting place and hotel arrangements will be forwarded to you under separate cover."

"The agenda of the delegated conference will include discussion of the formulation of a program around the June 15 contract termination date, joint action on legislative, and any other matters which the conference itself decides to consider."

"Each organization is entitled to a maximum of fifty delegates to be selected as each union sees fit."

SEEK ONE PROGRAM

"By unanimous vote of the executive committee it was specified that the conference would notify all unions concerned that one of the main points to be discussed would be the planning of a common national contract expiration date for all maritime and waterfront unions on all coasts. Letters are being addressed to all maritime unions of affiliation to be considered by them in the delegated conference in line with the above program."

"The tremendous gains made by the component unions of CMU during the year 1946 clearly demonstrate the merit of a uniform program and united action. In the eight months since the formation of CMU we have made the following gains:"

1. Abolition of the 56-63 hour working week.
2. 48-hour week at sea with Sunday an overtime day.
3. 40-hour week in port with Sunday overtime.
(Continued on Page 18)

Honolulu Meeting

As the ILWU international executive board looked during one of its sessions in Honolulu, President Harry Bridges is shown at far right facing camera. Sitting next to him is Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer. Completely absorbed in the session, shown at far left, are observing leaders of Hawaiian local unions. Attending the sessions and later touring the Islands to observe ILWU's 30,000 Hawaiian members at work were Bernard-Lucas of Chicago, Frank Andrews of Olympia, Wash., Austin Smith of Vancouver, B. C., George Clark of Seattle, Germain Bulcke of San Francisco, William S. Lawrence of San Pedro, Charles Duarte of Oakland, Calif., and Jack Steinhardt of Los Angeles. First Vice President J. R. Robertson returned immediately after the meeting to attend to pressing union business. Board member Howard Bodine of Portland was prevented from attending because of illness in his family. Second Vice President Michael J. Vincen remained on the mainland in charge of international headquarters.

Local 6 Extends Master Contract

Three Months, Secures 12½c Boost

SAN FRANCISCO—The signing of a voluntary agreement adjusting the wage rates under the Master Contract between the Distributors Association of Northern California and ILWU Local 6, was announced jointly January 15 by J. Hart Clinton, executive vice president of the Distributors Association, and Eugene Paton, president of Local 6.

The agreement provides for an increase of 12½ cents per hour in the contract rates covering 6,000 warehouse workers in San Francisco and Oakland. Approximately 200 employees, members of the Distributors Association of Northern California, are parties to the agreement which sets the pace for other contracts with individual employers of another 7,500 warehouse workers in the Bay Area.

Clinton and Paton stated that "although the master contract is not open for adjustment for wage rates until March 31, 1947, nevertheless in recognition of increased living costs both parties have agreed that the adjustment should be made at this time."

Wage gains under the agreement were made retroactive to January 1, 1947, and the termination date of the contract was extended to May 31, 1947. The agreement was ratified at union membership meetings January 8 and 9.

The agreement raises the base scale in the industry to $1.23 1/2 per hour for men and $1.06 per hour for women, and will bring NMMU Council Backs CMU: Calls for Maritime Unity

NEW YORK (FP)—Urging that "the ranks of our great union and its officers immediately be reunited," the national council of the National Maritime Union (CIO) approved by a 19 to 9 vote January 9 for a program for continued NMMU participation in the Committee for Maritime Unity and for closer relations with union members both in and out of the CMU.

NMMU President Joseph Curran, whose resignation as co-chairman of the CMU was disapproved the day before by a 20 to 10 vote at the council meeting, abstained from voting on the program. He issued a separate statement, in part, that "one of the main points to be discussed would be the planning of a common national contract expiration date for all maritime and waterfront unions on all coasts. Letters are being addressed to all maritime unions of affiliation to be considered by them in the delegated conference in line with the above program."

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(Continued on Page 18)
The drive against labor in Congress is a drive against the rights of the people, a drive to cover the facts about the swollen, fantastic profits of big business and the intention of big business and its congressional stooges to ignore the social and economic needs of the people. An admirable job of exposing the fallacy behind the anti-labor slogans has been done by the legal department of the CIO under the direction of General Counsel Lee Pressman, and since The Dispatcher is printing the Pressman analysis in three installments beginning with this issue (see pages 6 and 7) there is no need to repeat in this space what is said there. But it is urgently recommended that every member of the union carefully read the analysis and be prepared with the positive answers to the anti-labor slogans and mountings which are today causing a din in Congress.

The gains labor has made, economically, socially and politically, have been shared by all the people. It was labor who fought for and won free education in America. It was labor who won most of the civil rights we enjoy. Even its economic betterment is immediately the betterment of the whole community. Each of us has a duty in this battle for free existence, and there will be many things to do as the heat of the battle grows. One of the first things that must be done is to see to it that the false slogans of reaction don't confuse our neighbors.

The Voice of Reaction

By WILLIAM E. DODD

"INDUSTRIAL Peace and the Wagner Act" just published by McGraw-Hill Book Company contains the boldest attack yet in print against the Wagner Act. In the book the author repeats at least its amending to such a point as to make it powerless to defend labor's rights.

This $1.50 pamphlet written by a member of the New York bar, Theodore R. Iserman, should be subtitled "Primer for Open-Shoppers and Company Unions." The author advocates turning labor relations in the United States back to the day of the yellow-dog contract and the breaking of strikes by the use of troops—and machine guns.

Iserman can see no good in the Wagner Act. He asserts that since the law was passed, labor unions have become a giant monopoly. He sheds bitter tears for the unfortunate independent company unions which the act has, he maintains, run out of existence. Workers in the United States, according to him, have become slave labor, forced against their will and interests to join unions dominated by greedy-power mad labor leaders.

The future, unless unions are stopped right away by stringent laws, as the amendment of the Wagner Act, unions will gain control of Senate and labor issues and make in Congress "...the industries of the country a monopoly in the public interest." The contrary, changes in the Act should be made by Congress or Congress will never stop persecution, the loss of their civil rights to the workers. The reactionary drive will never stop. It will continue until the unions are outlawed and the workers are put in prison.

This 91-PAGE pamphlet actually is a corporation lawyer's opinion of the state of organized labor. He is certain that the Wagner Act has never really been administered in the public interest. But the author's idea of public interest is the point that is the facts he represents as counsel. He and they forget that public interest means what it says. Working men and women compose the overwhelming majority of the American people. Therefore, it is only right that the Wagner Act was written by government in behalf of the worker and it has been so interpreted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Iserman writes: "Complaints against the Act and against the Board have been great but have attainted little. The Wagner Act was the first law of its kind in any country. An experiment though it was, it remains in its original form after more than eleven years. Businessmen complain of the Board that it has pursued so single-mindedly its own view of the objects of the Act that it forgets that plants exist not to provide battle grounds in a struggle of employers against their employees, but to produce goods, and that workers hire into plants, not to be bargained over collectively under the eye of the boss, but to work a day's work for a day's pay."

If one wants an impartial analysis of the Wagner Act and labor relations in the United States over the past ten years, look no further than in Iserman's pamphlet. It actually comprises the arguments of reactionary Big Business to deceive the public on these matters and build up anti-labor hysteria. Business would then be prepared to use its allies in Congress and many state legislatures to pass laws of such stringency that American free labor would be destroyed.

London Truckers Win Demand for 8-hr. Day

LONDON (ALN)—Britain's biggest postwar industrial conflict ended January 16 and 60,000 strikers returned to work as London truck drivers, after an 13-day showdown fight, won the main demand for an 8-hour day.

Only 15,000 of the strikers were directly involved in the settlement. The rest—including transport workers in all major cities, food workers, dockers, warehousemen and others—were on strike when the Labor government called out troops to break the strike. The government's action brought about its most serious rift with the unions which it depends on for support.

The decision to end the strike, arrived at by 700 delegates of the 60,000-strong London Transport Union after repeated attempts by the government, employers and leaders of the Transport & General Workers Union to pressure striking drivers to return to work before negotiations started. The strikers, however, wouldn't budge from their demand that they be guaranteed certain concessions before going back on the job.

The strike was touched off when a government wage tribunal which had been dealing with the drivers' case for more than nine months, finally concluded its work by rejecting all major demands. Those were the reduction of the workweek from 48 to 44 hours and an 8-hour day with overtime to be compensated by pay, instead of by the pre-strike system of comparable time off.

London Almanac: Transportation and Communications, Inc.
HONOLULU, T. H.—Creditng the CIO Committee for Maritime Unity for its recent wage boosts and other gains made by union maritime workers, the ILWU Executive Board meeting here January 11 to 13, adopted a resolution which said it would not officially或者是 "red-baiting" and, further, that "red-baiting is an employer weapon used to attack unions, the Executive Board of the ILWU at its final quarterly session here January 13, adopted a resolution which unreservedly condemns red baiting in any form."

The resolution stated:

"Red baiting is a technique used to divide and conquer. Red baiting is a device resorted to by professional red baiting scoundrels in order effectively to protect and advance their interests as their own. Their union is their own. No one else determines its tactics. Their success is measured in dollars and cents, and their failure to defend their own interests is not the fault of any other person."

SPEAKER FOR THE DISENTCHANTED

HONOLULU, T. H.—Charging that "red-baiting" is an employer weapon used to attack trade unions, the Executive Board of the ILWU at its final quarterly session here January 13, adopted a resolution which unreservedly condemns red baiting in any form.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the 11-man policy making body of the union, and serves notice that the ILWU will not "deviate in the slightest degree" from its past and present policy on this subject.

"A COMMON WEAPON"

The resolution stated:

"Red baiting is a technique used to divide and conquer. Red baiting is a device resorted to by powerful individuals and monopolies to destroy democratic organization and institutions that can effectively and advance the interests of the majority of people, and is an important part of the program of Adolph Hitler and the Nazi movement. The ILWU, its membership and its officers have been red baited by experts, including McCarthy and Bilbo. Our union's efforts during the past year to expose the evil intent and plans of the Nazi, the Italian, and Spanish Fascists and Japanese militarists by our union's boycott of shipments of war materials and scrap iron to these countries was denounced as a "monstrous communist red plot." Our union's efforts to expose and condemn these devices are to be enhanced in the future, and our union is determined to fight these Red Red baiters who, in effect, are the agents of the Axis powers.

"We, the ILWU's members and officers, are determined to fight this Red Red baiting campaign, and to expose and condemn it as a device to destroy our trade unionism and our membership, in order to silence our union's officers and our membership, in order to silence our union's officers and its members.

GWU Board Backs CMU, Calls for One Organization for Sea and Dock Workers

HONOLULU, T. H.—Creditng the CIO Committee for Maritime Unity for its recent wage boosts and other gains made by union maritime workers, the ILWU Executive Board meeting here January 11 to 13, adopted a resolution which said it would not officially participate in its formation and development registered tremendous advances in terms of shorter hours, increased wages, and improved conditions for all workers in the American maritime industry. For the first time in our history, the maritime industry has paid a fair and equal wage for all of its employees, and is no longer a slave economy, as was the case in the past. From East or West Coast ports, longshoremen and seamen are likewise benefitting in short, is a weapon that effectively protects and advances the interests of the majority of the world's people, and is an integral part of the American maritime structure, as follows:

1. We reaffirm our full con-
Ball Proposes to Bust Unions by Forcing Local Collective Bargaining

WASHINGTON (FP) — Sena- tor John Ball, a Republican, has completed his union-busting trilogy in Congress with a bill, S. 133, to force labor unions to negotiate with employers on a state-by-state basis. Under the Ball proposal collective bargaining agreements, which are at the discretion of the local "labor market area" and international unions with headquarters away from the state, would set up union-payment schemes for wages, minimum wage or working standards for local unions and other geographical areas within which workers reside. The union shop would be prohibited in the event of strikes or lockouts, and the employers would have the right to refuse to bargain with any union or employee who fails to comply with the state law.

The measure is not expected to be a major legislative hurdle, but it does offer some hope that organized labor may finally begin to organize to win concessions for workers. Ball has introduced similar bills in the past, but they have not been successful in Congress. This bill, however, has received the support of some of the largest unions, including the United Auto Workers and the United Steelworkers of America, which have been among the most vocal opponents of the measure in the past.

New York Law Against Discrimination Effective

NEW YORK (FP) — A new law has been enacted in New York to ban discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin. The bill was signed into law by Governor Andrew Cuomo on August 29, 2015. It is the first state law to specifically address the issue of discrimination against workers based on their race, color, religion, or national origin.

The law requires that employers with 15 or more employees must post a notice informing employees of their rights under the law, and that employers must provide training to employees on how to identify and prevent discrimination.

The law also prohibits discrimination in hiring, firing, promotion, compensation, and other terms and conditions of employment.

The law is expected to provide a significant boost to the rights of workers in New York, and to set a precedent for other states to follow.

Workers Struck in Egypt 3,000 Years Ago and Won Wage Demands

Workers in Egypt have been striking for the rights of the workers and for democracy for some 3,000 years ago. In the ancient city of Thebes, a罢工 occurred in the 22nd Dynasty, with workers demanding higher wages and better working conditions. The罢工 was eventually successful, and the workers were able to negotiate with their employers for better working conditions.

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World Labor roundup

By Allied Labor News

CANADA
TORONTO (ALN)—Condemning the Canadian government's removal of price controls on 1,000 items as a "treachery," Pat Conroy of the Canadian Congress of Trade Unions (CIO and national unions) says the government action "has the effect of cutting the living standards of workers." Controls on food are still in effect but labor regards the removal of controls on other items as a concession to business and figures the next step may be capitalization to meat packing monopolies.

FRANCE
PARIS (ALN)—T he United Nations economic and social council should proclaim and support the right of workers to organize in every country of the world, leaders of the World Federation of Trade Unions believe. The WFTU will present this demand to the council along with a further proposal for the protection of labor's rights. To remove the danger that displaced persons will be sought as a cheap labor source, the WFTU wants the council to ensure that these people receive prevailing union wages wherever they are employed.

INDIA
BOMBAY (ALN)—The princely State of Travancore in southern India has given a government-sponsored campaign to change the right to process its thorium. Thorium, like uranium, is a fissionable material, good for atomic bombs. The fact that it has been found in one of the Government's independent road to any easier.

SOVIET UNION
MOSCOW (ALN)—The Soviet government will spend more than 30,000,000,000 on house construction before 1950, to rebuild war-damaged housing and to establish new dwellings. The amount of reconstruction necessary is shown by the fact that the Stalingrad, for instance, only 3 percent of the residential buildings escaped destruction. Besides government housing, individual housing construction is also being spurred through special bank loans totaling 150,000 million.

MEXICO
MEXICO CITY (ALN)—Job contracts of 16,000 Mexicans working on farms and railroads in the U. S. have been renewed until June 30, the Mexican ministry of labor reports. Eight thousand Mexicans have just re-turned to jobs as farm workers in the U. S. The majority of the remaining 16,000, whose wages are about 21/2 times higher than here, are working in California and Arizona. The situation, however, are substantially higher than in Mexico.

NLRB Moves Hearing Five Times Before Rents CIO Hall

A TLANTA, Ga. (FP)—The NLRB has had to take the unprecedented step of renting a CIO hall to hold an unfair labor practice hearing in Alexander City, Alabama. NLRB Regional Director Paul Styles revealed here. Normally the board would not conduct a hearing of property controlled by one of the disputing parties, he said, but other meeting rooms could be obtained before the agency was forced for the fifth time since December 3.

The board hearings revolved around charges brought by the Textile Workers Union (CIO) against the Russell Manufacturing Company of Alexander City. Three city police officials have been found guilty of interfering with union activities.

Styles pointed out that he had sought unsuccessfully to hold the hearings in the Disabled Veterans Hall, a lodge belonging to the University of Alabama, a night club, across postoffice building in Opelika, 50 miles away.

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Part I
The Same Old Theme

There is a determined effort in our country today to draw our people into a crusade against labor.

Propaganda flows in a steady stream from the press and from most radio commentators and newsmen in an effort to create legislation to strangle labor. It is a campaign based upon misrepresentation and deceit.

During the early part of this century the witch hunt against labor was carried on under the slogan of the “open shop plan”. This high-sounding phrase meant little more than the arrogant persistence of American employers that while they were to be free to organize and to pit their economic strength against the workers, the workers were to be denied the freedom to organize.

The “open shop plan” was not merely a slogan. It was a call to battle. With this as a battle cry the organized employers in this country prior to the first World War systematically set about not merely to destroy the labor organizations already in existence through economic and physical weapons, but so to terrorize employees as to drive the organizational process underground.

The courts also freely lent their aid to the employers engaged in carrying out the “open shop plan”. Anti-labor judges promptly issued injunctions to prevent workers from defending themselves against the aggression of their employers. In addition, the anti-trust laws were used to break unions and to ruin them financially. In contrast, powerful business monopolies were permitted to thumb their noses at the anti-trust laws and to gain a powerful hold upon American economic life.

The Private War

After the first World War the open shop opened. The organized employers again resumed their own private war against the democratic rights of American workers. This time they changed their battle cry; they called it the “American plan”. But only the words changed; the tune remained the same.

In addition to the usual weapons of the strikebreaker, the lockout, the labor spy, the discriminatory discharge, and the whole arsenal of devices which had been developed for destroying unions, the employer-sponsors of the “American Plan” more than ever turned to the courts for help in their battle against labor. The campaign against labor was so brutal and lawless that fair-minded citizens were shocked; they realized some action was necessary to create an atmosphere in which working people could raise their heads and lift the banners of their labor organizations on high.

To this end a number of laws were passed for the protection of labor. The cornerstones of the new policy with respect to labor were the Norris-LaGuardia Act, passed in 1932, which limited the power of courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and the Wagner Act, passed in 1935, which protected labor in the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

Recognizing Labor’s Rights

At the same time many of the judges began to recognize that it was wrong and un-American for courts to permit themselves to become the tools of employers in labor disputes. They thus came to recognize that the right to strike, the right to engage in peaceful picketing, the right to assemble in connection with labor matters, the right to distribute leaflets—all of these rights are fundamental rights of workers which may not be arbitrarily invaded. The courts came to realize that these rights were no more than the rights safeguarded to all of the people by the Constitution—that the right to strike is no more than the right protected by the Constitution to be free of involuntary servitude; that the right to picket is nothing more than the constitutional right of free speech, and that the right to go to a union meeting is nothing more than the constitutionally protected right of freedom of assembly.

What has happened in the short period during which these statutes and decisions have been the law? Has the open shop died out? Have the forces responsible for the “American Plan” laid aside their weapons and abandoned paganda? Have they accepted in good faith the principle of federal law that workers’ rights are to be respected and that collective bargaining is the true path to industrial peace?

Of course not!

The Drive Against Labor

It is about 15 years since the Norris-LaGuardia Act was passed and about 11 years since the Wagner Act was passed.

During that period of time labor organizations, their members and their leaders have been subjected to an unremitting campaign of sniping and attack on the part of powerful American industrialists. These groups have sought in every way to weaken and destroy the Norris-LaGuardia Act. When the Wagner Act was passed they formed the infamous Liberty League to fight the Act, and obtained literally hundreds of injunctions against its enforcement until 1937, when it was held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court.

The voice of these employers is by no means quiet in our country today. The working people of America still do not enjoy the benefits of the federal labor program which has been 15 years in the making.

Today in the United States there are many powerful employers who still regard the Wagner Act as a temporary embarrassment; who still fight against it; who have never surrendered their dream of an open shop America, of paying lip service to collective bargaining and to the right of self-organization. They protest that they are merely in favor of certain basic “corrections”, certain “minor” amendments.

The present-day attack on labor has a very special and fundamental additional purpose. It comes at a time when we have just finished a war during which, in every industry, monopoly interests succeeded in tightening their stranglehold on the nation. The enormous profits gained by these monopolistic groups during the war already have begun to be exposed to the people. And now, having suc-
the expense of the American people.

Unions Challenge Monopoly

The only groups challenging these all-powerful monopolies are the organizations of their workers. In early 1946, the General Motors Corporation, the saddest example of all, admits "We are preparing for a gigantic profit killing at the expense of the American people.

These workers ask that their wage losses be remedied by a wage increase, and pointed out that the profits amassed by American monopolies were causing wage increases which could and should be given without any price increases. The monopolies had a one-word answer to their demands: "No."

The workers, however, refused to take "No" for an answer. They fought back, and they won.

Today, the monopolists have beaten the government into submission. Price controls are off, prices have spiraled, and profits are at levels higher than any in our history. Now they are legalizing the trusts and monopolies which have been causing us to lose our life's work. The aim is to have a death-grasp on the nation's income, and allow the wage-earners enough to give an appearance of life, of a decent standard of life. The monopolists again are preparing to say "No". But this time, it is their aim to make the workers take "No" for an answer. And all of the anti-labor Congressmen, radio commentators, newspaper columnists and editorial writers are rallying to support the Big Business leaders, to help the monopolists squeeze the American people dry.

Today's anti-labor campaign is a smoke-screen to conceal the most outrageous monopolistic plundering in our history. It is a Public Relations drive to force the labor movement to give up on its wage demands.

Some of today's labor-baiters boldly admit their goal is amendment or repeal of the Wagner Act and the Norris-La Guardia Act. Most, however, pretend to preserve these laws while at the same time advancing proposals to chop the meat off of them. They conceal their intent in meaningless and misleading slogans. Their reports are off repeated in press and radio to create the impression that the falsehoods and empty phrases are accepted truths.

Examine the Facts

Every American owes it to himself and his country to examine the situation in which he finds himself. Behind him and not to be swept away in a tide of manufactured falsehood and slick propaganda, are the cold facts. The basic facts are: "unions are monopolies", "make unions statute", "the closed shop is un-American", "stop coercive picketing", "amend the National Labor Relations Act, for the right to strike". In some of these slogans, not even the words have changed from those of the "open shop" and "anti-union" campaign.

In all, the tune remains the same. The aim continues as before to destroy organized labor and to terrorize workers into an abandonment of their right of self-organization.

They Say

"Unions Are Monopolies" ...

"Prohibit Industry-Wide Bargaining"

These slogans have become a very fashionable way of attacking labor. To the labor-baiters these sound like good slogans, because the fight against monopolies is a good and progressive fight. The labor-baiters consider it a good idea to develop a slogan which confuses the anti-labor fight with the anti-labor fight by making it appear that organizations of working men are just as dangerous as the giant trusts and international cartels.

The NAM, however, gives the show away when it clarifies the difference between a union and a monopoly. The NAM would make it illegal for "a union or unions representing the workers of two or more employers to engage in a joint wage action or engage in other monopolistic practices".

We must keep in mind that under the anti-trust laws today it is illegal for any group to set up a single wage program to G.E., Westinghouse, R.C.A., or any two of them. The local unions representing employees of each of these employers would be required to act separately.

What does this mean in practice?

The local unions in the steel industry are all in one organization. The local unions in the automobile industry are all in separate local unions in each of a single national organization. The NAM, however, would prohibit the various local unions in each of these national organizations from consulting and cooperating with other local unions in the same national organization!

The NAM, in short, would forbid the existence of national unions. But the NAM would break every one of our national organizations up into a series of separate local organizations.

Then in industry after industry the reply was given: "Why make us the guinea-pig? Why should we be asked to pay more than our competitors? Why should we dare to compete with our competitors as well as on us?"

As recently as 1945 and 1946 this was the consent plaid in the General Motors Corporation, where it was the only automobile manufacturer involved in a strike. So the unions organized the competitors. Norker got "Out to lunch", the separate employers. Take them one at a time."

"Never before has any responsible group dared to advance the outrageous theory now offered by the NAM that we must require competition in wage cutting. Our national policy has always insisted on cooperation with respect to the manufacture and sale of commodities."

Our economic system rests on the assumption that we can have a competitive system without lowering prices through the operation of our competitive system. But we have never insisted that employers engage in competitive sales to establish the worst conditions for his employees.

Uniform Practices

On the contrary, the War Labor Board adopted a uniform wage policy for the nation. In the steel industry the basic rate has been traditionally uniform throughout the industry; and increases have been given on an industry-wide basis for decades — long before there was any strong national union in the industry.

It has been our national policy to eliminate competition in wage rates, not to foster competition in wage conditions. If the government is really interested in stable labor-management relations, it will attempt to advance, not prohibit, industry-wide bargaining. Objectively, the facts have demonstrated that industry-wide uniformity eliminates the chaos, uncertainty, and conditions of exploitation which result from hundreds of separate negotiations.

Thus, a recent study under the auspices of Princeton University concluded that when wages are determined by National bargaining, the results are always more sensible and farsighted, taking into account the economic interests of the industry as a whole. Senator Hull insists that a prohibition of industry-wide bargaining is necessary to prevent industry-wide strikes. He said, "The danger of industry-wide strikes is very real, and once they start, the only way to stop them is to terminate them."

However, to the extent that industry-wide strikes occur, they occur in industries tightly organized by employers who can thus force the workers to work. For instance, in the steel industry the employers have joined together throughout an industry to pit their combined economic strength against the workers.

Experience has shown that if the law required negotiation with single employers, all the rest of the employers in the industry would rush to the rescue of one employer if he was involved, in order to insure that he would suffer no loss through any strikes he might provoke. Employers in other plants would thus be forced to work in order to break a strike of their fellow employees.

It should also be borne in mind that a major inducement for peaceful labor relations is the recognition by an employer that other employers will be ultimately required to settle on the same line. Without the prohibition of industry-wide negotiations would destroy the economic pressure which makes possible uniform settlements. It would thus actually provoke and prolong strikes in the narrower areas in which the law would permit negotiation.

If the policy of division advanced by the proposal succeeded, lower standards would develop in some plants than in others. Other employers in the industry, placed at a competitive disadvantage, would inevitably try to equalize their wages and working conditions. The result would be an epidemic of strikes throughout various units of the industry. Conversely, if some employers were forced to establish conditions better than the rest of the industry, the resultant inequalities would then cause strikes in other units of the industry to equalize the inequalities.

But in either event, the possible injustice to the public welfare is far greater than is involved in the situation at present.

Two additional conclusions of the Princeton study mentioned above are important:

1. . . elimination of wage-cutting has tended to stabilize prices, which is the most important factor in competition.

2. . . Concentration of the change in one industry on a competitive basis would be a disaster and series of strikes that often accompany competition between firms in the timing of wage changes or competition between rival unions in "exacting concessions from employers.

(TO BE CONTINUED)
Call Calif. Legislative Conference

LOS ANGELES—A state-wide legislative conference will be held in Sacramento February 15 and 16 in the purpose of developing a unified legislative program for the people of California.

A call was sent out January 11 by G. F. Irvine, chairman of the legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Mervyn H. Le Roy, a secretary of the State CIO Council, and Reuben W. Borough, chairman of the Los Angeles Democratic Central Committee.

The sponsors of the conference assert that “there is an immediate threat that California and the 51st session of the California State Legislature will be a steamroller into law repressive anti-labor legislation.”

In order to combat this powerful reactionary drive the sponsors have called the state-wide conference meeting where a program will be mapped out and a continuance committee set up.

The call concludes: “Only through a ground swell of public opinion, only through organized community action can we guarantee that the people are demanding progressive and liberal legislation designed to protect the welfare and security of the common man.

Police Terrorize Korean Unions in U. S. Zone

NEW YORK (AP)—The labor movement in American-occupied south Korea, which only 16 months ago emerged into the open after two decades of bitter illegal struggle against the Japanese, has once again gone underground.

Reports reaching here state that labor and farmers’ unions, as well as leftist political parties, have been severely hit by the government. The terror has spread throughout south Korea by police power.

The All-Korea Federation of Labor, which last summer claimed a membership of up to five years with the labor under the blanket charge of having committed acts prejudicial to the security of the occupying forces. Those convicted in many cases were given military trials, at which one American officer acted as prosecutor and counsel for the defense and judge.

A number of labor leaders have been assassinated or beaten severely by reactionary terrorist groups, members of which are often seen with the police. Cases of death by torture at the hands of the police—in many cases the same police who served the Japanese—have been authenticated.

In some instances American officers stationed in Korean police headquarters allegedly as observers have watched torture without interfering.

The ultra-rightist, Dr. Syngman Rhee, now in the U. S., has succeeded in organizing a far-flung political machine which includes several political parties, a youth organization, personnel in key American Military Government positions and terrorists. Rhee’s henchmen are now trying to organize company unions to replace destroyed legitimate unions.

In addition to suppressing the labor movement, AMG has given direct support to reactionary attempts at political organizations. It has admittedly made an initial grant of five million yen to General Lee Bun-suk for starting a “patriotic” youth movement whose slogans are “discipline,” “leadership,” and “loyalty to the state.”

Construction is underway on nearly $37,000,000 in contract awards for new Veterans Administration hospitals or for additions to existing hospitals.

Guatemala Unions Merge to Demand Equal Wages

GUATEMALA CITY (ALN)—The nation’s three most important union groups—the Guatemalan Federation of Labor, the Federation of Guatemala Unions and the Regional Farmers Federation—have amalgamated as the Guatemalan Confederation of Labor.

Learn About Pineapples Members of the ILWU International Executive Board learned how pineapples are grown and harvested when they hold their regular quarterly meeting in Honolulu, T. H., early this month. Those with face toward the camera in the top picture are George Clark of Seattle, Germain Bulcke of San Francisco, Austin Smith of Vancouver, B. C., and William S. Lawrence of Swift, Pedro, Calif. The picture below shows a pineapple picking machine with Bernard Lucas of Chicago, left, and Lawrence, right, trying to operate it. Frank Andrews of Olympia, Wash., is shown at extreme right having the operation explained to him by a member of Local 152.

Chicago Doesn’t Enforce Anti-Polltax Measure

CHICAGO (FP)—Enforcement of the Illinois equal rights law, barring discrimination because of race, birth or color, is difficult in Chicago, the Chicago Civil Liberties committee reports, because “neither the state’s attorneys (prosecutors) nor the judges will carry the ball to break down racial discrimination.”

Marcantonio Introduces Anti-Polltax Measure

WASHINGTON (FP)—For the third time in a week Sen. Vito Marcantonio (Albany, N. Y.) has introduced a bill in the Senate to end the requirement of polltax payers as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or general election for national officers, congressmen, senators or the president.

AFL-CIO Union Men Find No Iron Curtain in Eastern Europe

NEW YORK (FP)—A joint delegation of AFL and CIO unionists, returned here from a two-months’ visit to six European countries, said they found no evidence of an iron curtain, or of any barrier between the governments and the labor unions.

The eight delegates visited France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Magyaroslav in the course of a trip sponsored by the American Jewish Delegate Committee, during which they distributed through unions $100,000 in relief and rehabilitation funds raised by the committee.

“During the entire trip to Europe,” delegates said, “every opportunity was afforded us to see, to question, to converse with whomever we wanted, without any censorship or restriction. We found no iron curtain or restrictions of any sort in our investigation.”

Delegates included President Morris Gainer of the American Federation of Painters (AFL), International Vice President Sam Minde of the American Fur & Leather Workers Union (CIO) and ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Pietro Lucchi.

They said they found “in each country the trade union movement is officially participating in the government, and has become the backbone of reconstruction and the extension of the democratic processes.”

As an example of this cooperation they cited the strike of the French meat trust, in which the packers refused to sell meat until prices rose. In cooperation with the government, the unions raided the stockyards and packing plants, seized the meat on hand and sold it to the people at government-fixed prices. The packers were then fined the cost of the meat they had on hand.

The unionists said that Poland has placed special emphasis on the fight against anti-Semitism and Fascism. During an interview with the Polish Premier Osbuka Moravski, pointed out that in Poland anti-Semitism is a crime equal to treason against the state, and the Jews are playing an important part in reconstruction of that country.

The delegates said they found great unity in the European union movement, which includes representatives of all the various political currents.

“They have paid dearly for dissidence with the present government,” they said, explaining recent refusal of the Czech Federation of Labor to adopt a joint anti-Fascist resolution. In an interview with the Polish Premier Osbuka Moravski, pointed out that in Poland anti-Semitism is a crime equal to treason against the state, and the Jews are playing an important part in reconstruction of that country.

Dr. Ehrlich attacked the AIF for keeping the AFL to try splitting the European unions into two camps. They said, “We found that the American labor movement would become united, ‘so that working people all over the world may reap the benefits.'
Sidney Roger Moves to KGO So More Can Hear

SAN FRANCISCO—Sidney Roger's nightly broadcasts of newsmakers will be heard on KGO, San Francisco, starting Monday. New time for the program will drive.

James San Jule, director of the CIO Radio department, said the change from KYA to KGO came after many requests had been made by listeners that Roger's news broadcasts be heard on a larger station.

San Jule added that this was made possible through the additions of a large number of non-news CIO listeners.

The director concluded with an appeal for support of the programs from all CIO unions and individuals in every way possible, made more necessary by the dangers of the coming labor drive.

U. S. Extends Insurance to Marine Labor

WASHINGTON—Maritime workers can now look forward to coverage under unemployment insurance laws to maritime workers in conformity with this new definition in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

The Federal Security administrator was authorized to enter into agreements with states to provide that state unemployment insurance agencies have the power to enforce reciprocity between state unemployment insurance laws, as agents of the United States, to Federal maritime workers. The Federal Security administrator was authorized to enter into agreements with states to provide that state unemployment insurance agencies have the power to enforce reciprocity between state unemployment insurance laws, as agents of the United States, to Federal maritime workers.

The second attack against private enterprise, currently showing to farmer audiences, is the Federal Universal Union film, Seed Far Tomorrow. This 20-minute documentary with membership in the union through a plot mixture of a farm, prejudice and profit motive. With all that, it's a pretty good production people ship and life-like characters from the membership of the union, friendly and familiar in its full movie background and camera effects.

Class Hatred

"But its American farm family, the 'Joe Taylors', are being hounded by land sharks from the opening sequence through scenes which underscore the villainy of 'big business' and 'big agriculture'."

Although the film paper rape the United States, General Electric has bought at least 11 prints, while other buyers include Westinghouse, Timken Roller Bearing, Michigan Bell Telephone, Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, Rockefelloer Center, Monsanto Chemical, and Virginia Electric & Power Company.

General Marshall Faces Tough Job in Making U.S.-China Policy

NEW YORK (ALN)—What ever General Marshall's appointment as secretary of state means for the United States, it is clear that the man they elected to this post, General Marshall, is a man of great ability, with a great record behind him.

His return from Nanking high lights the fact that the United States can now postwar diplomacy. This isn't because of the ending of the occupation, but because of the promise of peace under the United States.

The postwar period in China is a period of transition. The Chinese people have long been fighting for their freedom, and with the end of the war, they are now faced with the task of rebuilding their country.

The United States has a great stake in the success of this undertaking. The Chinese people have been fighting for their freedom, and with the end of the war, they are now faced with the task of rebuilding their country. The United States has a great stake in the success of this undertaking.

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In order to achieve this, the United States must provide the Chinese people with the means to do so. This includes economic aid, military assistance, and political support.

The United States should also work to create a stable political situation in China. This will require the United States to support the Chinese government in its efforts to secure the stability of the country.

Finally, the United States must work to promote peace and stability in the region. This will require the United States to work with other nations in the region to create a stable and peaceful environment.

In conclusion, the United States has a great stake in the success of the Chinese people in their efforts to rebuild their country. The United States should provide the Chinese people with the means to do so, work to create a stable political situation, and promote peace and stability in the region.
Ducks & Terns

Labor School Students Write Local 10 History

SAN FRANCISCO — Advanced students of the California Labor School are preparing a history of ILWU Local 10 with main emphasis being placed upon the history of the local from its earliest beginnings down to the present. The pamphlet will be primarily the story of the longshoremen of the Bay area. However, it will trace the course of longshore organization back to the days of the American Revolution.

There are to be sections devoted to the ILWU organizational drives on the mainland, in Alaska, Hawaii and in the Great Lakes. The book will show how the ILWU was instrumental in breaking the vicious shape-up system and responsible for the introduction of hiring halls on the Pacific Coast. An important part will relate the story of the waterfront strikes of 1934 and 1936 to the general history of the union.

Tug Men Settle For 11c Increase

NEW YORK (FP)—An 11th hour settlement which granted the 40-hour week, overall pay increase of 11 cents an hour and time-and-a-half for Saturday and Sunday work, averred a strike of harbor tugboatmen here. The agreement was reached the night of January 4, less than 24 hours after the union's strike notice.

The settlement still must be ratified by the membership of Local 333, United Marine Division, International Longshoremen's Association (AFL). Stewards' Banquet

The gang stewards of longshore Local 10 let go with real fun January 11 at their annual banquet held at El Jardin restaurant in San Francisco. Left to right at top, Gang Boss Willie Christiansen sang, Local 10 Financial Secretary Ed Reite spoke, so did ILWU Vice President Michael Johnson, and Local 10 Vice President Walter Ball was master of ceremonies. A view of the head table is shown below. The gentleman in the circle inset is Gang Boss Joe Tazillo who also gave out with song.

Refute WEA Safety Claim Regarding Coaststurers

SAN FRANCISCO—Figures of the Bureau of Labor show that accident frequency in the shipping industry on the Pacific Coast was 90.4 per cent lower than on the other coasts for the war years 1942 to 1945, inclusive.

The WEA made its claim at a banquet of its own Accident Prevention Bureau January 16. An official said: "1946 was the safest year in longshore work on the Pacific Coast since 1933." This claim was based upon commitments extended last year by the War Shipping Administration to the Pacific Coast shipping industry.

A letter from M. D. Kassoris, chief of the Industrial Hazards Division of the WEA to Lincoln Fairley, ILWU research director, August 29, 1946, said: "I have noted the reports for stevedoring operations for 1945 broken down by the West Coast, East Coast and Gulf Coast areas.

"For the West Coast, with reports from 43 establishments with nearly 23,000,000 man-hours and 2,539 disabling injuries, the frequency rate was 118.4. The rates for the establishments reporting on the East Coast and Gulf Coast, respectively, are 77.9 and 192.2. You will note that the rate for the West Coast is the highest of the three coast areas."

"A comparison with our published statistics on frequency rates will show you that the rate for stevedoring exceeds that of any other industry."

ILWU Claim to Guards Approved

SEATTLE—The CIO Regional Office here announced on January 16 that it is recommending the transfer of Local Industrial Union 1547, known as Pinkerton guards, to the ILWU.

In making the transfer the CIO office noted that the local Pinkerton union had voted by a substantial majority January 13 to join the ILWU.

The Regional Office has informed the National CIO that "in as much as the other Pinkerton guards on the waterfront of Port land, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other places on the coast are organized under the ILWU we are recommending that the transfer be made immediately and upon your approval will take steps to immediately effect the transfer."

Changes in Work Rules Proposed

SAN FRANCISCO—Following a review of the proposed uniform working rules for the Columbia River District, Cole Jackman, member of the Pacific Coast Longshoremen's Relations Committee, in a letter January 11 to the Columbia River District Council of the ILWU recommended that the union stand firmly behind their own version of the rules.

Some of the suggested rules pertained to steam schooner operations. In these instances, Jackman advised that the Columbia River District Council "leave these rules pertaining specifically to steam schooners for coast-wide negotiations, which should enter into here in the very near future."

Where the Waterfront Employers Association of Portland disagrees with ILWU interpretation of working rules, Jackman suggested further negotiation and finally, if the WEA remains adamant, arbitration.

Unions Oppose Discrimination

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. (FP)—"The unions are the only group in the country which can solve the problem of discrimination against minorities, former FEPC chairman Adlai Stevenson told a Highlander Folk School alumni banquet here. The unions, he said, fight for equal job opportunities.

30 Cent Boost Shows above signing agreement covering stevedores in the port of Honolulu which provides wage increases ranging from 30 to 50 cents per hour are union, company and Employers Council representatives. Seated, left to right, are Randolph Siever, Castle & Cooke, Ltd.; Jack Guard, McCabe, Hamilton, Renny, Ltd.; ILWU President Harry Bridges and Jack H. Kawana, president of Local 137. Standing, left to right, are Dwight C. Steele, Hawaii Employers Council; Phillip Maxwell, Hawaiian Employers Council; Duncan McBrycle, Castle & Cooke Terminals, Ltd.; Yukio Abe, secretary-treasurer of Local 137; John A. Jackson, McCabe, Hamilton, Renny, Ltd. and Henry Schmidt, Pacific Coast Labor Relations Committee member assigned to Hawaii to assist in stevedore negotiations.

King Joe Testifies For the Employers

SAN FRANCISCO — According to an announcement January 18 by the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast, "King Joe" Ryan, president for life of the AFL Longshoremen's Association, has testified against back pay suits filed by 400 rank and file members of his own union under terms of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The wages and hours law provides that workers shall be paid at time and one-half for all work after 40 hours in one week. ILWU suits for walking bosses were filed last fall on this basis and will come to trial in April of this year.

"King Joe" Ryan, president for life of the AFL Longshoremen's Association (AFL).
I. T. Gibbons Company and Hawaiian Cane Products, Ltd., and ILWU Local 136 provides for Strike Votes

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New Hawaiian Cane Pact

HILO, Hawaii, T. H. — An amended agreement bet we en Hawaiian Cane Products, Ltd., and ILWU Local 136 provides for an 18th renewal of the pact. The agreement was signed by George B. Matthews and Sons.

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The agreement terminates De-

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Puerto Rican Sugar Wage

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Urge Oak Ridge as U. S. Public Works Model

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Sugar Wage Is Upped

The new rates Will depend upon

Seven Cents Won At Chemical Shop

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Labor Committee Named for House

WASHINGTON (FP) — Mem-

January 24, 1947 Page Eleven "a. s


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Up Pay

ILWU International Representative Richard Lynden, Executive Vice President J.

Labor Spy Confesses Helping Co. Defeat ILWU

Chicago — ILWU Local 208 recently lost an election at the Bradley Manufacturing Company here by one vote — perhaps the vote of a self-confessed labor spy.

Local 208 conducted an organ-

The seniority clause is re-

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Local 207 Files Two Strike Votes

NEW ORLEANS, La.— ILWU Local 207 on December 27, 1946, notified Secretary of Labor, Lewis Schwellenbach of its intention to take strike votes, authorized under the Smith-Con-

San Francisco—ILWU Local 208, on January 20 asked Ted White, business agent of the AFL ware-

Local 6 Asks AFL for Joint Contract Talks

SAN FRANCISCO— Eugene Pa-

Labor Jurisdiction Agreed On

SAN FRANCISCO— ILWU Lo-

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Walsh contract wage adjustment, under a reopening last April 1, 1946. But AFL warehousemen re-

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OverPAY

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Tightening Up Program

By J. R. Robertson

For some time now this column has been stressing the necessity of tightening our ranks in order to improve our wages. The gains we have made in recent time are due to the efforts of those who have been working hard to improve working conditions and sanitary facilities. The workers who have moved forward together; and the important role of the shop steward in the job to do, has achieved it in record time. The result? Wage increases and in 1946 the union won 15 cents per hour wage increases for some 3,500 members out of a total of 14,000. This was a great increase in the union's strength. With these increases, working conditions were greatly improved. With these increases, working conditions were greatly improved. Wage increases and in 1946 the union won 15 cents per hour wage increases for some 3,500 members out of a total of 14,000. This was a great increase in the union's strength. With these increases, working conditions were greatly improved.