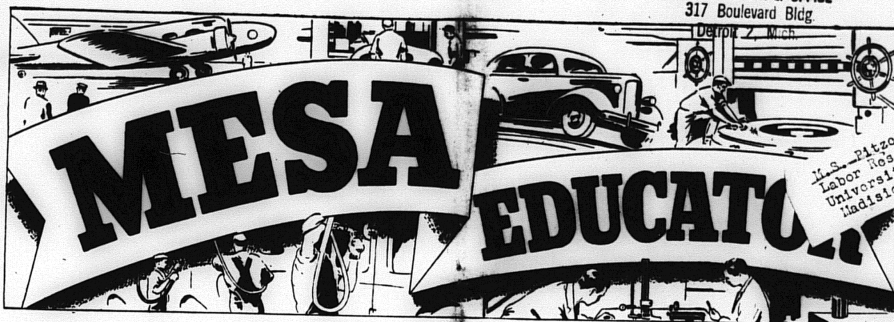


Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,
Let traitors turn away,
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say
—James Russel Lowell



VOL. 7

JUNE EDITION — 1946

No. 10

M. E. S. A. CHOICE IN FRONT

Working Conditions Lead the Way

Labor Must Unite Against Injunctions

Court Action Violates Norris-La Guardia Act

Ever since the first group of workers in America joined forces for their mutual protection, there has been a concerted effort on the part of the employers to curtail such organization through the enactment of restrictive legislation and restraining judicial action.

The struggle between Capital and Labor in America has been anything but a love-fest. Long is the list of martyrs who gave their lives that workers might have the right to organize and the right to strike. The most vicious weapon of the employers in any labor dispute has been the use of the injunction. From time to time influential employers have convinced their puppets on the bench, that an order should be granted restraining the union from carrying on its concerted effort to enforce their demands. Then the power drunk sap, like so much putty in the hands of the bosses, would issue a restraining order, limiting picketing procedure and prohibiting interference with any scabs, stooges, strike-breakers or whoever might want to lick the bosses' boots.

As far back as the history of the labor movement goes there is a consistent record of united resistance on the part of all labor organizations to the use of this democratic weapon by Mr. Boss. While application of the injunction and restraining order has been applied to such strikes and unions, its application has more than once served as the issue against which all labor would rally in mutual defense. It has always been accepted as the one issue over which all organizational difference must be discarded. The slogan, "Break the Injunction," has championed many a smashing victory for organized labor.

Whenever an injunction was issued against a union, all labor in the area took to the fight. "The rule has always been, if the injunction prohibits them from carrying on the fight, then we must carry it on for them. When at Toledo, Ohio, in 1933, the courts restrained a small group of pickets at the Electric Auto-Lite Plant, the entire citizenry of the community rallied to the support of the strikers.

From time to time, labor attempted to get legislation adopted that would prohibit the use of the injunction in labor disputes. Finally, on March 23, 1932, the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act became the law of the land. The Act is very specific in stating, "That no court of the United States shall issue any injunction or restraining order, temporary or permanent, in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, except as specifically provided." The act then goes on to state that in any hearing in open court, in which acts of violence or other illegal acts are proven, may an injunction be issued.

Lees Bradner Victory

Members of the M.E.S.A. employed at the Lees Bradner Company, Cleveland, Ohio, were recently granted a wage increase of 8 1/2 cents an hour. This increase when added to the 10 cents already granted in January brings recent wage increases in this plant up to the accepted formula for our Union.

In addition, all employees on the Company payroll for less than one year, will receive one week's vacation with pay. All employees with more than one year's service, receive two week's vacation with pay.

We are willing to place this vacation plan up against any in the industry; hats off to the gang at Lees Bradner!

Toledo Reports

We have recently been notified from the Toledo office that negotiations for general wage increases have been completed in all but one case, and that in 21 out of 22 shops under contract with the M.E.S.A., wage increases ranging from 18 to 20 cents an hour have been granted.

It now appears that by the time this paper reaches its readers, a full determination will have been made at the only remaining holdout. The Toledo locals have done a swell job of making conditions in M.E.S.A. shops in the area just a little bit better than those under contract with other organizations.

Meisel Mach. Strike Victory

After five weeks of good striking, members of the M.E.S.A. at the Meisel Machine Company, Toledo, Ohio, were successful in winning an 18 1/2 cent wage increase from the Company.

The workers in this shop demonstrated their ability to close the plant down until a reasonable settlement to their demands was reached. They are to be congratulated for the fine manner in which the strike was conducted. Let's assume it won't be necessary next time.

Machined Parts Signs Contract

The 16 day strike at the Machined Parts Company, Detroit, was recently settled when the Company agreed to sign a contract with the M.E.S.A.

The settlement calls for a substantial wage increase and paid vacations for all employees, whether employed for one week or five years.

The workers in this shop demonstrated that they are capable of putting up a real fight, and we are proud to have them in our Union.

96 Hrs. Paid Vacation at Carbide Co.

Carbide Fabricator employees are among the members of the M.E.S.A. who have recently negotiated vacation plans calling for 96 hours with pay for three years service.

The policy adopted in our Union is for 120 hours vacation with pay, and we can see the workers at Carbide headed for that achievement.

Clinton Woolen Strike Victory

A good contract with improved wage rates formed the basis of settlement of the nine weeks strike at the Clinton Woolen Mills in Clinton, Michigan. The strike was 100% solid and pickets were unnecessary. All the boys and girls knew the issues involved and were determined to stay away from the plant until wages and other matters were satisfactorily adjusted.

Mr. Neilson, the Plant Manager, after rather protracted negotiations, agreed to raise wages and other matters.

Wages 20 Percent Over Other Shops

20 Cents At Wesson Tool

The march of raises in the M.E.S.A. has been covered with instances of agreement calling for twenty cents an hour wage increases. The Wesson Tool Company, at Ferndale, Michigan, is another shop to fall in line with 20 cents.

Offer to Match Contract for Contract As Proof of Superior Agreements

A recent survey in the Detroit-Toledo, Cleveland area reveals that wages paid to workers in M.E.S.A. shops are approximately 20% higher than wages paid in CIO and unorganized shops doing similar work.

The survey takes into consideration all kinds of metal fabricating shops, including those doing highly skilled work and those doing rough production unskilled labor. It was found that the average rate paid for a certain type of work in CIO shops was as much as 40 cents an hour less than paid for similar work in M.E.S.A. plants.

But even more glaring than the difference in wage rates, is the matter of general working conditions. Under the M.E.S.A. setup, the workers in each shop control the conditions in that shop. Members of the M.E.S.A. know that no one is going to kick them around, and that they need have no fear of discrimination. Our Union has established an enviable record of serving and protecting its members.

It is our opinion that when a Union spends its time at fighting for its members, the members will fight for the Union; but when a Union wastes the hard earned money of its members on matters completely foreign to their interests, the members will not.

Frigidaire Workers Revolt Against Communist Set-Up

For some time the M.E.S.A. has charged that the U. E. CIO, the official Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the Radio, Electrical and Machine industry, was in complete control of the Communist Party. From time to time we offered proof of our charge, that its official family, including President Albert Fitzgerald, Secretary Treasurer Julius Emspack and organizational director, James U. E. is not really a labor union, but rather an organization for the activities of the Communist Party.

We are happy indeed that President Ralph Moses and Secretary Ben Cromwell had the courage to state the facts in so glaring a case. They have fired the shot that will be heard from Coast to Coast.

At the same time Brothers Cromwell and Moses urge the CIO members to resign from that organization, and rid themselves of a phony setup—they urge the poor worker to commit complete suicide by getting into the A. F. of L.

Now there is no need to go into a detailed explanation of what the A. F. of L. has to offer the workers in the refrigeration industry. It is commonly known that they

Are You A Member of the M. E. S. A.? If Not—Here Are the Facts

Are you a member of the M. E. S. A.? If you are not, start checking on the facts of the case. Modern industrial relations make it necessary for a worker to belong to a labor union if he is to enjoy high wages and job security. Each day the cost of living goes up—each day new rules are established regulating your life from the time you get up in the morning.

It has been the practice of many employers whenever faced by demands from their employees, to blame everything on the government. In dozens of cases during the war, employers told their workers that the reason they couldn't give them a raise was because the War Labor Board wouldn't allow it. The pitiful thing about this falsehood is the fact that the unorganized worker, and many organized ones as well, actually believed the story and let Mr. Boss get away with it.

Strikes In The M.E.S.A.

Strikes in the M. E. S. A. are a matter for decision by the men and women who work in the shops. There is no such thing as an unauthorized strike in our Union. The very fact that the workers hit the streets is all the authority that is required. When workers in an M.E.S.A. shop strike, their fight is automatically approved by the National organization. When workers in M.E.S.A. shops strike, there can be no settlement made unless it is approved by the strikers themselves.

We are often told that this policy is cumbersome. That is the same argument that is often heard against democracy in general. Though the policy may at times be cumbersome, we are happy to go along with it, for it is the ship's bulwark against dictatorship. Dictatorship inside a Union is intolerable.

Are you in a position to keep your wages in line with the increase in prices? Are you one of those who went along during the War cursing the WLB but not getting that extra dime that you knew you were entitled to receive. It is common knowledge, in hundreds of cases in M.E.S.A. shops, wages were increased from fifty to three hundred percent—and it was done with the approval of the War Labor Board.

Miners Fight For All Labor

Newspaper headlines scream, "Coal Strike Closes Plants." "Railroad Workers Tie Up Nation." Strike leaders are pictured in the daily press as green monsters threatening the very existence of the economic system and the nation.

Syndicated columnists and headline writers invent new adjectives, in expressing their contempt, and in an attempt to scare the public into demanding anti-labor Congressional action.

It is about time all labor took stock of the situation and recognized exactly what is going on. First, it must be granted that the miners and the railroad workers are very effective strikers. It must be granted that in their hands lies the economic life of the nation. The very fact that organized labor has developed to a position of being capable of tying up all industry is something that all labor should rejoice about. We hope that each member of the M.E.S.A. who might have been laid off from work because of the strike of the rail workers or miners, can appreciate that if he were on the same type of strike, he would rejoice at the news that a shortage of tools or machinery or bumpers or whatever he might work on, had shut down the railroads and coal mines.

What we are disappointed in is the fact that such affective weapons must be applied

and it was done with the approval of the War Labor Board. The facts of the case show that unorganized workers do not enjoy the wages and working conditions prevailing in union shops. On an all over average, wages paid in M. E. S. A. shops are from 20 percent to 35 percent higher than in unorganized

General Holdridge Opposes Truman Anti-Labor Policy

"The question, to draft strikers into the army, is not a question of labor's rights, this is a question of democracy here in America. The cry 'emergency' has been raised many times before: under the same old pretext, Hitler and his ilk tried the same old tactics, with disastrous results to the people under his leadership."

So spoke General H. C. Holdridge, Washington representative of the Veterans League of America, in a smashing condemnation of the President's recent recommendations and demands.

"Veterans especially," continued General Holdridge, "should remember what they fought for: the cause of democracy versus regimentation. If we draft strikers into the army, we form slave labor battalions. Under the guise of an emergency, an ill-advised President has asked for a draft of labor which would apply to certain industries. But once the law is on the books, any other industry could easily be subject to the same type of domination. This threat to draft labor at the discretion of the President is dangerous both to labor and to the army itself. The proposal would drive a wedge between the worker and the man in uniform. Our men were not drafted to com-

shops or in plants under contract with other organizations.

Under our setup, the workers in each shop control what goes on in their plant. The knowledge, information, experience, ability and power of the entire organization are at the disposal of each member.

Members of the M. E. S. A. work under the best conditions, and we're anxious to place a little bet, provided for in any recently signed contracts by competitive Unions.

If you are interested in increasing your wages and raising real job protection, then your place is in the M. E. S. A. You can contact our office in your community or communicate with our National office, 317 Boulevard Building, Detroit 2, Mich. Telephone, Madison 1506-4393.

120 Hours At Gairing Tool

A new vacation agreement calling for 120 hours vacation with pay has been agreed upon at the Gairing Tool Company.

The agreement calls for twenty hours pay for employees with 6 months service with the Company, forty eight hours vacation with pay for 1 year service with the Company, seventy two hours vacation with pay for all employees who have two years service with the Company, and 120 hours vacation with pay for all who have been on the payroll for three years or more. It is further agreed that all veterans who return to their jobs before June 30, will receive the full 120 hours vacation payment.

Last January this company granted a 15 cent wage increase. On July 1, negotiations will take place with the company to place with a retroactive payment to June

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When Mr. Boss Strikes It's Just Free Enterprise

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To gain basic requirements as demanded by the miners and railroad men. The big guns of labor, a national paralyzing strike, were brought into action, just as they had been in the case of the auto workers, the electrical workers, the steel workers and in oil and the packing industry.

Now that organized labor has demonstrated, it is capable of putting this effective weapon to work, the issue becomes the sighting of the weapon on the basic question of human exploitation for private profit.

We have carefully studied the demands as laid down by Mr. Lewis. We can see nothing inconsistent with capitalist free enterprise in his demands or in the procedure that he follows.

Recently, a familiar knock, under the hood of "Harriet the Faithful," "Harriet" has pounded the pavements long past her natural retirement age, reminded us of the order we had placed last fall for a new gas buggy. The one we thought we had purchased a half interest in, and inquired about delivery on "Beautiful Bess."

To our delight, the showrooms and back room were crowded with new cars. Our morale was lifted to new heights, for here the day had finally come. But our joys were soon shattered when we were told, "Sorry, we're not making any deliveries until a definite price is established."

We left the automotive reparation impasse, crossed our fingers crossed and hoping the price would come through, before "Harriet" completely disintegrated.

The right of Mister Automobile Company to withhold its product until a favorable price and condition is established, is accepted as good business practice and defended as a fundamental right of free enterprise.

The coal fields are full of disbanded mines, mines that were shut down by the operators because they could not operate them at a personal profit.

Free Enterprises Take Home Relief

Suppose, now, that you went to Washington during the late war. Suppose, next, that you knocked on the door of the W.P.B. and that, somehow, you got by the secretary and saw the boss.

Suppose all that. Then suppose that you said, "Look, Bud, build me some nice new buildings. Give me all the machinery and equipment that I could possibly need. Give me plenty of credit. Give me all this and I'll build you some planes or tanks or ships—providing, of course, that I make a fair profit for the risk I'm taking."

Suppose you did—and said—all that. What do you think would have happened to you?

Two bits would have gotten you a hundred bucks, you might have gotten a job, they'd have given you a lock-up as a lunatic—and then, they'd have said, they would have thrown the key into the Potomac.

But some few persons made a deal like that. They didn't get locked up. Instead, they became patriotic business men, expounders of free enterprise, and they let everyone know of their imaginary virtues with reams of advertising just when we were so short of paper that school kids were scouring their neighborhoods.

To top it all off, the government paid for all that advertising.

What a racket! It was a racket based on "connections," on "pull," on "undercover lobbies." It gave those without any special "know-how" the wheel of production—and to pile riches on top of riches, for those persons were the spokesmen of our monopolies and near-monopolies.

But the irony of it all is this: These are the very same persons and corporations that are opposed to governmental aid to promote our general social welfare. They are the people, argue that unemployment insurance, or the O.P.A., as the case may be, violates the spirit of free enterprise.

—Labor Reports.

it to themselves. This has always been accepted as sensible business practice. Any one who has attempted to operate a coal mine or any other business along any other lines, is considered a damn fool and usually winds up in a Federal Bankruptcy Court.

"When Mr. Coal Miner says, 'Mr. Boss, if you refuse to sell the one product that he owns, his own personal labor power, until a favorable price and condition is established, all hell breaks loose and he is called a traitor to the nation."

Hogwash! All that Mr. Miner is doing is practicing a basic principle of capitalist free enterprise. The only thing is this time the shoe is on another foot.

Newspapers scream headlines and congressmen crocodile tears over the plight of the people. To date, we haven't heard of one of these righteous editors or politicians very willing to go down into the bowels of the earth and mine the coal themselves.

From time to time we have had occasion to visit coal-mining towns, we've slept in miners' homes and have eaten at their tables. We've watched them go into the mines only to be carried out a crushed and burned man, minutes before had been human flesh. We're all for the miners in their fight, because we know that everything they demand is being paid for in sweat and blood.

If the tyrants of industry think that they can stop the progress of labor through the enactment of anti-labor legislation, we welcome their attempts. If anything will drive labor into independent political action, it is anti-labor legislation. Such was the case after the passage of the Trade Union Disputes Act in England in 1926, and Brother, it can happen here.

Workers Rebel Against Setup

Continued from Page 1

will be granted a Class B Charter in the A. F. of L. Electrical Workers Union, a charter that will make them the step-children of the labor movement.

If the Frigidare workers think that the U. E. is phoney, we suggest they check up on Johnny Bryden, a well-known business agent for electrical workers in Dayton, and President of the Dayton Central Labor Council.

Brydenbach is the publisher of the ray, that was condemned by the Ohio Federation of Labor for its anti-union statements and for carrying on a campaign against the best interests of the workers. It's just a little side racket that "Johnny" has been operating for a long time at the expense of the labor unions.

We are enthusiastic about the actions of the former U.E. officials in urging their members to get out from under the iron heel of the outfit—but what we cannot understand is how they got taken in by a pretzel like Johnny Brydenbach. Out of the U. E. into the A. F. of L. is like out of the frying pan into the fire.

Holdridge Opposes Truman Policy

Continued from Page 1

erve American labor. They were drafted to fight totalitarianism. The American citizen will never submit to coercion and drafting. He would destroy democracy in the United States.

"When our international policy collapses," concluded the General, "the only program of the administration was to draft eighteen year olds. Presumably they were all that stood between us and international collapse. Now in the face of a major economic crisis, it is proposed to draft labor into the armed forces as the only solution to our domestic problems."

This dangerous tendency to rely upon military force and upon the leadership of men in uniform is an administrative failure, a constructive program. The proposal is dangerous, futile and unjust, both to the workers and to the members of the armed forces.

Paid Vacations Law in Canada

While we in the U. S. argue with Mr. Boss on the question of paid vacations, the Saskatchewan, Canadian Legislature has made the policy of two weeks vacation with pay, compulsory under the law.

The new act provides for two weeks holiday every year. After July 1, everyone who is employed in Saskatchewan, Canada, must be granted two weeks vacation with pay, if he has been employed for a period of one year or more. Under the act special provision is made for employees who are laid off during the year.

Two years ago, the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation of Canada captured the elections in this Canadian Province and since has been legislating along these lines. Hereafter have been looked upon by farmers and workers as mere dreams.

The results achieved in social and economic legislation in this short span of time, is a show case example of what can be done when labor organizes its own political party with the expressed purpose of eliminating human exploitation for private profit.

Labor Party Gains Ground

The formation of a real farmer-labor political party appears several steps nearer, due to recent commitments made by various organizations across the nation.

At a recent conference held at Chicago, a National Educational Committee was established to promote the cause of independent political action. Represented at the conference were the Rev. Philip Randolph of the Pullman Porters, Wolchok of the Retail Clerks and James Patton of the National Farmers Union.

Meeting in National Convention during the Decoration Day week end, the Socialist Party gave strength to the movement when it adopted a platform calling for an out campaign for a new political party.

Now comes David Lubinsky of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union, with an open letter to the Republican and Democratic Parties, and the announcement that, trying to clean out the Democrats and Republicans in Congress who support anti-labor legislation is just a waste of good effort. "We have waited too long as is," said Lubinsky. "We must start to build a new independent political party instead of waiting as we have for more than ten years." The M.E.S.A. has been calling for such action for some time. When we wait, we lose.

What are we waiting for? We are waiting for the "human relationship" between man and machine. The nexus is cold cash. Capitalist industry can turn an army of "human engineers" can institute policies of "profit-sharing," annual wages, "medical schemes and other 'human' benefits, but it cannot alter the inherent relationship between the wage worker and his capitalist exploiter. Indeed, the fact that this task is shunted to a special group of workers, "human engineers"—reveals the total incapacity of capitalist exploiters to adopt any other policy toward their employees than that of automatic master.

Workers Gain in Thornton Tandem Vacation Plan

The vacation pay plan agreed to between the Company and the M.E.S.A. at the Thornton Tandem Company, provides for a substantial vacation payment for all employees on the payroll.

The plan is drawn up so that payments are made on the basis of 9 months seniority, one year seniority and five years seniority. Provision is made so that an employee attains the required amount of seniority credit, he is automatically paid his vacation earnings.

Under this plan, if an employee has made so this year with the Company as of July 1, he receives his vacation payment at that time, while another employee who has not made his full year in until September or October can wait until that date before claiming his vacation pay. In this way all workers are given the full benefit of their service time.

A new contract has been signed at this plant calling for substantial wage increases. At present the Company is making the facilities of adding its own machine shop. Thornton Tandem workers have done an excellent job in keeping up the reputation of the Union.

Something Must Be Done! We Agree-The Answer Is Industrial Democracy

Recently we were approached with the idea that the M. E. S. A. concoct some program or plan as a solution to the problem of strikes in essential industries.

It is pointed out that strikes in public utilities, shipping, food handling, coal mining and other essentials, in reality have more dire effect on the consuming public than on Mr. Employer, against whom the workers are striking.

We recognize some merit in point. We are of the opinion that the present operation of essential industries creates differences that result in hardships upon the consuming public, the only solution is to eliminate the private profit operation.

Suddenly we hear a great harangue from the halls of Congress over the sufferings of John Q. Public. Flabby jawed politicians expound fibering phrases about the interference of labor in the life of the nation.

Now let us stop for a moment and take stock of what has been going on for a long time without any ill-advised President advocating the scrapping of our fundamental rights. At present we live under an economy that is agreed to as capitalism. It is agreed under this economy, that besides the keen desire of the giants of industry to serve the public, and all that kind of hogwash, that business men are in business to make a profit. We are told that if you eliminate the profit you take the incentive out of business and the entire thing will go kaput.

Whenever Mr. Big finds that he isn't making a profit, in line with the just free enterprise practice, he either raises his prices, cuts his operating cost or closes his doors. Any other procedure is considered a crime in hundreds of cases, business men have found it necessary to shut down their plants or seal up their mines.

By denying the consuming public of necessities

of life. No suggestion has ever been made that such a procedure was treason, or that "Mr. Roadblock" should be dragged into the army and forced to produce and sell at a loss. When General Motors, Chrysler, Ford and the rest of the Corporation refused to take on war contracts until they were guaranteed a profit, back in 1942, the then Senator Harry Truman, didn't demand that they get to work or get in the army. Hell No!

He supported legislation guaranteeing their profits and turning their profits for years of money. Harry Truman supported subsidy legislation so that meat packers and other outfits could make a profit.

But when John Q. Worker, whether he be on the road, in the mines or from the shops, decides that he will do the same as every commodity without his product, (labor power) until he gets a decent price for it, a price that will only be a fraction of the increase in the cost of a well-earned, it is entirely a different story.

While industry receives government subsidies in order to make its investments worth while, note—when the O.P.A. limits its subsidy, it allows an increase in prices, the entire political government is threatened because labor says, "I must have more to eat on or I won't sell my product."

We are in full accord with the idea of eliminating interference with the full flow of goods to the consuming public. We have no objections to any practice that will enable the consumer from enjoying the full value of the productive capacity of the nation.

The demand is made that labor should continue to produce even at a loss. We are told that you just can't do that under Capitalism, we agree! If the consuming public is to get the benefits of full production, it can only be accomplished under a democratic system of production for the use of the people and the profit of the community. If our friends are asking us to use our conviction, that the conflict between capital and labor must go on under this economy and that we do not believe it is possible to legislate industrial peace, we will maintain the economy, we want to make it clear that that has been our opinion for some time. We are ready to make the change—we are!

But, whether it's "old style" or "new capitalism," the relationship between man and capitalist remains the same. One is a seller of labor power; the other a buyer. It is not a human relationship, nor is the relationship of human beings, but a commodity relationship. The nexus is cold cash. Capitalist industry can turn an army of "human engineers" can institute policies of "profit-sharing," annual wages, "medical schemes and other 'human' benefits, but it cannot alter the inherent relationship between the wage worker and his capitalist exploiter. Indeed, the fact that this task is shunted to a special group of workers, "human engineers"—reveals the total incapacity of capitalist exploiters to adopt any other policy toward their employees than that of automatic master.

Like every commodity buyer, the capitalist buys labor power on the open market. And the use value of labor power is its ability to create new values, values in excess of its own price. "Human engineering" as the capitalist sees it, is worthwhile only if it succeeds in increasing this surplus value, only if it succeeds in making the full year worker to put on more steel. Humane considerations have nothing to do with it, not because the capitalist is necessarily a cruel and inhumane person, but because the system itself rules out humane as uneconomic. For these reasons Johnston's moral is seen, it reminds us of something new for it, it does of an aging harlot trying to play the role of a shy and modest maiden.

Weekly People

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The Jubilee Over at Last

Continued from Page 2

quite a pleasant interlude took place. It appeared that the guys, who made the town ditch covered aways, couldn't count, and lo and behold there was one left over and what would be nice than to pompously hand it over with ritualistic honors to Papa Knudsen. K. T. Keller did this without cracking a smile, and moreover, did it without a prepared script in order to lend support to the belief that all this was a happy accident and certainly not pre-arranged. The old boss of the stage loved every minute of it.

We passed over the actual dinner that preceded the presentation rather quickly because it was so much like other dinners. The local politicians were there working awfully hard at the job of being seen at the affair.

People who live in publicity, like Lawrence Thomas and Al Jenkins, made a point of telling everybody that they would listen, over and over again who they were.

In spite of everything, the jubilee was sad and the nature of a swan song for the so-called pioneers. A jubilee should be the outpouring of spontaneous jubilation, dancing and singing with abandon, not the well-organized stilted ceremonial, sedately boosting a few guys who make a few dollars during a trial period, during which the weavers would try out the operation of six looms. This trial period is for ninety days or less depending on whether the weavers and the company can, during the interim, period, work out a mutually satisfactory payment plan.

The President of the Local, Mr. Frank Tully, and his shop committee consisting of Genevieve Knight, Winifred Barkley, Homer Dennis, Normale, Edward Tibb, Ben Mahoney, are to be congratulated on a good strike and good settlement.

If any local desires to have the Educator mailed to the homes of its members, please notify the Publicity office.

The demand is made that labor should continue to produce even at a loss. We are told that you just can't do that under Capitalism, we agree! If the consuming public is to get the benefits of full production, it can only be accomplished under a democratic system of production for the use of the people and the profit of the community. If our friends are asking us to use our conviction, that the conflict between capital and labor must go on under this economy and that we do not believe it is possible to legislate industrial peace, we will maintain the economy, we want to make it clear that that has been our opinion for some time. We are ready to make the change—we are!

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