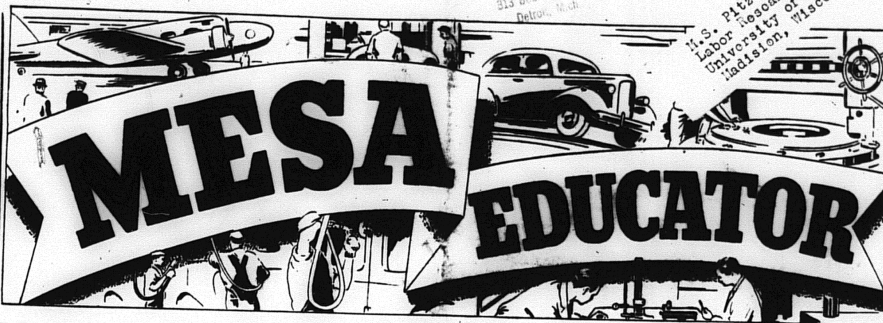


Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,
Let traitors turn away,
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say
—James Russel Lowell



We pledge ourselves to organize and unite the workers in the automobile, metal and allied industries, in the struggle to increase their power in the national economic life. Our immediate objectives are higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions and the enactment of adequate social legislation. Our ultimate objective is the complete industrial and political freedom of all workers.

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No. 6

THE M.E.S.A. ANTI-WAGE RAISE QUESTION

Frankenstein Replies To M.E.S.A. Editorial

August 29, 1945

Mr. Matthew Smith, Secretary
Mechanics Educational Society
317 Boulevard Building
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Brother Smith:

The July, 1945, edition of the MESA EDUCATOR has come to my attention today. In it, on the front page, you carry a two column spread editorial entitled "Frankenstein Wants to be Mayor of Detroit." That title, Matt, contains the only truth in the entire editorial.

I can appreciate the fact that there may be some people, even workers, who, for some fancied reason or other, might not like to see me elected mayor of Detroit. In a democracy we expect that type of divergence of opinion, because, in the final analysis, that is what makes democracy work. But I believe that any criticism of me should be based on true facts and not fabricated out of thin air by some editorial writer attempting to spill a lot of ink on the front page of a newspaper.

I remember well my experience at the Motor Products strike. I was woefully green then, and, as stated in your editorial, it was my first strike, and, through the years, I have never forgotten the fine support given to me in that strike by those old timers of the MESA. A direct result of that fine support has been that you and I have never had any differences in our union work since that day. I am quite sure that you will agree with that statement. But, I resent very much your editorial writer saying that I ran out on my Union on that strike. Anyone who was on that picket line will tell you that I stayed with my boys to the bitter end—that I breathed tear gas and dodged cops' clubs with the rest of them. Anyone doubting my physical courage has but to ask the Ford workers who slugged it out with the Ford Motor Company's paid gangsters and goons in the Battle of the Overpass in 1937, and of course you know the answer will be, "Dick Frankenstein."

During the years that I have known you, Matt, we have both worked to further the interests of the workers in this country. That is why I resent it so bitterly when anyone falsely attacks my Union record.

Now as to the play "Gypsy Moon." Your editorial describes it as a "nondescript musical play." Maybe I had better give you the true facts concerning that play.

My late father, Harold Frankenstein, was, in my opinion and in the opinion of many people who have heard his music, a good composer. He composed the music to "Gypsy Moon." My only part in the play was writing the words to the music. It is true that I produced that musical play for the Episcopal Diocese in Detroit in 1934. I also produced it at the University of Dayton while a student there in 1930. I am proud of that play, and I am proud of the fact that my father was the composer of it.

Last year I took some of the music from the original "Gypsy Moon," together with other musical scores that my father had composed, and wrote an entirely new "Gypsy Moon." All who heard the new play became very enthusiastic about it and urged me to produce the show commercially. It was my thinking that, if this play could be successfully produced, it would be

Continued on Page 2

They Are Up to Their Old Tricks

Local 601—U E Leaders Engage in Strike Breaking Activity

Leo H. Bollens, President of the National Federation of Salaried Unions (N.F.S.U.), in an attempt to force the Westinghouse Company to pay a bonus to white-collar workers equivalent to the group bonus paid to hourly-rated factory workers called a strike of his union. The U.E.-C.I.O. has the contract covering the hourly-rated workers and when Bollens' men hit the sidewalk, it was true to form to find U.E. men trying to break the picket line.

Here is President Bollens' own description of the U.E. scabbing:

On Monday, September 24, the acting president of the U.E., Local 601, Marshall Daugherty, accompanied by Frank Panzino, and other officials called at the Federation of Westinghouse Salaried Unions office and threatened to have the hourly workers crash through our picket lines.

Shortly thereafter, Daugherty and Panzino led a contingent of about 100 shop workers to the main gate apparently for the purpose of crashing the line. The Association had a sound truck available and John H. Dillon, chairman of the Negotiating Committee, made a brief speech to the assembled workers explaining to them our stand in this dispute and asking them not to cross our picket line. Daugherty and Panzino at the head of the crowd of shop workers started what they hoped would be

a parade into the plant. Expecting 8 hourly paid workers followed these so-called union leaders and entered the plant.

In Lima, Ohio, a number of the hourly paid workers of Local 724 presumably under orders of the incompetent leadership of their local, went through the picket lines.

In East Springfield, the U.E. workers are crashing through the picket line presumably under the orders of their CIO masters.

In taking such a stand the leaders of the various locals of the U.E.-C.I.O. are advocating strike breaking. They stand indicted in the eyes of all union men and women, including their own membership, of conduct unbecoming union leaders.

SEPARATIONS FROM MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Final figures on labor turnover in the month of August, supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, indicate gross separations of 24 million workers from manufacturing establishments, of which the main line was 14,155,000 layoffs and 10,000,000 voluntary quits. While gross separations per 1,000 workers on

the rolls at the beginning of the month, the highest on record since the last war, averaged a total of 57 per 1,000. As a result there was a net decrease of manufacturing employment in August of about 1,600,000 as announced by the Bureau a month ago.

Three quarters (1.8 million) of the separations in manufacturing occurred in the metal-rubber-chemical groups of industries that were designated as the munitions industries during the war. 1,200,000 of the layoffs also occurred in these industries. Layoffs were three times as numerous as voluntary quits in the munitions industries.

Soldier Demands for Post-War America

As Reported by "Yank"

Each month the editor of Yank, the Army weekly, poses a question for the discussion of readers. The letters from servicemen in response to this question are then published in a section called, "The Soldier Speaks." When the question was, "What changes would you like to see in post-war America?", an unusually large number of soldiers responded.

The GI's gave very similar replies to this vital question. The overwhelming majority replied that the first need for America was to remove all racial and re-

ligious prejudice. Such answers as, "Make racial discrimination a Federal offense," and "Wipe out all forms of Jim Crow in every state," came from all parts of the world.

A new slogan, "No more war," came from a hospital in New Guinea, suggested the establishment of a strong national organization to break down sectional barriers. He wrote, "Should any section be handicapped in any manner in attaining the national standard of living, other sections of the country should help it to lighten its burden. We must learn to live together regardless of race, color, creed, customs, or domain."

M.E.S.A. Purchases New Home in Toledo

The M.E.S.A., Local No. 3 and 4, has just completed the purchase of a new home. It was announced by Earl S. Streeter, executive secretary.

The new headquarters is in the 400 block on Monroe Street, just off Erie Street. The new home is a three story brick building and has approximately 2,400 square feet of floor space. The third floor will be used as a large meeting hall, while the second floor will be made into a number of offices.

The new headquarters will be occupied as soon as the necessary alterations can be made on the building. It is undoubtedly the most headquarters the M.E.S.A. has had in Toledo and the best part of it is, that it belongs to us.

Booth Tarkington on Peacetime Conscription

From a Congressional Record

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LOUIS LUDLOW
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, January 26, 1945
LET'S LOOK BEFORE WE LEAP
(By Booth Tarkington)

The American people are now making a decision that will alter our lives after the war far more than most of us have yet realized. For that reason we all ought to think it over pretty carefully before we let our Congress take the final action for us in the belief that it is what we want.

Such action will change every American's life even more than the war itself has changed it, because the war is a temporary condition; but the decision before you is for a permanent condition—the annual peacetime conscription of all American boys.

No matter what we like to think, this will make the United States a permanently war-like country, with every male citizen a trained soldier ready for active duty so long as he is competently fit to bear arms. The Gallup and other polls show that over 60 percent of all our people favor this measure, and that about 90 percent of the women favor it. I believe that such majorities are the results of off-hand judgments rather than of a cool examination of the subject. If, on the other hand, you have thought the subject over deliberately, the change it will make in all our old ways of living is so profound—yes, and so risky—that perhaps it ought to be better thought out over again.

We should understand that the measure for peacetime conscription is entirely separate from the National Service Act, or the world-famous bill; in fact, is not concerned at all with the operations of this present war that we are fighting. The peacetime conscription proposal is to take effect after this war is over and peace has been enjoyed upon Germany and Japan. It is not proposed that the peacetime conscripts are to take part in contemplating future disciplining of those two defeated nations.

No; the conscripts are to form what some of the proponents of the measure call a "War Lowering Board," and who are to be trained to fight in future wars. All able-bodied American boys who have lived to reach the age of 18 are to be forced to take a year of thorough military training, either at that age or before they become 23 years old. For the training year they would be soldiers under professional officers and would undergo the same sort of training that our boys have now in wartime. They would apply to about a million American boys a year, more or less, though the number would increase as our population grows larger.

Of course, at the end of the year the training would not be through with military obligation, or free to dispose of the whole of his next year as he might see fit, because, unless his first year of training is to be thrown away, he would of course be recalled during the second year for supplementary training or a refresher course which would have to last at least 6 weeks or 2 months to prevent the soldierly experience of the first year from being thrown away. The same would apply to the third, fourth, and fifth years after his first year's training.

Probably, to make the best military use of our youth in this manner the supplementary trainings will extend for 6 years. At the end of 6 years, in addition to the conscript army of 6,000,000 men under arms, including those in supplementary training, together with the many thousands of professional officers we should have to maintain continuously for the training and annual maneuvers.

As a large professional army, navy, and air force, the Marines and the National Guard are to be maintained in addition to the conscript armies, as well as all the factories needed to keep pace with the scientific changes in the manufacture of weapons, and the fraction of every workman to be used by a professional citizen's earnings, the total national debt would leave for him and his family.

This, however, is a minor consideration. We're all well-wishers to let the Government do as it sees fit with our earnings if it is necessary for the survival of our country. The question therefore is simply, Is peacetime conscription necessary for that survival?

Broadly speaking, two types of our citizens oppose each other on the question and are at odds. One is the patriotic. Nearly all of our militarily minded people are for the measure. You can see how they would be of course. I indeed mean no disrespect to anybody when I call your attention to the fact that every

(Continued on Page 4)

At Long Last!

Davis who made an unenviable reputation as boss of the Wage Lowering Board, and who later took over the Stabilization of the government, sounded off in the hope of making a little political capital for himself. Said Davis: Industry can pay a 50% wage increase without increasing prices. The Falls hollowed to Truman who told Davis for almost all of his trap at an embarrassing moment; tied a can to his tail. Davis will NOT have to line up for unemployment compensation if he cannot make the grade on his own, he can join the 50% of "liberated" government labor servants who have made swell jobs as personnel managers, labor relations experts, etc., with big time corporate titles. One of the labor leaders of the New Deal, the government has been trained for the employers—these experts in "labor relations."

—Reprint Industrial Worker.

Call Big Business to Rule Germany

Holding key spots in agencies concerned with governing the American occupation zones in Europe are representatives of big business and of international finance it was revealed last week.

The presence of these men in policy making spots through the Allied Military Government and the Office of Strategic Services, pointed to an American control of German industry in the hands of the same group which helped Hitler to power and which acted in concert with the cartels that dominated German economic life.

With the elimination of the German branch of the international cartel system, the American sections are prepared to take over the leadership of industry throughout western Europe.

Military and Finance Merge
Apparently there is to be no distinction between the military and the financial groups in control of Germany, as representatives of the most important American financial concerns are being put into uniform and advising the Allied Military Government.

According to an article appearing in the New York Herald Tribune July 22, the top executives in the Office of Strategic Services, a key intelligence agency of the army, includes men with direct or indirect control with large industrial and international concerns.

They include, among others: JUNIUS SPENCER and HENRY STURGIS MORGAN; sons of the late J. P. Morgan associated with the Morgan banking interests, who have been special

assistants to Major General William J. Donovan, head of the OSS and have served the agency in London and Washington.

CHARLES CHESTON, a partner in the Wall Street investment banking house of Smith, Barney and Co., is first assistant to General Donovan in the Washington office.

JOHN HUGHES, until recently head of the OSS New York office, described as having more influence over the agency's policies than the Washington office, has large interests in Southern textile industries.

ALLEN W. DULLES, brother of John Foster Dulles, Dewey's brain-truster, associated with Sullivan & Cromwell, New York law firm, and a director of J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation and the Schroeder Trust Co. is head of the OSS office in Europe, now basing his activities in Germany.

DAVID K. E. BRUCE, former husband of Alisa Mellon, daughter of the late Andrew W. Mellon, with large interests in the Aluminum Company of America, the Columbia Broadcasting Co. and Pan-American Airways, is head of the OSS Planning Board.

LAWRENCE W. LOMAX, vice-president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, is in charge of the OSS Communications Division.

ALFRED DO NOT, one of the Wilmington, Del., bankers who controls the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., is one of the top executives in the agency's intelligence service for Western Europe.

IN, a former vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and of the Aetna Explosives Co., one-time ambassador to Poland, until recently head of the OSS unit which handles all intelligence reports.

ARTHUR H. RICHARDS, partner in Hotchkiss & Richards Co., of New York, president of the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., an assistant to General Donovan, ALAN M. SCALFEE, director of the National Association of Manufacturers, was formerly of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., the Pullman Co., Air Reduction Co. and A. M. Myers Co., an assistant to the head of the intelligence branch.

WHITNEY H. SHEPARDSON, a former vice-president of the Bates Bag Co. and of the International Railway of Central America, head of the OSS intelligence service.

WESTON BROWLAND, executive vice-president of the Bates Bag Co., an executive of several New England textile manufacturing companies, member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, was formerly head of the OSS security office.

G. EDWARD BUXTON, formerly president of the Bates Manufacturing Co. and Androscoggin Mills, now director of the General Fire Extinguisher Co., and the Haywood-Schneider Co., a vice-president of the Textile Institute, Inc., until he left OSS recently was vice-director immediately after General Donovan.

EDWARD BIGELOW, associated with a Boston banking house is a deputy director of OSS.

KENNETH MANN, a vice-check-off

president of the Republic Steel Corp., heads the OSS psychological warfare branch.

FRANK RYAN, of Ryan Brothers, New York silk firm with interests in Japan, Germany, China and Japan, heads the OSS's Spanish desk after having filed a post in Spain.

REGINALD FOSTER, recently deceased, a former executive of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, director of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Continentals Mills and the Old Iron Works, was at the time of his death the deputy chief of the intelligence section of the OSS and head of the European branch of that section.

—The New Leader

Union Resolves Check-off Harms Union Member

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Oct. 21—A resolution forbidding a check-off in any plant organized by the Metal & Machinery Industrial Union of the I.W.W. was carried unanimously at the closing session of the union's convention held here at Hotel Hollenden ending October 21. The reasons given by the delegates for this action were that the check-off undermines union democratic make-up, that it is more concerned with the good-will of the company than the good-will of the members, and removes the "power of the purse" from the dues-paying members. The I.W.W. has consistently refused to accept a check-off

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The M. E. S. A. and The Wage Question

The War Labor Board is dead and no flowers, by request. This reactionary government agency responsible for allowing the cost of living to get ahead of wages by about 25%, was killed by the "firing squad" because of its "war guilt" in collaborating with the bosses in hamstringing labor during the war.

Think of it brothers and weep; no more wires accusing you of treason because you want 2c an hour increase; no hysterical releases to the Press saying your leaders are in league with the Nazi and Japs; no ultimatums from Taylor or Davis impugning your patriotism and ordering you back to work during a work stoppage to prevent the discharge of your shop stewards; no more impudent directives inferring that your application for time and one-half for Saturdays is an attempt to start an inflationary spiral and cause the defeat of the United Nations; no more subpoenas ordering union officials to show cause why they think they can behave as union officials during war-time. Yes, brothers, that distilled quintessence of bluff and bunk is now dead.

The War Labor Board even after its demise handed us a compensatory laugh. Believe it or not, this infamous corrupt Board of militant civilians had the gall under Chairman Taylor's signature to write all labor unions (and we suspect all employers too) asking that the several unemployed members of the Board be put on the payroll. What the Hell is the "tested and going rate" for an erstwhile member of the War Labor Board? You couldn't pay them what they are worth as they would starve to death.

However, just think of it, this Board that spent its time pushing unions around when it wasn't urging outright strike-breaking, is now trying to get its victims to hire them. Not even their most impudent and blatant directives took as much gross impudence as this post-humous attempt of the Board members to fasten themselves on somebody's payroll. We will say this—the bosses should find these war heroes a job in return for services rendered.

EMPLOYERS STILL SIDESTEP

The War Labor Board, with its wage freezes regardless of the ever increasing cost of living during the war, goes out of existence leaving the problem of post-war adjustment to be solved by the ordinary processes of collective bargaining between employers and unions. Naturally, the bosses resent this resumption of bargaining as they much preferred to tell union negotiators that, "I'd like to give you boys a raise but the Board would put me in jail" and "why don't you boys ask Uncle Sam for a raise," etc., etc.

The employers who cynically refused to bargain during the war are now fighting an restoration of bargaining with the excuse that their hands are tied by the O.P.A. In effect they explain that if prices are controlled by the Government, then wages should also be controlled. Curiously enough a wage application now becomes part of a collusive attempt by unions and managements to break the price formulae fixed by the O.P.A. If this joint pressure on Bowles should result in all round price relief for the bosses it is possible that even if 30% increase is granted in wages, very little of it will benefit the workers. The plain fact is that many industries are not averse to wage demands as even before the wage adjustments are discussed, the petitions for increases are being used as reasons for price relief.

In spite of all this, it now appears that the Government favors a wage boost of about 20% with a 5 to 7% relief in prices. This attempt at controlled inflation is dangerous but probably not as dangerous as continued widespread labor unrest.

BETTER WAYS TO GAIN

The M.E.S.A. will see to it that its rates keep pace with the developing pattern but would suggest that better ways could have been found to exploit labor's advantage of position than straight increases of wage rates that can be watered down by increases in commodity prices. For instance, a 10% levy on employers in lieu of wage hikes would be sufficient to pay all unemployed upwards of \$40.00 per week for the full duration of any unemployed period. Another 10% wage lift could have been translated into

an extra 30 days per year paid vacation on top of the two weeks usually called for in union contracts. We don't expect aspirants for union office to advocate anything as sensible as this but we put it down for the sake of the record.

The Government, in its frustration caused by post-war results of the bad wage practices of the War Labor Board, is now about to make an attempt to restrict collective bargaining in peace-time by setting up government agencies having authority in labor disputes. Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach has called a conference of Labor and Management for November 5th, in Washington. This conference is expected to agree on remedial legislation that will outlaw strikes. No doubt the Government will recommend to the conference that it agree on compulsory arbitration or, if this can't be pushed down the workers' throats, then a system of long-winded compulsory conciliation making a strike almost impossible because of extended so-called "cooling off" periods. Probably one or even both of these methods will be recommended with a fair chance of acceptance as the bait will be the setting up of multitudinous tri-partite committees to which the poor union officials can look for a per diem expense account of \$10.00 or \$20.00 as in the good old days of the recent world skirmish.

THIS IS TYRANNY

The American Arbitration Association publishes a nice brochure quoting Philip Murray and William Green as being in favor of arbitration of labor disputes. Of course, it will be called "voluntary arbitration" but if the leaders refuse to sanction a strike then the rank and file will have no other recourse except to agree that the case go to "voluntary arbitration."

Arbitration is a neglected subject in most labor circles. Compulsory arbitration or its equivalent, compulsory conciliation through an interminable period, is an attempt to interfere with a man's inherent right to refuse work if the price offered for such work is not adequate. Let us give a simple example. A union asks for a raise in pay for its members from \$40.00 a week to \$50.00. The employer says No! The question at issue is whether the men involved should be compelled to accept the \$40.00 a week pending an arbitration decision. Arbitration says yes and also prevents strike action if the arbitration award is not satisfactory to the applicants. Men are not only compelled to work but forced to labor for a price to which they have not agreed. This is tyranny. To make it more ludicrous, the people who want to shackle labor in this fashion are people who don't work themselves and are under no compulsion to invest their money if the return on such investment is not commensurate with the capital risk involved.

If our worst fears are well founded and this Administration does get away with compulsory arbitration or industrial conscription then, in 1948, the swing to the Left will amaze our best intentioned liberals. Summing up, we wish to bluntly point out that the maneuvering of the bosses for peace in industry to guarantee profits and institute a period of "dividends made without risk" succeeds, then it is the ushering in of the Corporate State and the end of their much vaunted system of "Free Enterprise."

With Us Again



The U.A.W. Is Funny—

The Kelsey Hayes workers were on strike because a number of Shop Committee members were discharged for forcibly ejecting from the plant a no-good foreman. For more than seven weeks, these boys have kept the plant closed in spite of a phony shutdown by the Ford Motor Company designed to bring pressure on the strikers. The idea was that 50,000 Ford U.A.W. men would, rather than be out of work, force 4500 Kelsey Hayes strikers to return to work without their Committee. The International Executive Board of the U.A.W. (for God knows what reason) opposed the strike and ordered the strike called off. No response. A week later, the U.A.W. Executive Board in a fit of temper ordered Percy Wellwyn, the erstwhile Ford Local President, to take over the Kelsey Hayes Local, as Administrator.

Even this didn't end the strike and the Executive Board now got really mad and suspended from office all the Local officials and Shop Committeemen. Don't ask when the hell an International executive board got the authority to slap local officials down but, evidently, their bylaws give them such authority. Strange as it may seem, even this didn't end the strike and by this time the august members of the U.A.W. Executive Board were hysterical at the defiant strikers who insisted they would not return to work until their Committee men were reinstated. The U.A.W. now played its inevitable last card—an order to break the strike's picket lines. This order was supplemented by a collusive "return to work" call by the company, issued through advertisement in the local newspapers. R. J. Thomas, who was over in Windsor accompanied by camera men, was at the moment walking the Ford Canada picket line, but had to leave hurriedly and dash back to Detroit to arrange the smashing of the U.A.W.-Kelsey Hayes picket line.

If you can make any damn sense out of this behaviour, tell us how you do it. Somehow or another it is part of a long, weary election campaign that will continue until the U.A.W. election next April. How in mercy's name you get votes by breaking your own picket lines—don't ask us, its got us stumped.

PROGRESS

We are rather amused at the turn of events brought about by the destructive force of the atom bomb. General MacArthur says we now have our last chance of learning to live together on this earth or, alternatively, dying together.

Leader writers in the newspapers all sound as if they are recent converts to Jehovah's Witnesses the way they try and prove that unless we practice tolerance and forbearance, this new found atomic energy is going to destroy civilization.

Hard, bitter reactionaries who had private strong-arm squads as an aid to their retention of power are now slobbering on their knees about the necessity for sweetness and light in our relations with all peoples of the World. All the precepts and examples of the World's idealists had no effect on these callous, power-drunk bullies but the atom bomb has suddenly converted them to support Christian principles.

Must be amusing to the conscientious objectors to this war, finding their ideas supported by the Stalins and Francos. Such is progress.

Frankenstein's Reply

Continued from Page 1

a living monument to my father's genius as a musical composer.

As soon as I announced that I intended producing this play, music started pouring in from people acquainted with the music, who were confident that it would be a tremendous success. I soon had more than enough to produce the show. Certainly these facts, which cannot be disputed, give the lie to your editorial writer's description of it as a "nondescript musical play."

It is a matter of public record that I returned the \$100,000 to my backers when I accepted nomination for mayor of the City of Detroit, because I felt that I could only do one good job at a time, and the campaign for mayor was the most important job at the moment.

There was a lot of reference in your editorial to my handling of money and certain implications that I might have gained financially through certain transactions. Let me state here for the record that at no time, whether for the Union or any other group activity, did I ever handle funds, nor, in my various capacities, was I charged with the responsibility for the collection or disposition of funds.

Your editorial refers to collection for the Motor Products strike in the Dodge Plant. You know very well that, at that time, I was not working in the Dodge Plant and I had nothing whatever to do with the collection of those funds or their disposition.

Your editorial implies that I "took" about \$1500 out of the production of "Gypsy Moon" at the Art Institute a few years ago. For your information, the play was produced at that time for the benefit of the independent union among Chrysler workers, then known as the AIWA, which became part of the UAW in 1937. All proceeds went into the treasury of the IAWA for the purpose of furthering organization among Chrysler workers.

For the past ten years now I have been in the public eye, the same as you have, because of the leadership I have given to workers in their fight for the better things in life. It seems to me that it is not only a very late date, but in very bad taste on the part of your organization to permit the attack made upon my personal honesty, integrity, courage, and fortitude. I have never been attacked in this manner before, and I think that my record speaks for itself. I think that it would be much better, in the interest of the workers whom we represent, if we leaders of labor kept our eyes on our common goal and worked diligently toward a more cooperative effort to further the cause of the workers of America and the world, rather than engage in personal attacks on each other, which gain us nothing and merely serve to divide and weaken labor.

Even though we belong to different organizations, our principal differences are merely jurisdictional. There are many, many fronts upon which our organizations can fight unitedly in the interest of our workers. Certainly a good example of this is the present campaign for mayor of the City of Detroit.

In conclusion, I would like to pose an editorial question. Who will, do you suppose, better represent the MESA workers in Detroit's City Hall, the present Mayor or Dick Frankenstein?

Fraternally yours,
Richard T. Frankenstein
INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT

Sir Walter Reuther's New Plan for Prosperity

PLAN NUMBER 175601 JUST ISSUED

The "Educator" sent Flash, it's three-star reporter, to interview Sir Walter Reuther in order that a quick solution be put into operation for the ever increasing number of unemployed workers. Our reporter found Sir Walter working hard in his huge library. This is not the usual kind of storage place for books but is a large room full of filing cabinets where Sir Walter keeps carefully indexed his 175601 previously issued "Plans for the Salvation of American Industry." Our representative interrupted Sir Walter long enough to cause seven new Plans to die unpublished by asking, "Sir Walter, could you tell the readers of the M.E.S.A. Educator in a few million well-chosen words, your very latest scheme for the prevention of unemployment during the reconversion from munition production to the manufacture of peace-time products?"

The light of Heaven seemed to light up the bland face of the "Great Planner" as he smoothly outlined his final solution for what ails the world.

"The United Automobile Workers of America, members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, then the statement of Mr. Wilson's stupidity will be withdrawn."

"My plan is simple. Everyone has noticed that it is when the automobile companies stop hiring our members that our members become unemployed. In

Continued on Page 4

WLB Relaxes Grip

DETROIT, Oct. 20.—The National War Labor Board issued this week the following statement on liquidation of 1945, 1945, if feasible.

Effective from and after the coming Monday, October 22, no further directives will be issued by the Eleventh Regional Board, Detroit, by any other region or by the National Board, itself, except in pending appeal cases and in cases in which the parties have jointly stipulated to be bound by a final decision. Instead, recommendations to the parties as to the "appropriate" terms of settlement will be issued.

The statement follows: On September 26, 1945, the National War Labor Board winding up its work, unanimously voted to fix a definite date for the termination of the Board's existence, December 15, 1945 was agreed upon as the date, subject to a final checkup on the condition of the Board's backlog in the various regions and in the Industry Commissions and Panels. On October 3, 1945, after discussion by the chairmen of the Board to terminate its existence not later than January 1, 1946, and make every effort to achieve that result by December 15, 1945.

Certain steps were agreed upon for the purpose of facilitating the winding up of the Board's operations but certain administrative details, and pending the discussion with the President, will be held yesterday. The Board is now in a position to announce the following procedural steps, which are designed to facilitate the task of winding up the Board's operations within the time previously agreed upon.

1. Effective from and after October 22, 1945, except in pending appeal cases and in pending cases in which the parties have jointly stipulated to be bound by the Board's decision, no further directives will be issued by the National War Labor Board or by the Regional Boards or Industry Commissions, (other than the directives of the Board). Instead recommendations to the parties as to the appropriate terms of settlement will be issued.

2. No appeals from the recommendations of the Regional Boards and Commissions to the National War Labor Board will be permitted. Appeals from directives orders which have already been issued by the Regional Boards and Commissions will, however, be processed by the National War Labor Board as heretofore and will be disposed of by directive order.

3. In cases in which the parties have heretofore jointly stipulated to be bound by the Board's decision, the Board will not act only to the extent of designating, at the request of the parties, an arbitrator or arbitrators, the parties may specify, to make a final and binding decision, and will not itself make the decision.

4. The Board's policy has been to make decisions only in dispute cases certified prior to August 18, 1945, except where the parties have stipulated to be bound by the Board's decision. However, that as to joint stipulations received by the Board on or after October 22, 1945, and until a date to be later specified when no further joint stipulations will be received, the Board will not act only to the extent of designating, at the request of the parties, an arbitrator or arbitrators, the parties may specify, to make a final and binding decision, and will not itself make the decision.

5. Staff will be given to the Regional Boards and Commissions which have the most congested cases, by appropriate transfers from the National Board or from other Regional Boards or Commissions, as particular case loads may permit.

6. There will be announced a program for carrying out the functions required under the Stabilization Act (passing upon such voluntary wage adjustments as require approval, and acting upon violations of wage stabilization regulations) until the termination of that Act.

The Toledo Locals while quite busy on the day to day routine of delivering the usual good labor union service, are mostly excited about moving into new headquarters.

The ambitious Brothers of Locals #3 and #4 have put up the money and now own a three-story building adequate for offices and meeting halls. Earl Streeter, Executive Secretary, is up to his ears in the ever increasing problems of reconstruction, including of course a general staff wage increase for all concerned.

The Packard Motor Car Company, of Toledo, has caused the Shop Committee and Secretary Streeter a few headaches by re-shuffling departments with the consequence loss of seniority for our members. It appears to be agreed that department or division seniority is best suited to this particular part but it will have to be carefully written up in contract form if it is to work satisfactorily.

President Carl Fox, of Local #1, is obliged to aid Bro. Streeter considerably and in addition Bro. Fox was part of a Committee that was sent to Buffalo for the purpose of arranging a possible merger of the Interstate Copper & Brass Workers Union and the M.E.S.A.

LOCAL No. 5, the ever turbulent Cleveland Graphite Bronze local, is fast approaching a show down with the company on wages, maintenance of membership and overtime pay for Saturday work. Bargaining with the company has been held up by the unfortunate illness of Personnel Manager Fuller and feeling is running high because of the delay in settling outstanding grievances. The local is petitioning the company for a 25% flat increase for all workers covered by our contract. There is also a case of flagrant violation against one of our active sister-members that has to be settled. Remedial action by the company must come quickly if a stoppage of work is to be avoided.

LOCAL No. 6, with its plants scattered all over Detroit, is confidently waiting for some kind of pattern to emerge in the National wage picture and then see that the pattern is sharply improved upon as it impinges upon Local #6 members.

National President, George White, who is also Secretary of Local #6, is to visit our Los Angeles Local during the next couple of weeks. He

will be a great help to Local #75 in some impending N.L.R.B. elections.

LOCAL No. 9 has wage negotiations in progress and these consist of general overall increases plus the installation of classifications among the girls in the Kelvinator plant. These ladies have drawn up their own wage scale for appropriate jobs and know just what they want.

THE ELIYRIA Locals #15 and #18 patiently await the coming of the National Office before notifying the General Industries management how much per hour increase will keep the boys and girls working. Local #15 and #18 tell us the amount recommended by the National Office had better be substantial or it won't suit their members who are growing restive under the rather low wage scale of Eliyria.

LOCAL No. 21, the very efficient local controlling the economic department of the members in the Eaton Mfg. Company plants in Cleveland, is in the throes of contract negotiations with the company acting under the existing contract gave the union 30 days notice of cancellation.

This brave threat of the company was to shock the local into giving up what is known in piece work circles at Eatons as "three weeks average", the rate paid to workers on jobs where prices have not been accepted as well as the price paid while workers for various reasons not under their control cannot be expected to work straight piece work. These reasons vary from down time and tool trouble to being temporarily transferred to another job by the company.

The thread holding negotiations together were very thin at times during the past couple of months. Now the Shop Committee, led by Bro. Goldsmith, and generally supervised by Bro. Montoro, appears to be arranging with the Eaton management a compromise on the complex "three weeks average" question.

It won't be long before this Local sends in an application for a pay hike big enough to restore the sadly depleted buying power of their members.

LOCAL No. 19, the National Acme (among others) local in the Cleveland area, Local to jump the gun and request that their pay en-

velopes be made bigger to make space for a 25% boost in post-war wage rates. The company was not unsympathetic with the wage demand but insisted that the company was not big enough to go "out in front" on this wage question but said that when it became apparent what the impending national pay hike was going to be, they would as they had always in past meet the prevailing increases.

Polish Socialists Still Jailed

From New Leader—London, Eng. Polish Socialist leaders are still in jail, reports the Foreign Committee of the Polish Socialist Party in London.

The Polish Socialist Party, which for over five years of German occupation waged a fearless struggle against the Nazis, has not been given freedom to resume its activities. A new group acting under the usurped name of the Polish Socialist Party has been created instead of the so-called Lublin Committee.

The most prominent authentic leaders of the Polish Socialist Party have been eliminated from political life. Leaders with no real claim to be true spokesmen of the Polish Socialist movement have been imposed on the workers.

For example, the present chairman and secretary of the Polish Socialist Party, M. Swab, and Dr. Michalski, have never belonged to the Party.

The main leaders of the Polish Socialist Party, Kazimierz Puzak and Antoni Pajdak, are still in a Soviet jail. Other leaders who from the first directed the struggle of the Polish workers against the Nazis have been prevented from taking any part whatever in the political life of Poland.

810 A WEEK

Philadelphia, Oct. 18.—By a two to one vote, members of the Typographical Union No. 2, at Philadelphia, voted to accept a ten dollar a week raise in pay.

Social Security

Detroit M.E.S.A. members having difficulty with Unemployment Insurance or other Social Security problems can call the office of the M.E.S.A. organizer, MADison 4593, or call in person.

Ran Into the Door

Cousin Quentin says he shot a fellow who had a black eye; he went for a dancing lesson and was struck by the beauty of the place.

—Eve

Whither Britain

The British Labor Party is now His Majesty's Government and responsible for the political destiny of the largest and most loosely knit empire in the world.

The sweeping victory of the Labour movement was a surprise even to the Party itself and Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, has to translate a program of propaganda into a plan of action. When the various publications of the Labor Party are studied and the recommendations are considered, it is forced to believe that the composite picture of a coal and the Bank of England supplemented by reforms in social security.

Arthur Henderson, who was in the Coalition Government in World War I, issued the most exhaustive book on what the Labor Party could do if placed in power by the electorate. This book, "Labor and the New Social Order," was a calm placid statement of step by step changes that would be made under a Labor Government. It was definitely in the tradition of what was known as Sidney Webb's "Inevitability of Gradualism." A plan for expansion of government housing and a plan for subsidization of unemployed were both carefully drawn up and a true description of the causes that made these plans vitally necessary was contained in a statistical supplement.

Similar literature has since been published by the Labor Party, much of it by Sir Walter Citrine and his acceptance of a bookishness is a good clue to his ideas and character.

Nothing issued prior to its accession of power by the Labor Party was written by angry men. No white hot indignation of the terrible plight of all workers in England; no flaming crusades for liberty but their wild desire into verse or prose; no syndicalist or anarchist ranting the plants and threatened confiscation of private property. No, just a simple academic recitation of the abuses had crept into the free enterprise system and a program to eradicate such abuses.

Of course this doesn't mean that something fundamental must arise from the British elections—it doesn't mean that the old, well upholstered gang of labor statesmen must be removed by the pressure from an electorate that voted for certain things and is going to insist on quick delivery.

Nevertheless, the old gang must first go through the motions of careful and painstaking liberal changes and even a cursory study of the individuals involved will show that the changes will not meet the de-

mands of the younger voters who were the Brave New World in a hurry.

Let us take Clement Attlee—Major Attlee of World War I. A graduate of Oxford and the Cambridge—a man who has been yearning for better things all his life: a gentle party man not likely to advocate anything disturbing to the entrenched caste that control the economic life of Britain. Next, Herbert Morrison, who from his recent prison in the best tradition of nineteenth century Victorian aristocrats. During World War I he was a conscientious objector who accepted the so-called alternative service as a substitute for joining the armed forces. This alternative service was digging gardens in Leithworth Garden City. Nothing here to warrant any belief that he will suggest legislation that will dispossess the hard-faced landlords of Lancashire. Bevin, the new foreign minister, is the erstwhile boss of the dockers' union and in the early days of the Russian Revolution, he was violently opposed to setting up workers and soldiers councils in England. Wonder if Molotov reminded him of this in the recent Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in London? Everyone admits Bevin has administrative ability and, in spite of his rightist progressive forces and the influence of him, Dalton, Aneurin Bevin and the rest of them are more to the left and will be responsible for the present group of tired radicals have to be displaced.

All in all, the present cabinet are a sorry lot and hold their positions because of expediency and their record of "never mixed" a meeting in twenty years. A large quantity of stony labor party loyalty but very little sympathy with the wide longing for freedom made manifest by the mass vote of the younger electorate in the recent elections. Our opinion is that the tremendous vote for the Labor Party was a vote against the old and miss free enterprise economy and a vote for a new society, because of the sympathy for a system free from poverty. Any attempt to water this program down will be short lived and a new young labor cabinet will have to form a new government or, alternatively, there will be a reaction against politics and a swing to syndicalism. Time will tell.

(UNLESS HE HAS Hired A SHELLCRACKER)

"He that would eat meat must crack the shell."—Plautus, 200 B. C.

Any fool can write a book but it takes a genius to make an index.

—Walter L. Cross

IS YOUR SHOP UNORGANIZED

If you are working in a shop that has no union contract, and you feel that conditions should be improved, you can get a few of your fellow workers together and get in touch with the Organizer of the M. E. S. A.

Call or write to Mechanician Educational Bloc of America, 317-B Boulevard St. Detroit, Michigan Madison 4593.

TWELVE MEN AND A FLAG

By Vincent Edwards One day the owners of a worsted mill which was turning out United States flags by the thousands decided to check on the national origins of all their workers who had a hand in the clipping of the wool to the time when it could be flung to the breeze.

Here is what they found as a result of their investigation: The flag was made of wool from American sheep. In the process, from start to finish, it was—

Sorted by an American; Carded by an Italian; Spun by a Swede; Warped by a German; Drawn by an Englishman; Woven by a Belgian; Supervised by a Frenchman; Inspected by an American; Scoured by an Albanian; Dye-d by a Turk; Examined by an Irishman; Pressed by a Pole.

Altogether, 12 different nationalities joined to make that one flag! American is a melting pot. Its democracy is all-inclusive.

—Rotarian

SUSPICION

Friday afternoon a young lady came to the box office of the Moscow, where Voice of the Turtle is playing, and asked: "Could I possibly get two tickets for last Thursday's performance?" "Don't you mean next Thursday?" asked the box-office man. "No, I mean last Thursday," the lady insisted. The porter, clearing the theatre, then found two ticket-stubs for the Thursday performance. "Here they are, lady," said the box-office man. "But tell me, why do you want them?" "Well," she confessed, "I told my husband, who is a suspicious man, that I was going to see this show on Thursday night—and he demands proof."

—Leonard Lyons

She was one of those women who would borrow a blood donor's button.

—Marceline Coe

Any fool can write a book but it takes a genius to make an index.

—Walter L. Cross

Lighter

MODERN

Among a score of sixpence a pocketful of rye who says they were crazy to make a blackbird pie must be the meat was rationed in that wretched era and they had to chase a bird to get a pie or stew history could repeat itself I too would bake a pie but in vain in all directions I have cacked a hungry eye and being gnawed with hunger there is little left to buy and being gnawed with hunger I'll drink the rye.

—Ann Hlubuck

Both Sides of the Picture

I would not stoop so low as to discuss personalities, but in passing, let me say that Buss Jenkins is a rascal, coward, villain, wretch, reptile, viper, serpent, reprobate, hoodlum, moron, imbecile, idiot, liar, thief, drunkard, and a notorious scoundrel. He beats his wife, starves his children, throws chewing gum on the sidewalk, and even speaks unkindly to his dog. He is—

—Messenger hastens to platform and whispers in speakers ear.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have just been informed that Aloysius Angelica Jenkins has been killed in an automobile accident. Not only our community and nation but the entire world has suffered an irreparable loss. He was brilliant, truthful, honest, sober, industrious, a loving husband and father, and an exemplary citizen. When God made the angels he held out some of his best material and used it to make Aloysius Angelica Jenkins.

—W. L. Hudson

THE LITTLE PEOPLE

Dear Lord: Be kind to Little People everywhere. They are so lost, so herded here and there; They stumble blindly along war-torn roads; Bewildered, dazed, sometimes carrying loads; Of household goods, more often a small child; Who has forgotten he once played and smiled; They stand on piles of rubble, once their homes; And burrow in dark caverns like old enemies; They never have expected much of life; Some bread, a hut, freedom from fear and strife; Not theirs the blame of war, and yet they pay; With everything they have, day after day; O, God, the Little People are so tiny; Their shoulders sag, for too long they have borne The yoke of war. Speak to the hearts of men; That Little People may not pay again.

—Mary V. Farnum

LEAVE IT TO MIKE

An old fashioned upright piano, World War I period, was being delivered to the family in the third floor apartment across the way. The piano movers, two enormous Swedes and a wizened little Irishman, were profanely discussing their common problem, when I joined the throng of curious onlookers.

I learned that the front stairway was too narrow and the third floor windows too small

to get the piano down the stairs, with precipitous steps and cramped turns.

It was finally determined that the up-ended obstacle course could be surmounted. Then the two men mountains barked out in unison, "Okay, Mike, let's go!" The little Irishman got down on his hands and knees and the piano was lifted to his back. I expected him to be flattened out like a sheet of music but with the aid of steady breathing (the sole contribution of the two big fellows) Mike and the piano inched their way up to the third floor.

Then the piano movers came bounding down the steps as tho their accomplishment was in a day's work. While the little Irishman gathered up block and tackle, dollies, pads, and other equipment, the two humks of muscle postured like a admiring crowd. With the equipment strewn away in the truck, they once more barked out in unison, "Okay, Mike, how about a beer?"

The last I saw of the strange trio the two enormous Swedes were striding masterfully down the street and the little Irishman was following at a trotting pace behind. My guess is that Mike bought the beer—live up to the golden rule.

I envy the old fashioned wooden Indian. He had to stand in the way. The piano movers, because of the clothing shortage, I am planning to join a nudist colony. I would like to take a vacation with them. Must I remove their jackets?

When I submitted the manuscript of my mystery about a corpse that was pushed around the whole day in the revolving door of a store that had advertised using nylon hose, the publisher

Attention Spicer Tool Division A FACT OR TWO

There was a time not so long ago That the worker had faith in the C.I.O. But that time's gone as things stand now They're robbed and shackled, and here is how.

When C.I.O. first saw the light of day Their interest was in conditions and pay. Hard nosed bosses were put in line And wages were higher in a very short time.

Assessments were few and dues quite small And the meetings were attended by one and all. Stewards and committees gave the worker's demand And the working man lived in his promised land.

But not for long did things stay like this When the members could boast of heavenly bliss "Now you can't," and "you are all to blame." You quit playing the Union man's game.

You had what you wanted or so you thought. The victory was won for which you'd fought. And so you relaxed, and set out to play. And thought only of Union when you got that Pay.

You finally woke up, but it was too late Your Officials had swallowed the Company bait; You'd been sold out while you were asleep. And there's only one way this rap can be beat.

You're lucky guys, you'll have to admit To have a way out if you have any grit: For an election is due and you've got To throw off forever the officials' yoke.

And when you do, I sincerely say: Be a Union man, boys, hours a day. That is known as the better way. In the Union man's union, the M.E.S.A.

rejected it as too revolutionary second in the jam?"

"No," replied the boss, "I didn't know there was a second strawberry in any recent jam."

—Henri Canute Callbach

She laid it away in a worn, old box And no one ever guessed. As she went her quiet, lonely way, Which keepsake she loved the best.

—Alice Lester

The Other Man said "Roger" Two members of an air crew, on leave, were sprawled on a sofa at a house party; reading their host's magazines, when one of them chuckled.

"What're you laughing at?" asked his buddy. "There's a line on this story that describes a particular girl as being wicked and abandoned."

"So, what's funny?" "Yuh see that slinky looking babe over there with the heavy eyelids and about 20 guys millin' around her?"

"Yuh." "And that sweet looking, wide-eyed allittin' in that corner all by herself?"

"Which one looks like she's abandoned?"

Technicians A section boss separated two fighting section hands and belted: "Wot's matter?" Says Tim: "Sure, only a frindly ar-r-gumint. Does a train slow ar-r-down?" An hour later the boss separated them again and belted: "Wot's the frindly ar-r-gumint about this time?" Says Jerry: "Does a train start on or off."

—Carolus

Plumbing Fixture She came into the bookstore and asked for a "Commentary on the Psalms," by Tappan. Everything was jake when they

produced a "Commentary on the Psalms," by Faussett. —Alec.

Study in Contrast When autumn comes every girl's ambition changes from wanting bare legs that look like they're stockinged to wanting stockinged legs that look like they're bare.

—Smith the Lumbersmith.

MIRROR IN THE ATTIC Again, among the family junk in the attic, I come across Pa's shaving mirror. Its walnut frame holds a glass that was cracked as far back as I can remember. We kids used to watch Pa shave at the kitchen sink. I still can see him there in his short-sleeved undershirt, with his suspenders hanging by his sides. He lathered from a mug that bore the name "Father" in showy lettering. His sure, swift strokes were accompanied by harsh, scraping sounds, left his face smooth and apple-ruddy. Ma often warned us that when we asked a favor of Pa it should be after he had finished shaving—not before. Cut or a dull razor would surely get us only a short, quick, negative answer.

—Alexander Beifuss

was thrown heavily against the side of the radio shack. One of his front legs was broken.

We were just about to put old Tom out of his misery, when the pharmacist's mate happened by. "Wait a minute," he said. And after applying an anesthetic he amputated the cat's injured leg above the break.

The stump healed, and Doc whittled out a wooden leg for Tom. The poor animal was very unhappy, and we could hear him plump about topics and whine most of the day. It seemed that his career was over and that he would have to live on his chair for the rest of his life.

But we were wrong. One night, we heard a terrific racket out on deck. We rushed up with flashlights to investigate.

There was Tom, holding a rat down with his good front leg—and beating him to death with the wooden one.

Tall Tales Told in the Services, published by T. Y. Crowell Co., New York

Bobby had attended a birthday party. "I hope," his mother said, "that you could make some cake."

"Oh, no," replied Bobby. "I only asked Mrs. Smith for the recipe, so you could make some like it. Then she gave me two more pieces."

—Westleyan Christian Advocate

"Labor is the curse of the world, and nobody can meddle with it without becoming proportionately brutified."

Nathaniel Hawthorne; 1864

MAKING THE MOST OF THINGS

Aboard our ship, we had an old cat named Tom, who did equally well with the rats and the females.

Tom was at the height of his career when one day, in a bad storm off Lower California, he

Continued from Page 1

Of all the countries involved in the two tremendous wars only two nations—the United States and Britain—were twice victorious. That is the only victors both times in the two nonconscript countries. This may not absolutely prove anything; but

[illegible]

This is not an attempt to draw a heavy optimistic line on the country's industrial situation. It is to point out, nevertheless, that the dozens of spot strikes and strike moves which have been made since basic and non-basic industries were closed caused hardly more than passing comment four years ago. The procedure was bargaining, which does not exclude tactical finalities, would be taken care of in the order. The current situation is different. It is one in which the press and to crises appear to have no to realize. We have just seen a strike which practically closed the country for a three and a half years. American workers since 1942 obtained from striking, primarily in the steel industry, a sense of national patriotism, a spirit of patriotism, in part, owing to the fact that the workers were given up strikes for a long duration.

[illegible]

boundary is a something, thin as green, all big-all jungles too green, all big-all smallnesses, no matter who collects the taxes. It is just possible that these armies, who are the men of the future in an age beginning to glimmer, look on the world with different eyes from the eyes of the foreign ministers, whose traditional props are crumbling in the air. Between geographical stops more terms of crossroads, runway lengths, food, women, and liquor than in terms of mandate, colony, protectorate, republic, principality, and empire. The invasion dollar and pigdin English have been accepted generally wherever these men have been. It seems unlikely that, as armies, in the age of flight, will have much patience with a post-war world of self-important states, called in called little states, called in called little custom declarations, its views and duties and exchange regulations and other petty nances of nationalistic society, colony, protectorate, republic, principality, and empire. The council table where national integrity is at stake roam the younger men who know that, given a tailwind, the whole issue can be completely decided in an hour and forty-five minutes.

Excerpt from *Talk of The Town*.
The New Yorker

JAP TEXTILES

A bitter commercial dispute is going on behind the scenes over what is to be done with the Jap textile industry. The British want the industry curtailed severely. It seems unlikely that the British mills can regain their former business in India and the Far East. The Dutch, not wishing to depend on British mills, want a more moderate cutback for the Jap home industry and are backing Chinese efforts to assume control of Jap-owned mills in China. The U.S., having no great stake in textiles, is attempting to play the part of "honest broker," thereby incurring the enmity of both parties.

INSTALLMENTS

The only reason a great many American families don't own an elephant is that they have never been offered an elephant for a High Noon dinner.

—Anonymous

A famous country is one in which they name a street after the one they name a chase you down it the next.

Robert St. John

Question?

Answered: three cities will require a three-month period to fully convert twenty, among them, the largest in the country—including Buffalo, Oungtown, Dayton, Birmingham, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Detroit, St. Louis, and San Francisco may require a full six months to retool and start making a few weapons. The factors that make these future stages of reconversion are given as variable. The significant thing, nevertheless, is that the reports of the CED make no reference to the current sporadic strikes as a retarding element in reconversion. In industry, the reconversion is, moreover, aided by civilian and retooling and civilian production with retool speed than it moved in 1940 and 1941 to meet the needs of war. The allegation that labor's initial steps to safeguard its elementary living requirements by demanding a wage increase may have delayed the reconversion is not true. The wage increase budgets of 1945, as not square with reality, whatever unemployment we may face in the coming months, is, however, likely to be due primarily to the release from industry of the millions of men and women who had been engaged in war work. The reconversion must come from labor's efforts to build its life of earnings in months that he immediately ahead.

What disturbs most the labor apostles of balanced budgets and untouchable free enterprise is Arthur Schlesinger's book, *The Laborer*. Mark Sullivan, a philosophy is perhaps the ickiest name to have that the trade union movement supports. The period of "underground" exploitation during the war when workers were taboo, wages were low, and labor's labor militancy subordinated to the major demands of war effort, but has come

By HENRY BUCKLEY

WHO SAID THIS?

—

Think seriously before you
 miss the speakers! They
 are M'sieur Laval of France
 and Comrade Stalin of Rus-
 sia and the conversation
 took place at the time of
 signing the Franco-Soviet
 Treaty of Friendship.)

the only reason a great many

—Robert St. John

for a proper spot in this new postwar world we just now entered. True, some of the big unions whose members were expelled during the past half a century have lost a portion of this membership since their plants were closed. Nevertheless, with at least 12,000 members in its fold, the United Brotherhood does stand strong and confident, and its leaders defend its positions.

It is less annoying to these socialists is the fact that the Deal, which they have to kick around, abuse and sneer at, is only a few years, at best, only a decade, still stands as embodied best in the American legacy of labor legislation. The American labor Relations Act, which they would like to see overturned, still intact. The US angle about these appointments represents for them a gross distortion of what they do not understand a section of thought in American industry vis-a-vis the whole. It may be justly said that the "Beware, labor is armed," is chiefly a product of the personal attitudes of the men in charge in this connection, an example from a piece by Russell in the New York Times of Oct. 7, covering the tour with a representative group of employers in the National Manufacturers Association.

The typical business and industrialist whom meets when traveling the country today is keen specialist in management, production, engineering, sales, and financial production. With exceptions, of course, he is not out to smash the unions in any way. He has accepted the fact that they are here to stay and so is a good part of the New Deal. In fact, he has accepted it publicly in many instances. He has accepted a part of the New Deal and its program. He has accepted high levels of production and employment in the productive wages, in

election and in mid-September they pushed through the election committee of Free German Trade Union. Fed raised a decision to hold elections on September 23.

It was canceled by the Communist Party on September 24. Arguments by British and American representatives that it was essential that elections be held under carefully prepared and full guarantees for a secret ballot would be held democratically with a secret ballot.

It might seem a little strange that activities of the executive committee of the Berlin trade unions should be so much the subject of Allied discussions. But the Berlin executive committee, although nominally only in charge of the 100,000 Communist unions with 140,000 members, in actual fact controls the labor movement of the Russian zone.

It is also the executive committee of Berlin and is looking on the future executive committee for control of the labor organization of all Germany. Elections in the Russian zone would return delegates to the executive committee and elect a new executive committee which in turn would frame the constitution of the organization.

The Trade Union Federation is an organization which united the various trade union movements until Hitler came to power.

One of the first things the Soviets did after arriving in Berlin was to organize a trade union movement.

The committee set up then is still in power. Though there are still 100,000 members of the Socialists, and two Christian Democrats, the Socialists claim that actually the Communists have four votes while they have only two.

They do not feel this is a fair share in view of the fact that Socialist labor unions completely dominated the Berlin area before the war.

The two Christian Democrats are in a position because the intention was that this committee should be the central committee for all German labor unions as soon as communications permitted.

In some factories elections for delegates actually began in September under the supervision of very active Communists, determined to bring about a peaceful peace at home and world peace abroad because he figures that means a beneficial economic circle instead of the vicious circle of the past.

"He thinks it is better business to provide jobs and wages that will sustain the buying power of consumers than to make himself to himself than to enforce extortionate prices and profits at the risk of driving the customers of all industries out of the jobs and out of the market."

One may accept Russell Porter's evaluation of the typical German mind of today with a grain of salt. He is not only a leaguer away from the belligerent silhouette which his colleagues on the same paper are crayoning for their reading public.

What effect, if any, the present tense labor atmosphere is likely to have on the President's able management conference scheduled for November 5, is rather difficult to forecast. There are some indications to think that the tensions even if considerably subsided by the time the parleys get under way, will interfere materially with the conduct of that conference. The sound judgment, however, lies with those who adopt the realistic view that the forthcoming talks will not result in abolition of strikes or produce a cure-all for industry-labor disputes. What the conference will do is to realize a modus operandi that would keep labor disputes down to a minimum and from turning into waste.

Labor realizes this. The head-veiled elements in industry probably appreciate this too. The mind spirit which is displayed in this position should not hurt forthcoming discussions. A week of uncertainty and perils of the postwar days could earn for organized labor in this country.

—From New Leader, New York

Love and eggs are best when

Continued from Page 1

that scientific adjustment can be swiftly made in this situation, I plan to be the auto manufacturer to keep their personnel in the front end of the business by hiring our men during the season when our members would otherwise be unemployed and, furthermore, employ some of the auto companies to cease hiring immediately every unemployed worker who has been injured at a satisfactory wage. Thus the method of bringing about universal prosperity is of course, need for it's own sake. I will direct surveillance by a joint committee of Management Labor. The United Automobile Workers of America, the Congress of Industrial Organizations has already formed a Committee to act as its representative.

As the application of this historic plan, to be henceforth as the workers' last plan, will make unemployment in the Nation, it will be necessary to withdraw our Severance Pay and also our Pension, and the Profits of General Motors that I advocate last year."

These now discarded words I draw from my vision to Damascus — the plan that was to be the workers' Last Plan."

My Your Family

Every worker who is building insurance protection on you should make a business to TELL YOUR FAMILY.

That if you die they may have for monthly old-age and survivors insurance. Tell them that widows with children under 18 can get \$100.00 a month under the law. If they have neither wife nor child but your parents are dependent upon you, tell your family if you die they are eligible for monthly payments at age 65. If you no children, tell your parents not to wait until age 65 to file their claim for benefits; they may be eligible for a lump-sum benefit, and the time for this expires after 60 days.

If you have a social security card, Tell your family you keep it. Tell them that in the event of your death it is to the nearest Social Security Board office to claim for benefits. It is a lump-sum benefit. If they don't know where the Social Security Board office is, ask them to ask at the post office.

That in case you die they claim it file their claim. Survivors benefits are payable for only three months from the date of death. If you claim in the fourth month after the month in which you die, they will lose their payments. A lump-sum benefit is filed within 72 hours of your death.

Worker who has told their family to get the Social Security Act has taken the step he can make to make protection he has made for them will get to

As a worker who is building social insurance protection on your own, you should make sure you have your **OWN FAMILY**.

1. That if you die they may be eligible for monthly old-age benefits. Tell them that widows with children under 18 in their care get special consideration under the law. If you have neither wife nor child, but your parents are dependent upon you, tell your parents that if age if they die you will be eligible for monthly benefits at age 65. If you have no children, tell your wife or parents not to wait until you are dead before you claim for benefits; they may be eligible for a lump-sum death benefit, and the time for claiming this expires after one year.

2. That you have a social security card. Tell your family where you keep it. Tell them to take it with them when they take it to the nearest Social Security Board office and file a claim for benefits. It will save them time in starting their payments if they have your card.

3. That they don't have to pay anybody to get benefits. Tell them that the Office of the Social Security Board they will get—free of charge—all the help they need in filing a claim. If they don't know where the Social Security Board office is, they can ask at the post office.

4. That in case you die they should file their claim promptly. Survivors benefits are retroactive for only three months to your family. If you die, claim the fourth month after the month in which you die, they will lose your month's payments. A claim must be filed within two years of your death.

The worker who has told his family about the benefits may get back the benefits. The next step he can make is to get the protection he is entitled for when they get to

LESSON IN CO-OPERATION
One finger cannot catch a louse
—African Proverb