

IN LIGHTER VEIN

+ BOOK REVIEW +

Union Rights and Union Duties

By Dr. JOEL SEIDMAN

Reviewed By
BROADUS MITCHELL
NEW LEADER

With too many who write on economic subjects the tradition of the political economist proper has lapsed. They are resourceful, intolerant, may be disingenuous. But the political economist is not a special pleader. His only partiality is for the public interest. His concern being the general welfare, he does not try to find means whereby this or that group may exploit a disadvantage within the society.

Joel Seidman, in his treatment of the abuses and responsibilities of unions, employers, and government in relating forces. He is fully acquainted with the different points of view, for he has been union official, government servant, and always the painstaking scholar. The book is written in plain language, because the facts are familiar to the author and his thought is matured.

The last ten years have brought recognition to unions as legitimate, indeed necessary, part of our social machinery. Employers are compelled by law to deal with the representatives of the majority of their workers. At the same time the authority which government is prepared to exercise has been extended. Even without the war, which has forced the cross dealings of government, employers, and workers to the front, the time had come for assessing duties as well as asserting rights.

The obligations of employers have been emphasized in recent statutes and administrative framework than have the responsibilities of government or of unions. This may be held true in spite of the War Labor Disputes Act, passed over the President's veto in June, for the restriction of strikes in war plants. Therefore Dr. Seidman's proposals for reform of unions in the general interest take on special significance.

He believes that "government" regulation of unions, as of every degree of supervision for the common good . . . No longer can labor protest that it should permanently escape any degree of regulation, save only that which may exist under the ordinary criminal law, because it is voluntary in character. The truth is that . . . unionism is not voluntary in many areas of industry. Unions will still proper supervision because like stock and commodity exchanges, insurance companies, banks, and others, they are quasi-public in nature.

Among "admitted abuses" which should be eliminated by the unions, unless they are to be penalized in law, stand restrictions on membership (such as barring in Negroes) and the firing, suspension, and expulsion of members and of locals without provision for prompt review. Perhaps the National Labor Relations Board should be empowered to proceed against unions found to have violated standards in these matters. Employers are entitled, says Dr. Seidman, to relief from strike and picketing by a minority union where a majority union has been certified by the NLRB. A method should be found to reduce the number of jurisdictional strikes. Union agreements, preferably with national associations of employers, might be strengthened if registered with a government agency. "The public need for police and fire protection, hospitals, water, sanitation, and power should be superior to the desire of workers in those industries to correct their grievances by strike action."

However, the compulsory incorporation or even registration of unions is considered by Dr. Seidman to be punitive rather than constructive in purpose. The author sees the possibility of a sort of grand protocol of peace in industry after the war if the purposes of organized employers and organized workers, under government prompting, are focused on that object.

The Philosophy of American Democracy

Reviewed By

Dr. LAZARE TEPER
NEW LEADER

The rise of Fascism and of the economic controls brought about by modern warfare make discussion of the concept of democracy of particular interest, and The Philosophy of American Democracy, a series of essays by three of the University of Chicago professors, is a timely contribution.

Professor T. V. Smith opens the discussion by dissecting "Thomas Paine: Voice of Democratic Revolution." He concludes that a revolutionist may become a problem-child once it becomes necessary to legislate for and administer the society he helped to create. His other essay, "Justice Holmes: Voice of Democratic Evolution" is on the one hand a plea for tolerance of the views of others, particularly of the people, even in the face of one's own opinions, and on the other, a reminder that "an economy of abundance does not guarantee an economy of happiness" (of course, it does help somewhat to achieve happiness), urging the preservation of intangible values. Says Prof. Smith: "To follow this prescription is to internalize the extraversion of laissez faire. It is to become a free man in a world however fated."

Dean Clarence H. Faust reviews "The Rhetoric of the Debate Over the Adoption of the Constitution." The moral of his story seems to be that "statesmen should, like the Founding Fathers, see that their problem is not a work out an ideal scheme and then to force it on the country, but rather to devise a scheme which will leave most matters of right and deep conviction unsettled but which will have two indispensable characteristics: it will meet the needs of common action and it will be such that most men can be persuaded from interest or from conviction to accept it."

Professor Frank H. Knight's essays: "The Meaning of Freedom" and "The Ideal of Freedom: Conditions for its Realization" form the central part of the book. Freedom, to Professor Knight, is an abstract concept. He deprecates that it "has become a symbol for nearly everything that human beings think they want and do not have." The primary meaning of freedom to Professor Knight is "individual freedom in one's own defined sphere and the 'free association' in contrast with coercion" (with minor qualifications: sanctity of contracts freely entered into and non-interference through individual actions with those of others without their consent). His fundamental belief, that freedom is merely an absence of limitation or coercion, leads him to discard, somewhat venomously, the Four Freedoms of President Roosevelt.

Years back Abraham Lincoln observed that "the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word 'liberty.'" Liberty will not longer seem of paramount importance to the masses unless it raises the banner of liberation from the economic as well as from the political domination of the more fortunate. It is barely enough to justify the status quo ante by facts of abstract logic. Granting the desirability of the evolutionary process, we should not thereby be reduced by complacency into believing that what exists, or is temporarily accepted, is necessarily right. The times and the temper of the people call for facts of economic engineering, not for rationales for inactivity. This is the main defect of the volume. It looks much too closely at yesterday, forgetting the needs of tomorrow.

MISTAKES

When a plumber makes a mistake, he tries to fix it.
When a lawyer makes a mistake, its only his client that goes to jail.
When a carpenter makes a mistake, that's the way it was supposed to be.
When a judge makes a mistake it becomes the law of the land.
When a dentist makes a mistake, he pulls it.
When a woman makes a mistake, she gets a divorce.
BUT WHEN THE EDITOR MAKES A MISTAKE, WOW!!!
—It's just too bad.

—Balloch



Dream-Fishin'

By GLEN PHILLIP SHARE

If I'd but one day of my life to relive,
I know very well where I'd go,
I'd return to that spot 'neath the cottonwood tree,
Where the creek flowed deep and slow.

Now there with a pole, and a canful of worms,
I'd sit down and throw in my line,
And then I'd stretch out on the grass so green,
And I'd dream a dream so fine.

For many's the day that I lay by a stream,
While my thoughts ran far away,
Dreaming of things that I'd do, you know,
When I grew up some day.

But now that I'm grown, those deeds I planned,
Are gone like a passing light,
For my time is dragged, by an endless task,
What's worse, I must work at night.

The sun, ah once, my bosom friend,
Who called me each morning to play,
Is now but a demon, that haunts my sleep,
And causes my nerves to fray.

So if I'd one day of my life to relive,
In the way that to me would seem best,
You can quite be sure, that you'd find me there,
Stretched out by a stream, at rest.

Oh let the fish stay away, if they like,
Let me not get a single bite,
You can still lay odds, I'll be happier, when
I return to my work that night.

McDougal—"That wife of mine, every time I come into the house she immediately asks for money. Six times last week she hit me up. Money, money, money—that's all she knows."
Jones—"What's the matter, what does she want with it?"
McD—"I don't know, I never give her any."

Akron, Ohio taxicabs are equipped with a device that blows the horn continuously whenever the cable goes over thirty-five an hour.
You don't reap political plums by sowing seeds, as it takes a little clever grafting.

Nuts for 'Non-Nuts'

By Edmund Vance Cooke

An ancient ape, once on a time,
Disliked exceedingly to climb,
And so he picked him out a tree
And said, "Now this belongs to me.
I have a hunch that monks are mutts
And I can make them gather nuts
And bring the bulk of them to me
By claiming title to this tree."

He took a green leaf and a reed
And wrote himself a title-deed,
Proclaiming pompously and slow:
"All monkeys by these presents know."
Next morning, when the monkeys came
To gather nuts, he made his claim:
"All monkeys climbing on this tree
Must bring their gathered nuts to me,
Cracking the same on equal shares:
The meats are mine; the shells are theirs."

"But by what right?" they cried, amazed,
Thinking the ape was surely crazed.
"By this," he answered, "If you'll read,
You'll find it is a title-deed,
Made in precise and formal shape
And sworn before a fellow-ape,
Exactly on the legal plan
Used by that wondrous creature, man,
In London, Tokio, New York,
Glangary, Kalamazoo and Cork.
Unless my deed is recognized,
It proves you quite uncivilized."

"But," said one monkey, "you'll agree
It was not you who made this tree!"
"Nor," said the ape, serene and bland,
"Does any owner make his land,
Yet all of its hereditaments
Are his and figure in his rents."

The puzzled monkeys sat about:
They could not make the question out.
Plainly by precedent and law,
The ape's procedure showed no flaw,
And yet, no matter what he said,
The stomach still denied the head.

Up spoke one sprightly monkey then,
"Monkeys are monkeys; men are men.
The ape should try his legal capers
On men, who may respect his papers.
We don't know deeds; we do know nuts,
And spite of 'ifs' and 'ands' and 'buts,'
We know who gathers and unearths 'em.
By monkey practice who eats 'em!
So tell the ape and all his funkies,
No man-tricks can be played on monkeys."
Thus, apes still climb to get their food,
Since monkey minds are crass and crude,
And monkeys, all so ill-advised,
Still eat their nuts, uncivilized.

The Men That Are Working Nites

Man has known from the beginning
That the force of God works by the day,
While at nite the forces of evil have power,
And robbers and murderers prey.

And here in the shop where we labor,
The superstition holds true,
For those on the day shift are perfect,
Its at nite the errors come through.

When the tickets we wrote have all vanished
And the snits have run away,
You can bet the nite shift caused the grief
It couldn't have happened by day.

We mix up the jobs and the blueprints
Confirming the worst of their fears,
We drill the holes wrong and blame it on them
And polish the teeth off the gears.

But if something goes wrong on the day shift
It's only a little tough luck,
For then on the day shift are perfect,
Yes, perfect at passing the buck.

We feel like staving some morning
If not too tired to spat
Till, maybe we'd all get fixed,
We wouldn't ever do that.

Cause it would prove an earthly good
We'd all gotta work together
United in brotherhood,
When the battles of Europe is over.

And the Flag of Victory Waves
We will, still be working the night shift
And you'll be working day
Yes, our mistakes are many.

But, you are not always right
Don't push us around too much brother
Someday you'll work nites.

Recomposed—by REX TROXLER

President of M.E.S.A. Worker at Tools of Trade

The National President of the M.E.S.A. is a rank and file member of the organization. George White, a determined militant machine operator at the Michigan Tool Co., Detroit, was elected by an overwhelming vote of the membership in a referendum vote to head the organization in 1942.

Brother White has been a member of the M.E.S.A. since 1936. Although a member of the organization, he is required to represent more than 65,000 workers, before a government agencies dealing with labor matters; he has chosen to remain at his backfist machine so that as president he could understand the problems of the workers as a worker sees them.

His militancy as Chief Steward at Michigan Tool has set him up as an example of what a steward should be like. When the boys at Michigan Tool go after something, the management knows that White and his boys never take no for an answer.

Local 6 of the M.E.S.A., the largest local in the organization has captured the services of this Union official with unlimited energy, by having him serve as Secretary of the organization. When the Confederated Unions of America was organized in 1942, the membership of the M.E.S.A. elected him to represent the organization on the C.U.A. Executive Board.

George White is one man who pulls no punches. If speaking up means stepping on the toes of his foremost supporter, you can depend on "George" to say his piece. When it comes to the M.E.S.A., George White shows no favoritism because of friendship, its the Union first and no exceptions made.

Married and the father of two daughters, one of whom is now serving in the armed forces, George White is definitely a union official who represents the sentiments of the workers who make their living at the tools of the trade. During the famous all-out holiday declared by the M.E.S.A. in February, George displayed his ability as a leader of the M.E.S.A. When the War Labor Board tried to pull a "threat" bluff, they were playing with the wrong fellow. George White doesn't bluff, if you want to see action, tell him that he can't do it, if humanly possible, it will be done. George White is neither a "labor statesman," nor a tactician. He is an outspoken worker who understands the relationship of labor and capital. He is willing to go along with temporary improvements in the social security field at present, but he accepts economic democracy as the only solution to labor's problem.

George White is no "yes" man, he has become so accustomed to saying "No" to the employer, that you must produce facts and figures before getting his support. He has definite ideas regarding the

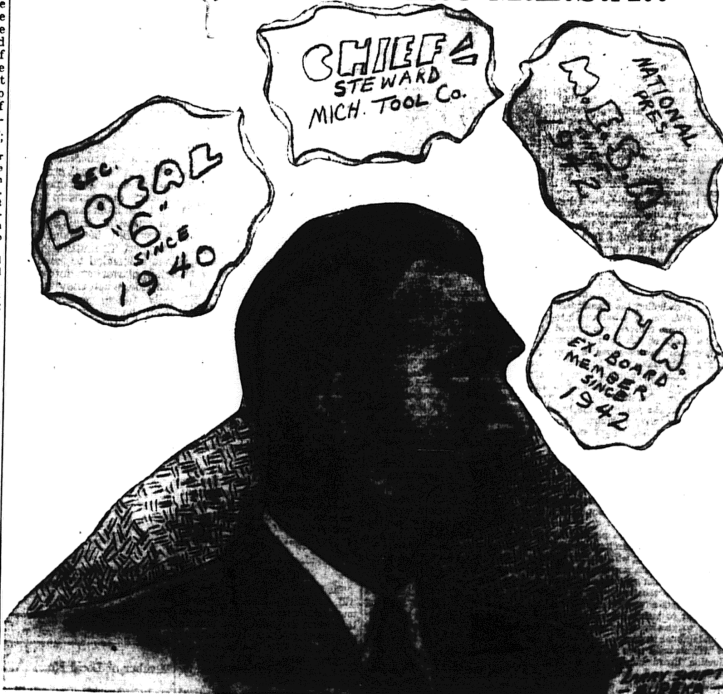
organization of a union all of which follow a straight line of union, democratic, progressive unionism. During the two years that he has served as President of the organization he has the confidence of the workers wherever he has been called to serve them. He is one union official who definitely has not acquired soft feet for asking on push carts. He is a worker to the core and in carrying out his duties has no interest or desire to gain sweet sounding titles, jobs with their nice juicy expense accounts.

The closed shop and the checkoff along with maintenance of membership gather no support from White. He says, "Anytime I must depend on the company to keep the members in the organization, well—that means that we're just not doing a good job. Men and women belong to a union in order to get union service, if the Union serves them well, they will stick to it and fight for it. An active union with official working for the benefit of the workers in the shops and not just trying to get publicity has no check-off. If the shop that I am employed in ever adopts an agreement that forces the union and women to belong to the union, not of their own free will but because the contract says so, you can be sure that George White won't continue as Chief Steward."

That is the attitude of the National President of the M.E.S.A.; his expressions are those of a worker who makes his living working at the tools of the trade. All of his activities are carried on at a voluntary basis. He receives no salary for any of the union offices that he holds, but is allowed the same amount of expense money that hundreds of other M.E.S.A. members receive when doing work on behalf of the Union.

These highlights in the personality of the National President of the M.E.S.A. are reflected in the policy and actions of the organization. He is a Union official who represents the opinion and attitude of his membership. President of the M.E.S.A. is just a start.

Who's, Who In The M.E.S.A.?



GEORGE WHITE—National President

THE ABC OF UNIFORMISM

The last sentence of the last installment of this very interrupted series ended: (in reference to the AFL) "the army of American Labor degenerated into a Chinese Army, without the intellectual honesty and the sound common sense upon which Chinese civil war is based."

We were referring of course, to the China of the War Lords, the China immediately prior to the emergence of Chiang Kai-shek as top dog and Supreme Dictator. The difficulty which the West has in understanding the East is due to the fact that the civilizations, (and the civilizations are based) sprang from entirely differing moral and practical outlooks. China, the longest "civilized" country in the world has not so much a "wisdom" as a common sense based on long experiences. It may be that China will trade in her "common sense" for the moronic mentalities of Western industrial civilization, and will replace the human beings and human values for the machine and machine values which are the dominant traits of our industrial "civilization" thereby causing the greatest revolution that society has ever known. But we have no time to discuss this phase at the moment. Our interest in China right now springs from the fact that the China of the War Lords and China of the monolithic Kuomintang party presents a perfect illustration of Western Labor dominated by an AFL mind and Western Labor with a CIO complex.

Chinese Army
The old Chinese war lord treated a battle as a game of chess. So many pieces, so much position, meant that the victory of either was predictable. The general who with small forces came upon another general who had more soldiers, more arms, and better position, knew that he was going to get licked. The other general knew he was going to win—but that in the winning he would lose men and munitions.

Hence the two generals would get together, agree on the peace terms before the battle, and then face by face their soldiers make a lot of noise, and the "battle" would be won by the army making the most noise.

Each general would have as many men and as much munitions as he could get. The winning general would have a few dollars in the way of "reparations" and the losing general, in addition to no losses, would be given a "recruiting" more soldiers and a chance to play for better position for the next game.

Chinese war lords "light" this way because they have sense. The average AFL member and AFL general fight a "Chinese" war because they have no sense, not even the sense enough to realize that they are in very truth a Chinese war, clattering up the field of battle between serious wars.

Yet, dumb as the "sincere" federations" he still is a thousand times more intelligent than the "sincere" industrial unionist" who believes that the CIO is a form of "unionism." With this criterion we shall deal later.

The rank and file soldier in the army of a Chinese war lord was a "volunteer" (more or less). He joined the army of the prevailing war lord, knowing that he would eat better, be better clothed, and make more money than his brother who farmed, fished, or worked for a living. He was attracted by principles, and by no other motive than to be better off than the average of the population.

The war lord lived on the people of his own area. He was their "protector" against another war lord, and charged his own prices for protection in food, money, and shelter. He made and unmade his own generals, and treated the art of militarism in much the same way as a "rugged individualist" treats the arts of industry. Private property and private enterprise were respected and are the overriding and overruling elements in life.

But with the emergence of a "national" army, the state rather than the individual takes over the murder business and hires and fires the gunmen. Militarism (to use a word beloved of the socialists) is "socialized," and becomes the prerogative of a "legal" politician rather than an "illegal" private enterprise.

The general most likely to succeed is he who can best play ball with the political overlords rather than the general who displays the most initiative in building up his own private military machine.

The rank and file soldier is corrupted, sent where ever the politician desires and is shot for desertion. He too loses the privileges of "private initiative."

Whereas the war lord levies taxes on his own area and only occasionally, the "national" war levies taxes on the entire country and at all times. The war lord having built his army to the size and strength that the area

could support was leery of increasing the size of his army lest it become too heavy a burden on the resources of the area he controlled.

But these considerations do not hold good when "militarism" is determined by the need of a dominant class in society and not by the whim of an individual general. Taxes are standard, and once levied are NEVER repealed. (History can show very few cases of tax repeal) and the size of the army is regulated by the number of soldiers necessary to collect those taxes over the entire country.

As the Chinese war lord restricted the size of his army in the interest of militarism as a racket, so also does the trade unionist in the AFL restrict the size of its army in the interest of the trade.

The individual Chinese soldier in a war lords army and the individual worker in the trade union benefit from such restriction. But the high living standards of the Chinese soldier and the high wages of the trade unionist spring from the same source, the denial of the brother's right to get in under the umbrella.

CHIANG-GIO
But as the "national" government wishes to enlarge its army to the utmost limit in size, so also does the average CIO union wish to enlarge its army, and by the same methods and for the same reason.

The national government imposes conscription on its subjects in order that they may be more easily handled and the more easily disciplined. The conscription is imposed in the name of "national wellbeing" which in all society means the wellbeing of the top layer.

The national government conscripting to the utmost capacity of a country to support, thereby ensures itself of a more disciplined, but also at the same time, the widespread conscription decreases the size of each and every individual soldier.

And the American labor counterpart of Chiang Kai Shek's "national army" is as much the opposite of the American Federation of Labor unionism as Chiang's mob is opposite to the armies of the war lords.

The AFL by restricting the size of each individual army is able to guarantee a higher standard of living to each individual in that army. The CIO by its policy of universal conscription is able to enforce a more widespread discipline in the interest of the "national wellbeing" which in the U. S. as in China, means the wellbeing of the top strata of the population.

As Chiang is able to levy on the soldier owning class by reason of his ability to "discipline" the army, so also the CIO is able to levy tribute on the reigning political and industrial masters of the U. S. because of its ability to "discipline" the mob.

The CIO is just as much a "national" army as the AFL. Even the international unions are organized in one federation, each pressing its own chest, makes its own constitution, its own separate peace with the employing class, and is jealous of its own jurisdiction.

In many ways, the leaders of the CIO admit that theirs is a labor control rather than a union. The interests to be defended are "national" interests; the enemy to be fought is the national enemy, never the class enemy. The throwing away of the most important weapon of their army, the strike, is an act which if done by any general of the national army, would be followed by a court martial and a firing squad. Yet because this act of treachery is done in the name of the employing class and not the working class whose defender the CIO allegedly is, the traitors are lauded rather than shot.

The union man may deplore the almost obsolescent idea of the old Chinese army, but he may not see that the Chinese Army is still a reality on the industrial battlefield of these United States.

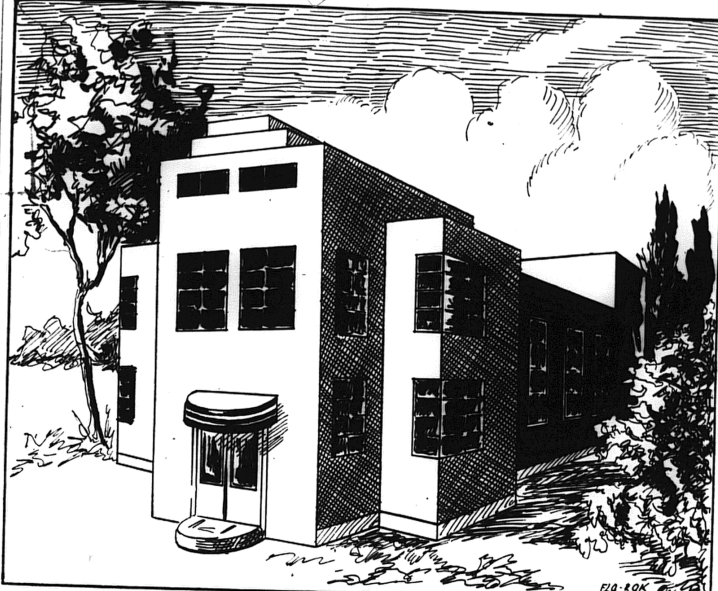
But how much worse it is for the soldier when the private army of the war lord gives way to the national army of the supreme war lord. How much less worthy respect was Chiang Kai Shek, when having used the soldiers of his army to overcome his enemies, he repaid their devotion by chopping their heads off, (which he did to the number of 78,000). And how much more effective for the ruling class is a disciplined army, than a federation of private ones.

Well may the ruling class of these United States congratulate themselves on the fact that Chiang Army is their valid answer to the armies of the war lords.

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An artist's conception of what the M. E. S. A. Labor Club at Detroit, will look like is shown above. This idea will become a reality when all the members of the M. E. S. A. in the Detroit area purchase non-profit building certificates. These certificates are now available from Stewards at all M. E. S. A. shops.

The need for a club of this kind is a home that will provide not only business offices and meeting halls, but adequate recreation facilities including space and equipment for the entire family, is long overdue.

Discussion rooms, a library and recreation facilities are union activities that you are denied until M. E. S. A. members have a labor center of their own.

Vacations Held Essential Gov't. Opposes Bonus

Washington—Experience has shown that war workers return to their jobs with new enthusiasm and energy after periods of rest and recreation.

The practice of granting vacations with pay has been accepted by large segments of management," a WPB bulletin states. "Preliminary results of an analysis now being made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (of the U. S. Department of Labor) of union contracts in effect March 1, 1944, show that the number of workers covered by provisions for vacations with pay is higher than the 8,000,000 or 60 percent of the workers under agreements, which was Bureau had reported at the beginning of 1943."

The bulletin pointed out that the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and WMC in a statement signed in July 1943 said that experience showed granting vacations for war workers was "conducive to sustained production."

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, in a statement issued May 19, 1944, asserted that there is no danger of chronic fatigue and consequent loss of production from increased illness and injuries and increased quantity and quality of goods produced and that workers "need renew their energies and enthusiasm by a period of relaxation and recreation away from their working environment."

The War Labor Board in an opinion of April 18, 1944, declared that reasonable vacation periods are even more necessary as an aid to maximum production in wartime than they are in peacetime, the bulletin said, and has ruled that it would approve compensation for reasonable vacation periods of industrial workers.

The bulletin also pointed out that in a letter to the Chairman of the War Labor Board dated February 19, 1944, Director of Economic Stabilization Fred Vinson gave advanced approval to "wage or salary adjustments ordered or approved by the War Labor Board which increase the cost to the government of a product or service," including the "institution or liberalization of vacation plans," which are ordered or approved by the board on the basis of their conformity to the practice prevailing in the industry in the area.

The "Bureau of Labor Statistics" in the industry in the area. "The War Labor Board is essential to efficiency on the job."

On Friday, June 9, the Michigan Tool boys met the team from the Carboloy Company and on Tuesday, June 12, the Colonial Beach Club. Results of these games were not sent in to the sports editor at time going on press.

At Adrian, Michigan, the ball team of Local No. 43 has been making a name for itself. A game with Kalvinist Local No. 9 is in the arrangement stage. As usual the Kalvinist team is riding high and handsome. The refrigerator men have been pretty hot since the season opened, as the teams tell you. A game between Kalvinist and Adrian, Bohn Aluminum, should bring out some real competition.

The suggestion of an intra-M.E.S.A. football elimination contest was made in the last issue of the Educator. To date we have received

Each M. E. S. A. plant in the Detroit Area is responsible for the sale of a definite number of Labor Club Certificates. See your steward today and become a member of the M. E. S. A. Labor Club. Certificates sell for five dollars each. This amount covers membership in the club for you and your family.

The location of this building and the type of recreation facilities are questions that must be decided by the members of the Labor Club. Make your shop one of the first to go over the top in this drive. Use the printed application on the bottom of this page of this edition. Fill it out and turn it in to your steward today.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH STRIKE IS SETTLED

The strike of Mexico City's Telephone and Telegraph workers, lasted fully three weeks, when the government stepped in and placed the administration of the strike-bound American-owned Telephone and Telegraph Company under its control. The strikers went back to work, and the administration was carried on by government appointed intervenor through which the company acted until the dispute was settled.

After a week of government control a labor contract providing for a 15 per cent wage increase, retroactive to March 1, was signed, and the government returned the Telephone and Telegraph property to its owners.

Members of the Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Union had originally asked for a 35 per cent wage increase. The company, considering this demand unjust, refused to meet it, and 1,700 workers went on strike. For weeks national and international service was silenced although government departments and certain embassies were served, but the remainder of its 80,000 telephone lines remained "out of order" until the government intervened.

Very few replies to the suggestion. We are of the opinion that the program should be carried out as soon as possible.

It was suggested that perhaps some of the teams are afraid to show themselves on the field. We assure you that once the opposition scores 25 runs, our score keeps well start counting backwards.

A little bit out of line of sports, perhaps, but on the entertainment side nevertheless, we are glad to report some news from the Kelvinator team. It is admitted that the team is even larger than had been expected turned out and danced in the moon light to the music of a swell band. So enthusiastic was the feeling among all who became "sailors of the sea" for a few hours, that for another affair were immediately started. August 12, is the date. Keep that Saturday night open. Tickets will be in circulation in M.E.S.A. shops in Detroit. You'll hear more about this later.

From all sport reports arriving from Toledo and Cleveland, going to the movies is evidently the extent of athletic events. We know that this isn't true, that the Cleveland Locals are carrying on their athletic programs as usual. As usual in this case means with championship teams.

Come on boys, if you don't want to brag about the results of the last game, how about some games that you have planned for the future. If you wonder where the news of the team future you shop is, see your team manager, he's hiding it in his pocket.

ARGENTINA
The Ministry of Social Welfare will establish and enforce minimum salaries and wages to be paid to workers engaged in the grading of tropical products, in accordance with Article 61 of the Labor Code. Persons engaged in the grading of tropical products, in accordance with Article 61 of the Labor Code, are not allowed to be hired for this type of work.

The Executive Order which fixed this regulation was passed in May 1944, and has been effectively carried out.

Local Reports

Local 6

M. E. S. A. Local No. 6 is the amalgamated Local in the Detroit area. Orville Platteau, District M. E. S. A. representative reports the completion of negotiation for wage increases and vacation with pay in a number of Local 6 shops.

The Parker-Wolfe Company, the Shop Committee, headed by Brother "Joe" Valente has submitted a plan to the WLB calling for increases in wages.

The plan has already been approved by the P. W. management. Several workers from another plant belonging to the same company, but under contract with the C. I. O. were temporarily transferred to the M. E. S. A. shop. After working under the M. E. S. A. set-up for a short time, the company attempted to transfer them back to the C. I. O. plant. "The Hell with that stuff," said the spokesman, "We're working for this shop and do you think we'll go back to that setup. The C. I. O. has over there. It is evident that along with other C. I. O. shops in the district this plan will soon be added to the long list of shops under M. E. S. A. contract."

The vacation plan for Enterprise Machine Parts calling for 96 hours for two year men has been submitted to the board. At the last Tool Co. Board meeting, the committee have negotiated a vacation plan that calls for special notation. Besides providing for 96 hours pay for two year men, the plan calls for 58 hours vacation pay for those with one year seniority—40 hours for 25 hours in the employ for 9 months and 25 hours after being employed 6 months and ten hours pay if three less than 6 months. L. A. Tool boys challenge one of the M. E. S. A. shops, "Try and beat it."

Wage increases and an improved vacation plan are on the fire for M. E. S. A. members at the Mfg. Co. This is one of the oldest shops in Local 6 and one upon which the plan can always depend. Local 6, all women shop, the F and B Tool Co., has presented its contract to the Board for approval. The application calls for vacation increases for the girls and a vacation plan comparable to that in other M. E. S. A. shops. At the Michigan M.E.S.A. members at George White, Chief Steward, reports that the vacation plan approved several months ago for two year men, one a week off during July. The wage increase granted under the M. E. S. A. contract have put more money in the pockets of M. E. S. A. members.

At the Bureau Vacuum Cleaner Co., a vacation plan calling for 48 hours pay for one year employees and 56 hours pay for those with five or more seniority along with a wage plan calling for several increases. This was submitted to the Board. To date the M. E. S. A. has brought higher wages to every shop in the area. This was a first while other organizations have been firing stewards and getting political appointees. Members of M. E. S. A. Local 6 know what it is to belong to an organization that they control.

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Johnny Mack, Chief Steward at the Thornton Tandon Co., reports that a vacation plan has been negotiated with the company and submitted to the WLB for approval. Under the plan, no definite decision is in figuring length of service. All

S. K. WELLMAN VACATION PLAN

The S. K. Wellman Co. organized in the M.E.S.A. several years ago, was until coming under M.E.S.A. contract one of the lowest paying shops in the Cleveland area. Since that time, wages and working conditions have improved to the extent where we can display our S. K. Wellman contract as one of which we are proud. Brother John A. Cassidy, Secretary of Local 41, has requested that the vacation plan for this M.E.S.A. shop be reprinted in the Educator.

Number of months in employ as of April 1, 1944

For the purpose of this plan, 10 straight time hours shall be considered a day's pay.

Over 60 months 8 days pay
Over 24 months 7 days pay
Over 12 months to 24 months 6 days pay
Over 9 months to 12 months 5 days pay
Over 6 months to 9 months 4 days pay
Over 3 months to 6 months 3 days pay

The vacation payments for employees with one year or less seniority provided for in this agreement is considered to be among the best in the industry. S. K. Wellman workers can be proud of the success of their committee.

Fill out the application below and turn it in to your steward today.

M. E. S. A. LABOR CLUB—Certificate Application

Please accept my application for M.E.S.A. Labor Club certificate. Received of: (print) \$ for M.E.S.A. Labor Club Membership certificate. Received by: Address: City: Member of Local No. Plant: Enclosed is \$ covering purchase of Membership certificate.