

As from this hour you use your power, The World must follow you

THE NORTHWEST ORGANIZER

Official Organ of the Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE: 257 PLYMOUTH AVE. N.

Stand all as one Till right is done! Believe and dare and do!

VOL. 6, NO. 31

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1940

FIVE CENTS

On the National Picket Line

A general strike affecting 500 AFL unionists working on the demolition of the World's Fair will go into effect on Wednesday morning.

The Teamsters strike was called in protest to the city using park department trucks to remove materials bought from the Fair.

Labor won one of those rare victories in the courts yesterday when a United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the conviction of Ben Gold, International President of the Fur Workers Union.

Judge Learned Hand, who wrote the decision, cited the Apex case in his decision, which was concurred in by both the other judges.

The defendants did effect a "restraint of trade" but did not "restrain the marketing of a commodity in interstate commerce—in this case skins."

A rare thing in these times—a decision in favor of labor!

In his speech before three new grand juries, Judge Johan A. Goldstein, of the New York General Sessions, warned the new jurors that they must be on the lookout for "radicals."

According to the Alexander Hamilton Institute, the national income of this year 1940 will probably exceed seventy-five billion dollars—an increase of six billion over last year.

The New York Times financial index puts the business index at 109.3, a new high for this year.

That looks like a pretty picture, doesn't it? It would (Continued on page 4)

Labor Examines Various Aspects Of the Election

Associated Press Survey Proves that Labor Vote Elected Roosevelt — President Carries Coal Mining Regions with Reduced Margin — Poll Tax in South Mocks Democracy — Polling of Public Opinion Shown to Be Far from Exact Science — Increased Pressure for Labor Unity Looms

A survey of the election results and its aftermath revealed several interesting features to labor observers. That it was indeed the labor vote that elected Roosevelt is substantiated by an Associated Press survey which shows that the president carried all the larger cities where the industrial proletariat is concentrated.

Every city in the population class of more than 400,000 went for Roosevelt with the possible exception of Cincinnati. Both Chicago and New York City gave Roosevelt the majorities which permitted him to carry the key states of New York and Illinois.

A survey of the coal-mining regions reveals that Roosevelt carried them by substantial majorities, though not anything like the 1936 vote. His majorities were about cut in half over 1936, the difference being attributed to John L. Lewis's campaign for Willkie.

Again the election has revealed to labor that the presence of the autocratic poll taxes in Southern states has permitted some of the most reactionary Congressional figures to remain in Washington. Among those elected with the aid of poll taxes which disfranchise the poor, both black and white, are Martin Dies, Howard Smith, Sam Hobbs and Eugene Cox.

How the poll tax prevents the poor from voting is shown by the following election figures: Though Alabama has about the same number of inhabitants as Minnesota, only 207,100 voted in Alabama, 1,044,500 in Minnesota. Other figures grouping states having approximately equal populations are:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Voters. Includes South Carolina (86,400), Texas (1,044,500), California (2,958,300), Georgia (282,100), Wisconsin (1,365,300), Mississippi (100,500), Kansas (814,300).

Despite the fact that only about one-tenth of the adults vote in the South, these states are permitted the same number of electoral votes as states of equal population in the North. The Republican Party has never seriously set out to spread democracy to the South because the Republicans fear democracy as much as the Democratic Party.

Draft Law Sets Starvation Wages For Conscripts, Doesn't Save Jobs

The major point in the Burkeworth Draft Law provides that every citizen from 21 to 36 years of age shall be liable to at least one year's military service.

The law as passed contains many "jokers" which will work to the disadvantage of the ordinary worker.

Getting Your Job Back 1. The Draft Law does not guarantee that conscripts will get back their jobs. It says that employers must re-hire conscripts only if they apply within 30 days of completing service and "unless the employers circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so."

American Rug Strike Is Won by Local 131

The strike of the Laundry Drivers Union Local 131 against the American Rug Laundry, 4222 East Lake street, was settled Monday after one week of picketing. The settlement brings a guaranteed work week of 40 hours to the senior driver, and guarantees of four hours work to the other drivers when called to work, at hourly wages of 70c.

Following lengthy negotiations, Local 131 on Monday signed a new contract with the Baby Diaper company, 2741 Hennepin. Weekly wages are raised from \$27.50 to \$30. The Dy-dee Wash outfit is still unfair to organized labor. It has been reported to Local 131 that drivers at this firm outfit are receiving as little as \$15 weekly.

Burlington Labor Assembly Votes Support to Strikers, Answers Lies in Daily Press

Full support of the Burlington Trade & Labor Assembly to the strike of the Northwestern Cabinet workers was voted last Thursday, November 7th, by the Assembly. The Assembly, after praising the conduct of the strike, donated \$25 to the strike fund. The Assembly's resolution is organized labor's answer to the lies of the boss press concerning the strike.

Floyd Olson Statue to Be Unveiled

This coming Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. the statue to the late Farmer-Labor Governor Floyd B. Olson will be unveiled at the Olson Memorial Highway and Penn avenue North, with a host of speakers present for the ceremony.

Judge Vince Day will be chairman of a program which includes as speakers Chief Justice Henry Gallagher, the Rev. Raymond Bragg, George Leonard, Henry Arens and Robley Cramer. Rabbi David Aronson will present the invocation and Father John Dunphy the benediction.

Grace Lee, Good Foods To Sign

The Warehouse Workers Union Local 359 will sign agreements this week with both the Grace Lee company and the Good Foods firm.

Grace Lee has agreed to wage increases of 10-15%, together with a reduction in hours from 42 to 40. Employees will get a week's vacation and pay for holidays. The pact will be retroactive to October 1, 1940.

160 Auxiliary Card Party on November 29th

The Ladies Auxiliary of Local 160 will sponsor a card party in the basement hall at 257 Plymouth avenue North next Friday evening, November 29th. Door and table prizes will be given, and refreshments served. Tickets are 25c.

Men who aren't reinstated may file suit in the U. S. Courts against the offending employer. But the experience of workers with courts gives no hope that the courts will protect our jobs.

Drivers Are Heroes Of Worst November Storm in History

The worst November storm in history enveloped Minneapolis and the Northwest early this week, tying up transportation with the result that schools, business, industry and social life of all sorts were recessed or greatly hampered.

Heroes of the storm, which descended on Minneapolis Monday afternoon and was just lifting Wednesday, were the city's truck drivers who performed Herculean labors in moving food and coal, and helping motorists and pedestrians to their destinations.

Cab companies had all extra men at work. So great was the demand for cabs that company switchboards were many hours behind on calls. With almost the entire street car system down from Monday to late Tuesday night, and with thousands of autos stuck in snow drifts, cabs provided the only means of transportation for thousands of desperate people.

TJC Approves Anniversary Banquet

The regular monthly meeting of the Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council was held Friday, November 8, at 257 Plymouth avenue North. The financial report of the trustees, delivered by Larry Davidson, was accepted.

In the absence of Secretary-Treasurer Miles Dunne, who was ill, Harold Seavey reported for the executive board. A motion carried to concur in the recommendation of the board that a banquet for members of the Teamsters Joint Council be held late in November or early in December, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Minneapolis Teamsters Council.

Local 544 reminds all members of the Independent Truck Owners Section in good standing to register at the union office not later than Friday, November 15th, if desirous of working in the coal industry this winter.

On Tuesday downtown Minneapolis looked a deserted city. Few clerks and fewer customers were around the stores. Deserted autos were stranded in the most improbable places, in the center of the leading streets. Empty streetcars were parked on various tracks as street crews hacked away at the ice-clogged tracks.

359 Stewards Will Meet November 25

The stewards of Warehouse Workers Union Local 359 will meet Monday evening, November 25th, at the union hall. This meeting will take the place of the November 11th meeting which was postponed due to inclement weather and the Armistice holiday.

Local 471 Members Reminded To Attend November Meetings

Members of the Milk Drivers Union Local 471 who did not attend a union meeting in October must attend one meeting of their union in November to avoid paying a non-attendance fine.

3 Families Own 1 1/2 Billions, Senator O'Mahoney Reveals; Want Us to Fight Their War

Echoes of "America's Sixty Families" were heard early in October when Senator O'Mahoney, chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee (who has been investigating monopolies for the last two years without doing anything about it) made public his report.

O'Mahoney's findings are of interest to every worker who is now being called upon to defend "his" country and work harder and faster. Here is what O'Mahoney discloses, as revealed in the October 3rd New York Times:

1. Three American families — the Rockefellers, the duPonts and the Mellons — have shareholdings of almost \$1,400,000,000 which are "so placed as to give them considerable influence if not control" over fifteen of the 200 largest non-financial corporations in America.

2. Thirteen family groups, including these three, have holdings worth \$2,700,000,000, representing eight per cent of the stock of these 200 corporations. The twenty largest shareholders in each of the 200 corporations accounted on the average for nearly a third of the total stock. In the average corporations the majority of the voting power was concentrated in the hands of about 1 per cent of the stockholders.

3. These 200 corporations account for the bulk of the activities in manufacturing, mining, electric and gas utilities, transportation and communication.

4. "Based on the statistics of this study, it is estimated that the number of individual Americans owning corporation stock is much smaller than generally believed, and probably does not exceed 9,000,000 persons. . . . The group which depends on stock dividends for a substantial share of its income is relatively small, probably not more than a half million persons. The distribution of ownership of stock is shown to be highly concentrated: 10,000 persons (.008% of the population) own one-fourth; 75,000 (.06% of the population) own half of all corporate stock held by individuals."

2 Billions Held Abroad

5. "Foreign investors have a considerable stake in the ownership of the 200 largest non-financial corporations. At the end of 1937 their holdings of common stock totaled \$1,800,000,000 and of preferred stock \$200,000,000." According to O'Mahoney, "the committee is not trying to prove any preconceived thesis. . . . But the facts tell their own story. Any thinking worker can draw the necessary conclusions from these figures."

Fight for These?

The bulk of the productive facilities of the United States are owned and controlled by a small band of multi-millionaires led by Rockefeller, duPont and Mellon. These families, numbering about sixty in all, are the real rulers of the United States. O'Mahoney's findings give official confirmation to the picture of America presented in Ferdinand Lundberg's book, "America's 60 Families," reviewed in the Northwest Organizer last year.

It is for the sake of this gang of plutocrats that the workers are being asked to toil and fight for in the present war. These profiteers will be the principal beneficiaries of the extra labor and the blood shed by the workers. These wealthy monopolists are responsible for the national defense program which they seek to use to maintain and extend their wealth and their social and political power throughout the world.

If the workers must work and fight, let them do so far a country that belongs to them, with an army they can control, led by people they can trust—their own union people.

There are thousands of unorganized people who would appreciate our side of the story . . . if they KNEW it. Pass your Northwest Organizer along to them.

Bethlehem Steel Won't Deal with John L. Lewis

John L. Lewis' "reasonable hope" that his support of William would be rewarded by a "reasonable" deal with Bethlehem Steel faded when Eugene G. Grace, Bethlehem president, gave a sharp "No" to reporters who asked whether he would grant the CIO contract Mr. Lewis expected.

"I know of nothing that contemplates any change in our labor policy," Grace said. Bethlehem now has a backlog of \$1,100,000,000 in unfilled war orders from the national administration. Its third-quarter income reached levels unattained even in the First World War.

Local 1859 Gives Vote of Confidence To John Janosco

Last Wednesday evening the general membership of the Furniture Workers Union Local 1859 met to hear a report on the strike in Burlington, Iowa, with the accompanying attacks on Brother John Janosco, secretary-treasurer of Local 1859 and organizer of the North Central District Council. The attacks have been made by the Burlington bosses through two persons representing themselves as spokesmen for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. After hearing the facts, the membership gave its vote of full confidence to Brother Janosco in his activities in Burlington. A specially called membership meeting of Local 1859 was held Wednesday evening, November 16th, to hear latest reports from Burlington.

LOCAL 1859 Knots to You

By Richard B. Gilmore

We are sorry to announce the passing of Brother Frank Rycerz on Wednesday, November 6, 1940. Brother Rycerz was 29 years old and up until Saturday, November 2, was as strong as an ox. Saturday he was suddenly taken sick and Wednesday he died. Funeral services were held Saturday, November 9, at 10 a. m. at Holy Cross church. He was a bachelor. Brother Ed Aherns, steward, took care of all funeral arrangements. Brother Frank Rycerz is remembered as a good union man and was an active member of the committee of his section.

Brother Waino Suomela called on the brothers at the J. R. Clark plant to chip in their nickels and pennies to a fund for the purpose of sending a telegram to Brother John Janosco in Burlington, Iowa, last week. The telegram assured Brother Janosco that we are one and all 100 per cent behind him and reiterated our confidence and approval of Brother Janosco carrying on the work of organizing our fellow workers down there.

At the last general membership meeting of Local 1859 held November 6 the entire membership voted to give Brother Organizer John Janosco a vote of confidence. The membership is thoroughly aware of the importance of organizing the workers in Burlington and elsewhere throughout the upper Mississippi valley. The low wages paid in the furniture and woodware plants there act as a brake on further advancement here.

The Sage of the Mack Truck sez: Defense Program, definition of "Broadly speaking, the defense program is a device by which governments tax the many for the benefit of the few under the pretense of protectin' gall."

"Well," sez the guy to me, "when I first started to work at the wholesale house, I got nine dollars a week. They told me when I was hired that I would get raised 50 cents every six months if I proved satisfactory. Well, I did my best to be satisfactory but when I look back I can see that I needn't have worried about this as they only hired dumb guys like myself and there wasn't much competition. To make a long story short I got raised every six months like they said. Every time I got 50 cents tacked on to my pay the boss took me aside and sez: 'Now, see here. The company is boost-

ing your pay a little but you better keep it under your hat or those other fellows will be jealous of you.' Boy, oh boy. Wasn't that something! Made a guy feel good all over.

"Well, I kept on there until I got to where I was dragging down 11 bucks a week, but I was paid \$44 at a time, which was once a month and the company always held back one month's pay. By this time I was married and \$44 per month didn't give me and the missus enough to get along on so I ups and braces the boss for a raise. He got me an appointment with the office and in I goes, ready to hear the good news. They told me there that they had heard about me asking for more money. They said the thing for me to do was to look over the field and see if I could place myself to better advantage. We want to assure you, they said (here the boss put his hand on my shoulder) that the company will not stand in your way if you're able to improve your situation. However, there is no more money for you here."

So I just went on plugging along until the Warehouse Workers organized and presto change I got a raise. That's why I think this Union business is great stuff.

So many worlds, so much to do, So little done, such things to be.

ALFRED LORD TENNYSON

CY'S PLACE
5th and Plymouth
CHOICE LIQUORS
Music and Dancing Every Nite
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Rex Bar & Cafe
DINE AND DANCE
To the Music of
Loyal Boles and His
THREE "BEES"
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We have the largest stock of USED TIRES west of Chicago
Guaranteed Repair Work, Modern Equipment
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Gassing With 977

Because of the storm, the General Membership meeting was postponed last Monday evening, and will be held next Monday, November 18th, at 9 o'clock. This meeting is of importance to the membership in regard to the revision of the By-laws of the local to conform with the change of the International Constitution and By-laws.

There have been five members to date who have phoned the office of the local that they were interested in a basketball team. It will be necessary for five more members who want to play to call the office before a team can be organized; let's hear from you this week.

Bro. D. W. Martin (Pure, 3001 Humboldt Ave. S.) is the proud father of an 8 1/2 pound baby boy. The fellows tell us that Martin is a man now.

The response to the hospitalization benefit, which is being organized for the members of the local, has been very favorable to date. It will be necessary for those who wish this coverage to sign the applications and send them in to the office before the 25th of the month.

Harlan Greenwood (Public Oil, 2954 Blaisdell Ave.) will ring the wedding bells in the very near future. Congratulations, Harlan, and we hope the belfry is not frozen.

The regular meeting date for the Lessee Section of the local will be held as per schedule, next Wednesday evening, November 20. Medical care, hospitalization and information in regard to independent operators will be subjects of important discussion.

State Employees Average \$108 Wage in Nation

The average earnings of state employees for the nation as a whole are \$108 a month, figures just released by the U. S. Bureau of the Census show. Employees of western and northeastern states lead with \$120 a month. In the south, state employees average only \$94. Figures are based on earnings reported for January, 1940.

ing your pay a little but you better keep it under your hat or those other fellows will be jealous of you.' Boy, oh boy. Wasn't that something! Made a guy feel good all over.

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Guaranteed Repair Work, Modern Equipment
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Mortuaries That Are Fair

The following funeral homes are classed as FAIR:

- Anderson, Barney & Son, 3644 Chicago Ave.
- Anderson Bros., 1117 East Lake Street
- Anderson, Henry W., 1639 East Lake Street
- Anderson, W. A. (Ehrenstrom), 1825 Riverside Ave.
- Billman, Dan, 2518 Central Ave.
- Burr Funeral Home, 3040 Lyndale Ave. South
- Davis, Harvey, 4084 West Broadway (Robbinsdale)
- Enga Memorial, 1303 Lowry Ave. North
- Enger Funeral Home, Grant at Park Ave.
- Elliott Mortuary, 1900 Hennepin Ave.
- Heinrichs Funeral Home, 902 West Broadway
- Johnson Undertaking Company, 1900 Hennepin Ave.
- Kozlak, Peter Funeral Home, 1918 University Ave. N. E.
- Kapala, Stanley, 230 13th Ave. N. E.
- Larson, O. E., 2301 Central Ave.
- Oakley, Otis H., Mortuary, 1900 Hennepin Ave.
- Peterson Funeral Home, 1838 Central Ave.
- Simpson, Kenneth, Mortuary, 1900 Hennepin Ave.
- Sullivan, Frank D., 2617 Hennepin Ave.
- Sundseth Funeral Home, 2024 Lyndale Ave. North
- Swanson's Mortuary, 1610 Lowry Ave. North

Interesting Trends in 1940 Census

A preliminary analysis of sample statistics from the returns of the 1940 federal census supports the findings of students of population trends: that from 1930 to 1940 the United States has shown the lowest rate of increase in population in 150 years.

From 1780 to 1860 the population of this country jumped from 2,945,000 to 30,000,000. Since 1880 the rate of increase has gradually been declining. Students of population problems have predicted the nation would reach a static population in 1970-1980, and preliminary 1940 census figures bear out this forecast.

The rate of increase in 1920-30 was 16.1%; in 1930-40, only 7%. The director of the Census Bureau states: "We don't have enough babies and we're not building up with immigration from abroad."

By 1980 a peak population of 158,335,000 is predicted, to be followed by a decline. With the stagnating population there has come a shift in the age structure of the people: fewer young in proportion and more adults. In 1930 the percentage of youth from 5 to 20 years was 29%; this year it is considerably less.

Another notable fact in the 1940 census is the drift away from industrial areas back to rural areas. Only one big city—Washington, D. C.—increased its rate of growth. Many of the largest cities, such as Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland and San Francisco—show an actual decline.

Fastest growing state is Florida, followed by New Mexico and California.

Card of Thanks

To Local 544:
Words cannot express our appreciation and gratitude for your sincere expression of sympathy. —Mr. and Mrs. Lester Cozad and Family David Cilley

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Immense Stocks - New and Used
WE BUY - SELL - RENT EXCHANGE
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AN UNUSUAL PRICE ON BETTER COAL

Here is an opportunity to burn a better coal this year at a lower price than you would ordinarily pay. We want to acquaint you with genuine Bridgehead Pocahontas in the nut size (1 1/2 x 3/8) and have you know what a fine heating job this West Virginia Pocahontas will do. Don't worry about dust—it's Pine-O processed. You can't beat this coal for city use.

NOW \$12
Per Ton
Cash Price

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515 2ND AVE. S. PHONE NE. 4641

... the last word

By B. G.

The storm that descended on us with so much fury last Monday and Tuesday will have a far-reaching effect on the housewives. Turkeys, for example, died by the thousands and will be scarce for Thanksgiving and Christmas. The turkey farmers have lost a whole year's work and many of us will be without turkeys for the holidays. Other farm products, too, have been frozen or have spoiled for lack of delivery. Local market prices are bound to go skyward.

An inconspicuous item in the daily press just before election day had great significance for several hundred women in Minnesota. The item reported that under the ruling of Rollin Smith, assistant attorney general, women who married after October 15 were ineligible to vote. This, of course, eliminated hundreds of women in the state. So much has been said about the great democratic American privilege of voting, that it is worth while for us to stop and consider that we have discrimination right in our own back yard. Nothing has been said, of course, about the thousands and thousands of Negroes and whites who are required to pay a poll tax in the Southern states before they can even begin to think about voting. In Virginia, for example, such a tax amounts to \$1.50. It goes without saying that the majority of both the black and white population in the South is prohibited from voting through this tax. Voting is one of the many privileges that Americans enjoy—if they can pay for it.

Has it occurred to you that transportation in the Twin Cities and adjacent areas would never have been tied up the way it was if there were subways instead of streetcars?

A list of the notables and the royal-blooded who have fled from the war and devastation in Europe is an impressive one. Such a list includes Benes, former president of former Czechoslovakia; Empress Zita of Austria with two sons and a daughter; Crown Princess Martha of Norway and three children; Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma and six children; Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and her royal brood; King Zog and his queen of Albania.

All dues, fines and assessments will have to be paid to enable you to vote in our election next month. So be sure you find out from your steward or this office how you stand. Don't wait until the day of the election.

It seems that we may be able to straighten out the trouble at the Artistic without a strike and possibly without a meeting before the conciliator.

Business Mag Calls Sit-Down "A Hair-raiser"

A token sit-down strike of 4,000 United Auto Workers at the Allis Chalmers Mfg. company in Milwaukee is described as a "hair-raiser" in the November 9th issue of BUSINESS WEEK.

All the workers demanded was full supplementary pay for all employees who are drafted. The company offer of one month's pay was termed inadequate by the union. The strike lasted one hour. Nothing hair-raising about that demand; all the workers demand is union pay in the army if they are drafted.

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2518 Central Avenue Granville 5385

ITS HEALTHFUL

GRAIN BEER

THE FRIENDLY BEER

Columnists—

Please Get Copy In Early for Next Week Issue

Inasmuch as the Thanksgiving holiday falls on next Thursday, the Northwest Organizer must go to press one day early, on Tuesday.

All union columnists are requested by the editorial board to have their copy in one day early. The last moment that copy can be received for inclusion in the November 21st issue is Tuesday morning, November 19th. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

To date King George and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain are still putting in an appearance in England. But a small item in Monday's press disclosed that what was formerly a rumor is now almost an established fact—that Queen Elizabeth is planning to sail to Canada in a very short time. Her niece and nephew are already safe in the hands of none other than J. P. Morgan, the big American financier.

This roster of "refugees" includes only those who are born to wealth and comfort or those who obtained it through the exploitation of workers and farmers and peasants. In dangerous times, they flee to safety. Behind them they leave the bombs, the bloodshed, the fire, the

There are thousands of unorganized people who would appreciate our side of the story . . . if they KNEW it. Pass your Northwest Organizer along to them.

misery — and the workers. When it is all over, these great "leaders" will want to come back and rule again. Should the workers let them? Every straight-thinking worker knows the answer to that!

Fidelity State Bank

Place your Federal Housing Loans and Auto Finance with us. The only bank controlled by Labor and business men INDEPENDENT

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ITS HEALTHFUL

GRAIN BEER

THE FRIENDLY BEER

Labor Should Defend The Right of Asylum For All Refugees

Is It True that Immigration Threatens the 'American Standard of Living'? — That Immigration Increases Unemployment? — That Immigration Lowers the Cultural Level and Menaces "The American Way of Life"? — The National Lawyers Guild Says NO

With tens of thousands of European families being made homeless daily in the course of the imperialist war now raging abroad, Washington is being stampeded with a fear of the alien, and all sorts of new restrictions are being imposed to abolish completely the fundamental right of asylum which the United States upheld so firmly in the hey-day of this nation.

Congressmen supporting the various bills to prohibit or further restrict immigration and to send the "aliens" back where they came from advance the following theories to justify their disregard for the right of asylum: (a) that immigration threatens the American standard of living; (b) that immigration increases unemployment; (c) that immigration lowers the cultural level.

A sweeping refutation of all these three beliefs is contained in an article recently published in the National Lawyers Guild Quarterly, entitled: "The Social and Economic Consequences of Exclusionary Immigration Laws." (The Guild is an organization of liberal lawyers formed in opposition to the reactionary American Bar Association.)

According to popular belief, immigrants menace the American standard of living since they bring with them the poverty and low

living standards they have known abroad.

If this theory is sound we should certainly expect to find the lowest standard of living in those states with the largest proportion of foreign-born inhabitants in their populations, and we should expect to find the highest living standards in those states where practically the entire population is native-born.

The facts prove just the opposite. The facts prove that the ten states with the highest proportion of foreign-born have more than TWICE the per capita annual income of the ten states with the lowest proportion of foreign-born. The ten states with the highest proportion of foreign-born (from New York with 25.9% to Illinois with 16.3% have an annual per capita income of \$549. The ten states with the lowest proportion of foreign-born (from South Carolina with .3% to Oklahoma with 1.3% have an annual income of \$231.

Any attempt to maintain that the contrast in per capita income is due to the result of superior natural resources in the first group of states is doomed to failure, because in fact the lower group of states have the greater natural resources per capita.

Any attempt to maintain that the contrast is due to the known differences in living standards between the North and the South will also fall down. On the Pacific Coast, for instance, California has the highest proportion of foreign-born (18.9%) while Washington and Oregon follow. Of the three states California stands first in the amount of per capita income. The same situation prevails, no matter what section of the country is chosen: the state with the largest proportion of foreign-born invariably has the highest per capita income.

Says the National Lawyers Guild article: "The fact is that the wealth of the states with the highest percentages of foreign-born is not the result of unusual natural resources or favorable climate, but is the result of the labor of countless immigrants who were not allowed or were not encouraged to settle in regions more favored by nature."

Immigration and Wage Scales Another popular notion is that the immigrant has always threatened the American standard of living by working for lower wages and longer hours than the native-born American would accept.

The true facts should bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of every native American worker. As the National Lawyers Guild Quarterly points out:

"Hours of labor in Massachusetts textile mills were substantially reduced and wages were increased in the 1830's and 1840's when Irish immigrants entered the industry, which had previously employed only native stock. To this day the chief threat to wage scales paid to Irish, Portuguese, Greek, Syrian and Italian millhands in New England has come from the native American stock in such states as North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The chief threat to the immigrant wage scales in the New England leather industry has come from native stock in states like Missouri. The comparatively high wage scales won by Russian, Lithuanian,

Firms That Are Unfair

To Laundry, Linen & Dry Cleaning Drivers Local 131

- Dyde Wash, 718 Washington Ave. N.
- Star Valet Cleaners, 2744 Lyndale Ave. S.
- Bridge Cleaners, 1510 4th St. S. E.
- Don's Campus Cleaners, 1300 4th St. S. E.
- Edina Cleaners and Tailors, 4952 France Ave. S.
- Joe Glass Cleaners and Dyers, 3304 W. 44th St.
- Gopher Cleaners and Dyers, 311 4th St. S. E.
- Hennepin Ave. Tailors and Cleaners, 2015 Hennepin.
- Lunow Hennepin Cleaners and Tailors, 2015 Hennepin.
- Lake Dale Cleaners, 622 W. Lake.
- McKee Cleaners, 2858 Chicago Ave.
- New Deal Tailors and Cleaners, 1512 E. Franklin.
- Plaza Cleaners and Dyers, 1418 3rd Ave. S.
- Rosedale Cleaners and Dyers, 9 West 43rd St.
- Rustic Lodge Tailors and Cleaners, 4811 Nicollet.
- Sir Knights Cleaners and Dyers, 2403 Lyndale Ave. S.
- Busy Bee Cleaners, 4752 Grand Ave.
- Penguin Cleaners, 714 W. Lake St.

Note: Some of the drivers at the Liberty Cleaning and Dyeing company are UNFAIR TO LAUNDRY, LINEN AND DRY CLEANING DRIVERS LOCAL 131. If you patronize this firm be sure to ask the driver for his union book or button.

Jewish, Polish and Austrian workers in the needle trades of New York, Baltimore and other eastern cities, have been so seriously threatened by "run-away" shops in rural immigrant-free areas that the immigrants have felt it necessary in self-defense to send organizers into these areas to extend the protection of their unions and raise the low wage standards of the native-American stock to the union level.

"For many decades the comparatively high wages won by Hungarian and Polish workers in the unionized mine fields of western Pennsylvania and northern Illinois were menaced by non-union Anglo-Saxon workers in West Virginia, Kentucky, southern Illinois and Alabama, who were willing to work for sub-standard wages. The same story is repeated in almost every industry where the immigrant worker has played an important part.

"IF THERE WERE ANY VALIDITY IN THE RACIAL THEORY OF ECONOMICS, WE WOULD HAVE TO CONCLUDE THAT IT IS THE NATIVE-BORN AMERICAN WORKER WHO HAS MENACED THE IMMIGRANT STANDARD OF WAGES, RATHER THAN THE OTHER WAY AROUND. Certainly there is no factual basis for the theory that immigrants depress wage rates below the American standard of living. Immigrants, like other human beings, try to get wages as high as the traffic will bear . . ."

Immigration and Unionization The first powerful American labor unions were built not by respectable native Americans (who considered unionization a foreignism), but by the Irish, the German, the Austrian and Russian groups.

Among the earliest successful unions were those of the building trades (largely Irish), the musicians (Germans), the garment workers (German, Russian, Jewish, Italian), the brewers, bakers and cigar-makers (all largely

German) and the miners (Welsh, Hungarian and Polish.

"Generally the native American entered the union in large numbers only AFTER the union had become firmly established. For many years, the states with the highest percentage of foreign-born workers have been the leaders in the process of unionization, and those at the bottom of the immigration list the most backward in unionization. It is probable that a good deal of supposed labor union sentiment against immigration represents only fear of the union rank-and-file on the part of union officers, who are most likely to be chosen from among the native-born membership, or from the class of anti-immigrant immigrants (Gompers, Woll, et al.)"

The Immigrant as a Consumer In answer to the fake theory that the immigrant is willing to live on an inferior level of subsistence, the article points out that the urban foreign-born white in 1930 paid a median monthly rental of \$35.13, while the urban native-born white paid only \$34.11.

"It is noteworthy," points out the Quarterly, "that the construction industry and allied trades have suffered a terrific decline, despite large government subsidies, since the practical cessation of immigration into the United States. . . . What happened to construction industries happened also to agriculture, when the market for agricultural products in the centers of immigration stopped expanding as fast as agricultural production. Despite the fanciful theory that foreigners eat less food or worse food than native-born Americans, dietary studies have shown that the diet of most immigrants is not inferior to the diet of native Americans. The theory of inferior immigrant food habits is simply another example of prejudice masking as economics . . ."

Immigration and Unemployment Coming to one of the most important aspects of the problem, we consider the popular argument that immigrants take jobs away from those who are already employed and thus aggravate the problem of unemployment. This theory, like many other theories about immigration, has no basis in the facts.

"The history of employment in the United States shows rather that in periods of heavy immigration, there has been a great increase in the number of available jobs, that in periods of light immigration there has been no increase in the number of jobs, and that a significant DECREASE in the number of jobs has occurred only when immigration exceeded immigration.

"Thus, the Census of Manufacturers shows that in the period from 1899 to 1909, when approximately 7,700,000 immigrants entered the United States, the number of wage-paying jobs increased by 40.4%. Again, in the following decade, approximately 6,600,000 immigrants entered the country. At the end of the decade (1919), the number of jobs had increased another 35.9%. In the decade from 1919 to 1929, as a result of restrictive legislation, the total net immigration to the United States sank to 3,207,037, and the employment totals dropped by about 1.6%. In the years from 1929 to 1935 the immigration totals sank below the emigration total by 64,905, and decrease in the total number of jobs reached a new high of approximately 17% . . . The earliest industrial development in the United States FOLLOWED in the train of high immigration, and our present unparalleled period of unemployment FOLLOWED the cessation of immigration. The fact seems to be that our economic system is geared to an expanding market."

Immigration and Culture To answer the final argument of the anti-immigrationists, that immigrants are low, uncultured people, the National Lawyers Guild quotes the conclusions of the studies made by President Hoover's Commission on Law Enforcement:

"1. That in proportion to their respective numbers, the foreign-born commit considerably fewer crimes than the native-born.

"2. That the foreign-born approach the record of the native white most closely in the commission of crimes involving personal violence.

"3. That in crimes for gain (including robbery, in which there is also personal violence or the threat of violence) the native white greatly exceed the foreign-born."

It is further shown that the low-immigration states have a degree of illiteracy about three times as high as the high-immigration states.

In light of the above facts, and of facts presented in an earlier article in the Northwest Organizer, "Facts and Fiction on the Immigration of Refugees to the United States," we believe that organized labor should take a forthright stand to oppose any restriction on immigration of refugees to the United States, and labor should further defend the right of asylum for all refugees of whatever country.

"Bosses Win Election" Is Forum Subject

"The Capitalist United Front Under the Third Term" will be the Forum topic this Sunday, November 17, 3:30 p. m., at 919 Marquette avenue. The speaker will be Ted Dostal, St. Paul trade unionist. Admission is 10c and the unemployed are admitted free.

ON LIFE

If this were upon a stage now, I would condemn it as improbable fiction.—SHAKESPEARE.

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100% Union Concern COAL - COKE - WOOD FUEL OIL DUpont 9331 COAL IS 50c LESS FOR CASH 2919 Hiawatha Ave.

Argus Publishing Company

Printers - Publishers Stationers Emmett L. Duesmko, Pres. Union Printers for 40 Years 2335 Central Ave. GR. 3531

TAXI TOPICS

By F. H. Lunde

OBITUARY

The ranks of Minneapolis drivers were saddened last week at the sudden death of a beloved union brother. Carl Edward Warming was among the first to join our union. He was a veteran of the first World War. Funeral services were held at the H. W. Anderson mortuary and full military rites and interment at the Fort Snelling National cemetery. The pallbearers who were chosen from his fellow workers were F. Wirtz, N. Jones, I. Seitzer, W. Humphrey, E. Dresden, N. Ploumen. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Esther Harshman, and three brothers, Ben, Roy, and Lawrence. The last named is also a driver-member of local number 958.

After watching the driving and comparing notes with other drivers we think the disgusting job of cab herding indulged in by most of the extra men and some of the steady men deserves dishonorable mention. Remember: An extra driver can become an "ex" driver by lead-foot driving.

The City Sanitary drivers sure called the election shots if we are to go by the chalked lettering on a truck the day before election. There goes, etc.

Red Nelson should have an easier time chasing that blackbird out at Lake and Hennepin since the white snow came.

The day after the big election "D" Hall and Shorty Rollins were approached by a guy who could take it the American way: he leaned across the counter in a loop beany and whispered that he'd pay a good price for a Roosevelt button.

Notice: Due to Thanksgiving day falling on our regular 958 meeting date our union meeting is set for the fifth Friday in November, the 29th.

Way down deep in Santa Claus' workshop is a ball and chain custom built to fit one Kenny S. It is designed for double harness and we understand delivery will be soon.

Must be the war: Roy Wischov sent Julius Keinetz and Fred "The Sage" on the same run. Oh, well, Fred hadn't been in that part of town lately anyway.

The daily press featured a picture of a direct bomb hit on a London cabstand, wrecking ten cabs. We hazard a bet that only one casualty could have taken place since the last nine drivers by force of habit would be in an eatery sipping a coffee "and."

Bud Bolden, that salesman without portfolio, should take a tip from the U. S. N. destroyer deal and unload the overage hacks to the warring nations for some F. postcards or something.

Notes on the big snow storm: The old saw about politics makes strange bed-fellows goes double during the big storm, the taxi-men who have rooms near the job were coaxed, threatened and cajoled for hotel space and we know that they would willingly do it over again to help keep the wheels turning. Harvey Swenson, that landlord of faraway St. Paul, spent a comfortable night with Fred Settrum, who is an accomplished light-house keeper (the frying pan kind) . . . even the Y. C. garage sparrow got a monoxide jag from the cab motors thawing out which improved their bomb sights . . . remember if you gotta leave a hack, cut the water hoses . . . Comparison: weak as a cross link on a taxicab skid-

PETERSON'S Funeral Home Chapel

1838 CENTRAL AVE. N. E. GR. 5166 CLIFFORD PETERSON RUSSELL PETERSON

Cedar Lake Ice & Fuel Co.

HENNEPIN AT HARMON MAIN 8201 Fuel Oil Coal Wood Stokers

BUY WITH Confidence

NORTH MINNEAPOLIS Leading LIQUOR STORE THE HYMAN CO. 354 WEST BROADWAY Near Third Street - Third Floor CHERRY 3100 - Third 1929 FREE PARKING LOT IN REAR

Four 544 Members in Hospital

Dr. Korchik, Local 544's physician, reports that four members of the General Drivers Union are in the hospital recovering from recent operations.

John Klosick, Northwestern Drug, has had his tonsils removed. Ivar Johnson of Wholesale Supply had his appendix removed Monday, November 11th, and is coming along fine. Irving Berg of Cameron Transfer had his appendix removed November 8th and is in good shape. Charles McCullum, steward at Gamble-Skogmo, had his tonsils removed Tuesday morning.

Joe O'Hare, business agent of the Bakery Drivers Union Local 289, is still in the hospital receiving medical treatment.

The 289 Blab

By A. M. Ogren

Next meeting will be Cake and Pie Drivers, Thursday afternoon, 4:30 p. m., November 21.

Phil Cote bowled 613 for three games and George Erickson bowled a high game of 236 in the Zinsmaster league last Friday night.

Harold Sutton and Jack McGrath had a good time Monday as they had to stay out of the city at a farmhouse due to the snowstorm. They hadn't been heard from at the time of this writing. Many others were similarly stranded, I suppose, as everything in the country was tied up.

The bakery drivers in Minneapolis deserve a big bouquet for the way they served the grocery stores and restaurants Tuesday. Not a single one was missed. Just like the mail: the bread must go through!

When your party wins nationally and loses in your own state, you're like a navy without a rowboat.

chain . . . The flesh was willing but the machinery was weak, and that's why we all weren't on the street every minute . . .

The night drivers will be glad to know that a storage battery has been designed for a flashlight that really works . . .

ORGANIZER WANT ADS

(If you are a subscriber, your ad will be published here free of charge. Mail or phone the Northwest Organizer, 253 Plymouth Avenue North, Bridgeport 8741.) FIVE-ROOM DOWNSTAIRS DUPLEX. Modern but heat \$15. 2010 Aldrich Ave. N., CH. 6862.

Sale Miscellaneous

MAN'S MEDIUM-SIZE brown overcoat, for sale or will trade for 8x12 rug or what have you. RE. 5431. 1717 Stevens Ave. ROGERS TABLE silverware, complete service for six, \$45.00. CH. 7251. 3545 Emerson N. GIRL'S BEAR LAMB coat, for age 12-14. \$5. Boy's topcoat, age 15-16, like new, \$5. CH. 6862. KOZY KAR baby buggy. Very good condition. \$9. 3033 23rd Ave. S., upstairs. '39 HOTPOINT electric stove, 3 calrod burners, 16x18 oven. Cheap. 3400 Thomas Ave. N. GIRL'S MAROON snow suit, sheepskin lined jacket. Size 12-14. Also cap, scarf and over-shoes. Boy's overcoat, size 38. 3248 Clinton Ave., LO. 6603. 2-WHEEL TRAILER, very good condition. Complete with hitch. Sacrifice, \$10. 4025 Washington Ave. N., HY. 8852. SACRIFICE '33 FORD coach, new tires, battery, heater. \$25 for equity, \$65 balance, \$7 per mo. Call HY. 8852. GOOD BUILDING LOT, 50x120, 5300 Knox Ave. N. Lot clear. \$100, cash or terms. HY. 8852. SEVEN TIRES, 5.50x17. \$1 up. Private party. 4025 Washington Ave. N., HY. 8852.

Unfair Standard Oil Stations Listed by 977

Keep this list of unfair Standard stations in your car and refuse to patronize them: Sears-Roebuck Station Elliot and Lake Streets Standard Stations—Downtown 12th and Harmon Place 7th and 3rd Ave. South Standard Stations—South 50th and France Ave. S. 22nd and Hennepin Ave. 54th and Nicollet Ave. 45th and Nicollet Ave. Lake St. at Lake Calneous 50th and Xerxes Ave. S. 56th and Penn Ave. S. 44th and Morningdale Ave. 32nd and Lyndale Ave. 32nd and Hennepin Ave. 40th and Nicollet Ave. Excelsior and Minnesota Blvd. 54th and Lyndale Ave. S. Holmes and Lake St. Standard Stations—North Plymouth and Oliver Ave. N.

SUITS
\$15.00 \$19.00 \$24.00
SAVE \$5.00
Brown's
306-M-NIC

THE C. REISS COAL CO.
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CALL R-E-I-S-S "RICE"
COAL - COKE - STOKER COAL

Anderson Bros. Funeral Chapel
12th Ave. and Lake St. DRexel 1906
51 YEARS OF TRUSTWORTHY SERVICE

Dance and Frolic Every Wednesday Nite
AT THE MARIGOLD BALLROOM
Holders of Central Labor Dance tickets for Wednesday, Nov. 13, will be admitted Wednesday, November 20, on the same tickets. Due to bad weather, ballroom was not open Nov. 13. SEE YOUR UNION OFFICERS FOR FREE TICKETS ALWAYS! AN OUTSTANDING 12-PIECE BAND

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with each purchase of a special household package of bulbs . . .
A \$1.10 Value for only . . . **95c**
and
A \$2 Wall Lamp for only **99c**
if you purchase the household package
SEE YOUR LAMP BULB DEALER
Drink Pasteurized MILK for HEALTH

100% Minneapolis Owned
BLUE & WHITE LIBERTY CABS
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Minneapolis Van & Warehouse Co.
"The Safest Place in Town"
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Free Delivery Within 25 Blocks
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100% UNION

HOW IMPORTANT IS \$1.00?

Systematic saving of small amounts is what counts. Here you can depend on a good return on your money with your savings insured up to \$5,000 by a government agency. Current rate is 3% computed monthly, compounded semi-annually. As little as \$1.00 will open your account.

TWIN CITY FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASS'N.
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"Ovenrite" Nut Coke \$11.75 per ton
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Office Supplies and Printing
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\$20 to \$300 loans are made to wage earners and salaried people to meet financial emergencies or to take advantage of business opportunities.

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EDITORIAL BOARD

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Preamble of Constitution of American Federation of Labor
"Whereas, a struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.
"It, therefore, behooves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of rights to which they are justly entitled.
"We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every trade and labor organization in America, organized under the Trade Union System."

Why France Fell

In the face of all the evidence, the profit press in the United States continues to claim that France fell before Hitler because of the increase in wages and the reduction in the number of hours worked by the French workers. Now the American bosses are carrying their propaganda campaign one step further and putting up billboards in various parts of the country, reading: "What Destroyed France? Our National Safety Demands: STOP LABOR ROWS!"

Willy, nilly, this campaign forces the union movement of this country to examine the forces that brought about the fall of France.

Naturally Big Business in the United States has its own interests in mind when it insists that responsibility for the defeat of France must be placed at the door of the gains made by the French workers during the early days of the Popular Front.

If such was the reason for France's fall, it follows that the unions in the United States must be willing, in this period of danger to American capitalism, to surrender whatever social gains we have recently made. Cut wages! Lengthen hours! Hogtie the unions! Outlaw strikes! That is what Big Business means.

The Wagner Act, the Wages and Hours Law, the Walsh-Healy Act, union agreements, all must be wiped out or greatly modified to the extent that they interfere with "national defense." Higher wages and shorter hours will lead the American workers right into the arms of Hitler. So runs the argument in the daily papers.

A more shamelessly distorted picture has rarely been presented to the American people.

If the French Popular Front government is responsible for the victory of fascism in France today, it is not for the reasons advanced by Big Business, but for precisely the opposite reasons: that the Popular Front acted as a brake on the French (and the Spanish) working class in their striving for a workers' democracy. The very Popular Front government under which the French trade unions made great gains, later turned on the French workers and took their gains away. Reaction in France became bolder and bolder. Now the war and the defeat has enabled the French fascists to share control with Hitler over the French people.

The truth is, that the French bosses feared the French workers and farmers much more than they feared Hitler. Fearing a workers' revolt, the French generals and the entire French ruling class joined Hitler AGAINST France and the French people.

W. Somerset Maugham, the British author, tells about the betrayal of France by her wealthy rulers, in a fascinating article in the October RED BOOK. "The wealthy . . . were haunted by the dread of bolshevism," Maugham testifies. "When war broke out, it was the specter of this that loomed before them. Big Business was in close relations with Germany, and among the aristocracy and the prosperous bourgeoisie there were many, very many, who had an admiration for Hitler and Mussolini because they thought the dictators had saved their respective countries from the horrors of Russian communism. They hardly made a secret of their conviction that, if they had to choose between a Victory for Germany and the bolshevism which they foresaw as a result of the war, they preferred a German victory . . ."

It WAS NOT "labor rows" that made France collapse, it was the French employers who opened the gates to Hitler. Weygand, the French general, came before the French cabinet last June. He compared the situation in France to the situation in Russia in 1917, when the Russian soldiers turned on their own officers and made common cause with the Russian workers and peasants. Surrender to Hitler must be made, he said, so the remaining French armies can be preserved "to maintain order and quiet in the country."

That is what really happened in France. And, in a showdown, that is what would happen in England and the United States today, if the wealthy have their way. These people, even when they fight Hitler, want to fight him with Hitler's own methods. They want to destroy the trade union movement and all workers' rights and civil liberties.

But let these gentlemen speak for themselves. Let us quote from a mimeographed document now circulating among business men in Minneapolis and the nation, written by the editors of Best's Insurance News. (A copy was sent us by a business man who hasn't any faith in Big Business to stop Hitler and Hitlerism.)

This document proposes the following program for the United States:

" . . . The editor will set forth some of the things which it seems plain must be done in this country if we are to survive: (1) all radical nonsense must be scotched. This means the repeal of the Wagner Act, the N.L.R.B., repeal of most Wages and Hours legislation, the placing of unions under control of the law, the elimination of unemployment and social security benefits (the latter can't ever be paid, anyway), a balanced budget by reducing government bureaucracy, and the end of the horde of anti-business laws and taxes; (2) the vote must be limited to direct taxpayers. This means disenfranchising all those charges on the state who are on relief rolls and it would also mean disenfranchising most of the present voters, unless the proper course were taken, and the tax base widened to include many of them; this would be a return to the original foundations of our Democracy, and will ensure the high type of leadership we must have if we are to survive . . ."

The type of fascist-like thinking reflected in the above

An Old Grange Man Writes In Favor of a Labor Party

Northwest Organizer
To the Editor:

I am taking the privilege to write to you as I have been a reader of your paper for some time and an heart and soul with you in regards to labor forming a new party. The common man has been the big dummy too long. Labor made everything that God failed to make, and now they ought to see that they haven't even got a decent chance to make a living. They are so dumb they can't see yet that they made all the machinery to compete against them. If they were not so dumb they could keep what they make, they could sit down to a life of ease while the machines did the work and receive their reward. Yes, I say again I am in favor of a genuine labor party that will be ruled by those that work, and only then will this world begin to be what God meant it to be—a place for men who toil to receive the reward.

I am on my way to Washington, D. C., and will stop in Minneapolis and call on you so as to get acquainted. I have been trying for the last 50 years to organize labor. So you see I am no young kid. I am acquainted with many different movements, and helped to organize different parties starting way back when the Grange was up before the people. My experience with the Democratic Party in Grover Cleveland's first term for President was that the Democratic Party was nothing but a capitalist party. Then is when I left that party. I tried out the Republican Party under Harrison and one term with them proved to me that they were still bigger crooks than the Democrats were,

so I left them and have been trying ever since to get labor together. I found to my sorrow that Gompers was the wrong leader and labor has never had the right kind of a leader since.

If it isn't too late, and I am of the opinion it is, but am willing to try once more to get labor together and if I can get the right kind of people to call a national convention some time in the near future I will do all in my power to get started on the right road to success.

My home is in Bozeman, Montana, but at present I am at Wau-tana, South Dakota. I came to South Dakota in 1883 and moved to Montana in 1927 and have been a house mover ever since. I own my own machinery so have been my own boss. I have dealt with all kinds of people and claim to know what would be best for the masses. I own my own home, yes two, one in Bozeman and one in Wau-tana. I was born in the state of Illinois on December 12, 1883. So you see I am not to be blamed for being a red-blooded sucker. I have been pleased to be a reader of your paper.

I assure you I didn't support either of the old capitalist parties as I know they are two peas in the same pod and it didn't take me long to find that out in the 80's. Hoping you can read this and please excuse poor writing and spelling as I only got as high in the common school as the 8th grade, as that was all our school taught at that time.

With all due respect I am,
Respectfully yours,
J. R. COTTON
Wau-tana, S. D.

Labor Union Move Looms As Aftermath of Election

(Continued from page 1)

to be drawn from a survey of the widely popularized public opinion polls. The margins of error of most of the polls has proved sufficient to undermine their reputation for sound prediction.

Roosevelt won his third term with 54.6% of the vote. The only poll which approximated this percentage was Elmo Roper's FORTUNE poll, which gave the president 55.2% at the end of October.

The Gallup poll lost considerable prestige in view of Gallup's giving Roosevelt 52% of the popular vote on the eve of the election. Gallup did his best to retrieve by straddling on election eve, and by seeking to cover up his poll's failure in post-election stories.

Other polls were even more discredited, including the Hurja and Dunn surveys which predicted substantial victory for Willkie.

Despite Dr. Gallup's smooth talk, the fact remains that his poll displayed such a margin of error that it is unlikely he will again induce people to believe he can foretell an election result.

As an example of Gallup's failure it has been pointed out that he had given the following eight states to Willkie: Idaho, Illinois, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. All these states, representing 173 electoral votes, went to Roosevelt by margins of from 2-5% above what Gallup predicted.

The FORTUNE poll, on the other hand, was quite accurate.

The election has indicated that, while the scientific sampling method has not been discredited, it is apparent that the science is still far from an exact one. If this is so for an election campaign, where few people hesitate to voice their political opinions, it is still more so when such people as Gallup seek to test the opinions of the masses

quotation is the type of reasoning being performed today by a great many of the wealthy persons in the United States. Abolish all labor legislation! Outlaw the unions or place them under strict government control! Discontinue relief! Take away the right to vote from the majority of American citizens!

No, brothers and sisters, Hitler and Hitlerism will never be defeated in this way, or under the leadership of such people.

That is the path down which the French workers strode to defeat. In the name of "national unity" they let the French employers and bankers smash the unions and union agreements, they let the French boss politicians bamboozle the unions into ceasing to struggle in the interests of the membership.

We don't have to make these mistakes. We can learn from the terrible tragedy of our French brother unionists. We can resolve to build our trade unions stronger and stronger, into powerful weapons that will fight Hitlerism wherever it shows its head. If we are conscripted into the army, or if we are able to obtain union control of military training, let us vow to learn the military arts with the determination that we shall eventually use our knowledge in the service of the working people.

Let us vow never to submit either to a German Hitler or an American Hitler. Let us trust only ourselves and our own people in the fight against fascism.

Hitler and Hitlerism can be defeated. But never in the way of Big Business. When Hitler finally falls, as fall he will, he will fall because the workers themselves rose and hurled him from power.

Nominations for Local 359 on December 10

Nomination of officers for Warehouse Employees, Local 359, will take place at the regular membership meeting December 10. The nomination meeting scheduled for November 12 was postponed due to the bad weather. Elections will be held Friday and Saturday, January 10 and 11, preceding the regular membership meeting on January 14. All members are urged to take part in both the nominations and elections.

To All Trade Union Members

So many workers applying for unemployment insurance or relief have been rejected through their own negligence and misunderstanding of the law, despite the fact they are clearly eligible to receive such aid, that the Federal Workers Section of Local 544 has set up a special department to deal with this problem.

All workers seeking unemployment insurance or relief are asked to get in touch with Ed Palmquist before applying for aid. Palmquist is in the office of the FWS from 9 a. m. to noon, Monday through Friday each week. The office is on the second floor, 257 Plymouth avenue north.

Workers at Royal Lemon Organize

The employees of the Royal Lemon company, located at the Northwest Terminal, have recently organized and affiliated with the Warehouse Workers Union Local 359. All workers have joined the union.

The men are demanding 70c hourly for working foremen and 65c for general inside workers. Paid vacations and general improvements in working conditions are likewise in order for these workers.

Costs \$2,184 to Keep Family in Minimum Standard of Health

Latest estimate of the yearly income an ordinary wage earner needs to keep himself and his family at a minimum standard of health and decency is that just released by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics at the University of California.

Figures quoted are based on prices in San Francisco in March, 1940, and would vary somewhat from place to place. The following budget is based upon the cost of maintaining a worker's family of five, including a man, wife, two boys, 11 and 2, and a girl, 5.

The total yearly cost was estimated at \$2,184.25, broken down into the following categories:
Food \$622.44—28%
Clothing 233.98—11%
Shelter 595.33—27%
Payroll taxes 43.68—2%
Miscellaneous 688.82—32%
Total \$2,184.25

This budget allows for few frills or luxuries.

Capitalism Can't Deliver
One-third of the families in the United States, according to government surveys, average yearly incomes of only \$471. The next one-third average \$1,076. Thus, two-thirds of the families in the nation live far below minimum standards of health and decency.

The top third average about \$3,000 yearly, though of course among this group are some who spend hundreds of thousands yearly.

Card of Thanks

To Local 544:
We wish to express our deep appreciation to members of Local 544 for their kind sympathy and the lovely flowers.
—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stevens and Family

The present order where millions are either unemployed or insecure in mind cannot survive and is not worthy of survival.—HARRY GUGGENHEIM, mining magnate, in an honest moment.

Notice to ITO Members In Standing

All members of Local 544's Independent Truck Owners Section in good standing with the union are instructed to register at the union office on or before November 15th if they are desirous of working in the coal industry this winter.

After November 15th the union will prepare a complete list which will be supplied all coal dealers in the city. All independent truckers hired will be chosen from this list.

A DICTIONARY OF LABOR TERMS

strike, an economic struggle of the workers conducted by unions, usually fought to obtain better terms of sale for the workers' commodity, labor power. Often strikes are conducted for other aims, such as to win recognition of the union, shorter hours of work, better conditions of employment, paid vacations, etc. Trade unions and strikes can protect and advance the interests of the workers in most periods, but are unable to make the conditions which convert labor power into a commodity, and which doom the masses of the toilers to poverty, unemployment and war.

strike-breaker, a person brought in from outside to take employment in a factory where a strike is in progress, with the object of breaking the strike and forcing the strikers back to work with their demands unmet. The employer, who labels union officials as "outsiders" because they do not work in his plant, will use strike-breakers who are always imported outsiders. Professional strike-breakers are often gangsters and ex-convicts. It has been estimated that the employers in the United States spend about \$80,000,000 yearly for spies, strike-breakers, etc. This is called "The American Way" of doing business and conducting industry.

strike committee, a committee, usually broadly representative, chosen by the strikers to conduct the strike in all its ramifications, and to participate in negotiations.

subversive, a term for any idea or activity which the employers or the government do not like.

super-profits, the unusually high profits accruing to employers when they monopolize an industry, or when they establish their factories in colonial countries where the natives can be forced at the point of a bayonet to work for almost nothing. Also, the sort of profits earned in war-time when a government has pretended to "take the profits out of war."

surplus value, that part of the value which the capitalist obtains as a result of prolonging the working day beyond the time necessary for the wage worker to return the value of his wages to the employer. That value created by the worker over and above the value of his wages.

sweat shop, a place where workers have to work unusually long hours for low pay under unhealthy conditions.

sympathetic strike, a strike by workers who are making no particular demands of their own at the time, but who are supporting by their strike another union or another group of workers who are on strike.

syndicalism, the theory that the trade unions should be independent from the capitalist state and all capitalist parties, and also independent from all working-class parties; and that the trade union movement alone, without the aid of working-class political parties, can unite the masses and bring about socialism without creating a working-class state. A doctrine of revolutionary unionism advocating the taking of power by workers through the use of general strike methods. Syndicalism often merges into anarchism.

tactics, the art of conducting isolated operations. The system of measures that serves one single timely task or a single branch of the struggle.

Taylorism, the methods of "efficiency experts." Each process in the factory is studied with the view of cutting out waste motions, and setting certain time standards for each operation. These time standards are then used as the basis of piecework rates. This kind of scientific management would be all right if its benefits went to the workers, and was not used by employers as a device to institute speed-up methods. The father of scientific management was the American engineer, Frederick Winslow Taylor.

technocracy, a radical theory expressing the protests of the propertyless lower middle classes, professionals and intellectuals against capitalism. The theory of technocracy locates the central cause of the contradictions of capitalism in the sphere of the circulation of commodities, and particularly in the growth of technology and technological unemployment. They propose to cure the ills of society by socializing the means of production and exchange and placing industry under the control of a soviet of technicians, without however invalidating the property claims of the present owners. Technocrats explain the course of history and the causes of great social changes by a theory of technological determinism. They foresee the automatic collapse of capitalism, and believe that when that day comes the representatives of the people will dispossess the owners of industry and call upon the technocrats to take charge of production for the common good, rather than for the profits of the privileged few. The Technocrats dismiss the working class as economically obsolete and politically powerless. The propaganda of technocracy ably shows that huge productive possibilities are going to waste in capitalist economy and that a life of want is unnecessary today. While the technocrats have a good scientific understanding of what transpires in the factory, they do not extend science to study what goes on in the society which organizes the factory.

thermidor, a term to describe a period of counter-revolution which follows on the heels of some periods of revolution. During the Great French Revolution a new calendar was adopted; Thermidor was the name of the month in which reaction set in against the revolution.

Third International, the international that arose as a result of the victory of the Russian workers under the Bolshevik party in 1917, and the failure of the Second International to defend the interests of the world's workers. The Third International was formed in Moscow in March, 1919. Gradually it became converted into an instrument of Stalin's foreign office and today this body no longer practices or preaches the revolutionary internationalism of Lenin, its founder. The parties calling themselves the Communist Parties are affiliates of the Third International. The decline of the Third International is traced in the falling off of its world congresses, held in 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1924, 1928, and 1935. Known also by the abbreviation of Comintern.

Third Period, the years from 1928 to 1935 when the Communist International was in an ultra-left sectarian phase, engaging in dual union activities and condemning the Russian Communist Parties as "social fascists." This period was followed by the "popular front" era which was succeeded by the Hitler-Stalin pact. Today the Third International indicates it is swinging away from Hitler towards the so-called democracies.

Townsend plan, a movement headed by Dr. Townsend devoted to gaining through Congressional action a pension of \$200 or less for every person in the United States over the age of 60. The pensions to be financed by a form of sales tax, plus inflation. While the Townsends are correct in urging decent old-age pensions, their claim of restoring capitalist prosperity by inflationary methods is impractical and unsound.

ultra-leftist, one who is "super-revolutionary," who makes impossible demands upon the workers; one who carries his radicalism to ludicrous or harmful extremes.

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On the National Picket Line

(Continued from page 1)

almost appear that the prosperity which Hoover kept insisting was just around the corner was here. But consider—Every industry which shows an increase in a war industry or one very closely related. That means that the material manufactured is not consumers' goods. It does not create any new wealth—it is all stuff which can only find a use in killing—in war. What happens to those industries, to those hundreds of thousands of workers engaged in manufacturing war goods, once the need for this stuff is gone? Remember what happened to this country and the rest of the world when, after the first World War, industry which had been exhilarated to the nth degree, suddenly stopped?

The national income is almost as high as it was in 1929—yet in 1929 there were only about two million unemployed. Then industry which was booming was engaged in manufacturing consumers' goods almost entirely. Today there are more than nine million unemployed, and what industry is actively engaged in manufacturing is concentrating mainly on so-called National Defense.

That changes the picture a lot, doesn't it? It raises a question in our minds which must find an answer, and soon. If our national income is so great, despite the fact that we have four times as many unemployed, to whom does this fabulous sum go? How many new millionaires have been created out of the people's misery during the past eleven years?

UNION MEETING SCHEDULE	
LOCAL 471 General Membership—First and third Tuesday each month, 7 p. m. Girls' Section—Second Tuesday each month (7:30 p. m.) Milk Haulers—Fourth Tuesday, 8:30.	LOCAL 275 Tea and Coffee Drivers, Local 275, meets the first Friday of every month.
LOCAL 131 Second Thursday each month, 8 p. m., third floor.	LOCAL 160 General Membership—First and third Thursdays Stewards—Second and Fourth Thursdays. Seniority Board—Every Monday Executive Board—Every Tuesday
LOCAL 958 Night Drivers—1 p. m., third Thursday each month. Day Drivers—7 p. m., third Thursday each month.	LOCAL 221 Day Laborer Section—First Tuesday each month. Independent Truck Owners Section—Second Tuesday each month.
LOCAL 664 General Membership—First and third Fridays. Park Board Grievance Committee—Monday night preceding last meeting of month.	LOCAL 1859 Stewards—October 28 General Membership—November 6 Executive Board—Every Friday Notice The Grievance Board will meet once a month (on the third Thursday of each month) until further notice.
LOCAL 1086 The Retail Clerks Local 1086 will meet on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.	LOCAL 259 Second Monday of each month, 8 p. m.
PETROLEUM DRIVERS LOCALS 544 AND 977 AND WAREHOUSEMEN Regular Membership Meeting—First Wednesday each month.	LOCAL 544 November, 1940 Friday, November 1—Job Stewards Monday, November 4—Package Delivery; Department Store Wednesday, November 6—Sausage; Petroleum Thursday, November 7—Greenhouse; Independent Truck Owners Friday, November 8—Wholesale Grocery; Meat Drivers Monday, November 11—General Membership Tuesday, November 12—Lumber; Raymond Bros., 9 p. m. Wednesday, November 13—Market; Wholesale Liquor Friday, November 15—Job Stewards Monday, November 18—Furniture Stores; Coal; Paper and Printing Thursday, November 21—Tent & Awning; Newspaper, 10 a. m.; Ways & Means ITO Friday, November 22—Cold Storage and Produce Monday, November 25—Spring Water Tuesday, November 26—Building Material Wednesday, November 27—Sand and Gravel Thursday, November 28—Transfer & Whse.; Wholesale Drug Seniority Committee meets each Tuesday at 7 p. m. in Hall 3 Grievance Committee meets each Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m. in Local 544 office, first floor The Executive Board meets each Wednesday at 10 a. m. in the large hall on the first floor All regular meetings start at 8 p. m. unless otherwise indicated.
LOCAL 977 General Membership—Second Monday each month, 9 p. m. Executive Board—Each Monday, 8 p. m. Lessee Section—Third Wednesday, 9 p. m.	LOCAL 346 Regular Membership Meeting 2nd Monday each month, 8:30 p. m., 4th Monday each month, 1:30 p. m.
FEDERAL WORKERS Regular Membership—Second Friday each month, 8 p. m. Stewards—First and third Wednesdays	LOCAL 103 Regular Membership Meeting—Second Monday of each month. Executive Committee Meeting on call.
LOCAL 289 Retail Drivers—First Thursday. Wholesale Drivers—Second Thursday. Yeast Drivers—Third Tuesday. Cake and Pie—Third Thursday. General Membership—Fourth Thursday. Inside Workers—Last Saturday, 3 p. m.	PRIVATE CHAUFFEURS The Private Chauffeurs and Helpers Local 912 meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month.
LOCAL 359 Stewards—Second Monday. Executive Board—First and third Mondays. General Membership—Second Tuesdays.	