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# The DISPATCHER

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

March 19, 1948

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Vol. 6, No. 6

## L. A. LOCKOUT END IS ORDERED



**Mural History** The 1934 waterfront strike victory which abolished the shape up and won the hiring hall is depicted now on the walls of Rincon Annex of the San Francisco post office as part of the vital

history of California. The artist who painted the murals, which are nearly complete after two years of work, is Anton Refregier, shown at extreme right. The scene at left will be familiar to oldtime longshoremen.

—Dispatcher Staff Photo

### Third Party Qualifies For Primaries June 1

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Secretary of State Jordan announced officially here, March 15, that the Independent Progressive Party of California had qualified for a place on the ballot, June 1.

This means that the IPP will be able to select and file nominations for Congress and the State Legislature immediately.

As of March 15, an IPP bulletin reported the party has obtained over 294,000 valid signatures on petitions to place the party on the California ballot. This means validity was something over 80 per cent, with 19,000 more than the necessary 276,000.

The total officially certified to the California Secretary of State by county clerks included 155,961 from Los Angeles County and 36,087 from the County of San Francisco. San Diego and Contra Costa Counties have more than 25,000 names, on the first check by election officials.

#### FITZGERALD NAMED

Deadline for qualifying certifying petitions is March 18.

In New York, national Wallace for President headquarters on March 15 named Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the CIO United Electrical Workers Union, co-chairman of the national committee.

Fitzgerald will also serve as head of the Labor Division of the Wallace-Taylor campaign.

Last week Fitzgerald and UE

secretary-treasurer Julius Enspak resigned from the CIO Political Action Committee, charging that CIO-PAC departed from its "traditionally non-partisan position" in becoming "an appendage of the Democratic Party machine."

Earlier Wallace addressed 2,300 delegates at a statewide founding convention for a new Third Party in York, Pennsylvania, which endorsed him for President.

#### TRUMAN SOFT ON STEEL

He charged that every steelworker in the United States could be paid an additional \$600 a year and steel profits would still be double the pre-war average.

The Third Party presidential candidate attacked the Truman

(Continued on Page 3)

### Federal Court Throws Out Part of T-H Law

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A federal district judge, on March 15, dismissed an indictment against CIO President Philip Murray for violating the Taft-Hartley ban on political spending by labor unions.

Judge Ben Moore ruled that the section of the slave law concerning such spending "is an unconstitutional abridgment of the freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly."

Last July the CIO had endorsed a Maryland Democrat for Congress in the official dues-supported CIO News. The Department of Justice announced it will appeal. Judge Moore's ruling did not cover direct contributions to candidates.

### Dock Bosses Win \$41,000 Back Pay

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU walking bosses here will receive some \$41,196 in retroactive pay increases for the period of October 1, 1944, to March 11, 1946, from the San Francisco Port of Embarkation of the U. S. Army.

This settlement, covering 50 men, was announced on March 8, by the commanding officer of the Port, Brigadier General N. H. McKay. He informed Chris Christensen, secretary of the Walking Bosses Local, that payment would start and be completed within three to four weeks.

#### PENALTY RATES APPROVED

Approval for the payment of additional penalty rates to walking bosses of 4 1/2 cents per hour straight time and \$1.72 1/2 per hour overtime has just been received from the Secretary of the Army.

Longshoremen had already received their payment of this back pay penalty for working on explosive cargo. Now the walking bosses will receive the same benefit.

William Glazier, ILWU Washington representative, helped push the settlement through the War Department.

### Bridges Fired From CIO Job; Asserts Rights of Ranks

CIO President Philip Murray removed Harry Bridges as CIO Northern California Regional Director on March 8. His position as a CIO executive board member and president of the ILWU were unaffected.

At the same time Allan Heywood, CIO director of organization, announced that Tim Flynn was to replace Bridges as regional director.

During the period of suspense before Murray's action, the com-

mercial press had a field-day in which to whip up all kinds of anti-union speculation. The Hearst and Scripps Howard newspapers tried to make the difference over the naming of national CIO policy appear as a move by progressive CIO unions to disrupt and quit the CIO.

MURRAY CHALLENGED

Bridges issued the following statement:

"No one can quarrel with the (Continued on Page 3)

### Status as of February 26 Is Fixed

SAN FRANCISCO — Coast Longshore Impartial Chairman Arthur C. Miller ordered the locked out port of Los Angeles reopened as of 12:01 a.m. March 17.

Los Angeles Harbor virtually came to a standstill on March 11 when the Waterfront Employers Association cancelled the contract of the clerks who are members of the Marine Clerks Association, Local 63 of the ILWU.

After exhaustive hearings Arbitrator Miller ruled on March 14 that he had jurisdiction in the beef.

The Waterfront Employers Association contended that he had no authority to act.

#### ASKS PROMPTNESS

Said the Impartial Chairman in his ruling of March 16:

"For the purpose of re-opening the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach and to bring about a prompt resumption and continuance of the performance of available longshore work at its customary levels of activity in that harbor area, each of said parties shall promptly comply with and cooperate fully in placing in effect the following directions:

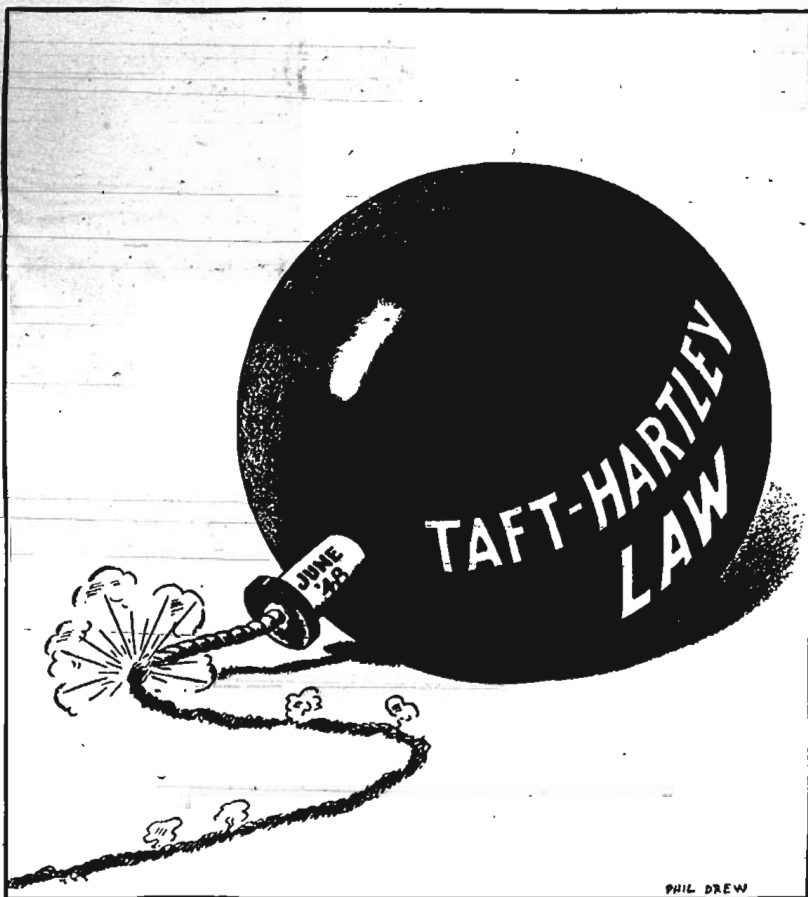
"1. Dock checkers, tally clerks, coopers, spotters and hatch watchmen shall be employed, dispatched and assigned to work in numbers sufficient to achieve said purpose under the terms and conditions set forth in the agreement, working and dispatching rules dated November 26, 1946 between Marine Clerks Association, Local 63, ILWU, and Waterfront Employers Association of California, as renewed by agreement dated June 16, 1947, between the parties to this award. To that end the aforementioned agreements, working and dispatching rules are hereby related with like force and effect between the parties as they were on February 26, 1946 before the present dispute arose; and the Waterfront Employers Association of California shall immediately notify Marine Clerks Association, Local 63, ILWU, in writing that all notice of cancellation of this agreement, including the notice given March 11, 1946 are rescinded and withdrawn.

#### CAUSE AND EFFECT

"2. Upon the evidence in the record made by the parties at the hearings of this matter at San Francisco, March 12, 13 and 15, 1946, the Impartial Chairman finds and concludes that the chain of cause and effect of the actions of the parties, their local

(Continued on Page 3)

## Delayed Action Bomb



PHIL DREW

THE Taft-Hartley Act will be one year old in June. At the same time our union will face several knotty situations. On June 1 there will be the matter of the wage re-opening in the master contract between our big Warehouse Local 6 and the Northern California Distributors' Association, plus renewal of a great number of agreements between Local 6 and independent houses. On June 15 comes expiration of the Coast Longshore Agreement between the ILWU and the Waterfront Employers' Association of the Pacific Coast, also expiration of a number of port agreements. We have already felt some impact of the Taft-Hartley Act. We have felt it in Petaluma, in Freeport, Ill., in Dallas, Tex., in Chicago, New Orleans, San Jose, San Francisco and elsewhere. But nowhere have any workers really felt the full impact.

The fact is, the Taft-Hartley Act is a delayed action bomb, purposely so, due to explode with full force just about the time we come to grips with some of the most predatory profit gougers in America.



THE SHIPOWNERS, who schemed and screamed for the slave law, have let it be known that they intend to strip our gains even to below those awarded in 1934 by the President's arbitration board after the Coast and San Francisco general strikes, not the least of these being the hiring hall.

The hiring hall, of course, is union security for longshoremen. Elsewhere union security must take principally the form of the union shop. This means that sections of our union, other than the longshoremen, and unions everywhere are getting about the same thing in the way of demands from the profit-hungry, union-hating employers.



AS TO A union shop, there exists no such animal under the Taft-Hartley Act. To win what is called union security through

a union shop a union has to (1) ask the now super phoney National Labor Relations Board to hold an election, (2) win a majority, not of those voting as in ordinary democratic elections, but a majority of those eligible to vote, and then (3) go back and ask the employer please will he grant a union shop. The employer can still say no, and all the union can do about that is to strike if it has the strength and the time is opportune to do it.

In addition to the above outrageous procedure the union also has to be an almost outright finky union even to qualify to ask the NLRB for an election. It has to degrade itself by filing all sorts of "I-love-the-boss" affidavits with the Labor Department.

Even supposing a union finally strikes and wins the so-called Taft-Hartley union shop, what has it got? It has a shop in which the employer can plant a stool pigeon to disrupt, spy and even steal union funds. So long as said spy pays his union dues, he cannot be ousted from the job in the shop, though he may be expelled from the union. What kind of a union shop is that? Where the security?

If we want to keep our unions, we'll have to fight, particularly politically. Sweep the Taft-Hartleyites out of Congress!



MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR

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## On the Beam

BY HARRY BRIDGES

AS THE presidential election comes nearer and the working people of Europe drive harder in opposition to their being forced to return to the economic and political conditions that prevailed before the war, and as American unions are forced to strike to maintain hard-won conditions and secure improvements, hysteria and prejudice will get worse.

Unless the membership of the ILWU understands that this current national and international hysteria is directed at them and all other working people, the plans of reactionary elements to confuse and intimidate and divide working people, and particularly union people, will succeed.

Right now newspapers, radios, government agencies, committee and spokesmen, led by President Truman himself, are whoop-de-doing the Russian scare and the red scare high, wide and handsome. And plenty of people are falling for it, including some of our union membership. It's pretty stupid for anybody in our union to be fooled by the old red scare or Russian scare. It's gotten so bad that no matter in what country of the world a strike takes place any more and no matter what the issues are, it's immediately labeled a communist plot directed by Moscow, and having as its purpose some thing other than what the strike is actually for—such as wages, hours and working conditions.

Right here in the United States they are having a little difficulty at the moment, trying to say that the coal mine strike is a Moscow plot. There's hardly been time enough to get the propaganda going against the CIO meat packers, but it won't be long before they do

IF REACTION and employers can holler "red" loud enough and long enough and at everything and everybody, they won't have to defend themselves or their profits and high prices against demands of unions for shorter hours, more wages and better conditions. They can also succeed—and in all too many cases do succeed—in scaring a lot of people into not opening their mouths for fear of being attacked as communists. This is especially true of non-citizens. The pet scheme of employers right now, in addition to having Taft-Hartley to back them up and bust unions, is to have the right to deny so-called communists any employment and to fire communists or alleged communists from jobs—notwithstanding any union contract. And who is going to decide who are communists or suspected communists? Why, the employers, of course, ably assisted and backed up by employer stooges in the government. The only way any ILWU member or officer is going to satisfy the employer that he is not a communist is to be a good employer stooge and good company unionist.

Another dangerous scheme is already planned by the government and intended to be put over as soon as the red hysteria reaches the proper pitch. This is shown by recent and most revealing statements of none other than United States Attorney General Tom Clark, appearing before the legislative sub-committee of the Committee on Un-American Activities. Clark's appearance had to do with Congress passing legislation to out-law the communist party and to move in on any union that is allegedly controlled and that does not operate to the best interests of the United States. Clark himself admitted that in so far as outlawing the Communist party on evidence that it plans to overthrow the government of the United States by force and violence, no such evidence exists, and it is difficult if not impossible to prove that the communist party stands for any such thing, and that furthermore, outlawing a legal political party in the United States is unconstitutional.

Attorney General Clark was asked by one of the Congressmen of the Committee—Congressman Vail—what the United States Attorney General intended to do if the United States went to war against Russia about unions like the National Maritime Union, the ILWU, the Transport Workers Union and others whose activities and policies were such that they could not be trusted apparently in the event of a war. All this notwithstanding the record of these unions in the World War II.

Attorney General Clark was all ready with a program on this. He simply replied "The President could suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus and then suggest to the Congress that they approve of his action in so suspending. In which event . . . the FBI could pick up such persons as they thought were inimical to the safety of the United States."

THERE IT IS in a nut shell. A part of the plot against unions behind all the hysteria and red-baiting—suspend the Constitution of the United States! Our union had a taste of this in the Hawaiian Islands during the war when ILWU members, particularly Hawaiian longshoremen, were frozen to their jobs, not allowed to quit for any reason unless they wanted a stiff fine and prison sentence. All their union contracts were suspended, along with such things as overtime after 40 hours and penalty rates on handling explosives.

Don't let any of our members kid themselves that Attorney General Clark was only thinking of a few officers being picked up, such as myself and other international officers. What Clark means and what will be done if the whole hysteria campaign succeeds, will be to do what was done in Hawaii when civil liberties and the Constitution were suspended. No fear of being red-baited, being called Moscow agents or communists should stop any member of our union from fighting for his rights, his conditions and his union and the union's democratic way of doing business and deciding policy.

So let's watch the old red-herring in our union and don't let it fool you. Those people who used it as a part of every argument to cover every situation and to slander and attack everybody and everything are not doing our union or our membership one bit of good.

# Legislators Make Fine Speeches On Civil Rights and Then Do Hatchet Job

By WILLIAM GLAZIER

ILWU Washington Representative WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the House of Representatives this past week the people were shown exactly how far both major parties are prepared to go in ridding the United States of discrimination because of race, creed or color. Talk and promises—to get votes—are easy. But when it comes to delivering the goods it has always been a different story.

Two weeks ago when the appropriation for the Department of Labor was being considered by a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, Congressman Keefe, a Republican from Wisconsin, proposed that none of the funds appropriated could be spent as grants to any State or to any educational institution that practiced racial discrimination. This was adopted with fiery public statements by leading Republicans that this proved how much they were really doing about civil rights. The Truman Democrats as firmly insisted that they favored this measure also and that it was in line with the President's civil rights program.

Yet when the appropriation bill including the proposal to bar Federal funds to States that practice discrimination came before the full Appropriations Committee the restriction against discrimination was eliminated. The vote was 25-6; both Republicans and Democrats combined to do the hatchet job.

## MARCANTONIO ACTS

On March 8 the Labor Department appropriation bill came be-

fore the House of Representatives. Neither the Republican Keefe, who had originally proposed the anti-discrimination amendment, nor any of the Truman Democrats who have been clamoring about the President's great civil rights program rose to present the anti-discrimination proposal before the entire membership.

It remained for Vito Marcantonio of New York, one of the two Wallace-Taylor Congressmen, to do this.

Marcantonio pointed out:

"Never for a long time have I seen so many Democrats from below the Mason and Dixon line on the floor as I see this afternoon; and never have I seen so few Republicans in any session of the Eightieth Congress as I see this afternoon."

Turning to the Democratic side of the House he taunted:

"Incidentally, I also wonder where the Truman Democrats are this afternoon. The President sent a message to Congress, a civil rights message. Those who are opposing this civil rights program are here in good number. Are the other Democrats as mild about Mr. Truman's program as the Republicans have been in the Committee on Appropriations?"

"Why are we who have consistently fought for civil rights, confronted with this kind of tactics this afternoon? It is because nobody, neither Republicans nor Democrats, want this language in this bill."

There are 246 Republicans, 187 Democrats and 2 American Labor

Party representatives in the House of Representatives. Congressman Marcantonio's amendment to return the anti-discrimination proposal to the bill received 40 votes.

## LEGISLATION KILLED

The manner in which this amendment to the appropriation of the Department of Labor was handled is a pretty good indication of what is in store on all the civil rights bills now in Congress. Phoney legislation might well be passed by the Republican majority for vote-getting purposes. Yet when it came down to a simple issue—that Federal money raised by taxes on all citizens, Negroes, Whites, Jews and Gentiles should be spent without discrimination—both Republicans and Democrats combined to kill such legislation.

It is too much to believe that a political alliance which refuses to pass the Marcantonio legislation will turn around and pass an anti-poll tax, anti-lynch or a fair employment practices bill that will mean something.

## Local 6 Donates To ACA Strikers

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Warehouse Local 6 contributed \$305.25 to American Communications Association members on strike at Mackay Radio last week. The strike continues solid in its twelfth week against the company which has said it is going "to get everything it can out of the Taft-Hartley law." Mackay demanded an increase in hours and a decrease in pay when ACA's contract opened.

## UE Extends Contract

NEW YORK (CP)—The United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO) and the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation have extended their existing contract until March 7, 1949, they announced jointly here.

## Employers Want Young Help Only

SAN FRANCISCO — Welfare Director Julius Stern of Local 10 reports that 75 per cent of the employer calls for help to the California Department of Labor specify a 35-year age limitation.

"Chances for a person over 40 to get a job are almost nonexistent," declared Stern. He also pointed out that the ages of Pacific Coast longshoremen average over 40, and added:

"If the shipowners get rid of the hiring hall there is no reason to suppose they will be any more partial to men over 40 than other employers."

## Returned



ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt (top) and First Vice President J. R. Robertson (bottom) returned to International headquarters March 15 following a tour of duty in the Hawaiian islands. After attending the International Executive Board meeting March 17 and 18 and the Coast Longshore caucus March 19 and 20, Robertson will return to the islands for an unlimited stay to guide tightening of organization.

## Philippine Labor Head Murdered

HONOLULU, T. H.—The ILWU Sugar Workers here have received word from the Philippine Congress of Labor Organization that its national executive secretary, Manuel Joven, was kidnapped and murdered February 24 "the beginning of a full-scale assault on organized labor by the Imperialist-inspired local reactionaries."

This assassination follows a little more than a month that Cuban Sugar Workers' leader Jesus Menendez, who was shot the back by an army officer.

The CLO informed the ILWU that it is hiring a "special private prosecutor in order to bring quick punishment to the murderers." Philippine National Peasants' leader Juan Feleo was murdered in 1946, but no arrest has been made.

The CLO has requested the ILWU to start a fund drive for the Joven family and to give moral and financial support to the Philippine union.

## Local 6 Backs State CIO Policy

SAN FRANCISCO.—Full endorsement of the California CIO Council political action program of leaving decisions on the this party and the Marshall Plan up to individual unions and concentrating on state and federal election campaigns where the whole CIO can agree on a candidate is an issue was voted by ILWU Warehouse Local 6 last week.

Local 6 itself was very active in the drive to collect signatures for the Independent Progressive Party, turning in a total of 17,000.

## Posey to Speak

SAN FRANCISCO.—ILWU Local 6 member Mack Posey, field organizer for the Independent Progressive Party here, will speak on "Why Vote the Third Party" at the weekly forum of Scalco: Local 2, March 19, at 8 p.m. a 671 Howard Street. The film "Time to Act" will be shown.

## CIO and AFL Support Gallagher For Congress

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, professor of Christian Ethics in the Pacific School of Religion on March 11 announced his candidacy for Congress from the Seventh District.

The 44-year-old former college president is a registered Democrat, but will follow the usual practice of cross-filing.

The Central Labor Council (AFL), the Building Trades Council (AFL) and the CIO Council have united in endorsing the Berkeley professor's candidacy.

To make clear his stand in defense of civil liberties, he stated: "I support the right of every man to hold convictions openly and without penalty; and I likewise support the right of others to disagree with him and oppose his ideas openly, also without being penalized."

He considers the principal is-

suces in the 1948 Congressional campaign to be repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor law; strengthening the United Nations and building for peace through American aid to other nations as originally proposed by Secretary Marshall; development of the Central Valley Project under the Reclamation Bureau and the retention of the 160 acre limitation on water use; Federal action to provide adequate housing. He said he is unalterably opposed to Jim Crow and other forms of limiting civil rights for racial, national, and religious minorities.

"The big question before us," he added, "is whether we can put into control of our national affairs men who know how to plan and build for peace and plenty for all people, both at home and abroad—and who will act accordingly."

## Czechs Oust Reactionaries

By ISRAEL EPSTEIN  
Allied Labor News

Most U. S. newspapers declared the government changes in Czechoslovakia to be a repetition of Hitler's conquest of that country, this time by Russia. They also contended that Czech Reds had "seized power" in ways "virtually identical" with those the Nazis used in taking over Germany itself.

Editorial and headline writers developed these ideas with big, black type and high blood-pressure adjectives. One would never guess from the editorials in the great, rich New York Times, for instance, what its own Prague correspondent, Albion Ross, was saying in small print on another

## From Government as U. S. Press Snarls

page. Ross wrote, February 29, that when non-Communist Czech President Eduard Benes and Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk got in step with the new setup, they reflected "the real mind of the majority of the nation." The editorialists here in the U. S. A., it seems, knew better.

## HITLER MARCHED

Was there indeed a Russian conquest like the old German one? Hitler in 1938 forced the Czechs to open their frontiers, marched his own armies in, abolished the Czechoslovak state and incorporated most of it in his Third Reich. This time no news report suggested that a single soldier crossed any frontier or even a corporal's guard reinforced the border, the Czech gov-

## From Government as U. S. Press Snarls

ernment is still there with the Czechs themselves reshuffling jobs in it.

How about the second charge? A New York Times editorial called "Pattern of Conquest" drew "deadly parallels" between Czech Communists and German Nazis. Both, it said, "took over control of industry—Hitler by organizing it into associations under Nazi domination and Czech Premier Gottwald by nationalizing it and organizing an armed 'Workers' Militia'."

There the Times told a whopper. Hitler was in cahoots with big German businessmen, who themselves headed his "industrial associations" and were recently charged with war crimes in Al-

## Brophy Orders Councils To Follow National CIO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John Brophy, CIO director of councils, told all state and local councils that they are under "obligation to take a forthright stand in support of national CIO policies" against a third party and in positive support of the Marshall plan. Brophy's ultimatum was contained in a letter sent March 11 to all CIO councils. He warned: "No evasion or compromise on this score is permissible. CIO councils are subsidiary organiza-

tions of the national CIO; which issues their certificates of affiliation, and they are subject to the CIO Rules for Councils... under the CIO Constitution. These rules are enforceable under procedure provided for in the Rules."

In commenting on the letter, Brophy conceded that the only rights national CIO recognizes in such matters is the secrecy of the ballot. He clarified: "The CIO is in no way seeking to dictate the voting choice of its members."

## The new Czech government, whose Communist Premier still serves with non-Communist ministers under President Benes, also split big estates among tenants and small farmers. No farm will now exceed 125 acres, says the Times. Even if couldn't find a Nazi act to compare with this.

Here's another U. S. press stunt. New York Post columnist Edgar Mowrer, bawling Czech President Benes for "surrender," accused him of believing that "a living dog is better than a dead lion." Remember what some papers here called President Franklin D. Roosevelt who, under other circumstances, also went along with labor against the Big Money—which thinks its right to run things is sacred anywhere.

The Scripps-Howard World Almanac (1947) says national ownership was then instituted in banking, insurance, mines, defense and steel industries, power plants and all factories of over 300 to 500 workers. That was 63 per cent of Czech industry. Last week this process was carried further. All plants of over 50 workers were reorganized in the same way. Only small private industry remains.



# THE WORLD'S WORKERS And United States Foreign Policy

(Editor's Note: Information of what workers in other lands do and think reach American readers through biased channels and then only after it has been slanted and censored by foreign governments and by the United States government. As its source of what workers of other lands think about the United States and its policies The Dispatcher goes directly to the official union newspapers and other labor publications of the other lands. Readers chancing upon such items are invited to send them in for reprinting in this space.)

## Labor vs. Imperialism

Greece today is one of the major centres of the world struggle between the forces of democracy, peace, progress and Socialism—the aims of the labor movement — on the one hand, and those of the promoters of a new world war, of imperialist reaction, on the other.

The Wall St. imperialists and their henchmen loudly shout that "Greece must be saved from Moscow."

Under cover of this anti-Soviet hullabaloo there has been installed in Greece a so-called government composed of fascists of the pre-war Metaxas regime, and collaborators with the Nazis, by British bayonets and Yankee dollars and arms.

### TRUSTS MOVE IN

The Yankee trusts have moved in and taken control of Greek industry. The "Government" depends solely on this imperialist "aid" to keep down the revolting Greek people.

The shouting about "Moscow's designs" is intended to blind the world to the fact that the rebel army in Greece is composed of Greeks in revolt against the hated government imposed on them by foreign bayonets.

So strong are the forces supporting General Markos that the arms and dollars and military aid so lavishly given by American and British reaction cannot defeat the rebel army which now holds one-third of Greece, and has announced the formation of a democratic Government.

It is plain that without imperialist support the fascist regime in Athens could not last 24 hours.

The Yankee imperialists, so strong is Greek democracy, are now rushing their own marines to Greece.

This is blatant imperialist interference in the affairs of a small nation, which must increase the hatred of progressives everywhere for Wall St., which presumes to dictate to every country what sort of government it shall have.

### WHAT DOES WALL STREET WANT?

The intervention of the American and British imperialists in Greece is as criminal as the intervention of the imperialists in Russia in 1918, and the intervention of Hitler and Mussolini in Spain.

The labor movement of the world struggled against the interventions in Russia and Spain, and so, too, must the working-class movement indict the actions of the Yankee imperialists in Greece, and also in China.

It is the workers of Greece and China who are fighting for their emancipation, and it is the Yankee imperialists who are striving to impose fascist dictatorship on them by force of arms and dollars.

What does Wall St. want in Greece? A colony from which profits can be drawn, and a military base for a new world war to enslave us all to the dollar dictatorship.

The hypocritical Yankee yapping about "democracy" and "totalitarianism" deceives only the politically naive. There is very little democracy in America. Strikes are outlawed under the Taft-Hartley Bill, progressives are gaoled, and democrats sacked from their jobs, while Negroes are lynched. Prices and profits are so high that the workers can no longer buy sufficient to feed and clothe their families.

### SEEK SUPPRESSION OF DEMOCRACY

And yet this Yankee Government, that cannot solve its own problems, which destroys what democracy there was in its own country, sends its troops to suppress true democracy thousands of miles from its own shores, in the name of "democracy" and "peace."

The anti-democratic daily press here in Australia supports the imperialist aggressors, it weeps tears over a traitor who is expelled from Poland and Hungary, but upholds the mass execution of trade-unionists and democrats in Greece, and the enslavement of whole countries to the Yankee dollar.

The heroic Greek and Chinese liberation forces are more than holding their own in the civil wars forced on them by Dollar imperialism.

They deserve, and must receive, the unstinted admiration and support of Australian democracy in their noble fight for the independence of their countries and the economic and social emancipation of the workers from the rule of their fascist capitalist class.



## For Wallace Francis

J. Murnane reports to Oregon State Progressive Citizens of America Convention at Portland on labor support in Oregon for Wallace. Murnane is a member of the CIO Woodworkers Union. Valarie Taylor, secretary of Coos Bay CIO Council and candidate from Coos and Curry counties for the Oregon legislature, sits at the right of Murnane.

## Oregon Dockers at PCA Convention Back Wallace

By KATHLEEN CRONIN  
PORTLAND, Ore.—The historic first state convention of the Progressive Citizens of America adjourned here March 7 with the delegates enthusiastically pledged to support Henry Wallace and Glenn Taylor under third party auspices.

An outstanding feature of the convention was the adoption of a comprehensive labor program, in the formulation of which longshoremen from Coos Bay played an important role. Don Brown, president of the North Bend local, received a tremendous ovation when he sat down after a fighting speech in which he detailed the history of the ILWU, the struggle for retention of the hiring hall and the democratic procedures which are a characteristic of the organization.

MURNANE SUPPORTS ILWU  
The convention's labor report was given by Francis J. Murnane, CIO Woodworkers. A resolution Murnane introduced supporting the longshoremen in any lockout or strike action that may develop after June 15 was unanimously adopted. The resolution also condemned renewal of the smear attacks against Harry Bridges.

Other longshoremen active in convention affairs were Monte Miller, North Bend; Mrs. Barbara Brown (ILWU auxiliary); Clyde Mynger, Rainier, and Charles Fantz.

Valerie Taylor, secretary of the

Coos Bay Industrial Union Council and active in ILWU auxiliary work, served as secretary of the convention.

Henry Hansen, long identified with longshore affairs in the Myrtlewood country, and who for the past three months has been seriously ill at Physicians and Surgeons Hospital in Portland, was elected in absentia to the board of PCA directors.

## Local 6 Approves Carlson Defense

SAN FRANCISCO. — ILWU Warehouse Local 6 voted unanimously last week to set aside \$150 for the defense of member Frank Carlson, threatened with deportation.

Condemning the drive of the Immigration Department against foreign born labor leaders, the union pledged an all-out fight against witchhunters in the Truman administration.

Carlson has been in this country 33 years, since the age of one.

## Westinghouse Asks Wage Freeze as Profits Zoom

NEW YORK (FP)—Westinghouse Electric Corporation rolled up its biggest profits in history last year, President Gwilym A. Price announced here as he asked labor to keep prices down by accepting "stability of wages."

# Slave Law Roundup How Taft-Hartley and State Anti-Union Acts are Working

## You're Suppose to Cut Your Throat Under T-H

NEW YORK. — Vice-president Elmer Brown of the International Typographical Union, AFL, in explaining how the Taft-Hartley Law brought on the strike of his union against the newspaper publishers in Chicago, said:

ITU history explains why the union is fighting as it is today. It is a tradition, Brown explained, that when a non-union man is brought into a shop "he like turning a skunk loose at a tea party—everybody walks out."

In a press interview, the ITU leader described how the ITU would be hit if it abided by the Taft-Hartley ban against refusing struck work. When one newspaper in a town was struck in the past, he said, the practice was for another publisher to print the paper at his plant. "If we strike Hearst and the work is shifted to the Scripps-Howard plant, the Scripps-Howard workers aren't supposed to strike. Under Taft-Hartley they're just supposed to cut their own throats."

Under Taft-Hartley procedure, Brown pointed out, ITU officers can't get any work done because they are constantly answering subpoenas in one city or another. The ITU treasury is hard hit because it must provide lawyers in each separate case where NLRB charges are brought against the union. He gave this as the reason the union finally walked out of an NLRB hearing at Philadelphia last month. Actions there duplicated those taken by the NLRB at Indianapolis.

On the other hand, he concluded, publishers are very little affected. They simply file their complaints with the NLRB. The

Board takes over for them with taxpayers funds. The government pays the publishers' prosecution costs and supplies the lawyers to fight the cases.

## ITU Tries to Bargain in Face of T-H Shotgun

NEW YORK.—New York publishers moved in on the ITU on another front when 14 major New York newspapers filed unfair labor practices charges against Local 6 and its parent body.

Charges were filed March 10. Local 6 president, Laurence Victory, branded this move as "rash and precipitous. The spirit of free collective bargaining has been outlawed by this action and the union now faces the specter of attempting to bargain while literally looking down the muzzle of a shotgun—a shotgun held by the NLRB, aided and abetted by the Publishers' Association."

The Local 6 leader warned that if other employers follow the publishers example "then very sad days are indeed ahead for all unions under the Taft-Hartley Act."

## Garment Employers Slap \$1 Million Suit on Union

LOS ANGELES — Faced with employer Taft-Hartley damage suits exceeding \$1 million, Los Angeles garment workers are digging in for the final phase of their whirlwind general strike.

Called February 17, by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL, the strike originally hit 176 non-union firms in a mass effort to completely organize the local garment industry.

When the strike started, Louis Levy, Pacific Coast ILWU di-

rector, said that all but 40 hold-out employers have either signed a contract or are negotiating one.

## Slave Law Causes Cleveland Strike

CLEVELAND, O.—Refusal of the Precision Casting Co., to negotiate a new contract until Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits are filed by union officials has resulted in a strike here by 500 members of Local 705, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO.

"We will not use the NLRB because, under the Taft-Hartley Act, it is biased," Local president Alfred Granakis said. "We never used it in the past and will not use it now. We want to do our negotiating over the table with the employer, not in a court."

Company plants employing 1,500 people also were struck at Fayetteville, Okla.; Kalamazoo, Mich. and Syracuse, N. Y.

## Tables Are Turned On Complying Union

DETROIT, Mich.—The tables were turned on the UAW, which complied with the Taft-Hartley Law, when the International Association of Machinists, independent, asked for an election in the Cadillac Motor Car Co. here.

On March 3, the NLRB granted an election in the pattern room of the Buick division of General Motors on the motion of the Patternmakers League, AFL. UAW is not protesting the holding of the vote. Already the Patternmakers won a vote over UAW at the Kaiser-Frazer Willow Run plant.

UAW Local 22 at Cadillac is protesting the Machinists jurisdictional raid.

# The Marshall Plan—What Are the Facts?

By Harry Bridges

**A**LTHOUGH the CIO national executive board attached a set of conditions to its support of the European Recovery Plan—the Marshall Plan—Senate Bill 2202 is being rushed through Congress without those conditions being met.

As a matter of fact, the bill as it now stands makes a point of going directly opposite to the conditions which the CIO sent to President Truman and to the Senate with the one exception that an amendment has been offered which would require ERP shipping to be done in American bottoms.

One of the conditions was that U.S. aid should be given without political or economic strings designed to restrict the social or economic or political forms which the European people should freely choose for themselves.

But let's take a look at what all-out backers of the Marshall Plan themselves say about this. Wallace Deuel, writing the San Francisco Chronicle on February 8, 1948, has this to say about what the Marshall Plan will mean:

"The United States will have the power to make over the whole political and economic structure of Western Europe if Congress passes the European Recovery Program in its present form and if Western Europe accepts it."

And, further, Mr. Deuel says: "The program gives the U.S. the power to do this and provides how it is to be done, and the Administration has every intention of using this power." (Emphasis supplied.)

By no stretch of the imagination can Mr. Deuel or the San Francisco Chronicle which printed this article be judged anything but supporters of the Marshall Plan as it stands. The article, in fact, is in promotion of the plan. It is titled "The Fine Print in ERP." Regarding the attachment of strings to the aid the plan proposes for the sixteen Western European countries which have asked to participate, here are more excerpts:

"Seldom if ever in peacetime have great independent countries agreed to make changes like these at the request of outsiders."

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**U**NDER the Marshall Plan, in addition to an administrator in Washington, there would also be a "special representative" in Europe with ambassadorial status.

"The 'special representative,'" says Mr. Deuel, "would be responsible in the first instance for seeing to it that Western Europe makes the drastic changes in its political and economic structure which the U.S. requires."

"The U.S. won't be a 'sleeping partner' in Western Europe, but a very active one, and it may even be a senior partner in some cases because it will hold the power of the purse."

In other words, the backers of the Marshall Plan openly admit that no home rule would be left to any of the sixteen participating nations. This is a far cry from the pious statement of Secretary of State Marshall and the CIO position of giving aid to needy countries without interference with their right to determine for themselves their form of government and their political and economic destinies.

Another condition laid down by the CIO was that "we should oppose any attempt to treat Europe like a bankrupt corporation on which a first mortgage, impossible of future liquidation,

can be obtained at bargain prices."

But such a condition would not protect the direct interests of Wall Street in the plan, for here are some of the things required of the participating nations.

"Make strategic materials available on reasonable terms to the United States for stockpiling in this country . . .

"Set aside, in special blocked accounts, sums of their own currencies equal to the value of American aid they receive free; these sums to be spent only for purposes approved by the United States . . .

"Give full, free and frequent publicity both at home and abroad to all American help received; make full, official reports to the U.S. Government every three months; supply all and any information requested by the United States."

News Writer Deuel lists a long set of similar conditions and then adds:

"The Administration proposes that the U.S. reserve the right to add still further requirements in addition to these."

Bolled down, this is fancy double talk meaning that the Marshall Plan nations actually pay for the aid they are supposed to get free, and the raw materials, industries and even colonies of those countries will be purchased for Wall Street interests.

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**T**HE strings are patently numerous and certainly completely opposite to the kind of plan which the CIO national executive board said it wanted. It takes no great intelligence to figure out the fact that any nation accepting Marshall Plan aid must place itself in hock and under the domination of the United States Government.

Such conditions would be distasteful even if the U.S. was headed by an F.D.R. Figure out what it means with Truman and the gang of bankers and big

business operators he has put into government after firing every last Roosevelt New Dealer. We all know what big business has done to the American people through high prices, and speculation. What a sleigh ride they will give the Europeans!

Far from having the right of self-determination politically, socially and economically, the participating countries will be told by the United States Government how they shall manipulate their currency, how they shall collect their customers, who they can and cannot elect to public office, how they shall educate their children, what kind of publicity they may or may not release, what form of government they may have, what they can and cannot build, whether they may or may not have trade union organization. They will be taking dictation in every department of their lives.

To collect from the nations being aided, the Marshall Plan will need bill collectors. Therefore, universal military training is called for—by Truman and Marshall. But the reasons given for the need of UMT is the same as that given now for the Marshall Plan—to fight Communism.

It is not difficult to see why so many of Europe's nations have refused to go so far in surrendering their sovereignty. These nations are to be boycotted by the U.S. because of this. None of our relief is to go to them, though some of them bore the greatest brunt of the war against Hitler, whereas, some of the sixteen Western European nations were 90% of the enemy or friendly to the enemy.

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**T**HE boycott of more than half of Europe in the recovery plan hits American workers directly in the employment department and the pay envelope. It will hasten the depression that is being pushed upon us by inflated prices, low wages for working people while super-pro-

nomie and social conditions of their people attacked and depressed, their civil liberties proscribed, and to cap it all, the American workers are called upon to work harder, give up their union conditions, and as tax payers along with the American people, to pick up the check and pay the bill.

There are many people who take this position:

"Granted, the conditions foreign countries must meet under the Marshall Plan are severe, but after all it's better than no plan at all, and won't it help to keep American industry going and American people working? Won't it stop war? Won't it stop Communism in Europe? Won't it promote peace and peaceful world trade, and after all, if it is American aid and money that is going to be sent to Europe, shouldn't we put up some conditions to see that the aid is not wasted, or allowed to get into the black market—as in China and Greece?"

These questions will be dealt with in the next article. Watch for it; but in the meantime the membership of our union can certainly ask any supporters of the Marshall Plan how come a plan that is supposed to give relief to foreign countries, will cost these countries so much in money and autonomy. No union is more jealous of its autonomy than the ILWU. Maybe those countries that think the Marshall Plan is lousy feel the same way about their national autonomy as we do about local union autonomy.

## Ship Transfers Get Setback

**WASHINGTON (FP)**—With the agreement of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), the Senate, March 10, removed from the European aid bill a provision for transferring U.S. ships to European countries.

No other change has been made in the Marshall plan as first introduced by Vandenberg. Both maritime unions and shipping companies opposed the transfer of ships. It was charged the transfer would wreck the U.S. merchant marine and put thousands of American seamen on the beach.

Hitting a record high, U.S. exports were 49 per cent more in 1947 than the previous year and imports were 17 per cent over 1946.



"I won you from Bobby Stringer  
in marbles today, Mary Sue"

# DOCKS & TERMINALS

## Stearnschooners

In an effort to take work away from the ILWU and pay as little money as possible to longshoremen, the Waterfront Employers' Association in arbitration hearings last week contended that any vessel in coastwise trade on which sailors work cargo is a steamschooner.

WEA argued before Coast Imperial Chairman Arthur Miller in San Francisco that even liberty ships on a coastwise run should be classified as steamschooners.

Since sailors work one hatch on these ships at \$1 an hour, while regular longshoremen receive \$1.87, the more ships the employers can call schooners the less money they will have to spend in wages and the more profit they will make.

The question first came before the arbitrator after the employers ordered the liberty ship James Lick worked steamschooner style—with sailors in the No. 3 hatch—in San Pedro. The union claimed this was violation of the longshore contract. This case was then set aside, and arbitration started on a general definition of the term steamschooner as provided for in the back to work agreement of November 17, 1946.

## SCANDINAVIAN NAVY

In its case the union asked that just bona fide steamschooners be classified as such, not every ship, including the Matsonia, the employers pull off a foreign run to work up and down the coast.

The ILWU pointed out to Miller that the schooner trade is almost extinct, that the WEA is asking the union to subsidize a dying industry by handing over longshore work to men who will do it at lower wages and conditions. Until the time of this beef the employers did not claim that all coastwise ships are schooners.

Going into the colorful history of the trade, the ILWU showed just how it arose and why there are so few bona fide steamschooners left on the sea. These ships were built for a specific purpose. They carried lumber from Northwest ports to San Francisco and other California ports.

They are small shallow-draft vessels built to maneuver into shallow and bar harbor ports and tiny "dog-holes" up and down the coast where a regular freighter would crack up. Their skippers were famous for their daring in getting into and out of tight places, and their crews had to be specially skilled at handling the dangerous and awkward lumber cargo.

## NINE TESTIFY

The trade goes back more than 75 years, but saw its heyday in the period after the 1906 San Francisco fire when everybody wanted redwood lumber in a hurry for its fire-resisting qualities and in the shipping boom of the first World War. At that time as many as 200 schooners worked the Pacific Coast.

The union called nine longshoremen, all former steamschooner sailors, as witnesses to testify to the meaning of steamschooners. They were ILWU President Harry Bridges, Eric Rignall, Harry McNeill, James Kendall, John Olson, Herman Bach, John Lake, Gunnar Johnson and Harold Ellingsen.

Now trucks and railroads have taken over the lumber transport business. Stands of timber no

longer reach to the shore for the steamschooners to load and the ships cannot provide the fast door to door service demanded.

The "dog-holes" are deserted except for fishing boats.

The schooners the laid up in "Rotten Row" in Oakland Creek, decaying.

The ILWU position is that if the employers want to resurrect these real steamschooners the longshoremen are willing to work them schooner style, but not any and every ship in the coastwise trade.

The arbitration was scheduled to continue this week.

## Fink Halls

ILWU President Harry Bridges charged March 6 that the Waterfront Employers Association is seeking to bring back the fink hall, the old shape-up with a roof over it, with the union paying half the cost.

Their proposal is to put all the weapons of favoritism and discrimination against union men into the hands of the shipowners, he said in a public statement.

"If the union should be forced to accept the shipowners' proposals it would mean a return to the days before 1934 and to the company union and fink halls which controlled all longshore work in Pacific Coast ports prior to 1934," said President Bridges.

"The President's arbitration board that ended the 1934 strike had good reason to rule that hiring hall dispatchers who send the men to their jobs must be selected by the union, even though they take their directions jointly from the employers and the union.

## WEA HAS 3 POINTS

"The demand of the shipowners to change this is a demand for pre-1934 conditions which were only gotten rid of by a coast-wide waterfront strike and a San Francisco general strike."

Bridges' statement was issued in San Francisco after the WEA denied on March 6 that they had any intention of eliminating the hiring hall.

The employers' press release of that date outlined three points in the existing contracts which would have to be conformed to the Taft-Hartley Law.

They are:

- "1). Deletion of preference of employment for union members.

- "2). Discontinuation of the selection by the union of dispatchers in the hiring halls.

- "3). Elimination of provision allowing union to deny registration to longshoremen applying."

## Cargo School

The Navy announced March 3 in Oakland that it is establishing a Naval School of Cargo Handling in connection with the Naval Supply Center.

A press release of the Naval Supply Center states that actually such a school was set up in August 1946 "because of the urgent need for trained waterfront officers. Its purpose is to teach Supply Corps officers in a six months' course the entire field of transportation relating to stevedoring, rigging, terminal operations and, in general, water, rail and air traffic operations."

The Navy noted that members of steamskip companies and stevedoring firms talk to the students on problems of "management and labor."

## Scalers Arbitrate

San Francisco Shipscalers Local 2 agreed with the Shipscaling Contractors Association March 12 to submit its demand for a cost of living wage increase for its 500 members to arbitration.

The Association answered the scalers' demand for an increase amounting to about 10 cents for the lowest classification with the statement that increases already given since 1941 more than cover increases in the cost of living. 1941 was the year the scalers got their first substantial increase; before that their wages were notoriously substandard.

The present minimum wage is \$1.34 an hour. The last increase was almost a year ago and the scalers point out that the cost of living has gone up a long way since then.

Both parties agreed that a decision will be reached by April 15, wage review date; Coast Longshore Impartial Chairman Arthur C. Miller will be asked to arbitrate.

## Political Action

A unanimous vote of the Oakland Port Commission opposed the WEA-sponsored move to have all California Port Authorities oppose Wage and Hour suits brought against the WEA by the ILWU.

Frank P. Foisie, head of WEA, recently flung a meeting of the California Association of Port Authorities to adopt a resolution calling on all ports to go on record against the ILWU suits. To be effective, however, all port members of the Association must concur. Under the rules of the Association all actions must be taken by unanimous vote.

When the resolution was brought before the Oakland Port Commissioners, labor-backed Commissioner James F. Galliano led the opposition to the resolution and it was turned down unanimously by the Commission. This was sufficient to kill the Foisie measure.

On February 21, A. H. Abel, Oakland Port Manager, informed the California Port Association that Oakland had voted no on the resolution relative to "overtime on the night rate" which the ILWU is claiming in its Wage and Hour suits.

## Oakland Insurance

Locals 6 and 34 are pushing the CIO case for amending the state unemployment insurance act so that the Port of Oakland and all state and local government agencies could place their workers under the protection of the act.

At present port workers prefer to work for employers in private port terminals where they build up unemployment insurance credits. Port of Oakland workers are banned from protection now.

The Port Commission heard the CIO plea last week and will confer further with the CIO on the proposal that it support an amendment when it is submitted to the state legislature.

## Jobs Rescued

Harry Lundberg's latest try to take jobs from ILWU members was slapped down when seven Local 75 gatemen retained their jobs at Pacific Far East Lines, after the company had announced



**'Of Year'** A group of artists have named Thona Barclay "Show-girl of the Year."

it was hiring Lundberg's Seafarers, Guards & Watchmen's Union members from American Patrol Service.

Pacific had taken over the terminal facilities of West Coast Terminals at Pier 45 in San Francisco, but refused to keep on the ILWU gatemen who had been working there until Michael Johnson and Local 75 Business Agent Matt Rawlings persuaded the company that the jobs belonged in the ILWU.

## "Breeze"

Coos Bay longshoremen are putting out a local bulletin called **Coos Bay Breeze**. It is a lively sheet which tells of news and happenings in ILWU Local 12.

## Vacations

Portland longshoremen, assigned numbers above 7,000, under which they have worked for the prescribed period and number of hours may be considered eligible for paid vacations. Coast Impartial Chairman Arthur C. Miller ruled March 8.

Until recently ILWU Local 8 in Portland, Ore., had agreed to the Waterfront Employers Association exclusion of these men from vacation coverage.

Miller decided, however, that in view of the union's earlier acceptance of the exclusion, the new rule covering longshoremen over 7,000 will not be retroactive.

## Engineers Strike

The National Association of Marine Engineers and Radio Officers are on strike in Vancouver, B. C., against the Canadian shipowners. International Representative John Berry reports.

Though the walkout affects only Canadian ships it concerns all of the maritime unions in British Columbia. All CIO and AFB unions in the province are supporting the striking engineers, Berry said.

## Must Load Ship

Coast Impartial Chairman Arthur C. Miller ruled on March 7, that ILWU Local 8 longshoremen were in violation of their contract in refusing to load the SS William Channing, an Army ship, loading grain for overseas at the Quaker Oats Co., dock in Portland, Ore.

Miller ordered the longshoremen forthwith to load ships at that dock.

## Barge Negotiations

Federal Barge Lines workers in Mississippi River locals will open their contract with the government-owned corporation June 30 for wage increases, strengthened grievance procedure and union security.

A suit filed by New Orleans Local 207 against the company for the firing of a union watchman on the dock will be heard before the Louisiana Supreme Court probably in April.

## Slave Market

Several weeks ago the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin printed a letter from the editor of the ILA News—Sammy Kovnat—regarding working conditions for longshoremen in that port.

After pointing out the extremely dangerous conditions on the docks, the letter discussed longshore safety.

"Everyone will agree that longshoremen's work is very hazardous; however, there are no provisions for prompt first aid treatment on any pier for men injured on the job.

"A speed-up exists which refuses to consider the life and limbs of the workers. The speed with which ships today are unloaded is 10 per cent greater than 10 years ago, even though the working gear used by most companies is antiquated, unsafe and if checked properly would be relegated to the scrap heap.

"Above all, longshore work in Philadelphia is still classed as casual labor. . . . The shape-up still exists which is nothing but the open slave market system of hiring. There is no seniority for longshoremen, no steady job, no guaranty of steady employment. Those with the strongest backs get the most work. When your back is broken you are thrown aside for younger blood."

The slogan of the ILA News is: "For a strong union run by the membership."

## Employment Down

According to a report issued by the Pacific American Shipowners Association in San Francisco March 8, there was a 50 per cent total cargo increase in 1947 for all West Coast ports over 1946 figures. Longshore payrolls jumped 40 per cent.

West Coast waterfront payrolls jumped to more than \$57 million in 1947, \$17 more than in 1946. FASA says "the difference is accounted for by the preponderance of lumber and wheat cargoes contained in the 1947 increase, which require a minimum of longshore work."

At the same time, the employers reported that there was a 10 per cent reduction in seafaring employment on the Pacific Coast in 1947.



## Bridges Fired From CIO Job; Asserts Rights of Ranks

(Continued from Page 1)

authority of CIO President Murray to remove me as regional director. I do, however, challenge the reasons given for the removal.

"I have been an officer of the CIO almost since its birth. I have remained loyal to its principles. A cardinal CIO principle is the basis for my position, which is simply this: CIO unions in California, composed of people who work, live and vote in this state, have the inalienable political right to endorse and work for Truman, Warren, Dewey or even Taft if that is the way they feel. That goes for Henry Wallace, Glen Taylor and the third party, too.

"I was forced to reject the idea that because I was a regional director, appointed by President Murray, I was to be the instrumentality to deny this basic right to CIO unions in California. It not only went against my own conscience and principles, but it represented a change in the rules of the game as I was given clearly to understand them when I accepted appointment as regional director in the first instance many years ago.

### "I AM STILL PART OF CIO"

"I am still hopeful that the national CIO leadership will realize it is making a grave mistake, and that its present political program will play into the hands of CIO's political opponents in this state and thereby harm the interests of CIO's unions here and everywhere.

"I am still part of CIO and I will continue to do my best to see that the democratic principles and political freedom guaranteed to CIO members are not compromised or departed from.

"It is my firm contention that the job and right of deciding who shall be supported by CIO in California for governor, mayors of California cities, congressmen, district attorneys and legislators belongs to the CIO members in this state and not to any committee or group of labor leaders sitting 3,000 miles away in Washington. Not only will the American public reject the idea of political dictation from outside the state, but all labor will suffer great harm as result of such policy."

### LOCALS PROTEST

Protests against the removal were sent to CIO President Murray by the Contra Costa County, California, CIO Council and ILWU Local 9, in Seattle, Washington.

Local 9's protest was sent by its president, John Stevens, who deplored it as "one more step in

the vanishing democracy within the CIO."

James Russo, president of ILWU Ship Clerks Local 34, reports that the local voted unanimously, March 10, at its regular membership meeting, to protest the removal.

### ASK DE SHETLER REMOVAL

Officers of the Los Angeles CIO Council March 3 called for removal from office of southern California regional CIO director Irwin De Shetler and PAC coordinator George B. Roberts, accusing them of leading "a formal attempt to split the CIO in Los Angeles and thus wreck its effectiveness economically and politically."

The demand for removal of the two men was telegraphed to CIO President Philip Murray and CIO-PAC Chairman Jack Kroll by William S. Lawrence, president; Ernest R. Messinger, vice president; and Philip M. Connelly, secretary-treasurer of the council.

Lawrence and Messinger were elected to office at a council meeting February 20 immediately after Albert B. Lunceford and Robert Clark resigned from the two top positions. The resignations, in turn, came immediately after the council voted against rescinding its previous action to bypass national CIO policy opposing the third party and endorsing the Marshall plan.

De Shetler and Roberts were charged with forming a rump movement and violating "basic CIO policy by calling for an all-out fight against the council and its democratically elected leadership."

## Amos Ignacio Expelled For Life By ILWU

HONOLULU, T. H.—Amos Ignacio, who tried and failed to split ILWU Local 142 Sugar Workers last December, was formally expelled for life from the union February 21.

His expulsion followed a trial according to the union constitution. The six-man trial committee, headed by Elias Domingo, found him guilty of dereliction of duty, desertion of Local 142, attempts to form a dual union and to split the unity of the sugar workers and refusal to attend the sugar workers territorial convention.

The convention ordered a referendum in which members voted overwhelmingly to stick with the ILWU.



**Halt Arrests** Union pickets parade before U. S. Immigration offices in San Francisco to protest arrest of CIO and political leaders on deportation charges. Arrested men were held without bail at Ellis Island but later freed to permit court test. Similar demonstrations occurred in major cities all over the United States.

## Unionists Released From Ellis Island; Bridges Says Intimidation Won't Work

Five labor and political leaders held without bail for deportation on Ellis Island were released temporarily on March 6, following a five-day hunger strike.

The men were held at the orders of President Truman despite filing of habeas corpus proceedings started by their lawyers. Irving Potash, manager for the New York Joint Board of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO, was freed earlier after he had gone only one day without food.

Other leaders freed by Federal Judge William Bondy until the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals could hear their appeal, were Ferdinand Smith, National Maritime Union secretary, Charles Doyle, vice president of the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Union, CIO, John Williamson, labor secretary for the Communist Party, and Gearhart Eisler, German Communist.

### CIRCUIT COURT TO RULE

In releasing the men, Judge Bondy upheld the "right" of the Truman administration to hold the men without bail, but freed them then so the U. S. Circuit could rule on it.

In San Francisco, March 5, ILWU President Harry Bridges denounced the holding of labor and political leaders. He said:

"This new device of arresting people on flimsy legal technicalities in order to remove them temporarily from the labor and political scene is both threatening and frightening to all believers in American justice and fair play.

"It boils down to this—Play ball with Truman and support his reelection or else. My contemplated arrest following similar arrests of

other labor union spokesmen is not surprising. We have known it was on its way for some time. Truman and his political henchmen are desperate. Any legal technicality or excuse, including mere gossip and suspicion, is sufficient for Truman's Attorney General Tom Clark to chop away at Henry Wallace's political support.

## Third Party Qualifies For Primaries June 1

(Continued from Page 1) Administration for its failure to roll back steel prices. "The Administration knows how to get tough with Russia, with labor and with liberals . . . but will not get tough with the steel trusts."

Wallace also denied he had any intention of withdrawing as candidate if Truman were not nominated by the Democrats. He pointed out that Truman Doctrine is the issue, not Harry Truman. He declared that "the people are fighting back and the new party is providing the means to fight back."

In New York State a joint AFL-CIO Wallace committee was created by 100 officials from both organizations. Business Manager Al Stearns, of UE Local 439 is

chairman of the new committee. President Andrew Leredu, of Local 1 of the Jewelry Workers Union, AFL, was named secretary.

The committee said it was to be a rank and file body of unionists who "are sick and tired" of the bi-partisan bloc which "put over the Taft-Hartley law, killed price control, punched holes in rent control ditched FEPC and pursued a foreign policy which has split the team which won World War II and is pushing this country toward World War III."

The United Office and Professional Workers convention closed a five-day session March 5 by tacitly endorsing Wallace and opposing the Marshall Plan. Local unions and members, however, were allowed to make their own decisions as to party candidates.

## Longshore Arbitrator Orders Los Angeles Harbor Lockout Ended

(Continued from Page 1)

organizations or the officials and members thereof, in the dispute over the practice relating to the employment of preferred clerks which has virtually closed these ports, goes back to the proceedings taken in the meeting of the local union of clerks on the evening of February 26, 1948, and that this is the time which marks the beginning of the dispute.

"Without regard to the propriety under the above mentioned agreement or other merits of any action or conduct of either party, its local organizations, officials or members occurring since that time, but solely upon the basis of the foregoing finding and conclusion and in accordance with well settled principles of labor dispute arbitration for establishing the temporary status under which work shall be resumed and shall continue pending the de-

termination of the labor dispute upon its merits, the Impartial Chairman hereby determines that the status as to the practice of employing preferred clerks prevailing on February 26, 1948, is the proper basis for such resumption and continuation of work in this case.

"3. Accordingly, the Impartial Chairman directs that each of the parties shall take all steps necessary to bring about the restoration and observance of the practice relating to the employment of preferred clerks which was in effect on February 26, 1948, during the interim period pending a determination on the merits of the dispute over this matter and of the propriety under the agreements above mentioned of the actions and conduct of the parties, their local organization, officials and members in relation thereto. These directions are

made without any prejudice whatsoever, by precedent or otherwise, to the right of either party to seek a determination on the merits of these questions. Each party to this award and its local organization, officials and members shall promptly discontinue any policy, action or conduct inconsistent with the spirit and intent of the provisions of this paragraph of the award and shall, during the interim pending such determination on the merits, refrain from pursuing any such policy or engaging in any such action or conduct.

"During that period each clerk shall have the right to select his job in the exercise of his own independent judgment wholly free from any interference or restraint by either party, its local organizations or the officers or members thereof. A copy of this award shall be sent to each

employee who was in the status of a preferred clerk as of February 26, 1948 and such other notice of its contents shall be given as either party deems appropriate to effectuate its provisions.

"4. Either party may refer the dispute over the practice of employing preferred clerks or any other dispute between them which has not been settled at an earlier step in the grievance procedure, for determination by arbitration before an arbitrator appointed in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the agreement dated November 26, 1946, unless meanwhile the parties shall have reached agreement upon the provisions of a cost-free grievance procedure pursuant to the agreement dated June 16, 1947, in which event the such provisions shall apply in the settlement or determination of any such dispute."

### Sellout Crowds Greet Robeson Hawaii Tour

HONOLULU, T. H.—Paul Robeson started a 10-day concert tour of the islands sponsored by the ILWU with smashing successes here March 11 and 13.

Sell-out houses gave an enthusiastic reception to the world-famed singer and Earl Robinson, noted composer and singer of labor songs, and Robeson's accompanist, Lawrence Brown.

March 12 the three gave two concerts on plantations.

Robeson, an honorary member of the ILWU, made his last appearance for the union during the great Committee for Maritime Unity strike in 1946 when he sang for strikers on the West Coast waterfront.