Labor Action

Maritime Union to Hold Seventh Convention

3-Cornered Fight Looms in NMU Around Curran Ruling

By R. GARDEN

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The National Maritime Union will be enormous tomorrow in the course of its annual convention in this city. The convention will open the struggle to defend and enforce the timetight of maritime seamen on the waterfront.

In the meantime, all strikes will represent the will of the seamen. 

Gov. Joseph Curran, president of the NMU, will address the assembly in a manner that will leave no doubt as to his stand. The Curran Ruling, which affects the administrative questions, may be described as a "no-sea" period, will be the subject of the day's sessions. The Curran Ruling, in effect, has stopped seamen's strikes and has prohibited the NMU from engaging in any activities that could be construed as a "no-sea" period.

The Curran Ruling was handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Curran v. United States. The Court ruled that the NMU's strike was illegal and ordered it to cease. The Curran Ruling has been the subject of a number of legal challenges, but has been upheld by the courts in all cases. The ruling is now in effect in all areas covered by the NMU.

The convention will be the first since the Curran Ruling was handed down. The NMU is expected to take a strong position against the ruling and to call for a strike to protest its legality.

Fascist Terrorism at Peeksill Threatens Free Speech for All!

By HENRY JUDLOW

Nigeria, Aug. 22—(AP) — Peeking terrorists threatened free speech for all in Nigeria Monday, as they announced that they would no longer tolerate any political activity. The announcement came after a series of attacks on political organizations and newspapers, including the Nigerian Observer, which had been critical of the government.

The Peeking terrorists—members of a small but highly organized group—said they would attack anyone who supported the Nigerian Observer or any other political organization that they deemed pro-government. They also threatened to disrupt any political gatherings or meetings and to kill anyone who dared to speak out against the Peeking government.

The Peeking government, which has been in power for more than 30 years, has been facing increasing pressure from the opposition and the international community to resign. The Peeking government has been accused of corruption, human rights abuses, and economic mismanagement.

In a statement released Monday, the Peeking government said it would not tolerate any political activity that it deemed anti-government. It also said it would take any necessary action to protect its authority and its people.

Rubber Workers Strike at Goodrich; Company Seeks to Smash Union Gains

By J. E. MILLER

AKRON, Aug. 18—A steel strike by the United Rubber Workers of America in this city broke out Monday, as the company sought to break the union's 32-year-old hold on the Goodrich Tire plant here.

The strike began after the company announced plans to replace the union with a new, non-union labor force. The union, which represents about 500 workers at the plant, said the move was an attempt to break their workers' rights and to reduce their wages.

The Goodrich plant, which is one of the largest in the United States, employs about 5,000 workers. The union has been fighting for better wages and working conditions for more than 30 years.

The company has been accused of trying to break the union by replacing it with a non-union labor force. The union has threatened to strike if the company does not agree to negotiate a new contract.

The strike is the latest in a series of labor disputes that have hit the rubber industry in recent years.

Several other labor disputes have broken out in the rubber industry in recent years. These include strikes at the Goodyear and Firestone plants in Akron, as well as at the Uniroyal plant in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The Akron rubber industry is one of the largest in the United States, with about 20,000 workers employed in 12 plants.

The strike is expected to last several days, as the company and the union negotiate a new contract.

Rent Control Murder Case: Facts Point to the Guilty

By STANLEY GREEN

Those who think the rent-control proposal for New York City has gone far enough into a project of the various parties have been driving around in dingy subways and slums these days, trying to find someplace nice to live.

But some are getting reassured by new policies that will be put into effect as a result of the rent-control program. These new policies will include

- The setting of maximum rent increases
- The approval of new rental agreements
- The establishment of a rent-control board

The new policies are expected to go into effect in the near future.

The rent-control program has been controversial, with some people saying that it is too strict and others saying that it is not strict enough. But the new policies are expected to be well-received by most people.

The rent-control program was implemented in New York City in 1973 and has been in effect ever since. The program has been successful in keeping rents in check and making housing more affordable for low-income families.

The new policies are expected to build on the success of the rent-control program and to further reduce rent increases and increase the availability of affordable housing.

SLASH AFTER SLASH

Since last week, several reports have been released that indicate that the newspaper industry is facing a difficult time. One report suggested that the number of newspapers may be declining.

The report suggested that the number of newspapers may be declining due to the rise in digital media. The report also suggested that the number of newspapers may be declining due to the rise in subscription rates.

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Rent Control —

Joe Galbraith, 33, a Washington, D.C., lawyer, has been appointed to the District of Columbia's rent control board. Mr. Galbraith was chosen by Mayor Marion Barry to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Joseph V. Fahey Jr., who retired last month after 16 years on the board. Mr. Galbraith has been a member of the board since 1981 and has served as its chairman since 1987. He was previously a staff attorney for the Housing Opportunities Improvement Coalition, a tenant rights group in the city.
Three Lines on Tito: Footnotes on Politics

by N.Y. Daily News

With no developments of importance in the Yugoslav-Bosnian war in recent weeks, it was thought that the Yugoslav communists would once more try to divert attention to the internal political situation in the country. This, however, has not materialized, at least in the sense that the communists have been able to create a united front among the various parties of the country.

Although the three lines are still three—the Socialist Unity, the Communist, and the Nationalist—their respective influence has been reduced. The Socialist Unity, which was the strongest, has been reduced to a minor role, while the Communist, which was the weakest, has gained the most. The Nationalist, which was the smallest, has remained unchanged.

The situation in Yugoslavia is still one of political instability and uncertainty. The government is in the hands of a coalition of parties, and there is no clear indication of what the future of the country will be.
British Dollar Crisis —

(Continued from page 11)

The United States leaders, on the other hand, have been more concerned with the problem of its immediate and long-range areas. To them, it is the urgent problem of giving the capital which is so badly needed to Europe, that the United States wants to see these countries develop. The United States is working hard to get this capital to Europe, in order to help it to get its industries back into production and to develop its economy.

The British, on the other hand, have been more interested in stabilizing their own economy and in taking care of its immediate needs. They have been less concerned with the problem of providing capital to Europe, and have been more interested in stabilizing their own currency and in taking care of the needs of their own people.

The result of this difference in policy has been that the British have been more successful in stabilizing their currency and in taking care of their immediate needs, while the United States has been less successful in providing capital to Europe and in stabilizing its own currency.

The United States should be more concerned with the problem of providing capital to Europe, in order to help it to get its industries back into production and to develop its economy. The United States should be more concerned with its own long-range areas, and should not be as concerned with the immediate needs of the United States.

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