

Labor Fights Vinson Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the most serious threats to organized labor to be introduced in congress in decades is the Vinson bill, HR 4139.

In an attempt to blitzkrieg labor, Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the house naval affairs committee, and congressman from poll-tax state Georgia, has introduced this anti-labor measure, which would:

(1) Forbid strikes by imposing a so-called "cooling off" period of 25 days between a strike vote and strike action. This means that labor-fighting employers as well as the government would be given plenty

of opportunity to marshal their strike-breaking weapons.

(2) Maintain existing open shops against organization by prohibiting unions from obtaining union shop contracts in plants where such contracts do not already exist; would freeze wages and working conditions.

(3) Permit an employer to discharge any active union member he wishes by permitting the firing of any employe whom the employer considers "subversive."

Wins Rating As Labor Spy

SAN FRANCISCO—Peter Innes who capped his labor spy record last week as a witness in the Bridges case now has a job for himself in the U. S. army.

Innes, expelled from the CIO National Maritime Union for stealing union funds, is a top sergeant but he didn't get his chevrons the hard way.

"Innes is working down at 45 Broadway where he scans all shipping articles for the names of union seamen. He operates under the jurisdiction of a Major Godfrey of Governor's Island, N. Y.," the Pilot, official CIO National Maritime Union organ, points out.

Raps Bridges Advice

SAN FRANCISCO.—Two main reasons were given by Thomas Lawrence, witness against Harry Bridges in the trial here, for his testifying against the longshore leader.

The first, he said, was Bridges' policy of aid to democracies such as Spain and China.

The other was Bridges' advice four years ago to Ford strikers in Long Beach, California, that they should try and get back into the plant and complete organization before striking.

Cross-examination brought out that the 400 workers who struck are still without their jobs and that within a few days after Bridges' advice leaders of the union came to him and told him they wished they had accepted his advice because the strike had been called by labor spies purely to get the good union men out of the plant.