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# The DISPATCHER

Official Newspaper of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO

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## TAFT-HARTLEY KICKED IN TEETH Shipowners to Army: 'Go to Hell!' Army to Shipowners: 'Okay, Thanks!'

### Proposals Voted Down By 18 to 1

SAN FRANCISCO — The most sweeping jolt yet given to the Taft-Hartley Act by any union was served up last week by striking longshore, shipclerk, walking boss and watchmen members of the ILWU who voted against complying with the law's optional provisions by better than 18 to one.

The vote was a ringing "solidarity forever" reply to the red-baiting attempts of the shipowners to wreck the union.

The same striking members of the union cast a similar vote to reject the last take-it-or-leave-it contract offer of the shipowners which was handed to the union just before the shipowner representatives walked out of the negotiating room and precipitated the strike on September 2.

### REPUTATION COMPLETE

The overwhelming and all but unanimous vote against Taft-Hartley and the shipowners, together with the recent 100 per cent effective boycott of the National Labor Relations vote taken on the shipowners' Taft-Hartley "final offer" August 30 and 31 constituted the most complete repudiation of the Taft-Hartley Act since it became effective more than a year ago.

(See local by local results on page 3.)

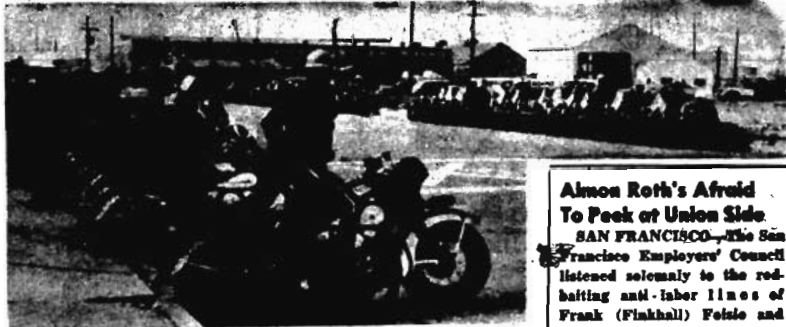
The Taft-Hartley Act also showed up in a ridiculous light September 10 when general counsel Robert Denham of the NLRB announced he was considering halting the hearings on unfair labor practices brought against the ILWU by the shipowners.

Denham, no friend of the union, told the press in Washington he might be in the unique position of asking a court to force a union to bargain with employers who refuse to bargain with the union.

### SHIPOWNERS' DOUBLE TALK

The shipowners thus stood charged with double talk by one of their own friends. While they were pretending to offer continuance of the hiring hall to the union, they were at the same

(Continued on Page 8)



**Cops and Pickets** — Los Angeles police turned out in full force at San Pedro September 9 to protect Harry Lundeberg's SUP scabs while they unloaded lumber from the fink ship SS Rolando. The vessel is owned by the Irwin-Lyons Lumber Co. of Coos Bay, Ore., which signed a back-door deal with the SUP giving them jobs belonging to the Marine Firamen and Marine Cooks & Stewards. Top, shows motorcycle police armed to teeth before the San Pedro dock where the Rolando was berthed. Bottom, shows pickets from ILWU, MCS and MFOW parading peacefully alongside the fink ship. (See story on page 7.)

### Strikebreak! Order Truman And Royall

SAN FRANCISCO — Despite the willingness of the West Coast maritime unions to handle essential Army cargoes at pre-strike conditions, the United States Army has bowed to the union-busting ambitions of the shipowners.

After requesting and obtaining from the unions agreement to work its cargo, the Army received from the Waterfront Employers Association and the Pacific American Shipowners Association a straight out "go to hell" answer and took it.

President Truman and Army Secretary Royall in Washington ordered the Army's Transportation Corps on the West Coast to strikebreak.

The top-drawer order was for the Army to recruit strikebreakers (scabs) for a 90-day period to load struck ships.

### BY-PASS HALL

The order required the Army to by-pass the hiring hall, which it has used during the past 12 years and during the war when direct hire was a practice.

Following orders, the Army officials in San Francisco issued a call for scabs to apply at its employment office at Fort Mason at 8 a.m. September 14. The ILWU established a picket line before that hour and announced:

"This is a straight out, open shop, strikebreaking move. It means hiring at the gate in complete by-pass of the hiring hall which the Army has used for the past 12 years and it reinstates the shape-up system. It is a call

(Continued on Page 8)

### Almon Roth's Afraid To Peek at Union Side

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Employers' Council listened solemnly to the red-baiting anti-labor lines of Frank (Finkhall) Felsie and shipowners' attorney Gregory Harrison on September 7 and then, on motion of Adrian Falk, voted to go down the line in support of the shipowners.

Immediately upon adjournment of the meeting, ILWU information director Morris Watson approached Almon E. Roth, president of the S. F. Employers' Council, and asked:

"How is it you are satisfied to take action on such an important issue as this without hearing both sides? Why don't you hear Harry Bridges?"

"Oh," said Roth airily, "Mr. Bridges will never come to meetings like this."

"On the contrary," said Watson, "I represent the union and I can guarantee to you that Mr. Bridges will address you if you will call a meeting."

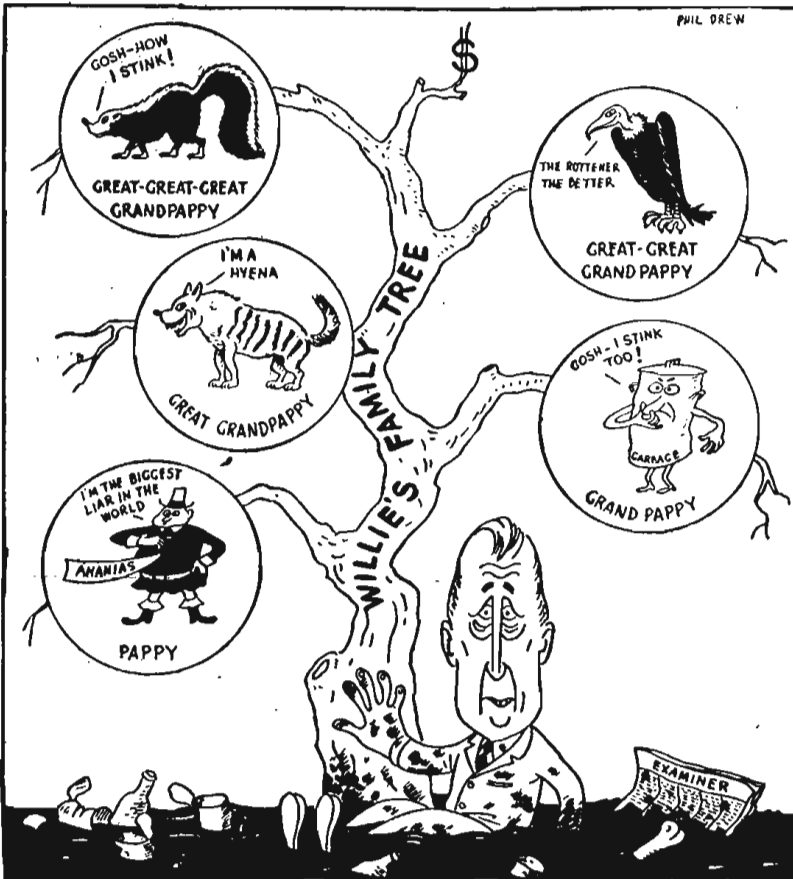
Mr. Roth spluttered and exploded with a word as unprintable as it is unseemly to the class claiming monopoly on gentlemanly attributes. "Are you afraid to hear Mr. Bridges?" asked Watson. Roth backed away, shouting the unseemly word over and over. It seemed to be the only word he could think up.

### Who Said It?

"It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. When the laws undertake . . . to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government."

(Turn to back page for name of author)

# Of Hearst and Pimps



WHEN the chips get down Hearst gets dirty. His is not just the yellow journalism for which he has been infamous for so many decades. It is a journalism of senile hatred for the workingman. When this senile hatred is fed, as it has been fed, by the hysterical fantasies of profit-corrupted shipowners and strained through the emotional press-agency of an ex-FBI sleuth, the result is nothing short of castor-oilish.

Since the beginning of the West Coast maritime strike this result has stunk up the pages of all the Hearst papers of the country, and none more than those of the San Francisco Examiner. That newspaper—the term being used for want of a more suitable printable term — has sent its reporters to search for the lowest dregs among the stool-pigeons and quote them as "unionists," "waterfront observers," or under some other invented term to lend fancied authority to their slanders.

At the same time, it has consistently ignored or distorted the statements of union officials or official spokesmen, while giving excited and exaggerated play to the literary flatulence of the shipowners.



IN the Examiner a mere heckle of a union officer becomes widespread boing, a revolt in union ranks. A vote that doesn't come out to suit Hearst or the shipowners is labeled a phoney. In the case of our own union, in which the shipowners' contract offer and the shipowners' demand of the Taft-Hartley Act were snowed under by overwhelming "no" votes, the Examiner stated on its own and with no documentation to support its assertion that our president, Harry Bridges, controlled the counters. It was not until a rank and file delegation numbering a score or more called on the editor that the paper found it expedient next day to mention that the balloting committees were elected.

IT is not surprising that a committee calling on the editor had at least a little effect. It is an accepted fact that anyone doing wrong operates in fear just as a burglar is gripped with terror by a creaking floor.

Hearst and his stooges seek to spit the unity of any union in a struggle and make it defeat itself. They live in constant fear that the ranks will discover the deception and hit them in the circulation department, which would in turn put their advertising on the downgrade. They play both ends against the middle. They gain advertising from big business by helping to wreck unions and keep workmen divided, but it is upon the workingman that they depend for circulation figures. Therefore, the more Hearst papers left unpurchased on the stands and the more subscriptions cancelled, the quicker will Hearst be stopped in his lying.

Almost all Hearst reporters apologize for working for him. Their usual line has been: "Well, it's a living."

So is plumping.

## The DISPATCH

MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR

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# World Labor Roundup

By Allied Labor News

## CHINA

PEIPING—Chinese workers in general are not optimistic that new currency laws will do anything to stretch their meager paychecks. But 1,100 printers consider themselves worst off of all. The printers, until the new law took effect, were working over-

time turning out paper money to keep up with inflation. Now they're jobless.

## ENGLAND

MARGATE—The faces of some leaders of the British Trades Union Congress turned red during the opening day of the TUC's annual conference here when observers noted two seemingly contradictory actions. The conference opened with a vigorous attack against activities of Communists in unions. Later the conference awarded a gold medal for distinguished union activity to Rose Carr—a Communist.

# Strikebreak! Order Truman And Royall

(Continued from Page 1)

for men to work under strike conditions."

It was pointed out that even the California state law requires that in recruiting strikebreakers the employer must state that strike conditions prevail. The Army ignored the law.

A later statement said: "The union will resist this strikebreaking move with all of its resources, including a call to longshoremen overseas to refuse to unload scab-loaded cargoes at their points of destination."

All West Coast maritime unions in joint meeting, Sept. 14, adopted a four-point policy as follows:

## REAFFIRM OFFER

"1. The unions reaffirm and restate their offer to the Army and to the shipowners to work and transport all Army cargoes under the conditions that prevailed September 1, prior to the strike, with the exception of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, which agrees to man ships and move such cargoes under the conditions of the tentative agreement reached before the strike between their organization and the Pacific American Shipowners' Association.

"2. The unions regard the program of the Army as strikebreaking, and an attempt to achieve the shipowners' desire to destroy the longshore and seamen's hiring halls.

"3. The unions collectively agree that they will regard all applicants for work under the proposal of the Army as strikebreakers, and will treat all work performed, or all ships manned by such workers as scab work and scab ships.

"4. The unions further agree that they will seek to enlist all labor, political and public support behind the above position, including a request upon the Secretary of the Army, and the President of the United States, to change the Army's policy, so as to have Army cargoes moved under pre-strike conditions, pending final settlement of the strike between the unions and the shipowners."

The shipowners gave their "no" on handling Army cargoes on September 13.

The "no" was delivered in a lurid red-baiting and slanderous statement against the unions.

## PAPERERS LOOK SILLY

The union commented:

"As for the shipowners' name-calling and charges of communism, all of that will not conceal the real issue which is: Shall Army cargoes be moved. The union says: 'Let's move them.' The shipowners say: 'To hell with the Army.'"

The shipowners' flat rejection of the Army request left newspapers looking silly since they had been for a week or more digging up fantastic stories to make it appear that the unions were unwilling to handle the Army cargoes and that the ship-

## SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN — The pro-fascist Malan government here has appointed a commission to guarantee that Negro and white workers are completely segregated in all factories. This follows passage of a law prohibiting formation of unions in which both Negroes and whites are organized. All Negro unions are virtually banned under South Africa's laws.

## JAPAN

TOKYO—The 40,000-strong All-Japan Tax Collectors Union has announced its refusal to recognize anti-strike legislation suggested by General Douglas MacArthur and will "fight with all of our organized power" against its enforcement. The union voted down overwhelmingly a resolution to bar Communists from leadership.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE—An agreement between Czechoslovakian and Bulgarian unions will permit outstanding Czech workers to spend vacations at top-notch Black Sea resorts. The workers, who will receive the two-week vacation with pay — plus payment of all expenses including travel—will be delegated by Czech unions. They will stop at leading villas and hotels in the famed resort area.

owners were standing by willing and able.

"It is a curious thing," said an ILWU statement, "that the very men who are accusing us of a political strike to prevent the movement of essential cargoes are themselves refusing to accede to the Army's request to move these cargoes."

The excuse of the shipowners for refusing to handle Army cargo was that it would require them to deal with "Communist party line led" unions.

Prior to the shipowners' outright refusal, ILWU President Harry Bridges telegraphed President Truman as follows:

"West Coast shipowners are stalling Army on handling cargoes while George Killon of American President Lines and Frazier Bailey of National Federation of Shipping are in Washington trying to persuade you and Defense Secretary Forrestal to handle Army cargo from East Coast ports.

"Our union notified Army several days ago that it was prepared to handle cargo necessary to overseas supply. Moving of Army cargo to East Coast would have profoundly deleterious effect upon all West Coast business. It might mean permanent loss of much of this business to the western states and ports, for logic would require that cargoes shipped from the East be purchased in the East. We urge that in fairness to western business farmers and working people you reject the shipowner schemes and insist that they act in good faith with the Army as the union has acted in good faith."



**Sink Taft-Hartley** — Members of ILWU Local 13 voting on the referendum conducted by the union on two shipowner proposals, their last offer before the strike and compliance with the affidavit clauses of the Taft-Hartley Law. The longshore, clerks, walking boss and watchmen's locals of the union snowed under both proposals.

## Congress Witchhunter Labeled Tax Evader

MILWAUKEE (EP) — Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R. Wis.) is "100 per cent American" when advising witch-hunts against unions, but his Americanism doesn't look so good to state income tax collectors.

Kersten, whose House labor subcommittee is currently smearing the United Electrical Radio Machine Workers (CIO), was involved in charges of state income tax evasion here a year ago, the Milwaukee Journal, itself still-labor to the core, said in an editorial on Kersten January 25, 1947.

"Tax evasion is one of the most non-American things a man can do. Even worse is the man, aspiring to public life, who dodges his just taxes."

Kersten failed to file returns on his state taxes for 1943, 1944 and 1945. After this was brought to public attention, he paid up in January, 1947. In a number of earlier years, he had either failed to make returns or underestimated his taxes, paying up at a later date.

One of the most active members of the House Labor Committee, Kersten has, since his election in 1946, spent the major part of his energies in attacking labor. Not only did he vote for the Taft-Hartley act, but he, together with corporation attorneys, helped draft it.

In 1936 the Sons of Vulcan, union of iron puddlers, won the first national agreement with management providing a sliding wage scale.

## How Longshore, Shipclerks, Watchmen's, Walking Boss Locals Voted on Proposals

Local	PORT	Proposition 1—On Accepting Shipowner Contract		Proposition 2—On Signing Anti-Communist Affidavits	
		YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>LONGSHOREMEN</b>					
1	Raymond, Wash.	0	49	0	49
4	Vancouver, Wash.	0	122	0	122
7	Bellingham, Wash.	0	55	0	55
8	Portland, Ore.	17	1,082	41	1,063
10	San Francisco, Calif.	196	4,543	280	4,549
12	North Bend, Ore.	0	122	0	122
13	San Pedro, Calif.	4	2,191	9	2,191
14	Eureka, Calif.	0	55	0	55
19	Seattle, Wash.	15	1,468	19	1,464
21	Longview, Wash.	0	124	0	124
24	Aberdeen, Wash.	0	130	5	124
29	San Diego, Calif.	0	65	8	57
31	Bandon, Ore.	0	18	2	16
32	Everett, Wash.	0	111	0	108
45	Rainier, Ore.	0	40	0	43
46	Port Hueneme, Calif.	0	187	1	184
47	Olympia, Wash.	0	121	1	120
48	Reedsport, Ore.	(Result not officially reported)			
50	Astoria, Ore.	0	72	2	73
51	Port Gamble, Wash.	0	23	1	21
53	Newport, Ore.	0	39	0	39
54	Stockton, Calif.	2	148	6	145
68	St. Helens, Ore.	1	72	1	71
<b>TOTALS.....</b>		<b>235</b>	<b>10,837</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>10,795</b>
<b>SHIPCLERKS</b>					
34	San Francisco, Calif.	122	560	210	474
40	Portland, Ore.	2	52	9	44
63	Wilmington, Calif.	27	211	76	160
<b>TOTALS.....</b>		<b>151</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>678</b>
<b>WATCHMEN</b>					
75	San Francisco, Calif.	1	104	2	103
<b>WALKING BOSSES</b>					
91	San Francisco, Calif.	4	57	21	93
<b>TOTALS (All Locals)....</b>		<b>391</b>	<b>11,821</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>11,669</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE TOTALS</b>					
<b>Percentage All Locals.....</b>		<b>3.20%</b>	<b>96.80%</b>	<b>5.61%</b>	<b>94.39%</b>
<b>Longshoremen .....</b>		<b>2.12%</b>	<b>97.88%</b>	<b>3.37%</b>	<b>96.63%</b>
<b>Clerks .....</b>		<b>15.50%</b>	<b>84.50%</b>	<b>30.32%</b>	<b>69.68%</b>
<b>Watchmen .....</b>		<b>.95%</b>	<b>99.05%</b>	<b>1.90%</b>	<b>98.10%</b>
<b>Walking Bosses .....</b>		<b>6.56%</b>	<b>93.44%</b>	<b>18.42%</b>	<b>81.58%</b>

## Marshall Plan Scheme to Make Over Europe for War Economy Revealed

By WILLIAM GLAZIER  
 WASHINGTON Representative  
 WASHINGTON, D. C. — The British-American disagreement over how many Marshall Plan dollars will go to Germany broke to the open this week, exposing the United States determination to make over the European economy to fit military plans for the next war.

For some weeks now there have been rumors that the meetings in Paris are bogged down, representatives of all the countries participating in the Marshall Plan had met there to decide how to divide the first year's dollars allocated by the United States. And according to the Marshall Plan idea, the representatives of these countries, freely meeting as the Council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, would work out their own program and their own distribution of the American dollars in order to bring about maximum economic recovery in Europe.

But in Germany, United States General Clay, insisted that

the western German area receive \$400,000,000 from the Marshall Plan in the first year of operations. The countries of Western Europe, many of whom were devastated by the German war machine, felt that \$364,000,000 was enough.

At the outset, the top Marshall Plan chief in Europe, W. Averell Harriman, stated that he would stay clear of this controversy and permit the countries themselves to work out the division of United States dollars. But he didn't stick to this position very long. Harriman soon began putting on the pressure, insisting that the demands of General Clay for Germany be approved.

**GERMANS GET PRIORITY**

What is happening is clear. The European countries, trying to work out a program under the Marshall Plan decided how many dollars each country would get. General Clay didn't think they gave enough to Germany. He protested. And Harriman is seeing to it that every country cuts down its own share to build up the German allotment.

One French spokesman, commenting on this situation, pointed out that the United States program, as it was being spelled out in the Marshall Plan, would have France paying reparations to Germany and not the other way around.

The refusal of the United States to move an inch on this issue, and the importance that is placed on the rebuilding of Germany is further revealed by the fact that a real split has developed with America's junior partner, Great Britain, on this fight. Since the war the British have gone along with every step in the United States policy of splitting off the Western sectors of Germany and setting up a separate state.

General Sir Brian Robertson, British opposite number to General Lucius D. Clay, up to now has agreed to make every decision a joint one. But this time the British stepped out. Although the administration of the Western zone of Germany is jointly British-United States, the British have refused to go along with

Clay in demanding more for Germany. It was no secret that if Clay's policy were adopted, it would mean less dollars for Great Britain, as well as the other Marshall plan countries.

Only a few weeks ago the United Nations published a report which showed precisely what a blind alley the Marshall Plan has become for the countries of Europe.

The United States has insisted that the countries in the Marshall Plan have the least possible economic relations with the countries of Eastern Europe. Trade between the two areas is hampered by the rule laid down by this country that nothing furnished through Marshall Plan aid can be traded with the East.

**DISASTER THREATENS**

This adds up to real disaster. The United Nations estimates that in 1951 when Marshall Plan aid will end, the countries now getting this aid will find that the difference between what they earn through exports to other countries and what they must

buy from the United States and other parts of the world will be about nine billion dollars. Unless the living standards of these countries are to be made even lower than they now are, this difference will have to be made up. Either the United States will have to start another Marshall Plan or help through trade with parts of the world now excluded must be developed. The obvious area for trade is Eastern Europe.

The report said that the revival of trade between Eastern and Western Europe would be "one indispensable element" in the solution of Europe's economic problems.

This United Nations study, which was prepared as the result of a Russian sponsored resolution at the last meeting of the Economic Commission for Europe, makes clear that real economic recovery cannot take place so long as the countries of Western Europe are forced to fit their economic future into the program laid down by the Marshall Plan.

# Cartoonist Al Capp Forced to Drop News Comment

(Reprinted from UNION VOICE) Who rang the "iron curtain" down on Al Capp—the American Broadcasting Company, Lee Hats, or both?

Making his debut as a radio commentator in a pinch-hit role for vacationing Drew Pearson, also sponsored by Lee Hats, the creator of the L'il Abner comic strip hit radio August 15 with a new and fresh approach.

Capp said the things for which many radio commentators have long been banned from the air. He deftly tore the mask off profiteering; he showed up the failure of any real action to solve the housing crisis and he put the blame for the high price of meat where it belonged—on profit-hungry meat-packers. And all of these points were made with a liberal dose of the Capp brand of Grade A humor. (See excerpts from the broadcast below.)

## RADIO MOGULS FLINCH

The executives of the ABC network and Lee Hats, it was learned by Union Voice, didn't like that kind of talk over the air. And so Capp's second broadcast on the night of August 22 shunned mention of such "political" matters as the high cost of living, profiteering and the miserable situation in housing.

Instead the broadcast dealt with some of Capp's mildly humorous experiences as an alleged teen-age Lothario, and it is expected his two remaining broadcasts will also steer clear of politics.

The abrupt nature of the change made it clear that Capp was told to stay away from "politics," thus marking another disgraceful example in radio's growing blockade of any point of view favorable to the majority of the people of the United States.

## HEAT PUT ON

When Union Voice staff-members Marty Solow and Bernard Stephens interviewed Capp at the close of his August 22 broadcast, and immediately raised the question of what had happened between broadcast one and broadcast two, Capp said he preferred not to talk about it.

While both Capp and his manager declined to discuss why there had been a change in the nature of his broadcast, Union Voice learned from a source close to the American Broadcasting system that Capp had been told

his slant on the news was not desirable.

At a meeting of the ABC big-wheels, plus Lee Hat representatives, Capp was told smoothly, but firmly, this source said, that he wasn't exactly a news analyst and that perhaps it would be better all-around if he would stick to funny-man stuff and leave politics to other people.

Hence the broadcast on Capp's amours.

## CAPP LIKED IT

During the course of the interview with Capp, the man whose syndicated strip makes over 25 million readers happy daily, agreed that his previous program had been "the kind of radio I like to do."

Although Capp wouldn't talk about his new program line, his pre-broadcast warm-up provided a further tip-off on what had happened.

Capp, a big, broad-shouldered guy with a quick laugh and a shock of black hair akin to L'il Abner's, sat at a table in front of the studio audience, taking sips of water liberally spiked with Alka-Seltzer. He generously offered to share his Alka-Seltzer with the audience, warning them they'd need it after the program.

## PUBLIC BACKED HIM

As he jested along, he remarked that he'd just had a pretty tough week. Among other things, he said, there had been objections to his news analysis, and he added "the roof really fell on me." (Afterwards when we talked to Capp in a lounge outside the studio in the RCA Building at Rockefeller Center, he said that the first week's mail had run 12-1 in favor of his first broadcast.)

A few seconds before he went on the air, Capp with a dry smile, remarked that this broadcast marked "Farewell to Al Capp news analyst and Hall to Al Capp weaver of dreams."

This type of censorship isn't a new experience for Capp, whose syndicated strip occasionally takes a lusty wallop at such sacred cows as Southern poll-tax congressmen. Last year, the Pittsburgh Press, a Scripps-Howard paper, decided it didn't like the way Capp man-handled certain congressmen in the person of a cartoon character called Senator Phineas Fogbound. And so the



Very resemblance to any actual character, living or dead, is purely coincidental.

paper dropped the comic strips temporarily.

## PILLORIED RANKIN

Capp immediately wrote to the Press pointing out that so long as men like Rankin sat in Congress, his Senator Fogbound was a pale imitation of the real thing. And then Capp added that any reader who wanted the strips should write directly to him.

The ensuing response flooded the Capp mailbags for weeks and

was a direct lesson to the editor of the Press that the people didn't take well to this kind of dictation, Capp declared.

At the close of the interview, discussing the question of how to get ahead in radio, we asked Capp what advice he would give to any budding young commentator.

"Marry a vice-president's daughter," he grinned, "that's the only way."

# Labor Will Vote for a New Deal

By KATHLEEN CRONIN

PORTLAND, Ore. — "If labor wants a new deal—if it is tired of high prices and government by injunction—it will have to vote for the Progressive Party, and I think it will." Senator Glen Taylor, vice-presidential candidate of the new party, said at a rally in Benson Tech on September 2. He stated he was basing his prophecy on the fact that "labor can be led, but not misled."

"The American people," Taylor said, "sent Roosevelt to the White House four times in spite of the fact that 95 per cent of the newspapers in this country were against him." He declared he was unworried by the fact that "Green and Murray have not endorsed me."

## BACK MARITIME STRIKE

At a press conference earlier in the day, Taylor commented on the fact that he had arrived in Portland only a few hours after some 3,500 maritime workers in Oregon had "walked off their jobs." "It was the only way they could catch up with the high cost of living," he said, expressing regret that his schedule was too crowded to permit a visit to the picket lines.

The Progressive Party, Taylor pledged, in the event of a victory in November, would "bring prices down and keep them down." He said this could be done through "price control, some rationing and some subsidies." In Britain, where the government has stepped into the picture, "even though there is scarcity, butter is only 30 cents a pound in Britain, while it is \$1.05 in Washington."

## BY-PASS HOUSING

The Republicans, he said have "done everything they're going to do on housing — and that is nothing." He charged it was no accident the spy hearings in Washington opened concurrently with the special session. "The people could read about spies, always a juicy subject, while Congress had a cocktail party for two weeks and adjourned without doing anything about labor, prices or housing."

Taylor declared, however that "peace is the issue" beside which all other issues pale. "We must all live together or die together," he said, charging that we "now have enough atom bombs in our stockpile to destroy everyone in the world, including ourselves."

# Here Are Excerpts from Capp's First Radio Script

Before I begin this news commentary, I have an exclusive for you. Listen carefully—it won't be repeated. Ready?

**EXCLUSIVE!** I don't know any more about what's going on than you do! I just read the papers and so I'm just as confused as you are.

For instance, take these two important dispatches. Both of them are about the thing nearest to every American's heart—housing. Both dispatches are published in two of the most reliable newspapers in the United States—the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune. Let me read the cheerful one first—from the Times:

**"SMALL HOMES AT NORMAL SUPPLY IN 25% OF ALL AMERICAN CITIES"**

But just when you're feeling great about it, the Herald Tribune spoils everything with this headline:

**"HOUSING SHORTAGE STILL SEVERE IN 75% OF AMERICAN CITIES."**

Oh, shucks, let's get back to the good old New York Times, the part about that wonderful 25% of America where there's NO shortage of homes.

Of course, the story didn't mention how much they cost, and hav-

ing seen some of the prices they've tagged on to some of those shanties, I'd say the only shortage was money. But, gee! Those busy little real estate fellows can't solve all the shortages.

The main thing is that, in 25 per cent of all American cities, any plain, hard-working chap who wants a nice little home for, say, \$48,000, can have one! And the solution for the other 75 per cent of America, where young vets and their families are living in cellars, garages, tents and recon-verted chicken coops, is simple. Let them all move into that grand 25 per cent of America where there are plenty of houses for everybody.

And now for the Al Capp Rap! To the most embarrassing American of the hour! The fellow who fills in for me here the other 48 weeks of the year, Drew Pearson!

Look here, Drew why do you keep pestering our busy little Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, J. Parnell Thomas? Why do you keep asking him questions in your newspaper column and over the air? Why do you keep nagging him to answer those questions?

I predict that J. Parnell Thomas will never answer your nasty, nosy questions! And I also pre-

diet that you can't do anything about it—so there!

## PACKERS PROFITEER

There's only one man in America who can threaten to toss a fellow American into the clink for refusing to answer incriminating questions. And that man, fortunately for J. Parnell Thomas—is J. Parnell Thomas. Congratulations J. Parnell Thomas! Aren't you lucky you're you?

A survey made in New York this week shows that meat prices have risen 118 percent since these nasty un-American price ceilings were taken off due to the demand of a large group of indignant citizens, a group which happened to be mainly composed of citizens in the meat business.

You remember—the purpose was to allow meat prices to adjust themselves to a sensible level.

## BILLIONAIRES EAT WELL

The level they've adjusted themselves to is Mighty sensible—that is, if you happen to be in the meat business.

Well in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, one of the largest meat-dealers in America ran a full-page ad.

It showed a mother looking at a fat, happy baby—and underneath the picture it says you can

Tell A Meat Fed Baby." And that's right—you can.

For instance you can tell his name.

If it isn't Vanderbilt or Morgan — it must be DuPont.

These are the only babies that can afford meat.

## Young Progressives Set For Calif. Conference

**SAN FRANCISCO** — Young Progressives of California announced September 10 the opening of the Northern Regional Founding Conference, Saturday, September 18 in the Casino of the Hotel Richelieu in San Francisco.

With the sending of 2000 calls to the conference, Young Progressives expect over 750 northern California youth to attend the two-day conference as delegates or observers.

## Contests for All Local 6 Offices Appear Certain

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Filing for office in ILWU Warehouse Local 6 was scheduled to end September 14 for the union's October elections. Races are expected for all officers' positions, business agents, Board of Trustees and Executive Board.

## Local 34 Plans Action Against Disruptionists

**SAN FRANCISCO** — When confronted by a protesting delegation from Local 34 ship-cleakers, the managing editor of the San Francisco Examiner, admitted September 10 he got his story of ILWU President Harry Bridges' being booted at a meeting of the local from six union members who reported the story to him.

He added that he had been tipped off before the meeting at which the clerks voted on shipowner proposals last week. Obviously the tipsters intended to isolate the boogie.

The Local 34 strike committee voted unanimously, September 13, to condemn the individuals responsible for the Examiner article and called them "rats and disruptors, lower even than flinks." The committee said it would "leave no stone unturned to discover their identity and take appropriate action against them."



# DOCKS & TERMINALS

## Seattle Watchmen

Facing refusal of the Port of Seattle to sign a contract or to discuss wages, Local 9 watchmen hit the bricks early this month. For two years the Port has side-stepped the contract issue, and lately began chiseling on port practices and wage scales.

Back in the middle of 1946 on the union's request, Washington Attorney General Smith Troy issued his opinion that: "We know of no reason why a contract might not be entered into between your union and any port district."

In spite of this opinion, the Seattle Port Commission refused to negotiate a contract with the watchmen. Every watchman in the Port belongs to the ILWU.

The Commission also refused to discuss wage rates, for the first time in more than 10 years of bargaining.

## OFFERS TO ARBITRATE

The United States Conciliation Service in April, 1947, requested arbitration to settle the dispute. The union immediately agreed. Colonel Lamport, Port manager, after almost two months notified Conciliation he would not arbitrate.

Then began the series of abuses which brought on the strike. Wages had been established on parity with longshore rates. While the Commission talked about the importance of parity in Pacific Coast tariffs, it systematically undermined established wage parties.

Local 9's Publicity Committee states: "Our people have had enough double talk. We want the port to abandon its anti-labor program. We are ready to negotiate a settlement of our differences immediately, and we think the negotiations should be carried on in public where the real owners of the Port of Seattle, the citizens of King County, can hear the story, all of it."

## Shabby Treatment

Shabby treatment received at the hands of the Waterfront Employers Association since the end of World War II by veterans reached a climax September 13 when suits were filed in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco by two longshoremen against the WEA for 1944 vacation pay.

Two suits were filed by the law firm of Gladstein, Anderson, Reener and Sawyer in the name of Charles De Murcurio and Walter C. Firstbrook, members of ILWU Local 10, to collect money owed them by the WEA for vacations earned in 1944 before they worked the armed services.

Both of the men had earned the necessary 1,500 qualifying hours in the industry. They were not paid for their vacations at the end of hostilities when they re-

turned to the industry. De Murcurio served in the Navy from June 2, 1945 to April 18, 1946 and Firstbrook with the Army from May 14, 1945 to April 1, 1946.

## WEA IS UN-AMERICAN

Longshore veterans are now requesting their ILWU Coast Longshore Negotiating Committee not to deal with the WEA or any of its members until assurances are given that the shipowners will live up to the laws of the land concerning veterans' rights.

No group of American employers, according to these veterans, has treated its vets as cold-bloodedly as has the WEA. It's un-American, say the veterans, for WEA to force veterans into the Federal courts in order to obtain their primary rights under the law.

## Soup Kitchens

Beginning the week of September 12, the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union will operate soup kitchens for the use and benefit of all unions involved in the present strike.

Local 34 announces that it will issue meal chits shortly.

## Health and Welfare

Thirty doctors and dentists have agreed to give members of striking maritime unions free care, and Permanente Hospital will give credit care to all strikers.

The CIO Community Service Committee, which arranged for this medical service, is also working with local welfare committees on eviction cases and cases of families needing financial relief.

## Longshore Agreement

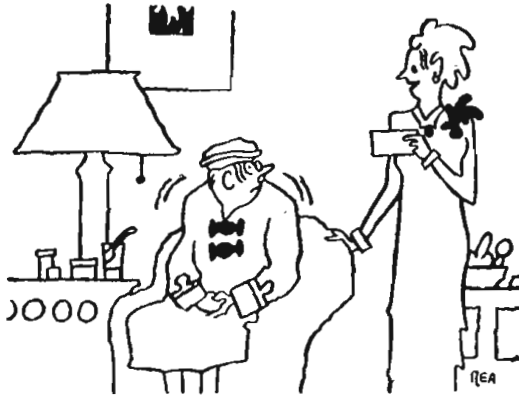
Locals 13 and 29, longshoremen and shipclerks in San Pedro signed an agreement September 10 with the Southwest Trading Company and the Globe Shipping Company covering dockers and clerks who work for the companies in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area, granting an 18 cent an hour wage increase and continuing the present hiring hall practices.

A vacation clause provides payment of 10 cents an hour straight time and 15 cents overtime in lieu of vacations.

The wage increase ups the minimum rate of all workers covered by the agreement to \$1.85 an hour and \$2.77 1/2 for overtime.

The new contract also states that when a health plan, pension plan, a contract safety code, or a guaranteed wage is negotiated on a coastwise basis, it or the several plans will be included in the present agreement.

Finally, the employers agreed that "these employees who are members of the unions shall have the right of their sole discretion



"It's a get-well-soon card from your boss, dear. And he adds: 'or else!'"

to refuse to work with employees who are not members of the union." Exercise of such a right will not be considered a violation of the contract by the employers.

The two companies operate eight motor freight vessels.

## Unfair Charges

A Taft-Hartley hearing against Local 16 is scheduled for Juneau, Alaska, September 21. The ILWU is charged with unfair labor practices for picketing the Juneau spruce mill, which insists on using members of the International Woodworkers of America for longshore work on its barges and scows, contrary to practice established in 1941.

The ILWU struck the mill last April after trying for months to get a contract with new purchasers, the Juneau Spruce Corporation, for longshore work on the same terms as the rest of the port.

The company signed with the IWA for mill work alone, then in January ordered IWA members to load lumber on its barges. In spite of conferences with the ILWU and statements from the IWA that it did not want this work, the mill refused to negotiate with regular longshoremen.

When the ILWU hit the bricks, the IWA respected the picket lines fully. The mill was shut down tight. Company charges of unfair labor practices were thrown out by the NLRB.

Then Bill Flint, president of the Juneau IWA local, was sent to Portland at the expense of Juneau Spruce to confer with IWA International President James Fading. He returned to Juneau with orders to his members from the International to

disregard ILWU pickets in line with the company's wishes. A number went back to work on pain of losing their jobs and seniority, enough to enable the company to resume operations.

Local 16 is maintaining its picket lines to protect its jurisdiction of longshore work in the mill. ILWU Second Vice-President Germain Bulcke has informed all Canadian ILWU locals that Juneau Spruce Mill products are unfair.

## Cut Rate

The manager of the Pix News-reel theater on Market Street, San Francisco, is admitting all striking union members at half price to his theater for the duration of the strike. Cards are being printed and will be distributed to all local unions involved in the dispute starting this week.

## Alaska Contract

Reports from Alaska ports indicate that ILWU longshoremen are well pleased with their new contract negotiated in San Francisco between International Second Vice-President Germain Bulcke and attorney Edward Dobria, representing Alaska Steamship, Alaska Transportation and Northland Transportation.

Ketchikan Local 63 ratified the new contract, providing a 15 1/2 cent per hour raise, continuation of the hiring hall and improvements in conditions, without a dissenting vote.

International Representative Verne Albright wrote Bulcke that the Alaska dockers are of the opinion that he "pulled the rabbit out of the hat." Representatives of the Sitka and Juneau locals stated they consider the contract conditions "tops."

## Ryan's Tactics

Dock negotiations on the East Coast ignored the most pressing problems of members of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association and concentrated on working out a formula between King Joe Ryan, ILA president, and the stevedoring operators to junk premium pay.

Ryan demanded a 50-cent increase, as a buildup for trading away back pay due ILA members under the Supreme Court decision on overtime pay and also the current premium pay schedule, according to the ILWU Washington office.

The employers demanded a reduction in gang sizes and junking of premium pay, with straight time for the first 40 hours a week substituted, at the same time conducting jointly with Ryan a campaign in Congress to enact the Gwynn Bill.

## GWYNN BILL

The Gwynn Bill would have reversed the Supreme Court decision and rid the employers of liability for back pay due the working longshoremen. It died in the Senate, through the efforts of the ILWU and other maritime unions.

Ryan ignored the problems of sling load limits and speedup in his negotiations. There is no sling load limit at all the East Coast; the only ceiling from port to port is the amount of work that can be squeezed out of the men.

Ryan made no demands to improve grievance machinery, which has broken down completely since the war.

## STALEMATED

Negotiations stalemated on the premium issue, and a Government fact-finding board, with co-operation from Ryan, called for an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction which will keep the status quo through November.

The next session of Congress is expected to take up legislation against premium pay as one of its first orders of business.

Rank and file back pay committees are active in New York and other East Coast ports opposing Ryan's sellout attempts.

## Waterways Talks

Local 207 has reached agreement with the Waterways Terminal Corporation, formerly the Federal Barge Lines, on all minor issues in negotiations beginning on September 8.

Discussions are continuing on wages, checkoff, minimum call pay, obnoxious rates, double time for holidays, load limits, hours and overtime, with the company offering a 10-cent increase.

# Picket Lines Quiet as Longshoremen Vow Solidarity Will Win Strike

By JEAN BRUCE

SAN FRANCISCO — Confident of victory, scornful of the employers' latest "final offer," and mistrustful of what they read about their strike in the commercial newspapers, longshoremen here went about their picketing quietly last week.

The only men working on the waterfront were union watchmen guarding ships and piers, a handful of street policemen, the operators of the State Boat Railway and policemen in groups of four riding up and down the Embarcadero in patrol cars.

"We'll stick it out longer than the employers, we won't relax, we're not worried, we know what we want, we'll fight." That was the picketline talk up and down

the waterfront, not only from longshoremen and shipclerks, but from marine cooks, marine firemen, marine engineers and radio operators, on the lines together.

Most of the pickets have been through strikes before. William Hertz, who has been longshoring since 1902, when there was no paying on the front or roofs on the piers, thought the quiet of this one would not last.

"There was trouble right from the beginning in 1934," he said. "Now the police are staying in patrol cars."

Another charter member of Local 10, E. C. Mitchell, speculated that the employers and police "might want to run scabs." There's been none of that trouble yet, he said. "If there is, you'll

hear from this bunch."

Two old-timers picketing Pier 33 said they were ready to stick it out one month or two or six. They recalled how in 1934 they were called "Roda on orders from Moscow." "Every time a man asks for a raise they call him a Communist," said one who had been longshoring since 1912.

They were especially interested in the strike demand of Sundays off work. "All religions are for Sundays off," they said. "In other countries longshoremen don't work Sundays." They didn't figure the employers would have enough money to hurt by granting this demand.

Recalling pre-1934 practices of men painting a boss' house and buying him beer for a job, and

paying due to the blue-book company union, and the difficulties of supporting a family if you didn't crawl on the ground, they concluded the hiring hall is worth fighting for.

## FEELING RUNS HIGH

Feeling against the employers' last offer, officially withdrawn but nonetheless offered in individual mailings, ran high. The offer was "nothing but an insult," said Richard Richardson, an old-timer picketing Pier 32. Hertz was amused at the employers saying their offer is withdrawn. "They had nothing to retract," he stated.

The pickets said they were used to confusion and scandals in the daily press. At one pier a news vendor made no sales at all.

but the longshoremen who delivered Local 10's daily bulletin was mobbed.

Leonard Barber, picket captain at Pier 24, complained of reading one account of strike progress in the Examiner, an entirely different one in the Chronicle. One old-timer at Pier 33 said, "I don't believe anything the capitalist press says about labor. It is against us."

Richardson had the answer: "I believe just what I hear in union meetings."

Newer members of Local 10, Ira McGowan and Chas. Henderson, picketing at Pier 30, and Jim Burton, at Pier 30, felt just as strongly as the old-timers that the union will win. "We're doing fine," was their unanimous comment.

# World Labor United Behind ILWU

## Canadians Won't Work Struck Ships

SAN FRANCISCO—Widespread and solid ranks behind the longshoremen's strike struggle became evident last week as pledges of effective support streamed into the ILWU International here from dockers, from France and New Zealand, from workers in the United States facing their own battles with employers, from seamen and from legislators.

The Federation of Dockers CGT of France wired ILWU President Harry Bridges its members "assure you of their solidarity behind your grave struggle and their wish for a rapid victory."

Fraternal greetings and pledges of "full support to your union in its struggle" came from the Auckland Branch of the New Zealand Waterside Workers Union.

### BALK AT DIVERTED CARGO

In Canada ILWU longshoremen stopped speculation by employers on the possibility of diverting cargo North with a refusal to handle any cargo diverted from any strike area and any cargo which would originally have gone through United States ports. Vessels which were in United States ports at strike deadline time will not be handled.

From Watsonville, Calif., shed workers of the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers union, Local 78, sent word to the ILWU strike committee that their September 2 membership meeting "unanimously voted to send you an assurance of our desire to see you win in the brave struggle you are now engaged in." These agricultural workers are fighting off AFL Teamster raids.

Ten locals of the CIO United Public Workers called the ILWU "the only organization with enough guts to stick to its guns," and offered "whole-hearted support."

Local 133 of the CIO Utility Workers, in San Francisco, pledged complete support of the maritime strike.

In Los Angeles the CIO News-vendors announced full support of maritime strikers in spite of the fact that they are in a bitter battle with the Hearst and Boddy newspapers and fighting off Taft-Hartley raiding by the AFL.

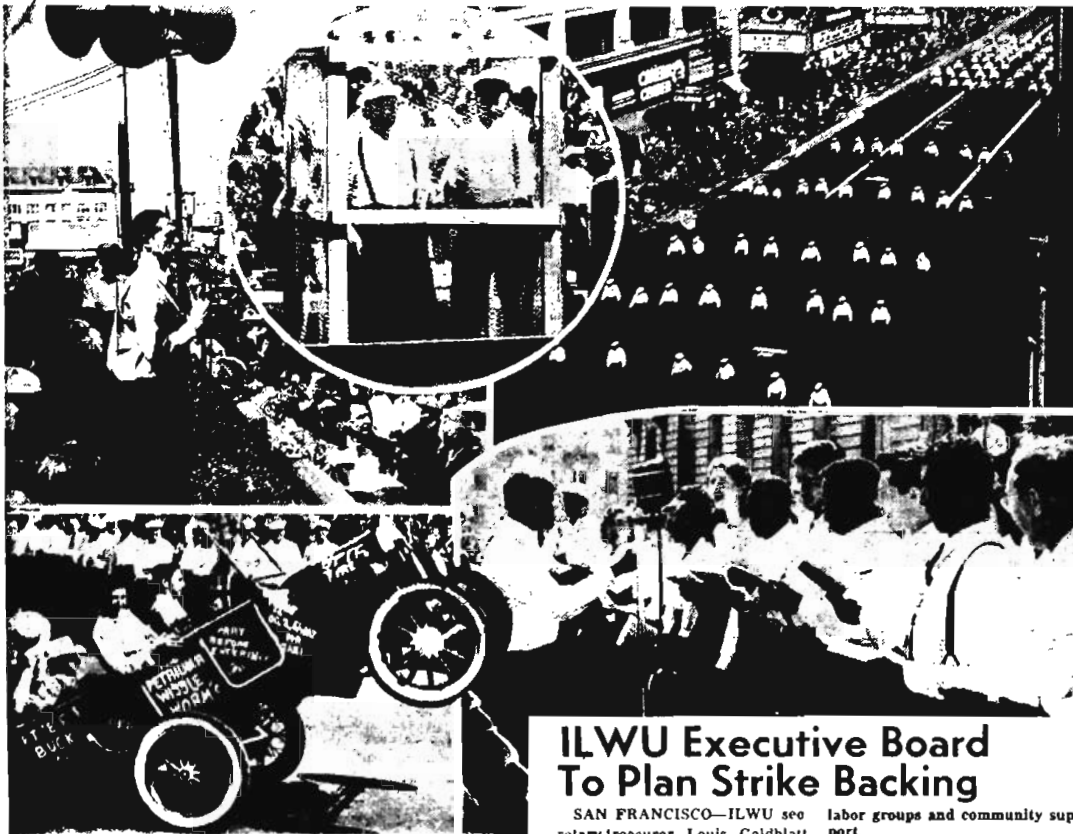
Off the California Coast the crew of the SS David Bushnell wired a pledge of "financial and moral support in your fight to retain your working agreement and hiring hall" to the Local 10 strike committee.

Without the hiring hall, longshoremen and seamen will obtain everything that the chicken lays but the egg," 75 National Maritime Union members on the beach in Philadelphia told the ILWU strike committee.

Their spokesmen Jack McQuaid and Richard Hoptner said that the "fight for a rank and file controlled hiring hall is the common fight of all organized labor, particularly we in maritime."

They congratulated the rank and file of West Coast unions for the "courageous stand taken" and reported that NMU members in Philadelphia "despite their leadership know the score and realize that an injury to one is an injury to all." A pledge of full support "until full and complete victory is yours" was made.

Nine candidates for the Oregon legislature have wired President Truman urging that the Army accept the ILWU proposal for loading its cargoes.



## ILWU Executive Board To Plan Strike Backing

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt announced that the regular quarterly meeting of the International Executive Board had been called for Thursday and Friday, September 16 and 17, to be held in San Francisco.

Chief question on the agenda was to be the mobilization of all ILWU locals behind the maritime strike. Methods of informing the entire membership of the importance of this battle were to be considered and plans laid for getting the co-operation of other

labor groups and community support.

Another important point on the agenda is to study use of the reports of the union's delegation which visited European countries this past summer and adopt measures to place the support of the unions in these countries behind the current longshoremen's strike.

Proof that child labor leads to curtailment of education is contained in census figures showing that about half of the 2,250,000 kids from 14 to 17 working on jobs have left school.

**Rally for Victory** — CIO unions in the San Francisco Bay area marched in full force behind the slogan "Unity of all unions behind the maritime strikers" on Labor Day. The parade was geared to impress the public with the solidarity of all labor against arrogant shipowners who have union-busting intentions. To left, Richard Lynden, secretary of ILWU Local 6 and Chairman of the San Francisco CIO Council, addressed the assembled CIO marchers at San Francisco's Civic Center. Center inset, one of the floats billed, "We've been Taft-Hartleyized" entered by ILWU Local 10; upper right: part of Local 10 contingent in the parade; lower left: Local 6 parade stunt; lower right: California Labor School Chorus sings at the Civic Center rally.

## Dockers' 18-to-1 Vote Kicks Taft-Hartleyism in Teeth

(Continued from Page 1) time asking the NLRB to hold their own offer to be illegal. Then, while accusing the union of refusing to bargain with them in good faith, they were themselves announcing to the press they would never bargain with the union until it signed anti-communist affidavits.

The merry-go-round was even too much for Denham.

The secret referendum among all striking ILWU waterfront workers was precipitated by the shipowners when they emerged from a meeting late September 2 with the announcement that henceforth they would not recognize or deal with any union which had not signed the Taft-Hartley anti-communist affidavits. Though such affidavits are optional under the law, the shipowners so worded their statement to make it appear that they would be violating the law if they dealt with a non-complying union.

The chief stooge newspaper of the shipowners, the San Francisco Examiner, promptly amplified the statement to make it clear that what the shipowners were

demanding was a change in union leadership.

The Coast Longshore and Ship-owners' Negotiating Committee, which had disbanded just before the shipowners' attempt to substitute a political issue for the real strike issues, was immediately called back into session by ILWU President Harry Bridges.

**UNANIMOUS "NO"**  
The committee voted a referendum on the two questions: "Are you in favor of accepting the shipowners' latest proposed contract, as above, and calling off the strike?" and "Are you in favor of the shipowners' demand to have the union comply with the Taft-Hartley Law, and the NLRB, by filing the necessary affidavits and statements?"

After unanimously recommending a "no" vote on both proposals the committee members dispersed to address every striking local. President Bridges spoke in Seattle, Portland and San Francisco.

Following final tabulation of the vote on Friday, September 10, the union dispatched the following letter to the Waterfront Employers' Association of the Pacific Coast:

"Gentlemen:  
"You have stated publicly that you would not meet or deal with

our union until and unless our union has met your demand that it comply with the optional provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"The Negotiating Committee of our union has submitted this demand of yours to a secret referendum of the membership.

"This same committee has also submitted your last contract proposal, which though you have publicly stated you have withdrawn, you are nevertheless offering to our members through individual meetings.

"For your information we now transmit the results of the secret ballot referendum taken among the membership

"On the matter of accepting your contract proposals:

"The longshoremen voted 236 yes; 10,780 no.

"The clerks voted 151 yes; 823 no.

"The walking bosses voted 4 yes; 57 no.

"The watchmen voted 1 yes; 104 no.

"On the matter of your demand that the union comply with the Taft-Hartley Act and file anti-Communist and other affidavits:

"The longshoremen voted 376 yes; 10,740 no.

"The clerks voted 295 yes; 678 no.

**Answer to Who Said It?**  
Andrew Jackson, 1832