ILWU Local 13 and the Southern California Labor School inaugurated its new service at the dedication ceremonies of the Waterfront Employers Association, July 1, 1947. The school will offer classes in film and motion picture techniques for the benefit of the unions' members and their families. The school will also provide a medium for the training of unemployed workers in the field of motion pictures.

W. R. Martin, president of the ILWU Local 13, and B. Thomas of ILWU Local 13, and E. J. Amer, Long Beach port manager, were master of ceremonies for the dedication of the school. The audience consisted of local dignitaries and officials of the several maritime unions.

Jackman, chairman of the school's board of trustees, said: "We are very happy to have this school and to be able to offer a better labor relation."

Fleming, a member of the school's board of trustees, said: "I am very happy to see the new school and to be able to offer a better labor relation."
A Plot of Wards

NOW—DON'T TRY TO MAKE SENSE OUT OF THIS—JUST REPEAT AFTER ME

AND, GRANDMA, why do you have such big teeth," said Little Red Riding Hood. "The better to eat you with, my dear," said the wolf as he leaped out of bed.

The old fable can be brought up to date now. The drive to smash labor is being dressed up in terms long familiar to union organizers. It is dressed up exactly as the one employed by the wolf to beguile Little Red Riding Hood. The wolf ate Grandma, and the new term brought forth by fascism, "Red Fascism," and the new term brought forth by labor barons, "Cartelization." In each case two words of opposite meanings—by applying the terms describing themselves to labor and the peoples' organizations. It does the linking of the word "Red" with "Fascism," In each case two words of opposite meanings—by applying the terms describing themselves to labor and the peoples' organizations. It does the linking of the word "Red" with "Fascism," In each case two words of opposite meanings—by applying the terms describing themselves to labor and the peoples' organizations. It does the linking of the word "Red" with "Fascism," In each case two words of opposite meanings—by applying the terms describing themselves to labor and the peoples' organizations. It does the linking of the word "Red" with "Fascism," In each case two words of opposite meanings—by applying the terms describing themselves to labor and the peoples' organizations. It does the linking of the word "Red" with "Fascism," In each case two words of opposite meanings—by applying the terms describing themselves to labor and the peoples' organizations. It does the linking of the word "Red" with "Fascism," In each case two words of opposite meanings—by applying the terms describing themselves to labor and the peoples' organizations.

"And the logical end would be for the native fascists to leap into the open with the cry: 'The better to enslave you, my dears!'"

Monopoly" and "Cartel" as applied to trade unions don't make sense. Neither does the linking of the word "Red" with "Fascism." In each case two words of opposite meanings—by applying the terms describing themselves to labor and the peoples' organizations. It does the linking of the word "Red" with "Fascism," In each case two words of opposite meanings—by applying the terms describing themselves to labor and the peoples' organizations. It does the linking of the word "Red" with "Fascism," In each case two words of opposite meanings—by applying the terms describing themselves to labor and the peoples' organizations. It does the linking of the word "Red" with "Fascism," In each case two words of opposite meanings—by applying the terms describing themselves to labor and the peoples' organizations. It does the linking of the word "Red" with "Fascism," In each case two words of opposite meanings—by applying the terms describing themselves to labor and the peoples' organizations. It does the linking of the word "Red" with "Fascism," In each case two words of opposite meanings—by applying the terms describing themselves to labor and the peoples' organizations.

"T0 CONTINUE the fable, the plot is to prepare for the day when the people will ask: "Grandma, why do you have such big words?"

"And the logical end would be for the native fascists to leap into the open with the cry: 'The better to enslave you, my dears!'"

UNTIL a more precise proposal is made, Dr. Frank Kingdon program, and why? "The best letters we're to win Inkograph fountain pens."

"Typical was a letter that declared: "To me his program is O.K. Every Sunday, no matter how late I go to bed, the radio audience on January 19 to answer the words or less the question, "Do You Like—Or Dislike—the Kingdon program, and why?"

PUBLIC WANTS LIBERAL Commentator on Air

NEW YORK (FP)—When the listening public gets a chance to say whether a liberal commentator should stay on the air, the answer is 98 to 2 in his favor.

That at least was the result of a popularity poll conducted by the Inkograph Co., sponsors of Dr. Frank Kingdon, one of the last of radio's progressive spokesmen. Inkograph, which books Kingdon's Sunday morning broadcasts over Mutual's station WOR, was a bit uncertain about renewing his contract for another 15 weeks.

To help make up its mind, the company asked the radio audience on January 19 to answer the words or less the question, "Do You Like—Or Dislike—the Kingdon program, and why?"

"The best letters were to win Inkograph fountain pens.

LETTERS FLOOD WOR

Within three days the WOR mail room was clogged with bags of mail from six eastern states. More than 7,000 letters flooded in from unions, doctors, lawyers, professors, editors, school children, religion leaders, and housewives. Their vote was 98 per cent emphatically in favor of Kingdon. Many wrote in saying they were interested in what he had to say, and they just wanted to make sure Kingdon continued broadcasting. Others ordered a dozen Inkographs as a symbol of their endorsement.

Typical was a letter that declared: "To me his program is O.K. Every Sunday, no matter how late I go to bed the night before, I make it my business to be at the radio long before the children. I consider Kingdon the most valuable spokesman for a free democracy."

"Coming at a time when writers are being completely barred from the air, the vote was considered a significant indication of the sentiment of the public, as opposed to the policies of the big broadcasting chains and the majority of sponsors. Radio officials said they were "amazed" by the results of the single appeal."
Prison Work

Philip M. "Slim" Connally, secretary of the Los Angeles CIO Council, milks a cow on the Los Angeles county prison farm where he is serving a 90-day sentence for violating a judge-made law against picketing.

China's Four Families Make Billions From Financing Militarism

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

YENAN (AIN)— Kuomintang China's war in the north, which is under its new government, is controlled by four great families, headed by that of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, which have made $20 billion out of China's military enterprise during the past 16 years...

The financial focus of the combination lies in the four big banks of China, known as the four great families, include the Chiang-Kai-shek's, the Ch'en family, the H. K. Kong family, and the H. C. H. Kung family. According to Author Chen P'ai-ta, the Chiang-Chen-Kung-Chen combinations have been made to control the capital and the financial and military power.

Chiang runs the army, Kung runs the banks, and the Kiss Ludwig runs the finance, and the family that runs the banks is the Chiang-Kai-shek's, who is president of their joint government.

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Shanghai Workers Find New Ways For More Wages

SHANGHAI (ALN) — Workers in two retail stores in this city found unique ways to force their bosses to grant year-end bonuses. Instead of filling the offices with items the employees had stored, the stores had emptied the floors during rush hours. In both cases, the bosses settled quickly.

Massachusetts House Refuses Repeal of FEP C

BOSTON (FP) — The State House of Representatives has refused, 113 to 37, a bill to repeal the Massachusetts FEP, enacted last year. The bill, 74 to 25, to reconsider its action. It was overwhelmingly voted into law last year.

CIO Protests Affront to Marcantonio

WASHINGTON (FP) — The stubborn refusal of both the Republicans and Democrats to sign a resolution that passed last session required that every House member be assigned to a committee. "Congressmen a Marcantonio," Cowan said, "has long been a friend of the organized labor movement and has had the very vigorous support of the workers in his district and throughout the country. The working people have counted him as a friend not only because of his voting record, but because he has consistently acted vigorously in support of prolabor legislation. This flagrantly discriminatory act was directed against a member of Congress supported by labor is considered by CIO as an affront to labor it deems vital.

DEPRESSES VOTERS

"Furthermore, the failure to grant Congressman Marcantonio a committee assignment deprives his constituents, as well as all the nation, of his full services as a representative. The residents of his district are entitled to his services in all aspects of the work in the House. I should like to point out that Marcantonio's outstanding ability and high principle are generally recognized.

"It is for these reasons that the CIO urges you to reconsider the matter and to take the action necessary to remove this discrimination."

Target the target is behind the girl, whose name is unconscious. The Florida press agents, is Tinky Dupin.

Council for Civic Unity Announces Asilomar Meet

SAN FRANCISCO — The California Council for Civic Unity announced last week its first annual meeting will be held at Asilomar February 15 and 16.

Representatives from 45 member organizations will discuss methods of improving relations among political parties, religious and racial groups, with emphasis on jobs and housing.

Cook Book for Chaos

The following recipes are a few of those that can be used today by famous chefs both in America and abroad. It is to be pointed out that since the war many of the ingredients are foreign and will be found in your market, you are more resistant. Consequently, results cannot be guaranteed. Outstanding gourmets in Wall Street report that late many of their favorite dishes have shown a tendency to curdle or break down:

SLump A La Reconversion

Take about fifty million workers. Fry them in a little in- stature until they are quite brown and all their savings have oozed out. Carefully peel government regulations and control from a bunch of corporations, and put them in the pan on top of the workers. Add some communism prices and let simmer for about a year. The workers will be so broke that the workers do not boil over or get burned up. This will cause the wages to fall, and bring to a boil. Serve by pouring over the top of your thriftless. Land a few thousand workers, and have them work in ships in the bay. Hold an elec- tion among the workers, and then give the workers a free hand in the labor ghettos, install a dictator. But be sure to put a derive hard on him so that he'll look like a democrat. Sprinkle with the blessings of the church. Arrest everyone who opposes the new order. Drive out all union lead- ers. Drive the poor out of business. Propaganda for at least a year. Add one good sized depression and bring to a boil. Serve by pouring over the top of your thriftless.

SUCCESS A LA MONOPOLY

Open a store right next to another store, and wait for the other fellow out of business. Buy his stock at a song. Open another store next to another store in another neighborhood. Cut prices on goods and give away goods. Fire the other guy, then raise prices again. Repeat process in other neighborhoods until you own all the stores in town. Open a store next to a store in another city. Continue until you own all the stores in the state. Start on another state. Keep on until you own all the stores in the country. If anyone accuses you of monopoly, call him a Red. Buy a few foreign companies and sell them to a few political Action Committee. Open foreign branches. Buy a few standards, Republicans, Democrats, and commu- nists, assured. Start factories to manufacture your own goods. Buy up other factories.


Stalin Says People Won't Fight Again

NEW YORK (FP) — There is no danger of a new world con- flict because "the people are un- willing to fight because they are tired of war," Joseph Stalin told Elliott Roosevelt in an interview in Mos- cow December 21.

Not a single great power, even if it was anxious to do so, could now raise a large army to fight against another allied power, another great power, be- cause now one cannot possibly fight the other, and the people are unwilling to fight for a new war.

"And that is the impossible for the democratic U. S. and com- munist Russia to live side by side in peace, Stalin said it is "not only possible, it is wise and entirely within the bounds of realization.

"United Nations control of atomic energy, including interna- tional, will be conducted by the Russian leader told Roosevelt: "On the principle of equality of no excep- tion. We will never make the case in the case of Russia. Russia should be sub- jected to international inspection and control as any other nation must."

Local 10 Donates $2,600 To March of Dimes

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Local 10 voted at its membership meeting to contribute $1,000 per week for 26 weeks to the March of Dimes.

The drive was made after the Local heard Mr. Geiger, Director of the U. S. Department of Public Health, make a plea in behalf of that cause.
Welcome to Vets

A Welcome Home to Our Veterans party was given by ILWU
Singapore Local 13 February 1 at the 232 Club in Wilmington,
Calif. Local 13 President L. B. Thomas, center, hosted. He
dined by the beauty of beauties surrounding him and the hot licks and hot drums shown in the
background. All veterans of the union were invited.

War Department

NEW YORK—The phony race theories which the Nazis pouted into the people of Germany and
America will get a strong counter-dose in a United Auto Work-
ers (CIO)-sponsored color cartoon just bought by the War de-
partment for reorientation pur-
poses in former enemy nations.
The cartoon, Brotherhood Of Man, "was selected as the best
available film dealing with racial
tolerance," Pare Lorentz, chief of the films section of the War de-
partment civil affairs division, said at its premiere here.
"It is my emphatic opinion," Lorentz said, "that this important
American trade union, the UAW-
CIO, showed great vision in mak-
ing a film so widely objective.
They have gone beyond narrow object-
ives into a picture which will help not only the experts
sydneY (ALN)—The Austra-
lian government has announced
an increase in basic wages of one
shilling a week in Melbourne,
Perth and Hobart and two shill-
ers a week in Sydney, but three
shillings a week in Adelaide.
"Our times are not flowing in ade-
quate numbers or quality from any
source," said the UAW, but also the whole
industry.

WFTU Purposes Explained

To Union Members by CIO

WASHINGTON (FP)—To give
union members a clear explana-
tion of the World Federation of
Trade Unions, how it works and
why the CIO was active in its forma-
tion, the CIO International
Affairs Department January 24
issued a 16-page handbook entitled
You And The WFTU.
The booklet outlines the step
leading to the founding of the
WFTU in the fall of 1946, gives
a summary of its constitution and
working procedure and lists its
objectives. Among the things it
(1) organization of the world's
trade unions into an effective
force to combat the causes of
war and to work for an endur-
ing peace, (2) carrying on the
struggle to wipe out all manifes-
tations of fascism in all countries,
(3) representing the interests of
labor in international agencies,
(4) assisting trade unions in all
countries in furthering the
well-being of workers.

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(4) assisting trade unions in all
countries in furthering the
well-being of workers.

VOTING SYSTEM FAIR

The booklet explains the vot-
ing strength of delegates in the
WFTU Congress, which meets
every two years. "The constitu-
tion," it says, "provides for a de-
creasing ratio of votes to mem-
bers, in order to prevent coun-
tries with very large union move-
ments from gaining dominant
strength in the trade union con-
ference.

WFTU trade departments soon to be set up, the booklet says,
"can act as a center for exchange
of information about labor con-
ditions, health and safety stand-
rards, wages and production. They
can provide a center for exchanging
information and financial support
among workers on strike.

Profits for Builders Will Basis of U

1947 Housing Program

WASHINGTON (FP)—The ex-
tent to which profit for builders
rather than government planning is
determining our national hous-
ing policy is laid bare in a Jan-
uary 26 statement on the national
housing program for 1947 issued by the administration's top man
in the field—Housing Expediter
Frank B. Creedon and National
Housing Administrator Raymond
M. Foley.

One year ago President Tru-
mans approved a report by Wilso
Wyatt, later named housing ex-
pediter, calling for a two-year ve-
etn emergency housing pro-
gram of 2,700,000 houses, to be
succeeded by a long-range plan
embodied in the Wagner-Zen-
der-Taft general housing bill.
Wyatt outlined steps for getting
the emergency program started and
carrying it through.

GOALS LOWERED

In the seven weeks since Wyatt
was forced to resign because the
administration would no longer
back him up, the goals have been
lowered and the means of reach-
ing them changed.

The Creedon-Foley statement
says: "The 1947 program differs
from the program for 1946 be-
cause the conditions under which
it operates are different. We be-
lieve that we are adjusting the
program to realities." It says that
American industry is practically on
its own again," in the field of
moderate-priced houses for sale.
Wartime responsibility borne by
government "has now been re-
turned to the established avenues of
private industry.

Builders now have but three
restraints in the sales-field:
1. Non-residential housing
limits are still in effect, although
"a moderate increase from $35,000
000 to $50,000,000 has been made
in the weekly average quota for non-housing authoriza-
tions.
2. One $10,000 cost ceiling on
one house has been removed in
favor of a floor space limit of
1,500 square feet.
3. Fixtures may now be in-
stalled in but one bathroom per
house.

EXPECT MORE INCOME

In the rental field, the experts
predict that the recent action
killing the $50 top rental ceiling,
replacing it with an $80 average
rental ceiling for the government
housing units, "will result in greatly
increased profits for companies,
and for both veterans and for far veterans," through the ex-
pectation of higher income for
landlords.

They also point out that allow-
ing non-veterans to purchase their
own use will offer a "wider choice of housing for all groups,
and others by broadening the market for new homes and re-
covering the present shortage of
buying homes," in other words, those
who can move out will lose vacan-
cies.

The report quotes "various in-
furred spokesmen for the build-
ing industry" as saying at least
one million housing units can be
started in 1947, and like num-
ber average of falling ceiling for
private units, which should be
completed. This 700,000 short of
the Wyatt blueprint for 1946, even the second year of the veter-
ans emergency housing program he was
impressed.

Admitting "there are dangers inter-
twined with the administration's
controls, which private industry it-
self must undertake to avoid," the
report shows nothing but a steady increase in prices, of
high building costs. And Creedon
was not the first to hint that lower
building costs as a result of in-
novation in construction and
production."
PART II.

No Comparison

When the NAM urges that a combination of human beings who join a labor organization to advance their conditions of work is to be compared with a combination of profiteers seeking to gouge the public by joint price policies, the NAM is turning the clock of history backward.

The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution destroyed the institution of slavery and declared that the labor of human beings could not be considered in the same category as ordinary pieces of property, chattels or commodities. In 1914 the Clayton Act laid down a principle which no one has dared openly to deny in the years since, namely, that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." The NAM today apparently doubts the truth of this principle.

The monopoly problem is today more serious than at any time since the passage of the Sherman Act. If monopoly power follows its traditional course, we can expect higher prices, limitations on production, and a lowering in the level of employment. Monopoly power prevents the full utilization of our productive and human resources. It retards technological progress. It stifles the development of new enterprise. The twin demands, "hands off business" and "curb labor" have long been the heart of the anti-democratic program of those who favor the corporate state.

To say that labor unions shall be restrained while the march of monopoly is allowed to continue will result in the abandonment of industrial democracy. If industrial democracy is permitted to perish, our proud heritage of political freedom cannot survive.

They Claim

"The Closed Shop Is Un-American"

The closed shop is neither a new nor a rare feature of American labor relations. Workers in America have operated under closed shop contracts for over one hundred years.

As long as there has been collective bargaining there have been closed shop or union security contracts. Today approximately nine million American workers enjoy the benefits of union security contracts. Almost all of this industry works under union security contracts. Over 96% of the men and women's clothing industries do likewise. This type of contract also predominates in the fur, rubber, printing, maritime, electrical manufacturing, textile, and many other industries.

Without the closed shop it would be impossible to achieve industrial peace and stability. Impartial authorities on labor have for many years agreed that union security contracts promote industrial peace.

A study "The Closed Shop," by Father Jerome L. Toner, formerly of Catholic University, draws this conclusion with respect to the benefits of closed shop contracts:

1. Labor relations are considerably smoother than at any place since the passage of the Sherman Act.

2. Trade unions have demonstrated genuine responsibility under closed shop contracts, and have contributed substantially to the improvement of production.

3. The closed shop will probably be the rule rather than the exception within the next decade.

It is obvious that once a union has no longer to fear for and fight for its security it is then able to turn its energies to a smoother operation of labor relations and to the achievement of industrial stability.

In addition, the constant frictions which occur when union members and non-union people work in the same plant, and when two rival unions are operating in the same plant, are eliminated under the union shop agreement. Many management recognizing these facts, have hastened to conclude such agreements.

Just as employers who are anxious to promote industrial peace in their plants have favored the closed shop, so opposition to the closed shop invariably is the program of employers who actually desire to destroy unions and collective bargaining. It is a matter of record that the power of anti-labor employers in this country who seek to destroy unionism disregard their objective behind the mask of opposition to the closed shop. This identity between anti-unionism and opposition to the closed shop is fully borne out both by the records of the LaFollette Committee as well as the records of the National Labor Relations Board.

It is no accident that the term "open shop" has come to be synonymous not merely with opposition to the closed shop but with complete hostility to unionism, violence against union organizers and union members, the use of strike-breakers, company thugs, and open industrial warfare. Legislative prohibition of union security would immediately give rise to a resumption of these pernicious practices.

A prohibition of union security would be an open invitation to all employers to destroy and cripple unions. A wave of industrial strife would thus be precipitated which would seriously injure the public welfare and promote bitterness in our labor relations for generations to come.

No Principles Involved

It is highly significant that the most bitter opposition to union security comes from well-organized employers' organizations and associations such as the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Metal Trades Association, rather than from free individual employers.

It is also significant that the same anti-labor employers who belong to these powerful employer associations actually use the closed shop technique to prevent bona fide labor organizations by signing back-door closed shop agreements with company unions which do not represent their employees.

These employers are obviously not opposed to the closed shop in principle, for they consistently resort to the closed shop when it suits their anti-union purposes. They only condemn the closed shop when it furnishes security to a bona fide labor organization. As Father Toner's study, referred to earlier, points out:

"Many of those employers who use the closed shop to frustrate genuine labor organization frown on it when they are asked to incorporate it in their union contracts."

Union security rests upon a simple and unanswerable logic: A union in its collective bargaining is required by law to make a fair and just bargain for all members of the bargaining unit. It is actually illegal for the employer, through collective bargaining, to make terms with the union for members of the union than is made for non-members. If the union is required, therefore, to perform its services for everyone, why should not those who receive the benefits of those services also share the obligations and the responsibilities of union membership?

Union security, therefore, is nothing more than the established American principle that those who share in benefits should share in responsibilities.

We would not dream of permitting individuals to evade their responsibilities as citizens by refusing to pay taxes. Why should the same individual be permitted to evade the responsibilities as a citizen of an industrial democracy by being permitted to remain union-free? Moreover, while these proposals are usually offered under the slogan of "open shop," they invariably outlaw any union security clause. Under maintenance of membership clauses, for example, management has the right to determine whether or not an employee is to join a union but are required only to accept the principle that if they do join they remain bound for the duration of the contract. These clauses, too, the proposals would prohibit.

Freedom To Contract

Those who oppose the closed shop frequently misrepresent the provisions of the Wagner Act, so much attacked and misrepresented by these same individuals. They ignore the fact that a union security clause in a contract between an employer and a labor organization is the result of free collective bargaining. To empower the government to step in and actually to prohibit real collective bargaining is compulsion and regimentation at its worst.

In the American free enterprise economy there is nothing more basic than the freedom to contract. To deprive a labor organization and an employer of the freedom to make a contract for union security is an undemocratic attack upon a basic right.

The proposals would prohibit the closed shop and other union security clauses so vehemently also try to give the impression that such clauses tie the workers into the unions forever. Actually the Wagner Act, so much attacked and misrepresented by these same people, gives the workers complete freedom, regard the closed shop or other union security clauses, to express a free and choice of union preference at the end of each term of the contract, if they so desire.

Because legislative prohibition of the closed shop would promote industrial warfare; because it repudiates the American principle that those who receive benefits should be required to share responsibilities; because such legislation is a drastic interference with freedom of contract and with free collective bargaining, such legislation is sound and dangerous.

It is not the closed shop which is un-American. On the contrary, opposition to union security rests upon principles which are fundamentally un-American.

They Demand

"Make Unions Suable . . ."

In the never-ending war upon labor unions and upon collective bargaining, the organized anti-union employers of this country and their Congressional spokesmen employ one familiar technique of skillfully enlisting the aid of imaginary evil in labor relations and then propose a "cure" which if adopted would result in profound injury to sound labor relations and in a weakening of labor organizations themselves.

Typical of this technique is the frequently advanced proposal that the organizations be made "suable." The argument is made that labor organiz-
dangerously. This type of proposal serves as a pretext for smearing labor unions; it serves as a pretext for ruining prospects of industrial peace between employer and employee. It frequently serves an additional purpose.

Encouraging Chaos
Proposals which pretend that they seek only to make it possible to sue a union, frequently contain cleverly wrapped up within them rules which not only encourage suits against unions but make unions liable for things for which they are not properly responsible.

To understand this problem let us go back a bit. In the darkest days of anti-unionism in this country, when the government and the courts set their hands against the unions and aided the employer in destroying them, it was a simple thing to make a union liable for the act of any member. Unions were regarded as conspiracies, and, when a member or a minor officer violated a law, the union and all of the members were made to suffer upon the theory that they were all in the "conspiracy". It was this kind of thinking which led judges to impose enormous fines upon unions and to make the members of unions responsible for acts which they had never authorized or participated in.

On the basis of this type of thinking it was relatively easy to destroy a union. All the employer had to do was to plant in the union ranks a spy who would deliberately, contrary to the instructions of union leaders, commit unlawful acts for the purpose of bringing discredit upon the union and of making its officers and members liable for damages.

In order forever to banish this type of abuse laws were passed, such as the Federal Norris-LaGuardia Act, which expressly provided that neither the officers nor members of labor organizations could be held liable for unlawful acts of members or agents of those organizations unless there was clear proof that the acts had been either participated in or authorized by the officers or members. Many of the states passed similar laws. Today, in most states of the United States as well as in the federal courts, liability is imposed upon unions and upon the theory that they were all in the "conspiracy".

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(To Be Continued)
Letters to the Editor

Malpractices

Warning to all ILWU members:
The January 20 In Fact (280 La-
dover, N. Y., two dollars for 52 weeks)
report said that the ILWU CIO Com-
mission, which protects citizens from fraudulent advertising,
'1) The Food and Drug Admin-
istration, which protects the public from harmful and contami-
nated products;
(2) The Securities and Ex-
change Commission, which pre-
vents the fleecing of innocent in-
vestors by pooling Wall Street;
(3) The Federal Communications Commission, which pre-
vents the fleecing of the public by the spreaders of broadcasts and radio ads, as well as ensuring the relative freedom of the air.

(4) The Department of Justice, which is fighting a losing battle to stop the latemthest possible con-
trol of free enterprise by grow-
in trusts, monopolies and con-
centration of wealth and re-
sources.

Organized retribution (the same men behind the anti-labor bills), are expected to strike

NLRB Cuts Slow Down Processing

WASHINGTON (FP) — New cases are piling into the files of the NLRB at a rate of 50 per cent more than at the close of the previous fiscal year, the board's chairman told President Truman and Congress in its annual report January 26. But before in its history did the board enter a new fiscal year without a backlog, the chairman said.

The report showed that 22 per cent of all trainees in the five principal steel companies across the country earn, leaving them in dire need of a $200 monthly income ceiling for veterans with disabilities. The training section of the GI bill of rights took a cut every month in January, brought the GI bill of rights. The study, Bradley said in a letter covering the study report, was made by his staff because of the outcry from veteran and labor circles as soon as Congress' ac-
tion became known.

JOB RECLASSIFIED

Announcement of the steel contract extension coincided with the closure of the United Steelworkers (CIO) and their Steel Industry Association to extend their contract termination date from February 15 to April 30.

The Federal Reserve Board, President Benjamin F. Fairless of U. S. Steel, in a statement on the contract extension, made a partial cut. This came just at the same time they appeared in print "so that only the most distorted and untruthful reports appeared in them," a spokesman for the workers.

NEW YORK (FP) — Evidence that Father Charles E. Coughlin, received Nazi cash for his propa-
gandizing, was Social Justice and over the radio has been, unearthed by the International Commission for Investigation of German War Assets in Nuremberg, the Hun-
darian daily newspaper Magyar said.

Wirtz Quits WSB

WASHINGTON (FP) — Presi-
dent Truman has accepted the resignations of Chairman W. Willard Wirtz, and transferred A. C. Richard to the acting post of existence Feb-
uary 24.
Arbitrator Gets MCS Case For 25 Per Cent Raise

SAN FRANCISCO—Final arguments in the case of the National Maritime Union (NMU) on the wages demand of 25 per cent are being heard in a special conference in San Francisco today, it was announced last week.

The union's president, G. A. Blum, said it was a part of the union's efforts to achieve a fair settlement of the wages dispute.

Local 10's Labor Board Recalled

SAN FRANCISCO—The labor board of Local 10 was recalled due to an increase in the number of members, it was announced.

Rankin Sponsors New bill in the House for the 80th Congress. The bill, which is known as the "Anti-Labor Practices Act," was introduced by Rep. John Rankin, a member of the House Committee on Labor and Employment.

The bill seeks to prevent employers from engaging in unfair labor practices, such as discrimination, intimidation, and coercion.

NLRB Schedules Seattle Clerks, Bosses Elections

The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has scheduled elections for clerks and bosses in Seattle, Washington. The elections are being held to determine who should represent the workers in their collective bargaining activities.

Regional Board Charges Coercion

SAN FRANCISCO—A sergeant in the Service branch of the United States Army has been charged with coerding and intimidating longshoremen in San Francisco. The charge was filed by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB).

The sergeant is accused of using his position to prevent workers from voting for the ILWU in the upcoming elections.

Local 10 Votes Support to CU

SAN FRANCISCO—Local 10, a labor union representing workers in the San Francisco Bay area, has voted to support the United Auto Workers (CU) in their strike against the GM Company.

The union's membership voted by a majority to support the CU in their efforts to achieve a fair contract.

Luckenbach Still Won't Sign Pact

SAN FRANCISCO—The Luckenbach Line, a major ocean carrier, has refused to sign a collective bargaining agreement with the ILA (International Longshoremen's Association).

The union has taken the case to court, and a trial is scheduled for the near future.

New Officers for 1947 Chosen by Local 19

The new officers for Local 19, a labor union representing longshoremen in San Francisco, have been chosen. The new officers will serve from January 1, 1947, to December 31, 1947.

Newspaper strike in San Francisco

The San Francisco Chronicle strike is continuing as of this writing. The newspaper workers are demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

For the week ending January 11, 1947, average prices of commodities other than farm products and foods were 1.7 per cent above mid-December and 24.1 per cent above one year ago, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Local 208 Stands Firm in Wage Struggle Against Employers’ Pirations

By ELAINE MITCHELL

CHICAGO, Ill. (July 7)--Local 208, ILWU, operates a service agency on the South Dearborn Street Warehouse, located at 38 South Dearborn Street. Warehouse workers are Local 208 members.

Early this week, labor spies hired through this agency confes sed to the officers and mem bers of Local 208 that they had been sent by Wright into two of the union’s plants to spy on the union and to spread confusion among the workers. They were paid three dollars a day.

LUCAS LEADS FIGHT

They found they were spying on a local, composed half and half of Negroes and whites, led by Negro President Bernard Lucas, and in the vanguard of the fight in Chicago, for racial equality.

“I came to the conclusion I was selling out my own shop,” said Louie Henderson explained. “That is what is her fellow labor spy confessed.

But Homer Wright did not con fess to the officers when they viewed him last week. He did not deny that he had hired the labor spies to object to the way of job firing when he wanted. He agreed to the employer in the way of job hiring and inasmuch as Illinois warehousemen have been before him on the wraps and of this type of labor spies and of some kind of thing?”

Strike Shuts United Rag

Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md.—Two or seven employes of the United Rag and Paper Exchange struck Feb ruary 3 against the company’s policy of discriminatory layoffs.

According to the International Representative James Moore the walkout occurred after a plant committee of shop workers and a company worker sent to the ILWU and demanded union recognition. But the company sent word that they would not recognize the union.

Local 208 President and Local 208 named a nine-man plant committee last Tuesday. Mayor Dallal, head of Palice Captain George Barnard, now for his role in the Memorial Day March.

But ILWU Local 208 is doing as much as possible to keep the local six sixty-six percent of its 1,650 mem bers were forced to strike for the welfare of the workers involved. The ILWU warehouse and distribution workers in the Chicago area. Like workers throughout the nation they face spiraling living costs and inflationary prices.

They face AFL raids and a very tough AFL af ficials to work out joint pro grams for the benefit of all the workers. The problems facing ILWU warehouse and distribution workers in the Chicago area are still around 80 cents. When the local was in existence last year the average rate was 70 cents. Non-union rates in the Chicago area are still around 80 cents.

Shortest strike in 1946 lasted around six minutes; the longest lasted nine weeks. The local gained 400 new members during this time an overwhelming 88 to 25 election victory over an AFL raiding outfit in one of the plants.

Strikes cost money and the money came from contributions of four dollars apiece from the union members, and from a 50 cents per month strike fund as voluntarily voted by over half of the local’s 27 shops.

Local 208 is now trying to raise $7,500 fund to get its own building. Chief Steward Oscar Williams at Rathborne coined the fund-raising campaign slogan “a union needs a home.” Local 208 is looking for a place large enough to hold its membership meetings and with plenty of space for the union and the steward system which are already established. Some 250 union members have taken the classes to date.

The local maintains a staff of four. President Bernard Lucas, Secretary Aaron Bindman, who served with the Ninth Airborne troops in New Guinea, Local Rep resentative Sam Tomash, who was a navy radio technician, and Kirk Rammussen, office secretary.

Negotiations are currently under way with six different com panies which collectively employ seventy-five per cent of Local 208’s total membership. The union is asking for wage increases of 25 cents per hour. The bosses are hanging tough, and Local 208 members think that they’ll be forced out on the strike again. Most of them have already com pleted strike votes.

“We’re ready to fight anti-labor legislation and we’re ready to go on strike, if necessary, on the vine in the shops.”

ILWU Gains Pay Hike At Security

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Members of ILWU Local 6 employed at the Security Cold Storage and Ware house Company here last week received a 17 1/2 cent an hour increase. The plant employs 100 workers.

The new agreement wiped out the five-cent differential which was prevalent in the past between San Jose and San Francisco cold storage rates and added the 12 1/2 cents recently negotiated by the entire local.

The employers agreed to meet any raises granted in the future to the cold storage industry in San Francisco. The agreement brings the base scale in this plant up to $1.28 per hour.

ILWU Contract to Cover More Workers at Flaks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of ILWU Local 222 working at Beall & Sharp Company were granted a 17 1/2 cent an hour increase.

First Vice President J. R. Robertson in December. Five locals reported no job action in the last 18 months.

Through strike action ILWU members won wage gains in 15 plants ranging from five cents minimum at Schapiro’s in Balti more to 31 cents at the Port Costa Brick Works in Crockett, California. The average increase was 16 cents.

Seven plants followed the national pattern in granting 18 1/2 cents raises. Montgomery Con verting and Maxwell Box in Chi cago workers secured 15 cents across the board; Duro Decal in Chicago, and Somerville, in Wash ington, D.C., 10 cents.

In order to achieve these wage increases warehousemen had to stay out an average of 22 days. A strike won at Shelling Feed in Petaluma lasted only three minutes in a jurisdictional issue, but Rath borne workers were forced to picket their 74 days for their 18 1/2 cents.

Other issues besides wages fig ured in ILWU strikes. Three groups won union recognition. One strike at Montgomery Con verting was called solely on this point, and members there struck again a month later on wage de mands.

Cleveland members at C&P Co. observed ILWU picket lines during the lakes strike for 16 days.

Workers in seven plants won union security; conditions, vaca tions, holidays, sick leave, were improved.

Local 222 Raised At Beall & Sharp

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of ILWU Local 222 working at Beall, Sharp & Company won 10 cents per hour wage increases in negotiations during the last week.

The new contract signed with this hardwood and paint company, effective for a year starting Feb ruary 1, brings the minimum hiring rate to 85 cents.

Rev. E. Alexander was chair man of the negotiating commit tee. Charles Stevenson and E. B. Childs were members.

Contract pro visions include maintenance and checkoff, guar anteed 48-hour work week, seven holidays, two weeks’ vacation and two weeks’ sick leave per year.

Arnall Will Discuss Fascism in the South

SAN FRANCISCO—Elkie G. Arnall, Georgia’s ex-governor, will lead a forum on “Whose Country Is This Anyway” in the San Francisco Auditorium here Feb ruary 10 at 8 p.m.

Arnall, governor from 1942 to 1946, is touring the nation to re port on the fight against fascism in the south, the Klan and Colum bian, Inc.
Unions Must Develop Encourage New Leaders
By J. R. Robertson

In times of crisis there is always a need for new leaders coming to the fore. During the war years when our economic progress was blocked by government regulation very few new leaders came forward. We found the ready excuse that so many of our members were in the armed services, or many left the industries under war jurisdiction for time pay in aircraft, ship building, etc.

This was long since over. Our members have returned from the war, shipbuilding and other war industry has been turned over to civilian control or has been converted, and still few new leaders have developed. The problem brings us to the conclusion that members do not recognize their own potentialities as union leaders.

There seems to be some idea that a union official is "smarter" than the guy on the job. This is not true. The kind of knowledge a union official must have in order to be effective in acquired knowledge. He is not born with it. He never learned in school the techniques of organizing workers or administration of a local union, nor did he learn the tactics of negotiating contracts.

As just a worker in a warehouse may be switched from his job to requiring another skill, he learns his new duties on the job and readily accepts his ability to acquire that different type of skill. The same is true with union officials. New officials do not assume their new duties knowing the answers. They learn them from actual experience and they learn them according to the needs and demands of the membership.

The longer involving many night meetings, the sense of unionism and with the lack of "job security" have departed, members from running for union office.

Times of Crisis Bring New Leaders
True, as was stated earlier, in times of crisis there is always a need for new leadership coming to the fore. But what is crisis? As we have known periods, when the going was really tough, a very immediate necessity is to have more active roles. When Congress passed the anti-labor bills now under consideration, we are being urged to undertake another tough fight for our very existence. We are going to work hard, work long, work day or night. Many members may feel that they have to do this or do that because the jobs are so little-and let them do it. That's what they're there for. We are making the enquiry. This type of thinking, we believe, is the ray of hope in the dark structure and therefore the welfare of every member.

In the TWU shop where the majority of the employees were unionists, a young worker came down to the union office in disgust. He told his boss on the desk and informed the local president that he wanted to resign. His reason was that the stewards let themselves get pushed around by the boss, the contracts were not enforced, grievances were not settled, and as far as he was concerned this was a "lousy union." The local president surprised the member by agreeing that the conditions in that particular shop were wrong and proceeded to examine the reasons.

Some of the younger members tired of struggle and so afraid of losing their jobs because of age or infirmity that they unwillingly actually jeopardized their own well-being to the illiteracy which spread throughout the plant.

Also, some stewards, having worked in the plant for 20 or 30 years, had been tending by his first name, felt as if a daydream in settling grievances with their "friend." This, of course, was the result of not having known how to fight for the workers who were "a very happy family." And the loyal but tired old veteran would keep looking for some of the younger and stronger members to carry on the job, no whom he was in the union to be stronger in the plant.

The new steward, with fresh ideas, soon had the plant hum-

Camera! The more than photogenic Myra Keck was chosen for queen of this year's photographers' ball in New York.

Some of the membership in the shop began to ask themselves what their responsibilities were. Many stewards were merely stupid, and were not able to do the work. Many stewards were merely stupid, and were not able to do the work.

The new steward with fresh ideas, found that his company was not on the plant. He knew and disliked his own weaknesses and genuinely wanted the union to be stronger in the plant.

The new steward, with fresh ideas, soon had the plant running well. Settling old grievances, finding new ones, he gave the impression of being a new breed of stewards. This is insufficient reason to continue such a per- sonal steward who is new in his job or new in this business, there would be no weak links.

Honesty, Loyalty, Virtue, Courage Deemed Vital
On the problem of developing new leadership, the majority of present union officials who dis- agree with the great participation of greater leadership because they like the responsibility of leadership themselves. This is insufficient reason to continue such a per- sonal steward who is new in his job or new in this business, there would be no weak links.

Elect the best-qualified union members to office, with qualifica-

ing themselves, devotion to the union, willingness to work, and courage. Actual experience can be acquired after election. Return, if possible, all elected officials have come from the ranks—your ranks, right up to the highest. Bridge the gap of age.

If an official would like a specialized course in union work or a union school conducted by the international, for members from Hawaii last week, then please me admitting that you particularly understand the union. If there is not sufficient response, we may start such a course as a regular function of the International Union. What do you think?

In LONDON (ALN)—Six hundred British unionists, repre-

sentative of the London Trades Council, have launched a protest campaign to reverse the death sentence for Robert Gladney, last week at the constituency for members of parliament, the Trades Union Congress and the World Federation of Trade Unions is to help save the boys' lives.

The British National League of Young Liberals, supporting the labor protest, passed a resolution viewing with horror the death sentence.

BOYS CONDEMNED TO DEATH
Lewis and Trudell were condemned to death by an all-white Mississippi jury on the charge of murdering a white sawmill operator. Albottia pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The two boys were scheduled to be executing by electrocution in November. The stay of sentence was granted un-

Williamson Calls For Labor Unity
SAN FRANCISCO—William Williamson, National labor Secretary of the Communist party of the United States, said in an interview that unity of the labor movement, supported by large sections of the public not directly a part of the labor movement, can defeat the present drive of big business to cripple the American trade union and destroy workers' living standards.

The frontal attack of US industry against the unions must be met, the Communist labor spokesman said, by a united labor movement in this country.

He pointed to the decisive role which the Committee for Maritime Time in playing in significant economic gains for maritime workers in June 1866. These benefits were never extended to unions not affiliated to the CMI, he said, and could not have been made without this unity of maritime labor.

Prices! No, this is not a grocery store in America—yet! It is a picture taken just two weeks ago in Shanghai, China. Compared to American money Chinese National-