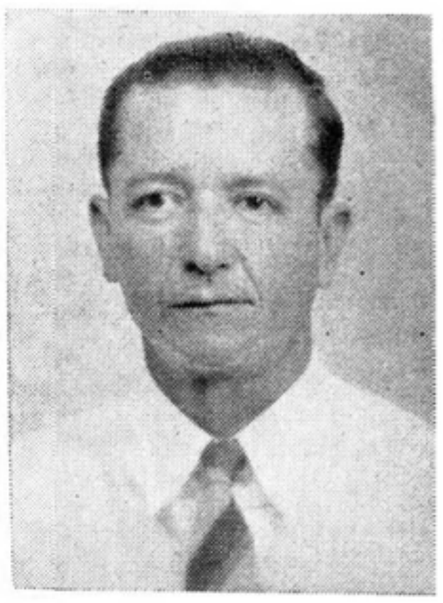
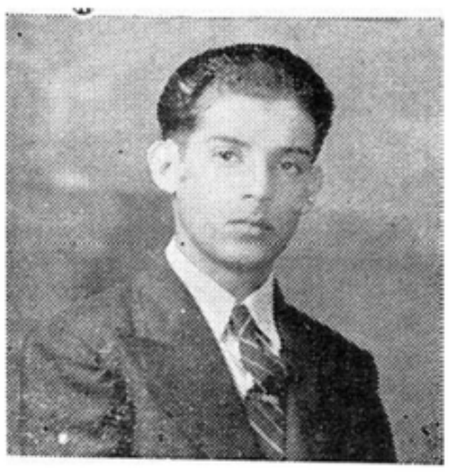
Grupo de dignatarios de la "Unión Nacional de Sindicatos obreros" quienes están dispuestos a desarrollar una campaña de aliento en favor de los derechos y reivindicaciones de la clase trabajadora sin pensar por un momento en la existencia de partidos o doctrinas políticas.



AGUSTIN CASERES
Miembro de la Comisión de Prensa.

JUAN R. CASTILLO
Miembro de la Comisión de propaganda.



ABEL BEYTIA
Miembro de la Comisión de Cultura.

BYRON ANDERSON
Secretario Fiscal.

Actitud Patronal Interesantísima

Reproducimos de la revista "Unidad Gastronómica", el artículo que sigue, por considerarlo de interés para los obreros y los patronos de Panamá, quienes deben mirar con entusiasmo actividades de la clase a que con sinceridad se vá a dedicar la patronal de Cuba. Reconociendo a los obreros una personalidad que antes fue despreciada y perseguida.

LA CORPORACION PATRONAL DE LA REPUBLICA DE CUBA Y LOS OBREROS GASTRONOMICOS.

HEMOS visto con gran satisfacción, que la "Corporación Patronal de la República de Cuba", ve con grandes simpatías —así dicen sus dirigentes— la iniciativa del señor Ministro del Trabajo, de celebrar próximamente una reunión nacional de obreros y patronos, para estudiar conjuntamente los problemas nacionales del trabajo que trae como secuela de una manera inevitable, la post-guerra y buscarles una solución armónica, mirando los elevados intereses de la Patria.

Con esos nobles y generosos fines —al parecer— publicó un manifiesto con visión altruista —si es sincera de verdad— que entre otras cosas dice:

"La Corporación Patronal de la República de Cuba", organismo creado para unificar, por su mejoramiento y defensa a la clase patronal, admira la perfecta organización y disciplina del proletariado y de su Central, la "Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba". Como ésta, nuestra Corporación aspira al equilibrio de intereses y no a la guerra esteril entre partes que se necesitan mutuamente. Para subsistir no puede engrandecerse el capital sin el apoyo del trabajador, ni vive éste cuando muere la capacidad de inversión o la resistencia del centro del trabajo. Consecuente, quienes deseen servir a la patria y contribuír a su engrandecimiento, tendrían que admitir la conveniencia de un acuerdo inteligente, justo, sincero, entre el capital y el trabajo en nuestro país. A favor de eso se pronuncia el Gobierno. En el mismo sentido lo hace esta entidad patronal."

Nosotros, los obreros gastronómicos, que nunca fuimos remisos a esa cordialidad e inteligencia; que por arriba de nuestros intereses particulares, hemos puesto siempre los intereses de la nación, del pueblo de Cuba, estamos en un todo de acuerdo con ese sentir de la "Corporación Patronal de la República de Cuba", para resolver nuestros problemas económico-sociales de una manera amigable y cordial con nuestros patronos, como es histórico que resuelvan sus problemas los cubanos: ENTRE CUBANOS, sin influencias extrañas.

Y sin titubeos ni eufemismos, franca y lealmente, felicitamos al Dr. Carlos Azcárate y al Gobierno, por esa su iniciativa, y tendemos sinceramente nuestra mano a la que nos ofrecen los patronos, con la nobleza y la sinceridad que nos caracteriza.

Pero que esa actitud de la "Corporación Patronal de la República de Cuba" no sea meramente exhibicionista, para adquirir posiciones espectaculares ante el pueblo y la nación; para ganarse las simpatías y el aplauso de la CLAQUE; es necesario que lleven, —los que la representen— esa actitud patriótica, razonable, altruista, comprensiva que ofrecen y que la mantengan en el curso de toda la reunión.

Nosotros, los obreros gastronómicos, por nuestra parte prometemos mantener esa actitud de cordialidad, porque es proverbial de nuestras organizaciones esa conducta; no obstante, si se nos ponen zancadillas para que caigamos, y nos vienen con subterfugios y trucos, sabremos responder a esa clase de juegos malabarísticos.

Al pan llamaremos pan y al vino, vino!

Información Obrera Colonense

(Viene de la Página 4.)

B.2003.60

Expedientes Tramitados	2
Expedientes Tramt. y apelados	2
Expedientes tramitándose	2
Contratos de trabajo visados	60
Planillas de Obreros recibidas	2
Obreros colocados	3
Avisos de empleo y desempleo	81
Certificados expedidos	15
Notas recibidas	5
Notas remitidas	12
Telegramas recibidos	12

De Ud. su atto. y s.s.,
Guillermo Harris G.
Insp. Prov. del Trabajo.

Avisamos a nuestros compañeros que el Carnet de 1946, se entregará a los socios desde el presente mes.

Ha sido eliminada la cuota de admisión para que entren todos los empleados de la Alimentación sin preferencias de ninguna clase.

McCarran Seeks Action On Proposal For 30-Hour Week In Gov't Service

Washington, D. C.—Senator McCarran of Nevada, said he intends to press for a complete congressional study of proposed 30-hour-work-week legislation for government employes after Congress returns to Washington.

McCarran's proposed bill, introduced in early September, would retain the five-day work week now in force in the government service, but it would cut the working day from 8 to 6 hours.

Although aimed specifically at Civil Service personnel, its real goal is to provide a precedent for industry in general to cut working hours so as to open up more jobs when and if unemployment looms as a national problem. Labor organizations have widely endorsed it.

"Right now, of course, there is no great demand for a general 30-hour work week in view of the fact that the country still lacks manpower to fill all available jobs. But the time is coming when this will be the only course we can take, and, before that time comes, I want Congress to have obtained all possible information on the subject," the Senator said.

McCarran said he had been promised hearings by Senator Downey of California, chairman of the Civil Service Committee to which his bill was referred, and added he feels sessions should be held "from time to time" during the year.

AFL Western Union Workers Accept Substantial Pay Award From WLB

Washington, D. C.—More than 50,000 Western Union employes organized into AFL unions voted overwhelmingly to cancel a scheduled strike after the National War Labor Board voted them a 12 cents hourly increase in pay plus many other important gains.

Not the least of these was a retroactive provision in the award which means more than two years of back pay for the workers. The total amount of back pay to be divided among AFL Western Union workers was estimated at about 25 million dollars. This will amount to individual sums ranging from $400 up.

The only CIO local in Western Union, representing the New York area, received somewhat less in th NWLB decision, and threatened to strike.

The AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union and several AFL Federal Labor unions in the Western Union setup agreed in advance with the company to abide by the NWLB decision. The refusal of the CIO union to go along was blasted by the company in newspaper advertisements as indicating that its signature to an agreement was worthless.

Several months ago the National War Labor Board had given Western Union workers only 4 cents an hour increase. The new award resulted from the AFL union's appeal for reconsideration. It was regarded by the AFL as "sufficiently responsive to the merits of the case."

ECONOMIC COOPERATION . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

ference to do. Instead it did something far more important. Its unanimous reports set down a code of collective bargaining principles which, if followed by management and labor, will widen the area of good faith and sound relations. Important points from the three reports are given below. (Union officers and organizers are urged to write for the complete text.)

A First Agreements: Collective bargaining, undertaken promptly and in good faith after recognition of a proper bargaining agent, is the first step to avoid strikes or refusal to bargain by the employer. Observance of the following rules will contribute to orderly procedure: The employer should not question his obligation to bargain with the union, nor should negotiations be delayed by either party: the objective should be to sign an agreement covering a definite period of time. Each party should present a statement of position: areas of agreement should be sought and issues precisely defined: respect and consideration should be given to all proposals. Conciliation and voluntary arbitration may be used if collective bargaining fails, but they should not be the first resort.

B. Existing Agreements. Agreements should be clearly written and thoroughly understood by employer and all employees; workers and supervisors should be educated in the meaning of all provisions; there must be an honest effort on the part of all to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement, to conduct relations on a basis of mutual fairness and respect. Agreements should contain effective procedure for settling grievances without strike or lockout. Grievances should be promptly handled, and should be considered by foremen as aids in discovering and removing the causes of discontent. Management and union should train their representatives in the proper functioning of grievance procedure; the basic objective is achievement of sound and fair settlements.

C. Conciliation Service. The United States Conciliation Service should be reorganized so that it will be an effective and completely impartial agency within the Labor Department. An Advisory Committee to the Director should be appointed, consisting of equal numbers of management and labor representatives. Personnel of the Service should be characterized by impartiality, integrity and knowledge of management-labor problems, and provisions should be made for training newly appointed conciliators; the number of conciliators should be adequate. The Division of Arbitration should have a list of capable trained arbitrators who may be assigned when requested by both parties. The Technical Service Division should be reorganized and should have an advisory committee of equal numbers of management and labor representatives. Working with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other agencies, it should provide information whenever needed.

© BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL ERNESTO J. CASTILLERO R.