Europe Reports Nos. 5, 6
Life in Czechoslovakia

Warsaw, August 13, 1948.
Mr. Harry Bridges, President of ILWU, San Francisco.
Dear Harry,

From report No. 4, sent from Belgrade on the 8th you learned that our first assault upon fortress "Iron Curtain" was a complete success. Something many marxists back home predicted could not be done. The defense probably would have been impossible.

Czechoslovakia, gave way without a battle today and we succeeded in obtaining total, complete and unconditional surrender of the most formidable strength, namely the USSR. The victory was so complete that the Central Executive of the USSR in Warsaw agreed to arrange for the trip by air to Moscow and personally escort us to the airport.

Putting all jokes aside it will do no good to be a pleaser to all of you to hear that we were granted our visas to the USSR as soon as we arrived at the Consulate. Didi- gence good work was done earlier from San Francisco and Paris. Everybody worked for the Ok. The Consul, a gentleman in every sense of the word, quiet-spoken, friendly and not in a hurry to fill out all our papers, knew how to make us feel at home. We represent the most American working class to whom he was not a stranger at all.

We are looking forward to this visit with tremendous anxiety and interest.

PEOPLE HARD AT WORK

From Monday until Thursday afternoon we were in Czechoslovakia. We were met at the airport and received the same courtesies, friendly reception and treatment as in the rest of the countries. Prague is a very beautiful city and was spared from the fury of the Master Race. The people are hard at work, producing and making plans to be better off. They have been informed and are being informed to make the life of the people more secure. The new government is working on social security measures very advanced.

Life in Czechoslovakia is quite strenuous, rationing and price control is very strict. Last year the harvest was very bad and they are still suffering from that situation. This year the crops will be good. Czechoslovakia is exporting many of the things they themselves need very badly. But they need the foreign exchange to buy and sell in other markets. The labor leaders are very intelligent, well informed on world affairs, economics and international politics. Political and labor leaders are very important in the government and they are taking care of the people where they are going. They know that some tough times are still ahead.

ILWU WELL-KNOWN

Yesterday we were received by the Prime Minister, Antos Paramo. He is a very friendly, very calm sort of man. He, his government and the people are fully hoping for a change in the war mongering attitude of the American people. We assured him that it was our hope that he would go to Washington.

In the afternoon we took off for Warsaw. We arrived two hours later today we met the Trade Union leaders and we will report on this later. We loaned some of Warsaw as well. The destruction and devastation is sickening. This is a good place to which to send arms, ammunition and food. Let us not forget our war was just beginning.

The people are hard at work reconstructing and cleaning. Their spirit is just marvelous and what they have already accomplished is beyond belief and comprehension. Tomorrow we are going to the Baltic sea ports of Gdanyce, Danzig and possibly Szczecin. The workers there have been expecting us for the last week.

NEAR TIME

As you know we have lost much time in getting visas. Also the last two days of our stay in Warsaw is generally taken up with getting settled and leaving.

This was not considered when the schedule was prepared in San Francisco. In Czechoslovakia we have not had much time to study. We should have stayed at least two days in any place of interest.

In other places still to be visited we will have similar experience.

Who Said It?
"The apparent increase in living costs since OPA days is largely illusory."
—(Turn to back page for name of author.)

Workers Must Make Momentous Decision

By HENRY WALLACE

On this Labor Day, the working people of America face a political choice of the deepest significance. It is a choice between supporting the two old parties of Wall Street and building a new party of labor and the common people.

The Democratic and Republican parties are captive of Wall Street and the big corporations. They have shackled labor with the Taft-Hartley Law, voted by a majority of both old parties. They have destroyed price control and unleashed an inflation which has cut the value of the worker's dollar in half and which threatens a disastrous depression.

They have failed to provide homes for the homeless, an adequate minimum wage for the underpaid, decent pensions for the aged, and American standards of social security for all. They have failed to protect the civil rights of minorities, and instead our blacks which threaten the democratic liberties of all Americans. Their tax and other special favors to big business have been as notworthly as their assaults on labor's rights and living standards.

The workers must rise and take control of the Democratic and Republican parties. They must take the control of the power of creation out of the hands of those who have been enriching only the big financial and industrial interests and put it in the hands of the workers. This is the duty of the workers to create a new party to meet the needs of the workers and the common people.

The workers must make a momentous decision. The workers must take control of the Democratic and Republican parties and build a new party that will give the workers a voice in the government they can control. The workers must take control of the Democratic and Republican parties and build a new party that will give the workers a voice in the government they can control.
EXTRA MONDAY is Labor Day, the day on which we traditionally celebrate our advance toward freedom and security. It is the day on which we hear from everyone, including monopolists and law-makers, that nothing is too good for the working man.

The dignity and importance of labor has been extolled by the high and famous for centuries. Thirty-six hundred years ago the rich told workers that labor is an disgrace. The rich may have meant what they said, but labor was not rewarded with riches any more than it is now.

Adolf Hitler said the same thing to German workers before he organized them into a labor front as an essential part of his fascist system and led them to war.

American labor came out of Hitler’s war battered with praise from our so-called national leaders. President Truman on Labor Day, 1945, told us “We recognize the importance and dignity of labor, and we recognize the right of every American citizen to a wage which will permit him and his dependents to maintain a decent standard of living.”

Two years later we celebrated Labor Day with the Taft-Hartley Law on our necks and a steadily declining standard of living. In 1949 Labor Day marks the end of a year in which the Taft-Hartley Law worked as well as its perpetrators hoped, witness the fact that management is pleased with the law because it makes unions less aggressive.” that is less adamant on the subjects of wages, hours and working conditions.

S

ONG STRONG UNIONS have been split in the past year, pickets have been clubbed by cops, scalps have flourished, profits and the cost of living have far outstripped wage increases. Truman who made a brave statement on how he didn’t approve of the Taft-Hartley Law, has been busy enforcing it with a gleam uncalled for if any part of his disapproval was honest.

In every country under the Truman-Marshall military influence, labor is struggling to maintain any rights. Greece ships strikers. MacArthur, who once pledged to help rebuild the organization of labor in Japan, bans strikes when he feels like it. In Hawaii two school teachers who have shown themselves actively interested in the welfare of labor have been fired and are undergoing a full-fledged inquisition.

In our union we face with the ridiculous spectacle of the government we are supposed to respect asking our members if they don’t want to accept a splitting and degrading “final offer” from shipowners who well knew they would find no takers.

Truman and some Republicans are still telling labor they think this is the noblest year, but we have learned to recognize when a main means what he says.

We recognize the statement of Henry Wallace on page one of this paper as the statement of a man who does mean what he says, and backs it up with an honest program to advance labor’s rights.

The ONG STRONG TRADE UNIONS in the Philippines, the only labor which is recognized in the Philippines, are generally either supporting or aiding the unemployed workers in the Philippines. They receive about 1/10 of their 150,000 per day.

UNABLE TO ANSWER

Harry Bridges, President

LOYD H. BRIDGES

LOUIS DORIS ALVATT

J. MILTON BURKE

GREGORY TUCKER

LAWRENCE TAYLOR

MARTIN MURRAY

Information Director

Rutledge, San Francisco, Calif.

September 3, 1948

Labor Day

BLAH-BLAH AND REMEMBER, MY FELLOW AMERICANS, THE DIGNITY OF LABOR MUST FOREVER BE UPHOLD—BLAH-BLAH—

GOD BLESS LABOR DAY

INN DEW

The NEWSPAPERS have brushed off the big story of the year.

The big story is the collapse of the Taft-Hartley law, the most successful and most ornamental of the employers’ final offer. The final offer of the shipowners to our union workers is nothing to the law, yet before our longshore and shipcork membership.

Nobody voted. No single member showed at the polls up and down the coast. The boycott was, as the union predicted, publicly, 100 percent effective.

It was the greatest demonstration of solidarity the country has seen since the 1937 cotton strike.

And that is precisely why the newspapers are brushing it off and rationalizing it. Their rationalization takes the form: “Oh, well, negotiations resumed and everybody knows it wasn’t the final offer, any way.”

WHEN THE SHIPOWNERS made their final offer they kidded themselves into believing that longshoremen and clerks were being misled by the union of which they were members. They thought that labor got to them over the heads of their elected committees, they said to themselves, “Well, I don’t think they really do want to work long hours at least six days a week, they want to enjoy the benefits of the NRA.”

It boomeranged, and now

Now the shipowners must have a little better, unless they let their own press agents kid them. They must know by now that the only fighting words on the waterfront are those that imply a man is “like a shipowner.”

I AM NOT, never have been and, Heaven help me, never will be a newspaperman. That doesn’t stop me from speculating upon so-called news judgment. Newspapers are supposed to have it. Yet, here is a real phenomenon—some 15 to 20 thousand workers voluntarily and in union boycott a poll conducted by the majesty United States Government! It’s no news.

It’s no news because it came out wrong. The newspapers—those who were polling to have shipowners win the bet. Their reporters, rewrite men, editors and copyboys sensed their bosses’ feelings. They filled the papers with spy scares and snakes feeding spiders. It all goes to show that the newspapers are on the side of the greedy at the expense of the needy. They are on the side of the greedy for the simple and understandable reason that they are owned by the greedy.

Our whole union’s congratulations should go to our longshoremen and clerks and other dock workers. They came through as we had to be through the international setup knew they would. We are a united union. We don’t kid each other. We don’t have a setup that permits a handful of ten officials to endorse placards for public office or dictate to the ranks.

The boycott of the NRA poll on the shipowners final offer proves what the revolutionaries have been saying for years. Their victories in our union flow from the top up, not from the bottom down.

If the truth is known the final score on settlement or strike is unknown. One thing is certain—when the unions are united, and the Opposition, the Taft-Hartley Law, is all we said, and that it can be licked.

We are united unions.

That’s the way.

Filipino Praises Hawaii ILWU for Democracy

HONOLULU, T. H.—Emiliano Moras, an assistant to the Philippine Minister of Labor who recently visited with ILWU regional office leaders and officers of the Territorial Union, praised the democracy of the ILWU and the leadership of the union.

The workers in Hawaii are fortunate to be able to work in each of the democratic unions in the ILWU. They are lucky to have good leaders and a clear and defined position during their visit August 13.

Queried about the workers in the Philippines, the young labor official said that the longshoremen are generally supporting the unemployed workers, although they receive about $100 per day.
Return to Violence Marks First Taft-Hartley Year

SAN FRANCISCO — The Taft-Hartley Labor Act of 1947, which ended the immediate threat of a nationwide general strike, last fall finally began to work. It has put leaders of the American Federation of Labor into mourning. The AFL has been fighting a losing battle for a long time. However, the General Strike of 1947 was a decisive defeat for the AFL. It marked the end of its dominance over the American labor movement.

The downturn in labor union activity has resulted in a decline in membership. The AFL has lost tens of thousands of members since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. The union has also seen a loss of influence in the workplace. Employers are now more willing to negotiate directly with workers, bypassing the AFL as an intermediary.

The AFL has been forced to adapt to these changes. The union has been working to form new organizations in response to the changing landscape of American labor. However, the AFL has struggled to attract new members and retains a large number of older, more conservative members. This has made it difficult for the union to keep pace with the changing needs of American workers.

The AFL has also faced legal challenges. Taft-Hartley, which includes provisions that restrict union activity, has been challenged in court as unconstitutional. However, the Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the act, further weakening the AFL's position.

In conclusion, the AFL has faced a significant setback since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. The union has lost members, influence, and legal standing. It remains to be seen how the AFL will respond to these challenges and whether it will be able to regain its former dominance in the labor movement.

Robeson to ILWU --- "I'm Proud of You"

SAN FRANCISCO — Paul Robeson, a noted African-American singer, actor, and activist, has been under pressure by the AFL-CIO and the Taft-Hartley Act to stop his political activities. Robeson has been forced to make a choice between his political beliefs and his union job.

Robeson is a member of the ILWU (International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) and has been active in the labor movement. However, his political activities, particularly his support for the Soviet Union, have been criticized by the AFL-CIO and other labor leaders.

In a recent speech, Robeson defended his political beliefs and expressed his pride in being a member of the ILWU. "I am proud of being a union man," he said. "I am proud of the ILWU, and I am proud of being a union man." Despite the pressure, Robeson remains committed to his political beliefs and continues to speak out on issues such as race and social justice.

Shipowners Fleece American Taxpayers in Smoother Financial Deal Yet

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The announcement by President Truman on August 18 of a new warshipbuilding program appears to be a disaster for American shipbuilders. The new program is expected to cost a staggering $30 billion, which is more than the entire cost of the Korean War.

The new program is designed to build a new generation of aircraft carriers and nuclear-powered submarines. However, the cost is expected to be much higher than anticipated, and the program has been widely criticized for its lack of transparency and the failure to take into account the potential cost of future wars.

In addition, the program has been controversial because of the large number of private companies that will be involved. The program is expected to result in a significant increase in government spending, which could have a negative impact on the economy.

In conclusion, the new warshipbuilding program is expected to be a disaster for American shipbuilders. The cost is expected to be much higher than anticipated, and the program has been widely criticized for its lack of transparency and the failure to take into account the potential cost of future wars. The program is also controversial because of the large number of private companies that will be involved.

Paul Robeson at Caucaus

Sought for evidence of the rights of labor, Robeson today at a public hearing before the Labor Committee was ordered by the committee to testify before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Robeson appeared before the committee on behalf of his union, the AF of L, which is trying to organize the longshoremen's union.

Robeson defended his union's rights to organize and to strike, and stated that the AFL-CIO is trying to weaken the labor movement. "I am proud of being a union man," he said. "I am proud of the ILWU, and I am proud of being a union man." Despite the pressure, Robeson remains committed to his political beliefs and continues to speak out on issues such as race and social justice.

In conclusion, the AFL-CIO is trying to weaken the labor movement by attacking labor unions and by trying to prevent them from organizing. However, Robeson and other labor leaders remain committed to their beliefs and continue to fight for the rights of workers.
WASHINGTON, D.C. — Labor Day is the only official holiday dedicated to the American worker. And although Congress legalized this holiday in 1894, it did so only after the workers themselves had been celebrating Labor Day for twelve years. The story goes back to 1882 and a meeting of the New York Central Labor Council.

It was Peter F. McGuire, pioneer trade unionist and founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who first suggested the idea of setting one day of the year aside as a day for American workingmen. In the spring of 1882 McGuire, a delegate to the New York General Labor Union, proposed that the central body organize a festival and parade on the first Monday of September that year. This suggestion was agreed to and plans were laid for a workers' celebration.

It was McGuire's idea that the day should focus on educating the public about the hard work and sacrifice of the working class. He envisioned a day of pageantry, with floats and parades, to raise awareness of the conditions facing workers.

Tuesday, September 5, 1882, was a day with "a fair sky, a gentle breeze and not too warm a sun." More than ten thousand working men marched proudly through the streets of New York City to celebrate the first Labor Day. Every major union was represented and included among the marchers were the delegates to the convention of the Knights of Labor, then meeting in New York.

The New York Herald described the parade entering Union Square in these words: "The air was resonant with cheers and the music of many bands. A small squad of mounted police, commanded by a police captain, rode at the head of the column."

Then followed Grand Marshal Riddle, a tradesman in the building trade, who wore a white apron and carrying no clubs, though they had been chosen by the Central Labor Union to act as special police. They may have had bricks in their pockets. Anyone who would have been a bold man who undertook to disturb their peace.

Some carrying inscriptions giving the demands of the workers featured the parades. The first banner read: "The AFL is a union of our fellow workers. All men are born equal. Labor Creates All Wealth,Grows Agitate, Educate, Organize."

The New York Central Labor Council repeated this demonstration and celebration while inviting other central labor bodies to do likewise. The idea spread rapidly. The Knights of Labor endorsed Labor Day soon after. And in 1884 the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions, immediately after the AFL passed a resolution setting the first Monday in September aside as "Laborer's National Holiday." By 1885 the holiday was celebrated in many industrial centers of the country.

The AFL, from its founding in 1886, recognized Labor Day as a legal holiday. The first AFL convention held in 1886 was also Labor Day and 1886 was the first legal recognition of this holiday. In 1887 the state of first to pass a law recognizing Labor Day was Oregon. In the same year Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York created the holiday by legislative enactment.

At the convention of the AFL in 1889, the President of the AFL recommended that every effort be made to obtain more state laws and proclamations such as that just issued by the Governor of Kansas. The Governor had requested that all businesses and manufacturing concerns be closed on Labor Day. By 1893 some 33 states had laws on their books establishing the Labor Day holiday. And finally on Sept. 28, 1894, Congress passed, without discussion, an act making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday. By 1900 most of the states had recognized Labor Day officially.

The form that the observance and celebration of Labor Day should take were first outlined by old President McGuire and followed thereafter by a street parade to exhibit the strength of the workers' organizations, followed by a festival for the recreation and amusement of the workers and their families.

In the early years of the twentieth century Labor Day became accepted as a general holiday. It wasn't very much later before political organizations gathered as a good place for political speech making. What had originally been a day for workers' holiday, and in ex-
Day Came About

By WILLIAM BLAZIER, Representative

The presentation of workers' pride in our organizations is in some ways changed to a good place with free beer supplied by the local political boss.

To change the name of the holiday and the nature of the AFL, some of which led the new Industrial Workers of the World in their first convention in 1905 to denounce Labor Day as "a bosses' holiday." The AFL decided that May 1st should be celebrated as the workers' holiday, and it could be celebrated by every worker putting down his tools and quitting his job.

At one far-seen delegate, working with a wooden box from the I.W.W. convention, this action was like so many times seen there. While a militant decided on May 1st as the workers' holiday, as workers themselves were putting in the streets on the

"Labor Day is not a time for mere merrymaking and personal enjoyment. It is a day for pledging anew our faith to our cause and to each other. We cannot afford to ignore, afford not to use labor's special day, Labor Day as a time to set forth to the best advantage our needs, demands, etc.

But the formerly high level of Labor Day celebrations continued to give way. In 1914 the executive council of the AFL was forced to the conclusion that Labor Day lose its distinctive character and become a mere holiday for general merrymaking, less purposes and for the exploitation of private profit.

The old way of demonstration, parades and meetings was reestablished because "those outside the movement are not interested in the strength and virility by which in Labor Day is observed."

American workers have long felt that this was their day, and that they should work. Employers should stick to it. The new operation of the AFL, the United Textile Workers, proposed a one-day general strike on Labor Day 1936 and on every succeeding Labor Day in every community where employers would not agree to sign the I.W.W. charter to grant the holiday. Not in 1935 did Congress call the I.W.W. and still in the time of nickel pay and the slogans of the I.W.W. of forty years ago were burned in the dust. This was a call to the spirit of Peter McLean and the I.W.W. The resolution was promptly and overwhelmingly voted down.

CELEBRATING Labor Day was always mean, losing a day's pay, and the workers in collective bargaining have demanded a paid holiday on Labor Day from the first month in September. As holidays were recognized in contracts they went to the workers' orders to make their needle trades unions were among the first to obtain a holiday for the first holiday ever paid for in their contracts.

Early contracts in the building trades put stringent penalties on Labor Day work. Employers could hire men only for an emergency and rates of pay were often reduced for the time. Some of their agreements even required that wages earned under these circumstances should be donated to the union treasury. This was truly labor.
Scalers Local 3 signed up with the Shipscalers Contractors Association in San Francisco for another year Aug. 23, keeping the hiring hall, improving wages and vacations and incorporating health and safety provisions in the contract.

Hiring hall practices will not change unless the Supreme Court rules they are illegal. In that case the hiring clause will be renegotiated.

The classification system was overruled with the majority of jobs raised from $1.41 to $3.57 per hour.

MORE VACATIONS

The eight companies in the Contractors Association agreed to pay statutory overtime under the Fair Labor Standards Act as decided by the Supreme Court.

They agreed to furnish air-conditioned buildings in working areas of halls.

Their agreement is expected to spread to other ports.

Scalers Local 209 sends Members to Progressive Costume

CLEVELAND, O.—ILWU Warehouse Local 209 sent four members to the Ohio Progressive Party convention in August. They were Lloyd Yamamoto, Dan Grant, Josephine Hansen and John Hurley.

Oakland Warehousemen Elect Ed Newman

OAKLAND, Calif. — Ed Newman, steward at Paraffine Company, has been elected ILWU Warehouse Local 6 East Bay business agent to replace Ray Heidel who died in June.

Only 5 percent of the American people own corporations.

New Hiring Hall

Local 10 dockers, finally out of their black hole of a hiring hall on Clay Street, are now sent to jobs on the San Francisco docks from a brand new, clean and modern building at Pier 18. Years of pressure paid off in the $75,000 hall after health officials declared the old premises unsanitary and unsafe.

The top picture members are gathered during the dispatching period. Below, the dispatchers are at work, with their board where the dockers plug in at the left. The aim in planning of the new hall was maximum comfort for the workers.

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Rolando Beef

AFL and CIO lumber workers closed down the Lyona Lumber mill in Coos Bay, Ore., August 20, in support of maritime workers picketing when the owner tried to load and run his motorship Rolando with Landscape可怕.

Back in April, Lyona, the Rolando's owner, agreed that 80 percent should be manned by the Maritime CIO who were picketing the engine department and Lunde

Neither the owner, nor landlord, nor the shipyard, nor the workers have been able to move the shipyard, but the workers have continued to picket and hold the shipyard.

The ILWU, Maritime Cooks, Marine Firemen and Marine Engineers threw a picket line around the Rolando as soon as it hit Coos Bay last week.

San Francisco saw mill workers have pledged not to work behind picket lines in case the Rolando comes back here.

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WAREHOUSE & DISTRIBUTION

Strike Vote

Newly organized Local 26 members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Los Angeles voted three-to-one to strike for recognition of the union. All 20 of the warehouse workers in this subsidiary of giant Bethlehem Steel are eligible for the union. Bethlehem granted wage increases, but refused to negotiate, and when its workers organized, refused to recognize Local 26.

New Contract

With 100 percent backing from the white local, Wilmington, Calif., and Adair Qualley, president of Local 26, the executives of the company have negotiated a contract with California Hydraulics, and will probably up the scale paid at National Metal.

One of the 52 members received a 10 cent increase. Wages now range from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour. The new contract was arranged in June and at first offered a 50 cent raise over the rates paid by the National Metal scale.

At the Harper Reynolds Hardware store in Los Angeles, Local 26 renewed its contract for one year with a 5 1/2 cent wage increase. Local 26's contract expired last spring.

Redwood City Raise

Although their contract does not expire until November 1, 50 Local 8 members in Redwood City, Calif., last week voted with a 50 cent wage raise. At the same time, they renewed their contract for five years to next week for a wage raise.

Europe Reports Nos. 5, 6

(Continued from Page 9)

The Acting President of the AFL, William Green, was in London last week on his first trip to Europe as President of the American Federation of Labor. During his visit, he met with British labor leaders, discussed labor issues, and strengthened ties between American and British unions.

Labor Faces Momentous Decision

(Continued from Page 11)

Abroad, a new round of labor negotiations is taking place in the United Kingdom. The British Trades Union Congress is expected to vote on a series of proposals that could have far-reaching implications for workers and employers alike. The proposals include measures to improve working conditions, increase wages, and strengthen workers' rights. The outcome of these negotiations will be closely watched by labor leaders around the world.

Sugar & Pineapple

Sugar Agreement

The sugar industry of Hawaii and United Sugar Workers Local 134 have signed a new contract for the next two years. The new contract includes an automatic renewal clause, which means that it will expire on August 24, 1948, unless the parties agree to modify it.

The contract provides for a 25 cent wage increase for the first year, followed by a 20 cent increase for the second year.

The union representatives are pleased with the agreement, which they believe will improve working conditions and increase workers' wages. They hope that other sugar companies will follow the lead of United Sugar and sign similar contracts with their workers.

Returned Louis Goldblatt

Louis Goldblatt, a member of the Hawaiian Sugar Workers, returned to the mainland after helping Hawaiian sugar workers in their negotiations for a new contract. Negotiations were concluded in Honolulu on August 23.

Wages remain the same except at Wadsworth, where the union agreed on the basis of special circumstances to reduce the full-time wage rate for all the employees.

Several companies had originally demanded an 80 cent cut, but refused to open their books to prove the union that it was necessary for the survival of the companies.

The union holds the new classification system on a long-term basis, and has not been able to negotiate terms.

CHECKOFF PROVIDED

The Hawaiian sugar industry is providing for a 10 percent checkoff on all wages paid to the employees in the industry for the principle of longevity of service.

If other factors are "relatively equal," the checkoff is to be determined at the local level, with the assistance of the union.

GLOBE & MAIL

"Please, Gleason -- we have a much more subtle way of selling out-of-town customers!"

Good for Two Years

The review procedure on classification is due to expire in August, and the union is preparing for another round of negotiations.

In thumb, the union is currently in talks with the companies to negotiate new contracts that will be valid for two years, starting from August 24, 1948.

The negotiations will cover a wide range of issues, including wages, hours, benefits, and working conditions.

BETTER CONTRACT

The new contracts will be in effect until August 23, 1950, and will provide for a higher wage increase in the second year than in the first year.

The companies have agreed to increase wages by 50 cents in the first year, followed by a 40 cents increase in the second year.

Negotiations are expected to be concluded by early October, and the new contracts are expected to be in place by the end of the year.
Lawrence Resigns Democrat Post for Wallace Work

LOS ANGELES—William S. Lawrence, ILWU regional director in Southern California, on August 27 resigned from the Los Angeles County Central-Democratic Committee to work for Henry Wallace’s election to the presidency because he cannot support President Truman “without betraying all that I fought for under Roosevelt and betraying every worker in the country.”

In his letter of resignation to the chairman of the committee, Glenn Anderson, Lawrence said he is “going to fight like hell for Henry Wallace”—the only man running for president “who today is fighting for the common man.”

“Every vote for Henry Wallace is going to be a vote against government strike-breaking, it’s going to be a vote against high prices and super profits. It’s going to be a vote for the United States Government to stop trying to buy the peoples of the rest of the world.”

TRUMAN’S WORDS PHONEY

“The Democratic Party will either learn its lesson and become again a viable, anti-monopoly party, or it will die. I doubt if the PTA is now ready to go to war. It won’t be there to start learning the first chapter.”

Lawrence also pointed out that he cannot “sew back the group of Wall Street investment bankers and power-hungry military brass who are today running the affairs of the nation, who are the Truman Administration.”

“Truman has made himself the No. 1 strike-breaker in the nation. No Republican has ever served the employers more faithfully. Truman’s words of friendship for labor are as phoney and empty as his proclamation for civil liberties.”

CIO Unions’ Labor Day Plans Told

SAN FRANCISCO—Plans for Labor Day ceremonies September 6 in the San Francisco Bay area now call for the traditional line of March of all CIO unions from the waterfront up Market street to the Civic Center.

A short rally will culminate the day’s celebration. Prominent labor leaders in the Bay Area will address the rally before the City Hall.

In addition to the CIO units, three outside organizations have been invited to participate—San Francisco CIO Parade Committee to join the line of march. They are Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Histadrut and the Citizens Call to Peace.

All ILWU locals will march in the parade, with Locals 6 and 10 having compulsory attendance in the ceremonies.

In San Pedro, the CIO Labor Day services open with a march to the waterfront at 10:30 a.m. This will be followed by a barbecue at Point Fermin Park in San Pedro at which Leo Kryszki, prominent member of the CIO-Wearners Union, will speak.

Lawrence said he will be joining the Wallace campaign by helping to organize in Los Angeles County, and he will make every effort to carry the idea to the rest of Southern California.

Action

Here’s part of the first row and some of the speakers as Local 10 held a big step-work meeting in conjunction with San Francisco’s Joint Action Committee August 25 at Civic Auditorium, Lower left is Local 10 member J. H. Graves. The member super- imposed at the top is Dave Keefe. Right inset shows ILWU President Harry Bridges saying: “If we don’t get a satisfactory contract, we’re ready to roll!”

Ships Down as Front Employers Renego on Hiring Hall Promises

(Continued from Page 1)

put up to the membership in a National Labor Relations Board poll on August 30 in the small ports and on August 30 and 31 in the large ports.

Not one member showed up to vote.

SOLIDARITY PROVED

Boycott of the boycott was called at international headquarters the greatest demonstration of solidarity in the history of trade unions.

Newspapers brushed off the significance of the action by pre- tending that since negotiations had resumed the vote would be academic.

On the hiring hall issue, the employers reached agreement obvi- ouously to better their public pos- ition. They resorted to it by de- manding that the union agree to a clause that they used in the Anglo-American zone. The Nazi puppet will permit it even the extra rations to supplement their regular rations. Military gov- ernment officials issuing the or- der said the victims “do not need them.”

Answer to Who Said It

Horticultural Association of Manufacturers, August 7, 1948.

Employer Groups Seeks To Intimidate Members

CHICAGO—Intimidation charges took on a new look here, with employers, who often complain that unions coerce their members, displaying no scruples about coercing and intimidating a member of their own boss association.

Alleging violation of a closed shop agreement among the companies in the Chicago Foundrymen’s Association and consequent weakening of their bargaining position, the association has filed suit for $300,000 damages against Delta Star Electric Company.

The basis of the suit is the refusal of Delta to deal with AFL members of the local.

The claim is that Delta is being discriminatory in its dealings with AFL members.

Miners’ Friend

At Parmersante Hospital in Oakland ILWU Local 6 member Loretta Dobe interviews United Mine Workers member Elwood “Tiny” Cordell who is recovering treatment under his union’s welfare plan. More than 60 miners are in Parmersante and about 40 in Vallejo. They are victims of mine accidents in various parts of the country, the most serious cases being for treatment, therapy and surgery first. Local 6 and 9 have bought X rays for the miners outside the hospital, one for every room occupied by a UMW member. Groups of workers have been organized to visit the miners. Standing at the right is UMWW member Raymond Baker.