Nearly all economists agree that the nation, on an overall basis, increases its productivity about two to three per cent a year. The argument used by the anti-labor forces is that wages should not be allowed to advance any faster than that.

But nothing is said about the base of the wages being discussed. Nothing is said about the large percentage of the American people who are still unemployed and therefore not getting wages. Nothing is said about the cheap wages paid to millions of our citizens in unorganized areas in the South, for example.

Nothing is said about the poverty and degradation that stalks through the chronically depressed areas of the richest nation on earth.

Nothing, of course, is said about the huge salaries, dividends and bonuses that are paid to corporation executives, such as the earnings of the president of a large steel firm, which exceeded $10,000 last year.

We wonder just how a corporation executive increases his productivity to the point where he is worth more than $10,000 a year while the workers in his mills may be lucky if they are making even 100th part of that figure annually.

Most of all, nothing is said about profits. There is never any mention of the fact—that in the administered (fixed) price industries, where competition is held to a minimum, prices are invariably boosted without regard to demand and supply.

The anti-labor forces never mention the wild price discrepancy in our economic society of the free market.

Oh, no! It's all labor's fault, they say, and something should be done to clip labor down, break up national and international unions, prohibit nationwide collective bargaining, throw union leaders in jail and otherwise organize labor into a corner.

Just one question occurs to us at this point. Where do these anti-labor forces think the workers are going to come from for the goods produced by American industry unless American workers have high wages so that they, themselves, can buy them?

There is no question but that the American economy has the ability to employ all citizens who are willing and able to work and to employ them at decent wages and working conditions. The problem is really one of equitable distribution of the fruits of our economy among all the people. There are those who would grab it all for themselves. But organized labor in America has neither the power nor the inclination to grab it all. Labor does demand its just share of the bounty, as John L. Lewis has so aptly expressed it: "I am among those who do not believe that God ever put an idea in the mind of an employer for the sole advantage of an employed worker."

**SAVEWAY COMES TO AGREEMENT, RENEGES (STORY ON PAGE 4)**

Local 301 News

Vol. 4 No. 16 The Voice of SE Workers, Local 301, Schenectady, N.Y. December 4, 1949

**SAFEWAY COMES TO AGREEMENT, RENEGES**

Area AFL-CIO Merge; Solidarity Noted

Delighted to hear from the International Labor Organizations announcing their desire to work in themerge with the American Federation of Labor, which will include all AFL-CIO locals in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. We are still working on approximately 40-50,000 members.

C.L. Harris, President

Local 301 News


Local 301, Schenectady, N.Y.

**SAFEWAY COMES TO AGREEMENT, RENEGES**


Editorial:

WHAT THE STRIKE COST?

It remains a recent article in the AFL-CIO's "Weekly News" which stated: "The Strike Cost..." which is an effort to organize the strikers to be paid for their work. The strike cost was worked out by the National Association of Manufacturers and other labor leaders in the United States, and the strike was called to force the employers to recognize the strike as a legal strike and to offer an adequate settlement.

In recent years, the National Association of Manufacturers and other labor leaders have been trying to organize these strikes in order to show the need for a strike. The strike was called to prevent the employers from using strikebreakers and interfering with the work of the strikers. The strike was called to prevent the employers from using strikebreakers and interfering with the work of the strikers.

The REAL ISSUE in the present strike is the employers' willingness to make a real settlement. In the strike, the employers have made every effort to break the strikers and to keep them out of work. The strike was called to prevent the employers from using strikebreakers and interfering with the work of the strikers. The strike was called to prevent the employers from using strikebreakers and interfering with the work of the strikers.

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