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# The DISPATCHER

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

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# THE SHIPS MOVE AGAIN

## ILWU Board Bids for One Marine Union

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU Executive Board meeting here November 30 and December 1 called upon the National CIO to take steps toward forming one maritime union.

Specifically the board asked the CIO to call a conference of CIO and independent maritime unions "to arrange mechanics by which the unions each can enter one union in a body, elect officers and adopt a constitution."

"It is not beyond reason," said a board statement, "to assume that one union, firm in its resolve, would have been strong enough to have won justice for all maritime workers without the 1948 strikes of the several unions."

In accordance with the constitution the board set April 4, 1949, for the start of the Eighth biennial convention of the ILWU. The convention will be held in San Francisco.

### POSITION RE-AFFIRMED

Based upon reports from the union's own rank and file committee which visited Europe last summer and recent events, the board also re-affirmed its opposition to the Marshall Plan, and emphasized that it favors "true and real relief to the suffering peoples of the world wherever the prime objective is aid and not special profit to American big business."

Other policy statements called for strengthening of the World Federation of Trade Unions, a followup campaign on the elections to insure repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and delivery on campaign promises, and commented on the union's recent strike settlement, attributing the victory to the solidarity of maritime ranks and support from other unions. The latter statement specifically thanked CIO President Philip Murray, Vice President Alan Haywood and R. J. Thomas and Richard Leonard of the CIO staff for their help in negotiations and declared the result was a victory for collective bargaining.

A statement on the recent CIO convention in Portland said in part:

"We are concerned as our whole membership must be concerned by certain developments within the CIO which indicate a trend away from CIO's traditional democratic principles and the apparent attempt to invade and destroy the autonomy of those international unions and councils which do not readily accept political and other decisions made at the top and handed down."  
(See Policy Statements on Page 4)

## DOCK STRIKE VOTE RUNNING 92 PERCENT; PARLEYS RESUME

## Dock Negotiations Break; Strike

## Preparations Go Into High Gear

## IN IMMINENT DAYS STRIKE

## WATERFRONT BRICKS HOT

## FINAL OFFER IS FULL OF JUNK

## THE SHIPS ARE DOWN

## TAFT-HARTLEY KICKED IN TEETH

## SHIPOWNERS STALL THE WORKS

## Ranks Hold Solid as Shipowners

## Push Phoney Propaganda Line

## Murray Denounces Shipowners

## Congress Strikebreakers Turn Tail

## NEGOTIATIONS BEING RESUMED

## NEGOTIATIONS ARE CONTINUING

**Story in Headlines** — For the glance and drop reader, the above montage gives the headline history of the great 1948 maritime strike struggle, which in the opinion of many resulted in the best longshore agreement ever won. The headlines are consecutive from The Dispatcher. To complete the story add the headline at the top of this page.

**Who Said It?**  
"The great majority of employers think he (Dave Beck) is wonderful and applaud like happy seals when he speaks at the Chamber of Commerce."  
(Turn to back page for name of author.)

**Mail Early! Only 15 More Days Before Christmas!**

## Unions Hit Jackpot in Victories

SAN FRANCISCO — The West Coast maritime strike is over. The unions have been victorious.

After 95 days of complete tieup, winches began to hum on December 6, and, after momentary but unavoidable confusion, full scale operation got under way.

The ILWU longshoremen, clerks, walking bosses and watchmen settled their beef at the end of a long Thanksgiving day of plugging away at negotiations.

Under the agreement of all return or none returns, the ILWU then awaited settlement by the marine firemen, marine cooks and marine radio operators. These agreements were completed as of Saturday morning, December 4, at 7 a.m., when the radio operators and the Pacific American Shipowners Association emerged from an all-night session.

### Then came Lundeberg. THREATS RATTLE

Harry Lundeberg is secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. His union, as usual not striking but gathering the gains won by others, rattled its threats and intimidated the shipowners into delaying-resumption of work.

The ILWU served notice it would take no more nonsense from the "Lunchbox" and would hit him with everything in the book if he continued his disruption.

Lundeberg fabricated a beef over the steam schooners. He told the shipowners he would not permit his men to sail any ship until he received guarantees that his rights or jurisdiction had not been invaded, and this despite the fact that it had been publicly announced that all steam schooner operation remained status quo.

The affair finally wound up late on December 5 with an amazing document which said nothing, and which meant only that Lundeberg, after grabbing himself some headlines, backed all the way down.

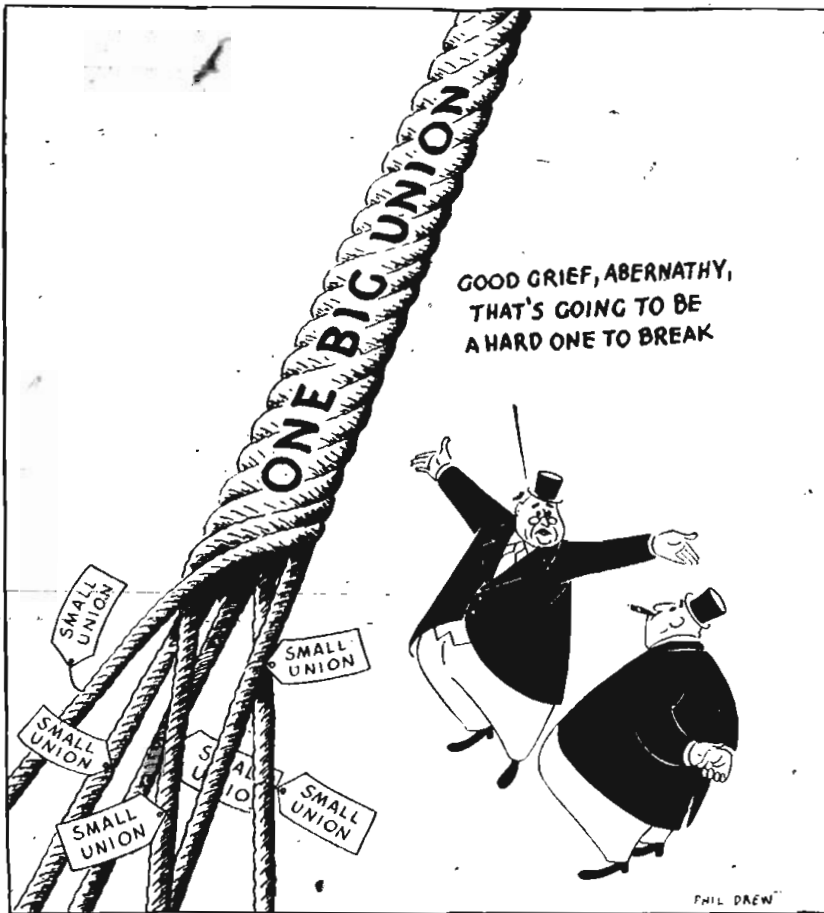
### LOCAL 6 WINS

Immediately following the longshore and clerks' victory, Local 6, the big Bay Area warehouse union, crashed through with related victories.

At C & H in Crockett the company backed up in all demands against Local 8 and came through with a 10-cent increase, higher shift differentials, and inclusion of some 70 casual workers on the steady list.

Marine Terminals granted the same 10-cent raise the longshore-  
(Continued on Page 8)

# One Big Union?



**O**NE BIG UNION for maritime workers has been one big dream for a long time. It is time for the dream to turn into reality.

Every year we learn a little more distinctly and a little more bitterly that it's tough to go it alone. The ILWU International Executive Board meeting last week expressed the opinion that one maritime union could have won justice for all maritime workers in 1948 without a strike.

This is not to be little the gains we have won through solidarity in our own ranks and magnificent support from other unions in this country and abroad. It is to point out that we still have a lot to win and truly united action is the way to win it.

The ILWU has asked the CIO to call a conference of all CIO and independent maritime unions to arrange the mechanics by which the several small unions can become one huge industrial group in which the ship-owners will be able to find no single weak spot.

We can expect no rest from efforts to create division among maritime workers. Only with the Committee for Maritime Unity in 1946 did seamen achieve a reasonable work week at sea and wages approaching the cost of living.

And 1948 is no time for maritime workers to relax. Big business in this country is doing all right on its program to disrupt unions, witness the CIO convention in Portland. Big business is doing all right on its profits, too. The corporation bigwigs apparently have no fear that they will not be able to raise prices more every week and keep all the money that rolls in by keeping the unions that represent their workers bickering.

**S**TRIKES have been lost in the past year. Unions have lost members through failing to fight for them as well as through direct employer attacks. Big business cheerfully and arrogantly takes note of these facts and determines to exploit them.

We must expect no simple job in creating

We must not rest easily on assumptions that the Taft-Hartley Law will be repealed and President Truman will keep all his campaign promises to labor or anyone else.

We must consider the strength of one national union of engineers, radio officers, deck crew and engine men, cooks, stewards, firemen, inlandboatmen, longshoremen, fishermen, clerks, scalers, painters and warehousemen. Democratically united we could achieve the long-time goal of a decent standard of living for every maritime worker and his family.

We regard such unity as our one chance for progress, and with this in mind we know that our ranks will wholeheartedly back the projected conference of maritime unions and hope for quick action from it.

## Corruption Proof!

According to the dispatches Wellington Koo, the Chinese ambassador to the United States, has proposed a plan by which the United States could give "corruption-proof aid" to the Chinese Nationalist government.

What a wonderful confession! Billions we have poured in, and billions have been stolen. That is what Wellington Koo has confessed.

## THE DISPATCH

MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR  
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# World Labor Roundup

By Allied Labor News

### FRANCE

**PARIS**—French unions are polling commercial employees throughout the country on a proposed general strike to establish a five-day week. Returns so far run over 70 percent in favor of a walkout. In the meantime the French government has angered unions by voting compensation to persons "injured in protecting their right to work" during the recent coal strike, i. e., scabbing on the miners. No compensation is proposed for the families of several strikers who were killed and for the many hundreds of miners wounded when the government used troops against pickets.

### BRITAIN

**LONDON**—The right-wing leadership of the British Trades Union Congress has called for an anti-Communist purge in member unions. Serious trouble is likely to result because Communists have long been elected to leading posts in many important labor organizations such as the miners, seamen's, engineering, railway and transport unions. British Communists have also traditionally led the shop steward and industrial committee movements throughout the country.

### AUSTRALIA

**MELBOURNE**—Union pressure to get rid of anti-labor essential services act in Victoria state, which makes strikes in public utilities punishable by prison, is beginning to get its first results. Seamen throughout Australia recently placed a ban on all coal shipments to Victoria. Victorian dockers threatened to march on the Melbourne courthouse if streetcar workers arrested under the law were tried. Now Victorian Premier Holloway has offered to adjourn the prosecutions if the seamen resume handling coal. No reply has yet come from the unions.

### SOVIET UNION

**MOSCOW**—The budget of the union local at the Tbilisi (Soviet Georgia) knitting mills, just published here, is typical for fairly large union locals in the USSR. The Tbilisi union will spend 1,263,000 roubles (over \$200,000 at official rates) during the coming year, some of which was allotted by the state social insurance fund which is administered by unions under Soviet law. Over \$60,000 will go out in sickness and other benefit payments to workers, \$3,000 will finance summer camps and rest homes for workers and their children, over \$30,000 will pay for recreational activities and improvements in the workers' club. The rest will go for medical, nursery and other services which the union operates.

### BELGIUM

**BRUSSELS**—Of the 110,000 miners employed in Belgium, over 45,000 are Italians, a current survey shows. These miners send a large part of their earnings home to their families in Italy. Other recent figures show that over 107,000 workers are unemployed in the country and over 50,000 only partially employed.

### JAPAN

**TOYKO**—Latest labor figures released by the government show that 244 strikes and labor disputes involving 323,000 workers took place in Japan during September. Japanese unions now number 35,056 with a total membership of 6,627,000, of whom over 1,400,000 are women. Over six million workers, including more than two million women wage-earners, are unemployed. Women's wages in Japan still lag far behind those of

### HUNGARY

**BUDAPEST**—The level of real wages in Hungary is now 15 percent to 25 percent higher than in the last prewar year. Deputy Premier Matthias Rakosi reported to a meeting of the Hungarian Workers Party. Wages have already exceeded the level planned for 1950. Rakosi said, warning that no further rise is possible without an increase in industrial output. Rakosi appealed to the workers to "act like masters" of the country. He expressed distress at the fact that not enough workers are studying to take up jobs as army officers and administrators in government and industry, where they are now sought for the first time in Hungarian history.

### GREECE

**ATHENS**—The first public statement made by M. Chrysostomou, new Greek Minister of Merchant Marine, was that he would be "merciless toward Communist seamen." Unionized Greek seamen have been a government target for a long time. Many of their leaders have already been sentenced to death and executed.

### FINLAND

**HELSINKI**—The Finnish General Labor Federation has refused to accept a government offer made in response to its demands for a general wage increase. The FGEF national council has been convened to consider what action shall be taken to back up the demands.

### POLAND

**WARSAW**—Polish unions have protested strongly against the arrest and deportation of Polish coal miners for taking part in the general mine strike in France. Some Poles were beaten after their arrest while other were forced to work under police supervision, the unions charged. France has been recruiting Poles for work in coal and other arduous industries for many years, the unions declared, but their alien status is no reason why the French government should expect Polish miners to scab on French fellow workers during strikes.

### CHINA

**HARBIN**—Thousands of workers in Chinchow, Manchurian city which the Chinese Communists recently captured from Chiang Kai-shek, received no pay during the last four months of Chiang's occupation, according to a dispatch printed here. The dispatch says the Communist-led People's Army also found that two-thirds of Chinchow's 9,000 textile workers were unemployed when it took a census of the city following its capture. Repairs are under way to get Chinchow's cotton mills and iron foundries back into full operation, the dispatch concludes.

### DENMARK

**COPENHAGEN**—Undeterred by the black eye the U. S. Gallup poll received in the American Presidential elections, the Danish Gallup Institute is setting up a nation-wide poll on "public attitudes toward cost-of-living problems and unemployment." Unlike its U. S. counterpart, the Danish poll will not inquire into political attitudes.

### BRAZIL

**RIO DE JANEIRO**—The state government of Minas Gerais has announced that labor unions will henceforth be exempt from all state taxes on real estate used for union buildings. Under the present conditions, however, these facilities apply only to unions which the government approve politically, since all others are denied registration and considered "illegal."

# CIO Demands Outright T-H Repeal

PORTLAND, Ore.—Outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law was demanded at a CIO state conclave held here on the eve of the national CIO convention.

The 225 delegates from the lumber, maritime, textile and fishing industries called on President Truman "in the meantime" to respect the voters' mandate and treat the law as a "dead duck." The also demanded immediate removal of NLRB Counsel Robert N. Denham, who is regarded in the sawdust belt as labor's public enemy number 1.

Other convention action having the approval of all delegates included: Support to the west coast maritime strikers, a demand for relief of the acute housing shortage in the nation's chief lumber producing state, including passage at a national level of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, removal of Vanport flood refugees from "trailer camp slum living" and a comprehensive civil rights program.

On the later issue, the convention petitioned the 81st Congress for abolition of the House un-American activities committee; condemned recent San Francisco hearings on "alleged Communist infiltration in the west coast maritime industry" as an attempt at strike harassment; and called for return of immigration and naturalization services to the Labor Department as a means of stopping "illegal surveillance" on union leaders practiced by this branch of the government.

Opposition to the Marshall Plan "as I have myself seen it administered in European countries" was voiced by Don Brown, one of four ILWU members who toured Europe recently under union auspices.

Brown said he would like to see aid "administered through the United Nations and not with a bunch of sticky fingered guys at the top."

Another convention resolution over which there was bitter argument was one reaffirming state CIO opposition to peacetime military conscription. The resolution carried only after ILWU delegate Charles Ross had queried: "Are you proposing to turn our young manhood over to the West Pointers and then when they get out of the undemocratic army setup expect them to be good union men? It doesn't add up."

# East Coast Dockers End Strike, Rank And File Fight for More Democracy

NEW YORK A 19-day tieup of shipping in east coast ports from Maine to Virginia came to an end November 29 as 45,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) voted acceptance of a settlement with shipowners.

End of the strike was official ly announced November 27 by I.L.A. President Joseph P. Ryan, who said 66 of the 71 locals involved had voted overwhelmingly to return to work. Windup of the strike became complete the following day when the holdout strikers decided to join the back-to-work trek, while still attacking the settlement as "inadequate."

The agreement called for: A 13 cents hourly increase for day work and 19 1/2 cents boost for night and weekend work, retroactive to August 21; improved vacation terms; a guarantee of four hours pay for a single work call and six hours for two calls a day; and a welfare plan for disabled workers.

Originally the union had re-

## T-H Repeal Moves Into High Gear at Local 6

SAN FRANCISCO—A petition campaign for total repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and full return to the Wagner Act, moved into high gear in all houses under contract to ILWU Warehouse Local 6.

Stewards are collecting hundreds of signatures aimed at convincing President Truman that his campaign promises of repeal were taken seriously by the voters of the country.

## Foil Dollar Effort to Regain APL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal District Judge Matthew McGuire slapped down Dollar family efforts to regain control of American President Lines in a decision last week holding that the Maritime Commission owns title to the APL stock transferred to it in 1938.

R. Stanley Dollar had asked for the stock this spring as the company drew large profits in 1946 and 1947 under Maritime Commission management. Dollar and his family ran the company, then called Dollar Steamship Lines, into the ground in the thirties.

The Maritime Commission took over in 1938 and with taxpayers' money put the line on a paying basis. Dollar contended that the stock was turned over to the government only as a "pledge" for debts of \$7,500,000 owed by the company.

JUDGE RULES ON TRANSFER Judge McGuire decided the transfer was outright.

The Dollars got the company in debt, the Maritime Commission has charged, by "shockingly incompetent" management, diverting millions of dollars to owners, and setting up "a milking system of holding companies, investment companies, and like devices . . . to insulate the personal owners from the claims of the company and its creditors."

Government loans, the war and huge subsidies pulled the company out of the hole to the tune of \$2,577,000 net profits after taxes in 1947.

First union to hold national conventions and organize on a national basis was the National Cooperative Association of Journeymen Cordwainers, started in 1835.



**Heroes** — Two Portland longshoremen pulled a man from the burning wreckage of the Dock Commission Building the night of November 29 after gas from a leaking 24-inch main blew up the two-story structure. Walter G. Kratt, a construction engineer, was knocked unconscious in the explosion. Local 8 members Lollie Hendricks and J. L. Rucker, left to right in the inset above, were on picket duty nearby at the time. They are credited with saving Kratt's life.

# Local 8 Dockers, Rucker, Hendricks Save Man in Dock Building Blast

By KATHLEEN CRONIN  
PORTLAND, Ore.—The water front "strike line" became a life line last week for dock commission engineer Walter G. Kratt trapped inside the Portland dock commission building when it was blown skyward in a gas explosion the night of November 29.

Two longshoremen, J. L. Rucker and Lollie Hendricks, both members of Local 8 were at their picket posts about 100 feet to the north when the blast occurred. Scrambling into the street, the two saw the two-story frame building reduced to rubble and fire all ready leaping from the ruins. They could hear a man screaming, and at first thought the sounds came from inside a debris covered automobile at the pavement's edge.

**BLOWN 200 FEET**  
Rucker broke in the window,

and finding no one, crawled underneath, thinking the injured person was pinned under the car. The longshoremen then realized the screams were coming from the ruins and peering through the smoke saw Kratt, who had been blown 200 feet by the explosion, staggering around on a pile of rubbish. Rucker waded through flame and pulled the engineer to safety with Hendricks' help.

Kratt was dazed, critically burned and bleeding from a scalp wound. No one who saw the demolished building could understand how he had managed to survive. It was believed he escaped the full upward force of the blast due to the fact that he was in the basement investigating "a smell of escaping gas" when the explosion took place.

Witnesses who arrived on the scene shortly afterward gave the longshoremen full credit for saving Kratt's life, stating that in his dazed condition he would have walked around and around in the flames and burned to death if the two had not rushed to his aid through the burning debris.

**TEETH KNOCKED OUT**  
Rucker, his face blackened by smoke, had a vacant space in a rather wan grin when he was

## Clerks Set for Vote on Officers

SAN FRANCISCO—Local 34 shipyard clerks will choose 1948 officers on December 9 and 10 at the San Francisco and Oakland hiring halls.

James Russo, incumbent, is being challenged by Tom Kelly for president of the local while Nick Marovitch and Paul Cosgrove are unopposed for vice-president and secretary, respectively.

Charles Becker, incumbent, and Charles Jerry Donagan are running for business agent. In San Francisco James Roche is unopposed for dispatcher while in the East Bay, Vince Eason, Walter Brown and George A. Rogers are candidates for dispatcher.

questioned by reporters. "Two of my teeth got knocked out when I crawled under the car," he explained.

Hendricks insisted on giving most of the credit for the rescue to Rucker. "My partner went right up in there through the flames and got a hold of Kratt and pulled him out," he said.

Both men are long-time members of Local 8. Hendricks is a veteran of the '34 strike.

The explosion occurred about 8:10 p.m. Kratt swathed in bandages and receiving oxygen and plasma December 1 at Good Samaritan Hospital, was alone in the building at the time of the blast. Gas fed fires were still burning through the pavement on N. W. Front Avenue 18 hours after the explosion.

## CIO Orders FE Merger With UAW

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP)—In its first post-convention action, the CIO executive board November 27 ordered the United Farm Equipment & Metal Workers to merge with the United Auto Workers within 60 days.

The order was based on a resolution introduced by UAW President Walter P. Reuther and strenuously opposed by FE President Grant W. Oakes. If a merger is not agreed on within the 60-day period, a three-man committee will report back to the executive board, which will then "act to implement this decision."

In Chicago, on his return from the Portland sessions, Oakes issued the following statement: "The CIO executive board has again raised in the form of an ultimatum the question of a merger between the FE and the UAW. In FE-CIO, decisions on policy always have been and will continue to be reached in a democratic manner by our rank-and-file members based on what is good for their welfare and not on the basis of decrees and ultimatums from any source."

Here Are the Main Policy Statements of the ILWU National Executive Board

Strike Victory

The longshoremen, shipclerks, walking bosses and watchmen of our union have just achieved a momentous victory.

We congratulate these members of our union, not only for the victory, but for the solidarity that won it. We are mindful of the odds against which they struggled. We are mindful also that the Taft-Hartley Act was the direct instrument which forced them into the struggle, and we sincerely believe that they have done a great service to the entire American labor movement by exposing the viciousness and unworkability of the Taft-Hartley Act.

We attribute the victory first, to the solidarity of our own ranks and the other maritime unions, and next to the splendid support received from the National CIO and unions of various affiliations. In turn, we pledge to these unions which gave us such magnificent support our own all-out effort in their behalf when they face similar problems and struggles. We pledge to help them to organize and help them in their struggles.

MANY THANKED

We extend our thanks to President Philip Murray of the CIO, and to Vice-President Alan H. Wood and his assistants, R. J. Thomas and Richard Leonard, for the valuable and sincere aid which they gave to our union in the final settlement.

We further extend our heartfelt thanks to those many business men and others of our communities on the West Coast who with complete unselfishness gave their good offices toward bringing about the negotiations which led to settlement of the strike.

We also express our appreciation of the cool-headed men of good faith among the shipowners who believed in collective bargaining and drove through with us to prove its principles.

We believe the final settlement was a victory for collective bargaining and therefore a victory for all the people of the West Coast.

One Maritime Union

The historic desire of all maritime workers to join together and be represented by one union covering the entire maritime industry has been given new vigor by recent events. It is not beyond reason to assume that one union, firm in its resolve, would have been strong enough to have won justice for all maritime workers without the 1948 strikes of the several unions.

The existence of several unions, always poorly co-ordinated with the one outstanding exception of their co-operation through the Committee for Maritime Unity in 1946, has always made the fighting harder for each union and the gains costly. Moreover, employers have always been able to take advantage of the lack of co-ordination to keep every union in constant jeopardy.

CALL ON CIO

The 1946 experience is positive proof that one union, would greatly advance the conditions of all maritime workers, for it was in that year when a majority of the unions were acting as one through the Committee for Maritime Unity that maritime workers, particularly seafaring workers, made their greatest gains since maritime union organization began.

We believe that amalgamation of all maritime unions into one industrial union should be carried forward at once.

We therefore call upon the National CIO to call a conference of all CIO and independent maritime unions to arrange mechanics by which the unions each can

enter one union in a body, elect officers and adopt a constitution.

We instruct President Harry Bridges to present this statement to the next meeting of the National CIO executive board and press for its implementation.

The CIO

Representing a union which pioneered in the establishment of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and with it gained great advancement in economic conditions, we members of the national executive board of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union feel bound to convey to the membership of our union problems and policies which must necessarily be reviewed as result of the Portland convention of the national CIO.

We are concerned, as our whole membership must be concerned, by certain developments within CIO which indicate a trend away from CIO's traditional democratic principles and the apparent attempt to invade and destroy the autonomy of those international unions and councils which do not readily accept political and other decisions made at the top and handed down.

NO BLIND ACCEPTANCE

In our own union structure we have never attempted, nor would we be able to make decisions at the top and force them onto the locals and ranks. Every policy we have ever recommended has been explained and voted up or down, not according to our dictates, but according to the wishes of the rank and file.

We do not believe, either in our own union's conduct or in the conduct of the CIO, that blind acceptance of a policy is a proper yardstick of loyalty, and if such is to become the case, then free trade unionism is dead.

It is our position that the unorganized must be organized; that low rental and low cost housing must be furnished by the Government; that prices must be rolled back and rigidly controlled; that the infamous Taft-Hartley Act must be totally repealed and replaced by the Wagner Act; that social security must be extended; that a civil liberties program must be made real, and that all the people of the world in sub-standard condition must be helped with American goods and money.

Insofar as the national CIO promotes these things we are in basic agreement and sincerely believe

our ranks are likewise in agreement.

POLITICAL RIGHTS

However, we cannot agree that it is an act of disloyalty to the CIO or the nation to disagree. We assert the right to disagree and hold that our CIO charter so gives us the right as an autonomous union.

We believe and assert that any member of our union or of any other union of the CIO has the right to be a Communist, Republican, Democrat, Progressive, Socialist or to adhere to any other political persuasion that is without union-busting purpose, and that the true test of his trade union loyalty is not his political belief, but is his conduct in the union.

We deplore the red-baiting and Jew-baiting which was openly indulged in at Portland and call upon the members of our union to guard against any spread of such cancerous union-wrecking within our own ranks.

AUTONOMY DEFENDED

We recognize the right of the CIO to adopt and pursue any policy which a majority of its representatives may decide upon, but we do not recognize that the CIO has any right to say to autonomous affiliates, or to the delegates to state or local councils from the autonomous affiliates that they must vote in accordance with such policy whether they agree or no.

We will defend our autonomy and be guided by the wishes of our ranks. We will resist any raiding of our union and if necessary return any attacks upon us in kind.

Our record with the CIO is unassailable. We have organized the unorganized. We have made gains unequalled elsewhere. We have worked, fought and sacrificed to build the CIO, and we will not be penalized because there are times when we choose to exercise our right of free, independent decision.

ASK FINANCE REPORT

We fully support all actions of our delegates to the CIO convention. We specifically endorse the action of William S. Lawrence in opposing the unexplained increase in per capita tax. We further express complete confidence in our president, Harry Bridges, and recent certain remarks made which tended to indicate that President Bridges, deliberately absented himself from CIO executive board

meetings. The record will show that President Bridges has never absented himself from such meeting except when his own union negotiations forced such absence.

We instruct President Bridges to make every effort to obtain from the CIO, for the information of the officers and members of our union, a full financial statement of the CIO.

American Foreign Policy

In our meeting of March of this year, we declared:

"The ILWU stands squarely on the position that the tremendous quantity of food, clothing, machinery and other American products in our country by all the modern methods of production, should be made available to feed, clothe, and rebuild the hungry, devastated and war-battered nations of Europe."

At the same time we denounced the Marshall Plan because we believed that it was not directed at this aim, but was on the contrary, directed at the aim of gaining additional special privileges for American Big Business and enriching American Big Business at the expense of the workers of America and of Europe.

RE-EXAMINE POSITION

Since our action of last March, the Marshall Plan has been long enough in operation to prove or disprove our attitude towards it. We have therefore decided to review and re-examine our position from the light of events and actions taken by other organizations, particularly the National CIO, to which we are affiliated.

From our own rank and file committee of four sent to Europe at the expense of our union last summer, we learned that throughout the Marshall Plan countries of Europe there is extreme bitterness among the workers against the United States because of the workings of the Marshall Plan. We learned also that the Marshall Plan is being used to bolster and keep in being the most reactionary regimes.

The plan is actually working in western Germany, not to promote recovery or democracy but to restore to positions of prestige and power the very nazism which we thought had been destroyed for all time at the high cost of American and other blood.

DENOUNCE GREEK REGIME

The autocratic and nazi-like Greek regime, fed and kept alive

by Marshall Plan money, has made no improvements or even gestures towards improvement. On the contrary, this regime, supported by our monies has stepped up its program of oppression against trade unions and the people, and has even resorted to murder of an American newspaperman who sought to reveal to the American people some of the truth about the situation.

Marshall Plan money is also being used directly against the trade unions of France, not only to defeat the legitimate aims of these unions, but to destroy them, and all this under the nazi-invented and time-worn excuse of fighting communism.

The Marshall Plan was advanced as an instrument to further world peace. It is our considered judgment that it is instead sowing the seeds of a new war.

A REAL RISK

Even as we act on this statement of policy, there has arrived in the United States a representative of the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek government to plead for additional aid which could only involve us in the Chinese civil war in the interest of the group which has done nothing but plunder the people of China. We view such involvement a real and terrifying risk to world peace.

In the light of all the events and reports which we have enumerated and many others which we have not mentioned, we re-state and re-affirm our opposition to the Marshall Plan and call upon the administration and Congress to reverse the bi-partisan policies which brought it about.

We re-state and re-affirm that we are in favor of true and real relief to the suffering peoples of the world wherever the prime objective is aid and not special profit to American Big Business.

The 1948 Elections

The executive board approves, commends and adopts as its own statement of policy on the 1948 elections the editorial statement published by the ILWU officers in the November 12 issue of the official newspaper, The Dispatcher.

World Federation of Trade Unions

The solidarity of longshoremen and seamen in nations outside the United States and the fact known to the employers that no scab cargo would be worked in those nations, made a direct and significant contribution to the satisfactory settling of our strike.

In the 1946 maritime strike, the World Federation of Trade Unions organized all-out support for the workers. Again this year longshore unions in France, New Zealand, Holland, Finland, Japan, Israel and South America splendidly supported us. Their expressions of goodwill and hope for our speedy victory, indicating the sentiment and need for united labor in this divided world, increased our own determination to stand as a bulwark among American unions against Taft-Hartley onslaughts.

STRENGTHEN BONDS

We hail and applaud the reason the Finnish Transport Workers gave for their whole-hearted support: "Being true to the international solidarity of the working class."

The results of the 1948 maritime strike are proof of what labor united can accomplish, and proof of the necessity for labor to support such means of unity as the WFTU.

We commend the WFTU and pledge our efforts to increase its stature and effectiveness and call upon the CIO to make every effort to strengthen these bonds of world labor.



Coffee Hour — During the maritime strike, Oakland longshoremen opened a sub-strike committee, part of Local 10's overall set-up, on Seventh Street, in Oakland. The coffee canteen where java and light eats were obtainable, was run by members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, for benefit of any of the striking union members. Shown above, left to right: C. A. Whiting, MCS, Marks Postway, MCS, Malcolm Harvey, MCS.

# How do ILWU rank and filers feel about the waterfront settlement?



**W. S. BURNS**, Seattle longshoreman: After better than thirty years on the Seattle waterfront under all conditions, this is the best contract we have gotten yet.



**MIKE SILK**, San Pedro longshoreman: I think we have about as good an agreement as we could get. After all the machinery is set in motion, we will have as good a contract as we have had since 1934.



**A. THEODORE**, Seattle longshoreman: So far as I am concerned, this is the best contract we've ever negotiated yet in my twenty-six years on the Seattle waterfront.



**AXEL M. WESTLUND**, Portland longshoreman: We fought for our sons as well as for ourselves. I'm glad they don't have to take the bad conditions we used to take. I hope we get pensions next time.



**O. L. VERSOL**, Seattle longshoreman (33 years on the front): I am well pleased as to the result of our strike—the contract is the best I have had the honor to read.



**LOU BAKER**, San Pedro longshoreman: With our hiring hall secured and with a long term contract we have won a smashing victory. During the next few years we should get busy rebuilding maritime unity.



**W. A. ROWLANDS**, Portland longshoreman: We won the strike and a lot of points. We had it won before the election, but the shipowners were waiting to see how the election went.



**R. G. JOHNSON**, Seattle longshoreman: This contract reached by the ILWU Negotiating Committee is the best I ever read in my eighteen years on the Seattle waterfront.



**AL SIEWIERSKI**, San Francisco longshoreman: My idea is it's a very good contract. We got points in it that will counteract all of the effects of being out on picket lines for 90 days. Main thing is we kept the hiring hall.



**BILL GOHEEN**, Oakland longshoreman: In the overall picture it's a damn good settlement. I think the biggest victory in the strike was that we got the actual employers to sit down and throw out all the baloney.



**JOHN HARMS**, Portland longshoreman (on the waterfront since 1896): It's pretty good, but we ain't got enough conditions yet. In the hold we are short-handed. We ought to have pensions.



**ALVIN ARISHIN**, San Francisco longshoreman: It is a very good contract. The reason we got it is that we remained solid and that we kept up our morale so that we were able to win the strike with our full sails in the wind.



**DAN KELLY**, San Pedro longshoreman: The agreement we have just voted on is just about as good as we could have gotten, and better than any we have had since 1934. This contract means protection of our hiring hall.



**BOB ROHATCH**, San Francisco longshoreman: It was the greatest victory since 1934. It has been shown that when labor sticks together they can win any strike, despite anything the employers can throw at us.



**ALEX NIELSEN**, Portland longshoreman: It's all right. It's a damned good agreement. I like that three year contract. If the employers had made up their minds six months ago to negotiate, we wouldn't have had to strike.

## Elections in Local 10 Set For December

SAN FRANCISCO—Election of officers of Local 10 are set for December 9, 11 and 12 with a full slate filed for all of the offices and committees of the union. Run-off votes will be held December 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Running for president are Jay Sauters, James Kearny, Phil Sandin and Frank Stout; for vice-president Bill Goheen, Walter Bell and H. J. Hendry (Pat O'Hannigan) are contesting.

Reino Erkkilla and Dan Perluss have filed for recording secretary and Alvan Arishin, A. C. Anderson, and George Cahill are the candidates for financial secretary.



**BEN McDONALD**, San Pedro longshoreman: The signing of this agreement is a step forward and I believe we have won a smashing victory. By uniting our ranks we should be able to secure better working conditions in 1951.



**F. G. MATHES**, Portland checker: The new 2 1/2 year coastwise clerks' agreement looks good — especially two wage reviews and each each port negotiating its own working rules. The vacation plan is a step in the right direction.

## French Miners End Strike; Still Seek Higher Wages

PARIS (ALN)—The eight-week general strike in the French coal industry was called off November 27 by the French General Confederation of Labor (CGT) after the right-wing Force Ouvriere (Workers' Strength) and Christian Federation of Trade Unions, which had at first participated, broke unity by ordering their men back to work.

The CGT men are returning in good order under instructions of their own leaders. It is significant that the strike was not broken by the extremely brutal government measures directed against it, which included large-scale police arrests, use of armed troops who killed and wounded many miners in dispersing picket lines, and threats to bar strikers

from future mine employment. "The miners have not been defeated," the CGT contended in its strike-end proclamation, which said: "It is necessary to regroup our forces to continue the struggle in other ways." The CGT also pointed out that the strike exposed the anti-labor nature of all parties in the government, including the Socialists.

All unions in France, including those that deserted the walkout, are still pressing for the original 33 per cent wage raise demands of the strike. The increase was asked after an inflationary cost-of-living rise amounting to 115 per cent. Common action by all unions is also possible against anti-strike laws now being framed by French reactionaries.

# DOCKS & TERMINALS

## Terminals Agreement

Here are terms of the agreement reached the night of November 29, between Local 6 and the East Bay Marine Terminals Association:

A 15 cent per hour wage increase brings the base rate for warehousemen to \$1.82, as in longshore. All classification rates were raised at least 25 cents per hour. Lift drivers, gang bosses and truck drivers will receive \$2.02, and cleanup drivers \$1.92. Sweeper were raised from \$1.52 to \$1.82. Foremen receive \$2.12 and supervising foremen \$2.22.

The limit on hours worked in a day before penalty rates apply was reduced from 12 to 10.

The hiring hall remains as is, with hiring done through the union and all workers required to be members in good standing.

### GET FOUR HOUR CALL

Instead of holidays being paid only if the day before and the day

after are worked, the new contract provides for pay if either is worked.

Where the longshoremen won 4 hours minimum call-in pay, the Marine Terminals agreed to a 4 hour minimum for warehousemen plus the additional provision that if a man is called to work between 8 a.m. and noon he will be paid till the end of the day.

Vacation provisions are improved, with two weeks after 1,500 hours, 2/3 of two weeks after 1,000 hours and everything in between prorated.

### TO COMPILE WORK RULES

The Association agreed to a compilation of working rules aimed at uniformity in all three signatory companies — Howard, Encinal and Parr-Richmond. (The Port of Oakland and El Dorado do not sign the agreement, but go along with all its provisions by stipulation.)

The Marine Terminals came to

terms only after Local 6 threatened a strike that would have kept the East Bay tied up after the maritime strike was settled.

The grain terminals in San Francisco, weighers and strappers on both sides of the bay and the Port of Redwood City were in negotiations with Local 6 for similar agreements this week.

## Air Hoods

The Shipsealing Contractors Association in San Francisco has agreed to buy six new air-supplied hoods on an experimental basis for shipsealers working boilers.

The safety section of this year's contract between Local 2 and the Association requires the employer to supply hoods with a free line to a ship's deck.

If the new hoods operate satisfactorily, they will be supplied for all boiler cleaning jobs, if not, experimentation with different types will continue.

## Extra Jobs

Local 2 in San Francisco announced last week that with the end of the maritime strike any extra shipsealing work will go to members of the unions that were on strike, including the oil workers.

The shipsealers expect a large amount of work as the ships get moving. Members of other unions will work on permit cards.

## Clerks Win First Coast Contract

SAN FRANCISCO — With the negotiation of the new contract between the ILWU ships clerks and the Waterfront Employers Association December 3, the shipowners and the union have reached a single uniform coast-wide clerks' agreement for the first time.

Keynoted in the new settlement were provisions carrying a uniform coast-wide 10 per cent differential for supervisors over the basic clerks rate of pay. Also there will be a 20 per cent differential for chief clerks, chief supervisors and supercargoes over the basic rate. All terms of the longshore agreement applicable to the clerks were also won.

An extra basic wage increase of 5 cents per hour straight time and 7 1/2 cents overtime for San Francisco clerks will correct the inequity which heretofore existed between San Francisco clerks and those in other ports.

The San Francisco clerks vacation plan was extended to all clerks, locals with a reduction in the qualifying hours in all ports to conform to the longshore vacation pattern. The longshore pattern grants a week's vacation after 800 hours and two weeks' after 1,344.

Finally, monthly clerks in San Francisco will be employed under the preference of employment clause, thus extending to them uniform union security.

The settlement gives the ships-clerks a basic wage increase of 15 cents per hour straight time and 22 1/2 cents overtime, thus making the future uniform base rate \$1.92 straight time and \$2.88 overtime.

## British Seamen's Strike Aids East Coast Dockers

LONDON — The rank-and-file strike of British Cunard White Star line seamen, called in sympathy with the recently concluded walkout of U. S. east coast AFL longshoremen, was successful in every respect.

The strike, which tied up the giant liner Queen Elizabeth, ended when the company gave in to the demands of the seamen's strike committee.

The company agreed not to divert its New York-bound ships to Halifax, Canada, as it had originally planned to do to bypass the American longshore strike. It also agreed not to run ships to New York until the U. S. strike ended and not to victimize any British seamen who had walked off its ships in sympathy with American

# Civil Rights Congress Asks CIO to Defend Communists

NEW YORK—In a wire to CIO President Philip Murray, the Civil Rights Congress called on him and the national CIO convention to defend the rights of Communists.

"Newspaper convention stories indicate you called upon members of the Communist party to 'stand up and be counted.'" CRC Chairman George Marshall told Murray. "Robert Thompson, war veteran, holder of the Distinguished Service Cross, stood up to be counted. Five months ago he was indicted with other Communist party leaders because of membership therein. Two months ago he was the victim of attempted assassination in front of his New York home.

"This past week his home was invaded in his absence by a professional labor spy private detective who ranted against Thompson's political beliefs and attempted to rape Thompson's 7-year-old daughter. Does standing up to be counted as a Communist in America mean being counted out?"

The wire asked Murray and the convention to "stand up and be counted as the staunch defender of the Bill of Rights" and "to call upon President Truman to seek dismissal of unconstitutional indictments against Communist

leaders as a threat to all labor and denial of the right of all Americans to stand up and be counted."

## Incumbents Kept In Local 17 Vote

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — ILWU Local 17 will keep all incumbent officers in 1948. In voting last week the warehousemen reelected unopposed Walter Arndt president, A. H. Wulff, vice-president; Frank E. Thompson, secretary-treasurer and business agent; Delwyn Moorehead, assistant business agent, and Oscar Jordan, recording secretary.

The Sacramento division elected Emil Massey dispatcher. In Lincoln Joe Cardosa was elected chairman, Lawrence Metendrez, vice-chairman and Manuel Silva, recording secretary.

The warehousemen also elected executive board members from each industry, sergeants-at-arms, delegates to the ILWU convention and delegates to the Sacramento CIO Council.

The giant Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey set an all-time high in net income in 1947, making \$286,626,580. This compares with \$177,610,000 for the previous year.

## Kids' Xmas Party Set at Local 6

SAN FRANCISCO—More than 2,500 warehouse kids are expected at ILWU Local 6's annual Christmas party December 12 at 1 p. m. in the Civic Auditorium.

The party, financed by proceeds of the local's annual ball, will include a floor show, gifts from Santa Claus, candy and ice cream, and community singing.

Another 1,500 warehouse kids are scheduled to attend the East Bay division's Christmas celebration December 19 at noon in the Auditorium of the Merritt Business School.

## Transport Local Reinstates Hogan

NEW YORK (FP)—The right-wing executive board of Local 100, Transport Workers Union (CIO) voted November 23 to reverse a previous action and reinstate its suspended president, Austin Hogan, and two other officers.

The reversal came a day before the New York supreme court was to have acted on a suit filed by Hogan demanding his reinstatement. The three men, who were suspended without trial, charged the board's action was illegal.



Queen — Model Pat Ogden begins her reign as Rain Queen of 1949, after winning title in national contest.

# SUGAR & PINEAPPLE



**Solid** — The workers at Oloa Sugar Plantation are sticking to their "no contract, no work" determination. The latest company move was an announcement that ILWU Local 142 members, locked out for two months, were welcome to their jobs at an 8 percent wage cut. No one was interested. At first the Hawaii company demanded a 17.2 percent wage cut. Above the workers show how they felt about that.

## Oloa Lockout

By a vote of 13 to 1 Oloa Sugar Workers on Hawaii have rejected the last proposal by mediator Ernest B. De Silva to cut wages.

Oloa Sugar Plantation announced that effective November 29, the workers could have their jobs at cuts ranging from 6 to 12 cents per hour, based on De Silva's proposal. The plantation found no takers.

Originally Oloa had demanded a 17.2 percent wage cut. Local 142 charged that American Factors, Oloa's agency, was planning to liquidate Oloa, and that no matter what huge cuts the workers took liquidation plans would go forward.

### MEDIATOR CALLED

On October 9, Oloa locked out Local 142 members as the extended contract terminated and no agreement had been reached. Since then De Silva, called in as mediator, has made three proposals, the first two rejected by the company and one accepted by the union.

This latest proposal provided a wage cut, as demanded by Oloa with a minimum of 7 1/2 cents, and fact-finding that could go on until February 15, with the wage cut still effective.

Local 142 has offered to take a flat 5 cent cut and demanded that if the company is in bad financial condition it economize in all other ways before it tries to push down its workers' standard of living. The union has also made repeated offers to arbitrate.

Meanwhile money and food are pouring in from other plantations and branches of the union in the cities, and union kitchens are producing at top speed. Local 142 is planning a Christmas Party for Oloa workers, with each plantation "adopting" an Oloa camp.

## Pineapple Opening

Pineapple Local 152 entered contract negotiations November 23, with demands on the eight big pineapple companies for an 11 cent an hour across the board

guaranteed work week, reduction of rents and their inclusion in the contract, and retirement and pension plans.

The union proposed a two-year contract ending February 1, 1951. The industry has asked a one-year contract.

### BROADEN COVERAGE

Local 152's proposals would bring the men's rate for the first labor grade to \$1.08 after the first 500 hours at \$1. Women would receive \$.98 after the first 500 hours and \$.90 up to then.

The union asked broadening of contract coverage for casual workers, more vacations in view of reduced work opportunity, and modification of the checkoff in case the Taft-Hartley Law is repealed.

Other demands are a system of entry rates in the classification system, upgrading of some classifications, uniformity of house rules on an industry-wide basis, discussions on a medical plan and improvements in administration

# WAREHOUSE & DISTRIBUTION

## C&H Settlement

Local 6's victory at C & H Sugar in Crockett, Cal., last week was highlighted by the huge refinery's agreement to put 70 casual workers on the payroll as steady men and to grant a 10 cent per hour wage increase retroactive to June 14.

The warehousemen won larger shift differentials and agreement from the company that all past practices will be buttoned down into contract language.

All foremen will remain in the union, though one of the company's major demands was that they get out of Local 6.

### SET NEW BASE RATE

The new base rate is \$1.39½, including the 2 cent back to back differential. All classified jobs were raised 8 per cent.

In 15 negotiating sessions before September 2, C & H had insisted on no foremen in the union, the right to change any past practice any time, no increases in shift differentials and a November 1 termination date.

On September 2 maritime workers struck and C & H attempted to provoke a walkout in its warehouse so that when the refinery closed down, for lack of sugar being shipped in, the workers would receive no unemployment compensation.

### EXTENDED CONTRACT

The union, having already extended the contract from August 21, kept its members on the job, with the result that when C & H closed down on October 1, the workers received their unemployment checks.

The refinery agreed to reopen negotiations as the shipping settlement loomed.

Shift differentials were increased from 4, 5 and 6 cents to 5, 7 and 10 cents.

Before September only two Negroes were employed as steady workers, while a large proportion of the casual workers were Negroes. Now these casual workers will be on the steady payroll, and if the company does not come through they have the right to take the matter up as a grievance.

C & H also agreed to a September 1 termination date instead of November 1 as it had demanded. November is at the bottom of the slack season.

## Rexall Drug

Rexall Drug came through with 15 and 14 cent per hour increases for Local 28 warehousemen in Los Angeles retroactive to October 21, after offering wage cuts and threatening to fire workers who

left their jobs for a union meeting to discuss the "offer."

Most of the 120 workers at Rexall received the full 15 cents, about 10 percent received 14 cents and two senior clerks received 5 cents. The minimum is \$1.47½.

Eight order scanners will continue on their present rates though the contract rate for their jobs was cut 3 cents. Rexall wanted a 20 cent cut.

Local 26 had previously settled with Thrifty Drug for a 15 cent raise, but Rexall hung tough. Thrifty workers promised to donate all their raise to a strike fund if the Rexall members were forced to hit the bricks.

## Compensation

Lipton's Tea claimed it was not the company's fault when San Francisco Local 6 member Winifred Sauters slipped on cellophane on the company's floor and injured her back.

The union held that Lipton's was responsible for leaving cellophane lying around on the floor, and last week the union's attorney fought the case through to a \$1,750 compensation settlement.

A number of Lipton workers testified for the warehouse woman.

## Welfare Committee Offers Many Services to Local 6's

SAN FRANCISCO—if you're a warehouseman living on compensation and need a mattress for your child, or you can't pay the rent, or you don't know where to go for medical treatment at a price you can pay, the ILWU Local 6 Welfare Committee will very likely have the answer to your problem.

The committee has done a booming business since the warehousemen set it up to aid hardship cases in their strike last June. The idea was that the union can be useful off the job as well as on.

Working with John Lindberg, director of the San Francisco CIO Council's Community Services Department, and Allan Rosenfield, director of the Council's Welfare & Veterans' Department, 25 committee members help the warehousemen get their due under state laws on unemployment insurance and accident compensation.

### TAKE COUNSEL COURSE

Many of the members took a union counselling course with Lindberg. They learned the ropes on state and private welfare agencies.

## Diversified Occupations Take Monotony Out of Local 6 Operations

SAN FRANCISCO—Local 6 of the ILWU is a versatile union. Its members not only do warehousing, but manufacture everything from flags to mayonnaise to hair dye.

When there's a fire in the city, Local 6 salvage workers clean up the mess while it's still soaked from firemen's hoses. They've rescued barber poles and Stetson hats and auto radios.

In the coffee houses warehousemen pack the product, and they also blend it to taste good.

At Glaser Brothers a warehouseman makes displays of expensive pipes. At Bissinger Hide warehousemen process hides from the slaughter house till they're ready for the tanner who makes your shoe leather.

Glaser Brothers is the biggest distributor of tobacco, candy, liquor and related products on the

West Coast. Steward George Callegari claims the warehouse system there is the best in the country.

The company moved into a new, luxurious building last May, complete with lunch rooms equipped with refrigerators and stoves. All brands of candy and tobacco are stacked neatly in bins where the warehousemen fill orders for retailers. They tie the orders up on benches at one end of the huge warehouse, address them and put them in corrals to be picked up by the Teamsters for delivery.

Glaser also handles the intricate job of repairing lighters. Callegari does most of the pipe-display jobs, handling everything from \$125-carved meerschaums to ordinary \$3.50 pipes.

### INCLUDES MEDICAL PLAN

Chin-rest pipes and pipes with a hole in the stem ready-made for



Part of the strike committee at Globe Mills in Sacramento, California, where ILWU Local 17 waged a 103-day strike against the company for union security, a wage increase and a new contract. In addition to fighting their own battle on the picket line, the local was able to raise a \$1,000 war chest for the waterfront strike. Men returned to work November 15 but a number were laid off immediately because of the lag in orders for flour due to the waterfront strike.

## Strike Committee

One warehouseman with epilepsy was having difficulty with his employer. The boss said he couldn't do his work and fired him. The member came to the Welfare Committee and was directed to the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation where he received treatment. He's now back on the same job.

More complicated cases are referred to Lindberg, Rosenfield or the union's attorneys. S96 secured a mattress from the Catholic Social Service agency for a warehouseman who was living with his wife and three children on workmen's compensation.

The same Catholic agency arranged foster-home care for a small child whose widowed mother works in a warehouse.

Another warehouse woman received daily dressings at home on an injured arm while she was off work, through Lindberg's intervention with the Visiting Nurse Service.

The International Institute, a Community Chest agency, has helped many Local 6 members in proving legal entry into the country.

Workmen's compensation is in Rosenfield's department. He recently secured 369 weeks of compensation pay for a warehouseman who had received only one week and did not know how to go about getting the rest due him.

Another member received \$96 in disability insurance after the company had claimed he was perfectly able to work.

There are many cases where the employers claim a worker left his job voluntarily and is not entitled to unemployment compensation. Rosenfield has represented several wrongfully accused members in hearings and won.

Besides helping individual members the Welfare Committee has worked hard on collecting food and money for the maritime strikers. Committee Member Ernie Relenko made trips to Salinas for truckloads of food donated by Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers.

Committee Chairman Keith

contacts with the housing authority and stays of eviction secured by the union's attorneys have kept roofs over the heads of a number of members.

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Committee Chairman Keith

## Safeway Agreement

After six months of stalling Safeway folded under Local 6 pressure December 25. The San Francisco company agreed to live up to the master contract and pay the 10 cent increase set in master contract rates after the warehousemen struck last June.

The increase will be retroactive to June 22, day of Local 6's strike settlement.

Preceding Safeway's capitulation were a series of industry meetings where members discussed the question: Is there a master contract or not?

Safeway had pulled out of the Distributor's Association during the strike, and though signatory to the master contract had refused to raise wages. Later the company raised the base rate, but continued refusal to raise classified jobs, at which the majority of Local 6 members work.

Efforts of the union to arbitrate the beef were stymied by company insistence on having employer attorneys for arbitrators.

Included in the December 2 settlement were agreement that arbitration proceedings and NLRB charges be dismissed and that both company and union will apply to the courts to dissolve the temporary injunction which found Safeway bound by the master contract.

Eckman reports that well over \$2,500 has been collected through the house stewards.

The Welfare Committee keeps office hours every evening from 5 to 6—at 255 Ninth Street and Saturday from 10 to 12 a.m.

Rosenfield is at the union hiring hall, 287 Fremont, every Monday and Friday morning from 8:30 to 11.



## Streamlined

Selected by the theater chapter of the American Veterans Committee as "the girl who least needs slenderizing," lovely Norma Ness, 18, is crowned by Monty McLevy in New York City. Norma has a 33-inch bust, 23-inch waist and 33-inch hips.

The United Brewery Workers, founded in 1886, is the oldest industrial union in the U. S., according to Managing Editor Emil Beinecke of The Brewery Worker.

General Electric's first quarter profit for 1948 was over \$25 million, 42 per cent above the first quarter of 1947.

# Big Gains Won by Marine Cooks, Firemen, Engineers and Radiomen

SAN FRANCISCO—The seafaring unions reached the following agreements with the shipowners last week:

**The National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards** settled for a contract which expires June 15, 1951, as did the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders and the American Radio Association.

MCS secured a wage increase in base pay ranging from \$20 to \$55 a month, \$16 across the board for all plus a 2.3 per cent increase over the wage they were making December 14, 1947.

### MORE RAISES

Stewards on all freighters will draw an additional \$10. If there are two or more passengers carried on these vessels, they will get another \$7.50. As all freighters carry a minimum of two passengers this sum is included in the wage increase.

Chief cooks and second cooks on freighters will get an added \$5.00 a month if the ships carry two or more passengers. Second cook and baker are placed in a higher overtime bracket, so that their monthly take home pay will increase by \$30.

On freighters the galley man becomes the assistant cook which thus means he receives a \$55 a month raise.

In the future a minimum of 10 men will be required on all C-1, C-2, C-3 and Victory ships, an increase of one from the old number. A minimum of eight men will be signed on C-1 MAV-1 boats and 11 on R-2 and C-4 vessels.

The new overtime rate provides \$1.45 an hour for men getting \$239 or more a month; \$1.15 for those making less than \$239 a month. Overtime starts when a man is called for overtime if he gets to his place of work within 15 minutes. When men work overtime in most cases they will be paid no less than an hour overtime.

### HIRING HALL OKAY

The new standby rate was raised 20 cents an hour bringing it up now to \$1.65. If a man is called to a job the company must pay him at least a full day's standby pay.

The hiring hall was retained subject only to the courts ruling it illegal. Reasonable time is provided by the contract in such a case to permit the negotiation of a new wording or the agreement can be terminated by the union to prevent the shipowners from hiring men directly off the docks.

Improvements were made in the coverage of the hiring hall. The chief steward from now on is fully covered and so is the group of special personnel formerly obtained by the employers outside of the union.

A clause forbidding the companies to discriminate against anyone for race, religion, political affiliation, nationality or sex was included in the new agreement.

The contract was signed December 2 and ratified unanimously in all ports the following day.

### FIREMEN GET \$20

Highlights of the settlement reached between the MFOWW and the Pacific American Shipowners Association are a \$20 per month wage increase and retention of their hiring hall, unless held illegal by the courts.

A 60-day period is provided to re-negotiate that part of the contract covered by existing legislation in case such legislation is amended or repealed.

The new understanding incorporates numerous arbitration awards into the contract and

speeds up arbitration machinery. The agreement runs to June 15, 1951, with an annual wage review each September 30.

### ARA LAST TO SETTLE

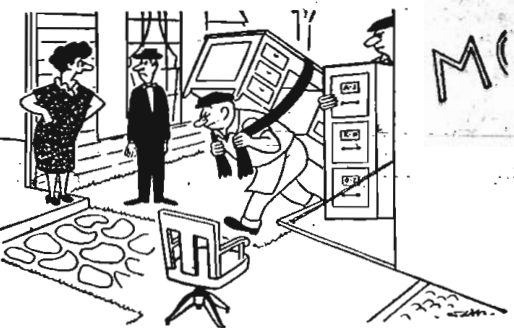
The Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, CIO, signed a memorandum agreement with PASA October 28, 1948, giving them a 5.3 per cent wage increase. The new salary scales for engineer officers will range from \$296.95 to \$821.46 a month, plus subsistence and living quarters at sea.

ARA was the last of the maritime unions to settle, agreement

having been reached December 4. Under it the hiring hall is kept as in the ILWU and MCS contracts.

The radio operators received a 10 per cent monthly wage advance, amounting approximately to \$30.

Another important gain was the extension of time on the payroll between voyages, this being upped from 10 to 21 days. Finally, the watch spread at sea was reduced to 12 hours. Watches begin at 9 a.m. and end at 9 p.m. In this period there are to be three watches, totalling 8 hours.



"Gurney, must you bring the office home with you every night?"

# Strike Ends, The Ships Move, Maritime Unions Hit the Jackpot in Significant Victories

(Continued from Page 1)

men won, plus more on classifications, and improvements of holiday, vacation and call-in-pay clauses.

Safeway finally agreed to live up to the master contract, including the wage clause, and pay a 10-cent increase retroactive to last June. (For details of the Marine Terminals settlement see Page 6, for Safeway and C & H settlements see Page 7.)

Among other things, this is what the longshoremen won:

**Wages:** A 15 cent per hour increase brings the straight-time rate to \$1.82, with overtime at \$2.73.

**Vacations:** All longshoremen who work 800 hours in a year will receive one week's vacation with pay, all who work 1,344 hours will receive two weeks' vacation. Formerly there were no vacations for those who worked under 1,344 hours. Requirements of one or two years in the industry have been dropped.

Vacation pay is equal to 40 hours at the prevailing straight-time rate for one week, 80 hours for two.

Hours worked in various ports will be totaled for vacation purposes.

### VACATIONS IMPROVED

Vacations will be scheduled if possible between May and October.

In case a longshoreman dies after he has earned a vacation, his vacation pay will go to his widow or beneficiary.

**Hours:** The maximum work shift will be nine hours in any one day (reckoned as a 24-hour period) as opposed to the former 10 hours.

The day shift will start at 8 a.m. The night shift will start at 7 p.m., or an hour earlier or later if so agreed by a local Labor Relations Committee.

**Scheduled Day Off:** Every longshoreman will have one full day (24 hours) of a week. The work will be so arranged in each port that groups of longshoremen will have consecutive Sundays off for two months and a week day off for the third month.

**Thousand Hour Clause:** No longshoreman shall work more than 1,000 hours in any 26-week period, or more than 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week for any single employer. This avoids pyramiding of overtime under the recent Supreme Court decision on the Fair Labor Standards Act.

It was agreed that overall work opportunity for longshoremen in a port shall not be reduced under this provision, and present methods of equalization of work opportunity and earnings shall not be interfered with.

### KEEP HIRING HALL

**Hiring Hall:** Present practices will continue unless a court decision or Congressional action makes them illegal. In that case, a new hiring hall provision will be negotiated within 120 days. During the period of negotiation work preference will go to registered men and seniority in the industry will be observed in hiring and discharge.

If no agreement is reached in 120 days, either employers or union may cancel the whole agreement on five day's notice.

Dispatchers will continue to be elected by the union.

Employers not members of the WEA will be permitted to use the hiring hall if they pay the WEA the equivalent of dues and assessments paid by members.

**DISPATCHERS WILL CONTINUE TO BE ELECTED BY THE UNION.** Employers not members of the WEA will be permitted to use the hiring hall if they pay the WEA the equivalent of dues and assessments paid by members.

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to operate efficiently and change methods of work, while observing the provisions of the contract protecting the safety and welfare of the workers.

All working rules will be made a part of the contract. These include present written working rules which have been agreed to by union and employers, Port Labor Relations Committee minutes which establish working rules, written rulings of port agents which have been left standing as final, and applicable arbitration awards.

Established working rules, except those gained through job action since June 16, 1947, will be in the contract.

### SAFETY RULES GOVERN

No longshoreman will be required to work when he believes to do so will endanger health and safety.

Refusal to cross a legitimate picket line is not a violation of the contract.

**Subsistence:** Rates are raised from \$5 a day to \$6.

**Safety and Health:** Employer-union committees will be established in each port to help prevent accidents on the job.

**Grievance Machinery:** Port Labor Relations Committees will be established in each port, and an area Labor Relations Committee, for each of the four port areas, Southern California, Northern California, Columbia River and Oregon Coast, and Washington. There will be an arbitrator for each of the four areas as well as a coast arbitrator.

### DECISIONS TO BE FINAL

The area arbitrators' decisions will be final unless either employers or union claim they violate the contract, in which case disputes will go to the coast arbitrator.

Provisions for settling beefs on the gang or deck level when pos-

sible are included.

Powers of the arbitrators will be limited strictly to the application and interpretation of the contract. Their decisions will be confined to the particular issue in dispute. If employers and union agree that an arbitrator has exceeded his jurisdiction, he shall be disqualified for further service.

### RUNS FOR 3 YEARS

**Three-Year Contract:** The agreement runs to June 15, 1951, with wage reviews September 30, 1949 and 1950. Wage issues will go to arbitration if no agreement can be negotiated.

**Walking Bosses:** The Employers' Committee will recommend that all stevedoring companies through their port committees sit down with a committee of their walking bosses to write out a memorandum on wages, hours and working conditions, provided the walking bosses are organized in a set up separate from the rank and file.

**Steam Schooners:** A separate agreement will be signed covering steam schooners, defined as ships in the coast-wise trade of California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

Crew members will be confined to working one hatch as in the past.

The issue of cargo-handling on ships between California and Oregon and Alaska will be negotiated further.

For the Shipsters' gains see Page 6.

The National Labor Union, first federation of U. S. unions, ran its own candidate for president in 1872.

Half of the dividends paid out in 1947 went to less than 1/2 of 1 percent of the country's 14 million corporation stockholders.



**The Victor**—These are some of the men who helped make the maritime tieup completely effective. They directed strike operations in Portland through the joint strike committee. Left to right are Don Wollan, Marine Cooks patrolman; John Fougereous, Local 8 longshoreman and joint publicity committee chairman; Kenny Ford, Local 8, soup kitchen committee chairman; Kneeland Stranahan, Local 40 checker and member of the joint publicity committee; George Morgan, Local 8; Tommy George, Local 8 president; Olaf Rasmussen, MCS; and James Fantz, Local 8 vice-president.

**Answer to Who Sold It?**  
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