



# The DISPATCHER

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

April 16, 1948

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## COAST STRIKE VOTE IS ORDERED

### Joint Conference of Maritime Unions Recommends Common Action Program

SAN FRANCISCO—The reconvened Coast Longshore and Ship Clerks' Caucus of the ILWU on April 8 instructed the Coast Longshore Negotiating Committee to conduct a referendum strike vote behind the union's demands for amendment of the Coast Longshore Agreement which terminates next June 15.

No. 1 demand approved by the eighty delegates to the caucus is for preservation of the hiring hall against any attempts to return to conditions prevailing prior to 1934 and the 1934 arbitration award which created the hiring hall.

At the same time that it approved a strike vote, the caucus adopted a complete program to mobilize public and trade union support behind the ILWU, including appeal to all affiliates of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The first action of the caucus, which reconvened after a recess from its meeting late last month, was unanimous approval of the action of the Coast Negotiating Committee in opening the Coast Longshore agreement. The negotiating committee opened the contract April 5.

In voting on the hiring hall demand, the caucus declared the union to be "unalterably opposed to acceptance of the so-called 'Lundberg Formula' for hiring halls, inasmuch as shipowners have stated that said formula is an open shop contract provision."

The reference was to a contract of the Sailors Union of the Pacific which Senator Robert A. Taft, one of the authors of the Taft-Hartley Act, helped to write.

Other demands adopted by the caucus were for annual vacation with pay for all longshoremen; elimination of onerous disciplinary and penalty provisions of the agreement with further provision that individual or group cessation of work be no violation of contract; elimination of the present practice which requires longshoremen to be on call 168 hours a week by guarantee of at least one free day a week, together with four hours' minimum pay for call for dispatch or work; reduction of the work shift to a maximum of eight hours with corresponding wage increase to maintain present take-home pay; inclusion of the Longshore Safety Commission's recommendations in the basic agreement, and a two-year contract term with termination date to continue as of June 15.

The demand for the Safety Commission recommendations automatically includes health insurance.

Several other demands were referred to the Coast Negotiating Committee for negotiation or arbitration.

SAN FRANCISCO—All CIO maritime unions were preparing this week to submit to their memberships for approval a recommended program for common strike action behind their June 15 demands for contract renewal.

A program agreed upon for submission to the memberships was reached in a two-day joint conference of the unions, held April 9 and 10, immediately following the ILWU longshore and ship clerks' caucus.

Delegates represented the National Maritime Union, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, the Radio Division of MEBA (formerly a part of the American Communications Association), the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, and the ILWU, all CIO affiliates. The independent Marine Firemen, Oilers, Wipers and Watertenders Union sent an official observer.

The conference delegates urged all participating unions to act without delay in submitting the program for approval, and with a view to convening again in joint conference not later than 20 days before June 15.

#### FIND COMMON DEMANDS

In listing the common demands recommended, the delegates also recommended that in the event the shipowners should refuse to recognize or bargain collectively with any of the participating unions, the number one demand of all unions would become recognition for such union.

The common demands recommended were for maintenance and strengthening of the hiring hall principles and practices in a manner satisfactory to each individual union; reduction of work hours to 40 hours a week at sea and to an eight-hour work shift for longshoremen; guaranteed annual vacations with pay to all seafaring personnel and to all dock workers; a "willing and able" clause in all contracts to protect the unions against Taft-Hartley union-busting; substantial wage increases; adequate contract provisions for safety, health, welfare and pensions; protection against over-work, speed-up, long hours and unemployment, and clarification and improvement of existing working rules.

#### "OUT, BACK TOGETHER"

It was recommended that "each union take action to guarantee that the solidarity of the unions will be expressed in common action June 15 if necessary, and that all unions strike together for their common demands—stay out on strike together—and go back to work together." Further recommendation was that no individual union sign a contract unless each striking union has a satisfactory agreement covering the common

(Continued on Back Page)



**Demands** The reconvened Longshore and Shipclerks' Caucus April 8 was hard working. Above is shown part of the large committee which hammered out the strike demands approved by the caucus for submission to the membership. ILWU President Harry Bridges is at the end of the table, presiding. The only other two faces shown are those of Frank M. Andrews of Olympia and Oscar Hagen of Los Angeles. Below are two of the delegates as they spoke in full caucus, Charles Ross of Portland at the left, and Jay Sauer of San Francisco at the right.

### WEA Dreams Up "Accord"

SAN FRANCISCO — "Accord has been reached on nothing," said a union statement April 6 in reply to announcement to the press by the Waterfront Employers Association pretending that tentative agreement has been reached on some points between themselves and the ILWU relative to a new longshore contract.

Speaking for the union's Coast Longshore Negotiating Committee, ILWU President Harry Bridges stated:

"The only thing we learned in our meetings with the shipowners was that they are demanding complete emancipation of the hiring hall and return to the conditions prevailing prior to the 1934 coast waterfront and San Francisco general strikes.

"Not a single thing has been settled, tentatively or otherwise, and it is difficult to understand why the Waterfront Employers Association would venture to mislead the public.

#### DEMANDS NOT DISCUSSED

"So far there has not been any discussion with the shipowners on the union's demands. Our notice that we desire to amend the contract means that the present agreement expires June 15 unless a new agreement has by then replaced it."

President F. P. Folsie of the WEA repeated his "accord" statement at a press conference on April 12 in which he released to the press all correspondence exchanged between the union and the employers relative to the hiring hall.

#### Goldblatt is Hospitalized

SAN FRANCISCO. — ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt has been hit by a bug picked up on his recent trip to the CTAL convention in Mexico City. He is in Permanent Hospital, Oakland.

## FBI Recruited Labor Spies; Broke FTA Strike

SAN FRANCISCO.—How the FBI broke the lettuce workers' strike in Phoenix has been revealed by Jack Montgomery, regional director for the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers.

J. Edgar Hoover's G-men recruited labor spies from the ranks of the strikers and forced the union to settle on the employers' terms of giving jobs to scabs and refusing jobs to active strikers.

The strike started last November in militant fashion, but it soon became evident that a well-organized group was talking up a back-to-work movement, urging union compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act in signing non-communist affidavits, creating confusion and division in the union.

The tipoff as to the backing of these activities came at a negotiating committee meeting early in December when one of

the local negotiators, Charles Law, revealed the interest of the FBI in the strike situation.

#### \$50 OFFERS

Law said that before the fall packing season two men who identified themselves as FBI operatives asked him to come and talk to their director in Phoenix.

He agreed, and three G-men there offered him \$50 a week in addition to his regular wages as an informer for the FBI. He was to continue to work actively in the union, but turn over to the FBI the names of all he suspected of being "Communists" in the union and everyone who associated with them or followed their "line."

He was to furnish lists of all "who agitated strikes or disputes" or who introduced or supported motions contrary to the policies of the government or of the administration.

# Shipowners and Fink Halls



PHIL DREW

**T**HE shipowners, God bless their selfish souls, are currently trying to make believe that they have no designs on the hiring hall.

They hand out statements and call press conferences so you read in the commercial papers that the hiring hall is in no danger, that the shipowners are just anxious to keep it as it is.

But if you cut through the double-talk you find what they mean is they want to eliminate it.

The trouble is the shipowners know that any attempt to return to fink halls or the shapeup will bring out all the fight in the dockers, who compose about one third of our membership.

They have a dilemma. They must convince shippers that there will be no fight next June 15, at the same time they are making preparations for a showdown fight to get rid of what they hate, rotation of hiring in a fair manner and maintenance of union security.

**F**RANK P. FOISIE, president of the Waterfront Employers' Association, told the press that he and the union have reached agreement on certain things concerning the hiring hall. This is not true. He thinks he can mislead our ranks and mislead shippers and those who depend upon shipping. He is trying to split the other maritime unions away from us. This disregard for the truth, so characteristic of Foisie, should be no surprise to our members.

Foisie advertises agreement and good will, while he tells the union "You can keep your hiring hall, but . . ." If he means it, why have maritime unions had to put up with such bitter struggles in the past to win their union security. The shipowners have not had a change of heart and attitude. Their aim in life is still profits and more profits.

The strategy of Foisie is clear. It is to present some fancy language for a hiring hall which would seem to mean a hiring hall, but really means no more than a fink hall, which he invented.

Our members won't fall for it.

**L**ET US not forget that the shipowners were in the forefront of those who plugged for passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. The shipowners and their Congressional buddies had maritime hiring halls in mind at the time. Destruction of union security is one of the key provisions of the act they were in there pitching to get.

The motive of course is profits. If the shipowners can knock over the hiring halls the rest will come easy. If they can bust the union, they can get back to the shapeup, the kick back and all the corruption that puts more money in their pockets. Low wages and the speedup will prevail on the waterfront. If you have doubts, ask an oldtimer how he liked his work before 1934 and the hiring hall.

# 'War Scare, Rumors Of Battles' Harm U. S. People

By ISRAEL EPSTEIN

Everything involving the west and the Russians, with the exception—so far—of bi-lingual dictionaries, is a "battle" these days. We will scrutinize this pleasant custom of headline writers and the better-paid (than we) columnists in relation to the late "battle of Berlin."

If a new "battlefield" hasn't already been found, you'll still remember how early April papers ranted about Americans "besieged" in that city. That was the land "battle" that followed the sea "crisis" of those "Russian submarines" and immediately preceded the tragic Anglo-Soviet plane accident that took the headlines into the air. With the advantage of hindsight, let's see what really happened.

Back in 1945 the Allies agreed that planes and vehicles belonging to any one of them and traversing the zones of others would be immune from examination provided they carried only their own nationals and supplies—no Germans. Thus Nazi war criminals and other undesirables could not evade the controls of one ally by hiding under the immunity provided by the flag and military markings of another.

On March 31, 1948, the Russians, claiming western violations of the agreement, assumed the right to check passengers on U. S., British and French trains crossing their zone into Berlin. U. S. General Lucius D. Clay and his Anglo-French colleagues said they would rather run no trains at all than submit. They cancelled even food shipments by rail (with which the Russians proposed no interference). Men and materials were thenceforth moved, without Russian objections, by air alone. Thus the five-day "seige" began.

On April 5, after the many bugs had been ironed out but not before the big business press and radio had screamed war to high heavens, the New York Times Berlin correspondent let out that western inter-zonal military trains had indeed moved Germans. Americans hadn't, he said, but the British and French had transported whole "separate coaches" of them.

Meanwhile, another incident occurred in Berlin. On April 5 a British airliner and a Soviet fighter plane collided right over the border of their respective occupation zones. All aboard both planes perished. New headlines built up the accident by recalling a Russian World War II combat technique. The headlines read: "Red Pilot Rams British Craft." No one explained why he should have chosen this method of suicide or picked that kind of target.



**R**ussian commander Sokolovsky agreed his pilot had been careless. He apologized. The western allies then ditched a plan for fighter escort for their own planes. The New York Times man, in a calmer mood, said he wasn't sure whether the dead Russian had buzzed the British plane "on orders" or had been stunting on his own or had simply made an untimely maneuver to land on a Russian airstrip adjacent to the British. This was the first mention of the Soviet airfield.

In the third incident on April 5, a Soviet lieutenant was shot dead in the British zone, presumably by a German. Some U. S. papers buried this event in their columns. Others ignored it. No "crisis" arose. What was clear was that with all the inter-allied excitement, even Germans felt it safe to let off guns.

April 6 both big New York papers—Times and Herald Tribune—took a new tack. They now thought the Russians had stirred up the Berlin row to divert European press attention from enactment of the Marshall plan. It was a "Soviet propaganda triumph." Heads were solemnly shaken. Those reds "outwitted us" again.

Unfortunately for this theory, the same issue of the Times reported that the Soviet army's own Berlin German-language paper had played down the city quarrel, asking editorially: "Why All This Noise?" The Times explained that Berlin was a "bottle of face." Russia was supposed to be showing all Europe she could flout the west. But if so, why did the Russians apologize about the plane and let the murder of one of their officers pass? It can't be said that they got scared and caved in. While freight trains were resumed, the Russians still insisted on checking passenger credentials.

Squaring off for more headline "battles," some columnists said sagely that these would certainly come, both in Berlin and elsewhere, since "the Italian elections were only 13 days away." A good head for this one would be: "Italian Pre-Election Violence Spreads Throughout World."

The longer the current war scare lasts, the clearer it becomes that it has "no foundation all along the line," as Howard K. Smith, Columbia Broadcasting System chief for Europe, remarked pithily in a recent broadcast. What emerges equally and clearly is that war talk in America, and the consequent danger of conflicts and clashes, does much more harm to the people of the U. S. than to anyone else.



# The DISPATCH

MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR

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Smith, whose calm assessment should have been heard by the whole country, reported that "there is no visible point of conflict." In crisis point Czechoslovakia there are no Russians and no Americans. In Trieste there are American, British and Yugoslav troops but not a Russian within rocket range. In Italy American warships have naval bases but there are no Russians. The same is true of China.

What about the political conflict, the great contest between ways of government? So long as news from the U. S. tells of Taft-Hartley laws and pickets bloodied by police clubs on the steps of Wall Street's Stock Exchange—as happened in New York March 30—that contest will go badly for America. Americans themselves are willing to vote for just about anyone but Truman. It is therefore hardly surprising that many Europeans will vote against tying themselves to his policies. No saber-rattling can change that.

Another warning on the war howls comes from Walter Lippmann, top Republican commentator who is anti-Russian but can still see straight. Lippmann says "total war" will break the U. S. Neither Napoleon or Hitler succeeded in destroying a Russia much weaker than the present one. Despite the atom bomb, an attack today would bring "interminable war for an unattainable objective" and "our own ruin."

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**MLT HARRY BRIDGES**  
**PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMENS AND WAREHOUSEMENS UNION**  
 604 MONTGOMERY STREET SANFRANCISCO 11 CALIF  
**SEVEN MILLION ITALIAN ORGANIZED WORKERS THANKS FOR YOUR SOLIDARITY**  
**EXPRESSIONS THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST FOREIGN IMPERIALISM INTERFERENCES**  
**AND FOR LIBERTY OWN COUNTRY STOP EXPRESS ADMIRATION TO AMERICAN**  
**WORKERS FOR OPPOSING COURAGEOUSLY IMPERIALISTS PRESSURES AGAINST**  
**ITALIAN BROTHERS STRUGGLING**  
**FOR FREEDOM DEMOCRACY FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND PEACE AMONG ALL**  
**PEOPLES**  
**GIUSEPPE DI VOTTORIO GENERAL SECRETARY ITALIAN CONFEDERATION**  
**OF LABOR**

**Courageous Solidarity** Above is the answer of the Italian labor movement to a letter from ILWU President Harry Bridges telling of the delegation of rank and file members which will be sent to Europe to find out the truth about economic, political and social conditions there. Bridges told the Italian Federation that it is American big business, not American labor that is pressuring Italians to vote April 18 to keep their present government in power and institute no reforms on pain of receiving no more aid from this country. He asked for a reply on the elections so that the ILWU membership need not depend solely on American big-business controlled press and radio to learn the facts.

# Slave Law Roundup

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

### FTA Officials Arrested In Seattle

SEATTLE.—Warrants ordering the arrest of 10 officials of Local 7, Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers (CIO) were issued here after the local executive board had refused to permit removal of financial records from the union hall.

The refusal defied an order of Superior Court Judge Robert M. Jones, directing Treasurer C. L. Camarillo to submit the records for inspection by officers of the rival Seafood Workers Union (unaffiliated).

The CIO cannery union is currently in the midst of a battle with the Alaska Salmon Industry Inc., which is refusing to renew its contracts with the union on grounds that the unaffiliated group has requested an NLRB election under the Taft-Hartley act to determine jurisdiction.

### Slave Laws Helps Jurisdictional Raids

RICHMOND, Calif. — Another union early to comply with the Taft-Hartley Slave Law is in trouble, and facing jurisdictional raids by other unions.

CIO Oil Workers Local 518 until the new so-called labor-management relations act was passed had a contract with the Standard Oil Co., plant in Richmond.

Recently the International Association of Machinists (Independent) set up a new oil workers unit and started raiding CIO-held shops. They filed a petition with the NLRB for an election at the Standard Oil Richmond plant claiming they had 30 per cent of the employees signed up.

The Board held a hearing in Richmond and forwarded its findings to Washington. Secretary-treasurer of Oil Workers Local 518, W. A. Ritchel, told The Dispatcher on April 5 that he expected the NLRB would comply with the raiding union's request for an election.

In addition to the Machinists, the Plumbers and Pipefitters,

Carpenters, Sheet Metal Workers and Bricklayers, all AFL, intervened in the NLRB hearing, claiming the right to bargain for the workers on craft union basis. The Standard Oil company-union outfit called Union of Petroleum Workers also joined the ranks of the raiders.

### NLRB Besses Unionbusting

CINCINNATI.—The A. P. Foster Co., here, which manufactures transformers, is trying to transform honest unionists into scab unionists.

The Taft-Hartley law makes this attempt possible and legal.

Local 1061, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) has raised hourly wage rates by 78 per cent to 110 per cent since 1942. Now the company is challenging the union's right to represent the employees. So the union files for an NLRB election.

Suddenly, out of the blue, complete with names and addresses of all employees, emerges the "Employees Association" to challenge the AFL group and delay the election. In the hot-so-remote days when the Wagner Act was in operation, this would have been called straight unionbusting. Now it proceeds with the blessing of the NLRB.

### Autopulse Likes Individual Bargaining

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Workers at the Autopulse Corporation gave the United Auto Workers (CIO) a majority in an NLRB representation election, March 30.

The management took full advantage of the "freedom of speech" clause of the Taft-Hartley act and slandered unionism in a continuous vicious attack, starting off with firing 30 known union employees. It held anti-union meetings in the plant almost every day, stressing the beauties of individual over collective bargaining.

### Company Uses Taft-Hartley Club

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Shell Oil Co. and Shell Development Co. have informed office workers in their Emeryville laboratories and their Martinez refinery that they will cancel their contracts with the United Office & Professional Workers (CIO), June 4, unless the union's officers file non-Communist affidavits with the NLRB.

### Company Charges Unfair Practices

WASHINGTON. — The NLRB heard oral argument, April 5, on a Taft-Hartley act complaint brought by a company charging a union with unfair labor practices. The case, involving the Perry-Norvell Shoe Co., of Huntington, W. Va., and the United Shoe Workers (CIO), was given high priority to push it ahead of hundreds of old Wagner act matters.

### Complying Union Gets It in the Neck

NEW YORK.—The first union to comply with the Taft-Hartley Law — the Financial Employees Union, AFL — is now getting it in the neck here during its strike against the New York Stock Exchange.

The payoff came after the Financial Employees had won the first union-shop election under the slave law. But the employers refused to bargain.

Apparently, bending the knee and crawling is not enough to win a contract from the tough and notoriously anti-union Stock Exchange. Emil Schram, president of the Exchange, said on April 5 that "communistic techniques" were used on the picket lines by the conservative AFL union. He labelled picketing incidents occurring during the first week of the strike as "a deliberate exhibition of un-Americanism unparalleled in all the record of

# Maritime Unions Condemn Federal Anti-Labor Bias

SAN FRANCISCO. — A public Buildings Administration order to Anton Refregier to cover his Rincon Post Office Annex mural depicting the 1934 waterfront strike drew sharp protest from the joint conference of Maritime unions meeting here April 9 and 10.

After learning that Mr. Refregier had been ordered to cover his mural before April 15, the conference ordered the following telegram sent to the Public Buildings Administration.

"Maritime unions from all United States ports assembled in joint conference in San Francisco today to protest your arbitrary order to Artist Anton Refregier to cover his panel at Rincon Annex Post Office depicting the 1934 waterfront strike.

**SHOWS UNDEMOCRATIC TONE**  
 "We believe that your order indicates definite anti-labor bias and we believe further that your previous order eliminating our late beloved President Roosevelt from the United Nations panel indicates an anti-democratic bias on the part of your commission.  
 "The 1934 waterfront strike

and San Francisco general strike had profound effect on the lives of the people of San Francisco and California. If recording of an important labor struggle is arbitrarily to be eliminated from a history of the United States or of California it can only be because anti-labor forces find such struggles embarrassing to their aims.

"We are further concerned that you have ordered a committee of so called experts to judge the work of Mr. Refregier to determine if he has exceeded his rights as an artist. We do not have objection to this procedure if such committee will hold open hearings in the City of San Francisco and give the thousands of maritime workers who were involved in the 1934 strike opportunity to testify."

# U. S. Rules For Vets' Vacations

SAN FRANCISCO.—Recent decisions by the Federal Courts interpret the Selective Service (Draft) Act to mean that veterans who lost out on vacations because of service in the armed forces are entitled to receive them, ILWU Research Director Lincoln Fairley said on March 31.

He pointed out that the latest decision handed down by the Second Federal Circuit Court of Appeals held that the veteran "is entitled to whatever vacation rights would have accrued to him had he not shouldered a gun and gone off to war."

The International Office, in cooperation with Julius Stern, Welfare Director of Local 10, and the U. S. Department of Labor is working to secure vacations for vets who are entitled to them but have not yet gotten them.

If a satisfactory arrangement cannot be worked out with the Waterfront Employers Association, Fairley said "it now appears certain that the government will institute legal action on behalf of individual veterans."

# Local 209 Fights CIO 3rd Party Ban

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—ILWU Local 209 has refused to accept the policy decision of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council rammed through March 24, opposing the third party and endorsing the Marshall plan.

A letter from Business Agent Leroy Feagler to the administrator who has taken over the council denounced the strong-arm efforts of National CIO to deny the membership its right to make up its own mind.

Challenging the vote taken on the Marshall plan and the third party, Feagler pointed out that in the ten points the CIO required Congress to incorporate in the European recovery program for its support have been ignored and forgotten.

Feagler stated that he will continue to work for the election of Wallace on the mandate of the Local 209 membership.

# Hartley Thinks T-H Isn't Drastic Enough, Wants Scab Protection

DETROIT (FP) — Chairman Fred A. Hartley of the House committee on education and labor easily drew applause April 2 from several hundred foremen at the conference sponsored by the University of Michigan extension service in co-operation with half a dozen anti-union organizations when he said the Taft-Hartley Law is not drastic enough and will be made still more drastic.

The Foremen's Association of America, one of the targets of the Taft-Hartley act, was not invited by the state university to co-operate in the foremen's conference. Secretary-Treasurer Ted Bonaventura of the FAA told Federated Press "Naturally we were not asked.

We believe in collective bargaining, the others do not. Did you notice that Mr. Hartley said nothing about foremen's rights?"

Among those asked to co-operate were the Michigan Manufacturers Association, the Employers Association of Detroit, and the National Association of Foremen, a kind of company union of foremen.

Hartley said: "The next Congress will neither repeal nor emasculate the Taft-Hartley act. In fact I have already introduced a bill to make the act more drastic. This would make it a federal offense to interfere with a worker going to work or at work, especially if he returns to work during a strike."

Industrial disputes in this country."

**TRUMBS DOWN**  
 FEU President M. David Keefe at the end of the strike's first week (it began March 29), wired Senator Robert Taft to come to New York and "see for yourself what happens when an honest union votes for the union shop and management absolutely turns thumbs down."

Other demands of the union are a \$9 a week wage increase for all Exchange employees mak-

ing less than \$40 a week and \$15 for those making over \$40. Stock Exchange head Schram says no union shop and offers \$3 and \$5 plus a 10 per cent cost of living bonus.

During the first week of picketing police clubbed pickets and waded over prostrate bodies of girls seeking to block the Stock Exchange by lying in front of entrances. New York police were denounced later by FEU Secretary J. Lewis Hutchins for having "beat hell out of our people."

## Restaurant Accused Of Prejudice

OAKLAND, Calif.—The Chicken Shack on San Pablo Avenue is facing two damages suits of \$1,000 each for refusing to serve dinner to six people because two of them were Negroes.

The two are ILWU International Representative Horace Hazzard, recently assigned to work in the Oakland division of Local 6 to build Negro-white unity, and Bobbie Demesne who works in the Local 6 office.

### STATE OUTLAW PREJUDICE

The Chicken Shack despite the state law forbidding a place of business to discriminate against customers, barred the two from its dining room and told them if they wanted service they's have to eat at the bar, after Local 6 Business Agents Ray Heide and Bob Moore and their wives had arranged for a table in the dining room.

The incident occurred the evening of March 11 before a membership meeting.

The damage suit was filed by Attorney Robert Truehart April 6. Under the state law the least the two victims of discrimination can collect if they win their case is \$100 each.

## Local 6 Supports S. F. Bay Machinists Strike

SAN FRANCISCO.—"The machinist strike is the opening gun in the fight for a third round of wage increases in this area," said a statement from the executive officers of ILWU Local 6 signed by Secretary-Treasurer Richard Lynden last week.

"The machinists fight is our fight," the warehousemen affirmed, pointing out that if the big employers in this community can jam through a rotten wage increase of 8 cents in some classifications and much less in others on the machinists, the warehousemen's own chances of getting a decent wage increase will be greatly diminished.

The machinists are fighting some of America's biggest monopolies. Local concerns showed a desire to settle until U. S. Steel



## ILWU Slams UMT Draft As Another Step to War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complete opposition to compulsory military training (UMT) and reenactment of the selective service (draft) law was expressed by the ILWU in a letter April 2 to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

William Glazier, Washington representative of the union, informed the committee of the ILWU position after he was de-

nied time to testify, in the name of 100,000 ILWU members, at the hearings on the bill. The letter said:

"It is our conviction that the enactment of either or both of these proposals would bring our country one step closer to a fighting war; our country under the reckless leadership of the men of Wall Street and the men of the military who now hold high positions, is on the verge of the greatest calamity in our history."

### TRUMAN'S FAILURES CITED

President Truman and his administration have run up a record of complete failure in every important aspect of foreign policy, the letter pointed out. China, Palestine, Greece and Italy "are milestones on the road we are being led. And now aware of failure, those who have delivered us to this situation call upon Congress for troops and arms to make these failures stick."

The ILWU letter charged that present war hysteria and the war drive have wrecked the United Nations. "And in place of developing our foreign relations through the United Nations, utilizing its machinery and enhancing its leadership, we have embarked on unilateral deals with unsavory, anti-democratic groups everywhere. These commitments have brought us — brought the entire world — to the verge of war.

"The strength of our country has never been in its military forces nor its military establishments," the statement concluded. "We are a peaceful people. We abhor compulsory military training and conscription. We have a healthy fear of seeing the military move in on our civilian lives. We insist that our relations with all other countries of the world be placed once more on peaceful and constructive grounds. Once this is done these hysterical demands for UMT and for selective service we hear today will die away."

## U. S. Hand Seen In British Purge

LONDON (ALN) — A report that the British loyalty purge was initiated by the United States has been published by the conservative Daily Express here.

According to the newspaper account, the United States government threatened to stop sending information on arms research to Britain unless all those suspected of Communist sympathies were weeded out of government service. The report said that Sir Alwyn Crow, chief of the British Joint Services Mission in Washington, transmitted this message to London.



## Unity Rally A noon

meeting on the Embarcadero in San Francisco, April 1, heard speakers from ILWU, Marine Cooks and Stewards and National Maritime Union locals in the Bay Area, call for united action by all maritime unions on June 15—contract termination date. Above picture shows part of crowd listening to union leaders. Below: Jack Hogan, member of ILWU Local 10.

## Canadian Rank and Filers Want Democracy In CIO

VANCOUVER, B. C.—ILWU Local 507 on March 18 protested to CIO president Philip Murray his removal of ILWU president Harry Bridges as Northern California CIO Regional Director.

A letter was sent in the name of the local reaffirming the union's "continued high respect for Bridges and what he has done to help labor and the common people as a whole."

John Berry, International Representative for the ILWU who drafted the letter to Murray, as instructed by Local 507, said:

"It seems to us, the rank-and-filers of our organization, that because of the fact that some of us do not have the same opinion politically as our Table Officers, we are completely out of line. . . .

"Therefore, we suggest to you that you get in line with democracy as we understand it and out of line with dictatorship, which will do no one but Big Business any good."

Berry also called Murray's attention to the action taken on March 23 by the Vancouver Labor Council. The Council condemned

## Canada Sea Bosses Won't Bargain

MONTREAL, Quebec—Percy Bengough, president of the AFL-Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, recently denounced three Canadian steamship companies for their refusal to recognize the Canadian Seamen's Union which has been certified as the bargaining agent by the Canadian National Labour Relations Board.

According to the AFL leader, the Sarnia, Colonial and Canada Steamship Lines are refusing to deal with the CSU until the present officers of the union have been replaced.

### SIGN WITH PHONIES

One of them, he said—Canada Steamship—has gone so far as to sign an agreement with J. A. (Pat) Sullivan's Canadian Lake Seamen's Union, "a phony union which if they don't own and control, they should, as there is every indication they have paid enough for it."

Bengough concluded that the conduct of these three companies is "reprehensible" and "can only result in the creation of unrest. . . ."

"One can imagine what a holler would go up," he said, "by those same shipping companies, or any other company—for that matter, if their employees took such a position and refused to negotiate until the company changed its management."

## Peaceful Picketing Ruled Legal in Texas Town

ABILENE, Tex.—Labor's hopes that the state's recently enacted anti-picketing law will be ruled unconstitutional rose as the Texas court of criminal appeals outlawed this town's anti-picketing ordinance.

"No legislative body may forbid peaceful picketing," the court ruled in dismissing the case of a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) arrested for picketing a wholesale grocery.

The Abilene ordinance forbade picketing on any city street or sidewalk and banned "use of words, signs or gestures to hurt or injure lawful business."

## Canadian Rank and Filers Want Democracy In CIO

the arrest of Reid Robinson vice-president of the Mine Mill and Smelter Workers Union and other officers of that union by Canadian authorities "as undesirable people."

That is the line we take; not from the line of politics but from the value that individuals may have for the underdogs of this day and age."

## Auxiliary Shows Free Kids Movies

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Auxiliary 16 President Asta Harman has announced that the next free movie for ILWU children will be on April 17 at 10 a.m. in the Local 6 hall at 255 Ninth street.

There will be four movies, aimed at education and amusement. Held the third Saturday of every month, they are open to all children in the city as well as those of ILWU members.

Mrs. Harman urges members to enroll their daughters in the Junior Drill Corps, open to all whose mothers belong to the auxiliary.



"Prof. Glugg has a theory that if he isolates everything but the common cold germ, what's left has got to be it"

# The Marshall Plan—What Are the Facts?

By Harry Bridges

Part IV

(Concluding Article)

## The Marshall plan now emerges as a package deal with arms for the corruptionists of China and military training for America. The United Nations and UNRRA is dumped.

SINCE these articles were started the Marshall Plan has been adopted, signed by the President, and the first billion dollars to implement it is on its way.

It has emerged as a world-wide package deal, a far cry from the original Marshall idea as expressed in his Harvard speech and now it includes planes, guns and ammunition for the Chiang Kai-shek regime in China, admittedly corrupt. It also includes the Clayton Plan for Central and South America. It's become a wide package deal to spread Wall Street control all over the world by war force if necessary.

Another part of the package is selective service, universal military training and a national industrial mobilization program for the drafting of United States labor and the freezing of wages.

By its very nature the Marshall Plan, now the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, must be backed by arms or a threat of arms, such as is now being done by the United States in Greece and China, and Italy.

In the foregoing articles we have attempted to expose the banality that the purpose of the plan was to provide badly needed aid to war-devastated countries without requiring those countries to make great changes in their economic and political structure. Through the quoted words of the Plan's most ardent supporters we have shown that its aim is really the spreading of so-called free enterprise behind a smokescreen of fighting communism.



THE "package deal" which has now emerged with the demanding of immediate selective service, universal military training, industrial mobilization and labor draft, rings strong in view of some things said by supporters of the Plan in the early months of its discussion.

The CIO National Convention, held in Boston last November, adopted a resolution on foreign policy which opposes almost everything contained in the "package deal."

"People demand peace," said that resolution. "They condemn with all the vigor and determination at their command belligerent predictions of the inevitability of war, from whatever source it may come. The voices which have been raised in a few places in our country calling for a so-called preventive war are not the voice of the American people. We deny any charge that we plan to launch a war. The American people oppose, as inconsistent with their basic interests and aspirations, any attempt, as we oppose any form of aggression by America or any other nation. There must be the most vigorous and relentless opposition by all liberty- and peace-loving citizens to the offensive led by evil forces to provoke and foster the insane idea of another world war."

The Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 dumps the United Nations, yet the Boston resolution stated:

"We call upon the United Nations to carry through on the resolution adopted at the last session of the General Assembly to take early and effective measures for progressive universal disarmament. The United States cannot disarm unless this action is accepted by all nations. This must include international control of atomic energy, with full power of inspection, discontinuance of production of atomic bombs, the outlawing of atomic weapons, bac-

terial warfare, and all weapons of war."

The Krupps — supporters of Hitler and makers of the German guns which have killed millions of human beings—have just been freed of war guilt.

The CIO resolution said:

"There can be no enduring peace, as has been repeatedly expressed in American policy, unless there is a fulfillment of the agreement among the big powers for the complete demilitarization and utter destruction of all vestiges of Fascism in Germany and Japan, and the complete elimination of all cartels and Nazi control of industry which planned and furnished the economic base for Hitler's and Hirohito's military aggressions. Anything less would be a complete betrayal of the millions who fought and died in the war. The economic revival of Germany must be directed, under adequate and effective supervision, for civilian and peaceful purposes, under complete democratic control of the people and for the absolute assurance for the protection of the peace that there will be no rebuilding of industry which has war or military potential."



UNDER the terms of the Marshall Plan, aid can be cut off from any country which fails to meet the approval of the United States in its political or economic policies. Again the CIO resolution said:

"We know that an enduring peace demands that the people everywhere, including the economically backward or colonial countries, be protected in their rights of self-determination and self-government—free from interference or coercion, be it military or economic from any source—benevolent or despotic. We urge in support of Nations fight against hunger throughout the world prompt action to provide food and other economic aid for the rehabilitation of their countries. We also urge under no circumstances should food or any other aid be given by any country be used as a means of coercing free but needy people in the exercise of their rights of independence and self-government or to fan the flames of civil warfare."

The Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 is admittedly aimed against the Soviet Union. It involves the risk of war among the Big Three. This, too, is against the CIO resolution, which said:

"Above all, the people of this country demand that there be a fulfillment of the basic policy of our late President Roosevelt for unity of purpose and action among the three great wartime allies—the United States, Great

Britain and the Soviet Union within the United Nations. Failure to accomplish this necessarily means dissension and strife in the world."

The Marshall Plan packages with and bolsters the Clayton Plan in Central and South America. The CIO Boston resolution said:

"We know that for the good and welfare of the people of the Western Hemisphere, it is imperative that the Good Neighbor Policy instituted by President Roosevelt be continued in full force and effect."



THE PLAN will not be administered by labor and there are no plans even to include labor in its administration. It has been looked upon with complete suspicion since its inception by members of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and most of the unions even in the 16 presently participating countries of Europe have expressed themselves as wanting no Made-in-America Taft-Hartley laws imposed upon them. Last November the CIO said at its National Convention:

"World organized labor, through the World Federation of Trade Unions, has demonstrated that the workers can agree upon a common program for the preservation of peace, the full enjoyment of democracy and economic security and abundance for the peoples of the world. The governments within the United Nations cannot and must not be permitted to do less. Their policies and action must be responsive to the crying needs and aspirations of their people."

The Marshall Plan fails to meet the conditions which the CIO demanded and which have been previously discussed in these articles. It is not a plan to give relief to needy countries. It is not a plan to stop Communism. It is not a plan for world unity, good neighbor policy and peace. It is a plan for greater wealth and power for American big business. It is an anti-labor plan. It is a plan for war.



QUESTION—Is the I. L. W. U. position one of just opposing the Marshall Plan and proposing no alternative?

Answer—No. Henry A. Wallace has offered a realistic alternative. The I. L. W. U. favors it.

Q. What does he propose?

A. The eight points of his plan as presented by him to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on February 24, 1948, are:

"1. The operations of the UN Reconstruction Fund, modeled after UNRRA, would be directed

towards restoring the industry and agriculture of the war-devastated nations of Europe and Asia and towards putting them on a self-sustaining basis as soon as possible.

"2. The Reconstruction Fund would be administered by an agency of the UN established for that purpose, by the world community of nations and not by big business. The major emphasis of the plan I propose is on the supplies needed by war-devastated countries to repair war damage to soil, structures, and equipment, and to expand their economies—that is, to eliminate the conditions which require emergency relief.

"3. The Reconstruction Fund should receive contributions appropriated by the Congress of the United States, as well as contributions from other nations that have the appropriate means for this purpose. Fifty billion dollars in my opinion should be sufficient to finance a ten-year world plan. Part of the appropriations from contributing nations could be in the form of loans for capital development and part in the form of grants for emergency food, fuel and other needs.

"4. The UN agency should be directed to give priority in the allocation of funds to those nations, including those in Eastern Europe, which suffered most severely from the aggression of the fascist Axis. Relief and reconstruction allocations should be based solely on these considerations of need and merit, without regard to the character of the political, economic and social institutions of the recipient countries. If we substitute for the Administration's method of giving priority to aggressors, a program to aid the victims of aggression, we will reward our friends and discourage those with ideas of future aggression.

"5. The UN agency would allocate funds with scrupulous regard for the political independence of all the beneficiary nations. It would forbid political conditions on loans or grants. It would permit the people of Europe and other war-devastated areas to nationalize their key industries, to reform agriculture, to install necessary controls on foreign trade, distribution of foods and prices. It would permit the exclusion of Wall Street trusts, the refusal to purchase surplus goods dumped abroad by American big business.

"6. The entire UN Fund should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and economic reconstruction, and no moneys should be diverted for the purpose of military supplies, armaments and war preparations. By refusing money for military supplies, armaments or war preparations, my Plan would eliminate the present American intervention in Greece, China, Indonesia, and Indo-China,

which are increasingly threatening to become battlefronts of World War III.

"7. The United Nations under my plan would immediately establish a world food granary. Under such a plan, the American farmer would be encouraged to produce to the limit, with a guaranteed price floor, and all other surplus food producing nations would do the same. Nations which needed food would be able to draw on the world food granary and arrange for orderly payments. Only through such a plan could we tackle successfully the twin terrors of surpluses in some countries and near starvation in others. We could win the world fight against hunger. We could build the foundations for plenty.

"8. The United Nations plan would place the Ruhr under international administration and control by the Big Four—the United States, Britain, Soviet Russia and France. Its resources would be used to reconstruct Europe. The UN and the Big Four should guarantee that Germany shall never again be permitted to attain a position from which it can threaten the security of its neighbors and the peace of the world. Within this framework, the German people should be given the opportunity to restore their living standards and function within the community of nations as an independent and democratic country. By placing the Ruhr Valley under control by the Big Four, my plan would once and for all eliminate the German monopolies and cartels, the most aggressive fomenters of both World Wars."



MOST people, including many of the ILWU rank and file, have formed their opinions of the Marshall Plan from newspaper articles, radio commentators, etc.

Newspapers and radio, owned and controlled as they are by American big business, have done a real selling job on the Marshall Plan. This is not so strange when we all know how the same press and radio was successful in putting over the dumping of price and rent controls, the excess profits taxes on big business, and especially the Taft-Hartley Law.

But any one that wants to look behind the official record, and to get behind the smokescreen of red-baiting, war hysteria, and prejudice, can easily find out the facts. This is what these articles on the Marshall Plan have attempted to do. Any union-member who falls for the line of the politicians (inside or outside of a union) is allowing himself to be taken for a political sleigh ride in support of the plans and policies of American big business.

A real test of what the Marshall Plan stands for will probably come very soon. There is every likelihood that ILWU longshoremen, clerks and other waterfront workers and maritime unions will be forced to strike June 15, to maintain their hiring halls and to get shorter hours and increased wages.

In such a strike, we may have to ask longshoremen of other countries not to work seab American ships, loaded and manned by seab longshoremen and seamen. Watch the Marshall Plan go into action then. The governments of countries receiving help under the plan will be ordered by the US to make their longshoremen work the seab ships and to help build our union; otherwise all aid they are getting under the Marshall Plan will be stopped.

A vote for the Marshall Plan is a vote for Wall Street and War.

# DOCKS & TERMINALS

## Safety

Two fatal accidents in one week in the San Francisco Bay Area brought a charge by ILWU officers on April 3 that the Waterfront Employers Association is refusing to follow even the most elementary safety rules.

The second accidental death came on the same day that members of the WEA awarded themselves trophies for accident prevention and claimed that 1947 was "the safest in the history of the San Francisco Bay Area waterfront in terms of injuries to dock workers."

The employers did not reveal the basis for their figures. The only statistics available to the union were those of the U. S. Federal Security Agency which showed that the number of accidents in California ports increased from 2,108 in 1946 to 2,755 in 1947, a jump of 31 per cent.

The ILWU charged that both fatal accidents were traceable directly to company saving of costs at the risk of safety. William Liden, a longshoreman, was killed March 29 when a drum of oil-rolled off a lift board and crushed him. ILWU Coast Labor Relations Committeeman Henry Schmidt said at a meeting of the CLRC April 13 that the death might not have occurred if chimes hooks had been used.

### CODE VIOLATED

William C. Bailey, the second longshore victim, plunged to his death through a light tarpaulin over a sugar tank when he slipped on the deck of a ship at the Western Sugar Company docks in San Francisco April 1.

Welfare Director Julius Stern and Business Agent Mary Callaghan of Local 10 charged that the death need not have occurred if the usual heavy metal covering had been placed over the tank.

A motion was brought up by the union at a CLRC meeting April 3 stating that "the use of liftboards in handling heavy drums in and out of deep tanks shall be discontinued."

The union expects that the employers will eventually agree to this change though not until after some of the WEA members who have contracts with the U. S. Army have reached an understanding.

## Local 88 Asks Raise

ILWU Local 88, terminal workers and warehousemen have opened their contract with the Central Dock Co. of Coos Bay, Ore. The agreement expires on May 15.

Changes in working hours, regarding overtime, definition of seniority, increased safety demands and a wage increase are included in the demands.

Negotiations started on March 25. Union negotiators have been bulwarked with a 100 per cent strike vote by members of the union employed at Central Dock, said Don Brown, president of the longshore Local 12 in Coos Bay. Present rate of pay is \$1.43 1/2 cents an hour.

## Scalers' Wage Up

Scalers Local 2, San Francisco, won a 6-cent per hour across the board wage increase, effective April 13 in an arbitration decision handed down by Attorney Arthur C. Miller.

Local 2 and the Ship Scaling Association asked

Miller, who is impartial chairman of the Pacific Coast longshore industry, to arbitrate when they could reach no agreement on the union's demand for an increase under a mid-term wage review provided in their contract.

Miller based his award on the rise in the cost of living since August 21, 1947, when the scalers' contract was renewed. Local 2 had demanded a 10-cent increase, contending that he should consider the rise in the cost of living since February, 1947, when the union had its last raise.

"It does not require statistical evidence to persuade anyone that living costs have risen at a rapid rate... particularly in recent months," said Miller.

The employers contended that the scalers should get no raise at all.

Some 450 scalers will receive the 6-cent raise. The minimum rate will be \$1.41, the maximum \$1.73, with the majority of the workers in classifications at \$1.53.

## Local 91 Elects

San Francisco—ILWU Local 91 ship, dock and walking bosses have elected officers for 1948 comprising a secretary-treasurer, members of the Labor Relations Board, Board of Trustees and Executive Board.

Chris Christensen was chosen secretary and Ralph Mallen, Henry Schrimpf, Ernie Hay were selected to serve on the Labor Relations and Board of Trustees.

The local's executive board consists of the following 20 members:

A. Arlom, J. Falconi, M. Grady, E. Griffen, G. Grinfield, E. Hay, Charles Hunt, Ove Johnson, F. Krizman, R. Mallen, E. Maykel, D. Moss, Chris Moxnes, J. Porkorny, M. Schmidt, H. Schrimpf, T. Valerio, D. Visser, C. Tolliver and J. M. Hansen.

Officers were installed by Local 10 president, James Kearney, in February.

## One Hatch

On March 29 Coast Impartial Chairman for the longshore industry, Arthur C. Miller reaffirmed his award of January 21 that an employer at Portland, Ore., when discharging bulk salt from a steam schooner, must conform to the working rule evidenced by general port practice and confine the employment of sailors to one hatch.

The WEA had appealed this decision before the Arbitrator and he held a rehearing March 2. Miller said that rehearing of the case failed "to justify reconsideration of the decision reached in the award of January 21, and the decision is therefor affirmed."

## Narrow Escape

A longshoreman working on a ship loading sulphur in Everett, Wash., had a narrow escape from death, when he fell into a pile of burning sulphur.

Oliver Heath, member of ILWU Local 32, was pushing bulk sulphur down into the hold of the SS. Anna Howard Shaw from the blade to enable it to serve as a 'tween deck of the vessel. He was driving a tractor equipped with a sort of bulldozer.

The machine got out of control and when he jumped from the seat, the tractor toppled over into the bulk sulphur in the lower hold setting it on fire. Heath held on to the coaming for a few mo-

ments but finally lost his grip and fell down after the tractor—into the burning sulphur.

By quick action he was able to climb up a ladder in time to prevent being overcome by the fumes. He was taken to the hospital, where he was treated for burns and bruises.

## Working Bosses

ILWU Local 91 ship, dock and walking bosses notified the Waterfront Employers Association on April 9 that a contract covering wages, hours and conditions must be negotiated at once.

Chris Christensen, Secretary-Treasurer said that the union, after lengthy discussion of provisions, has drawn up a proposed contract which "they believe if properly discussed with your Association, can be of benefit to your organization and Local 91."

A committee was elected by the walking boss local with authority to negotiate with the WEA.

A spokesman for the American shipping industry, The Log, in its March issue advocated a plan which it claimed would eliminate the need for a union. "Management does not want to bargain collectively with its walking bosses and it has recognized that to eliminate the union it must first eliminate the need for a union."

This magazine also proposed that a program should be worked out for promotions based on service and ability. "Don't let your foreman go to the union to get more money," it said.

## Welfare Department

A total of \$60,000 collected for injured, ill and unemployed longshoremen is the score for the first three months of operation of Local 10's Welfare Department.

Since the Department was set up with Julius Stern as director, to cope with the complexities of the laws on compensation for longshoremen, 1,300 San Francisco members have received service.

A recent example of what the department can do for members is the case of a longshoreman whose finger was hurt in an accident last November. He received compensation for four weeks, then returned to work though his finger was still stiff.

Two weeks ago he came into the Welfare office, with the re-

sult that he received \$625 as settlement for a permanent disability.

### WINS SETTLEMENT

Another docker who has a scar on his forehead from an accident in 1946 and thought he could get no settlement for his injury, learned his rights under the law from Stern and won \$500 as settlement for facial disfigurement.

The many complications in the laws covering longshore work, the arguments that must be presented to government agencies, the forms to be filled out that bounce back if you sign your name wrong, the hearings to be held and the witnesses secured point up the need for the Welfare Department to help members collect what is due them.

A case of injury on a dock work go before the state industrial accident commission, on board ship it is covered by the federal Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Unemployed members must turn to state unemployment insurance, those who are ill or injured off the job to state disability insurance.

Besides collecting dollars for members, the department checks up on medical care given members under both state and federal laws. According to the law they are supposed to receive "reasonable medical attention."

### NEGLECTED BY DOCTOR

What they actually get is often something else. One longshoreman came into the Local 10 office with two broken ribs recently, ignored by an insurance doctor. Within 30 minutes he was in an ambulance on the way to a hospital.

The fact that each individual stevedoring company has its own insurance carrier with its own panel of doctors complicates many cases, for instance that of a man injured three times in three weeks working for three different companies.

An Oakland longshoreman with an injured back was given some tape by his insurance doctor and told to go on working. He did this for four months, with his back getting worse all the time. When the case came to the Welfare Department the man was given X-rays and sent to the hospital.

The insurance carrier offered "light employment in some other industry" to avoid paying the necessary hospital bills and a possible large settlement. The longshoreman refused and either will

eventually be back on the job in good physical condition or receive maximum compensation.

The Welfare Department also assists members making application for vocational rehabilitation and helps prevent rent evictions. Working through various social agencies it gets hospitalization for members often at half cost.

Fifteen longshoremen in the last three months during physical checkups by the state department of Vocational Rehabilitation were found to have heart trouble. They were all hospitalized immediately at no expense if they had no savings, or at a small cost.

### RETURNS FOR LIGHT WORK

Any longshoreman whose claim that he cannot do heavy work because of his physical condition is upheld by the department of Vocational Rehabilitation is put at light work in the industry as long as he remains under a doctor's care.

Another current problem for the Welfare Department is the action of the California Department of Employment in denying longshoremen unemployment compensation despite a recent ruling by the Veterans Administration that any seven consecutive days off the job are compensable.

The state is arguing that longshoremen work from Sunday to Sunday, that if they are off say from Wednesday to Wednesday the employer-employee relation in the work week has not been severed and no compensation is due.

Stern urges all longshore veterans up and down the coast to check their GI insurance policies. If they have lapsed, the policy can be reinstated with no physical examination for the payment of two months' premiums.

The importance of keeping up this insurance was shown in the recent killing on the job of William Bailey. A veteran, he had let his \$5,000 policy lapse, with the result that his widow gets no insurance. Policies can be reinstated at Veterans Administration offices.

## Australians Don't Spend Money on Redbaiting

SYDNEY, Australia (AIN)—The Hospital Employees Union, sending its annual affiliation fees to the Australian Labor party, demanded they be used in "fighting capitalism." Instead of "redbaiting" 15 per cent of the union's officials are Labor party members and only two are Communists.

# Maritime Unity Grows In Canada As All Unions Back Striking Seamen

VANCOUVER, B. C. — All maritime unions in Canada are supporting the current strike of the Marine Engineers and Radio Officers Union against the Shipping Federation of Canada, ILWU International Representative John Berry reported March 31.

The strike started March 1 and directly involves in addition to the AFL Engineers, the Canadian Communications Association, CIO, and the Canadian Merchant Service Guild (Master Mates and Pilots), unaffiliated.

Berry said that a number of Maritime Committee meetings have already been held in Pacific Coast ports and that complete unity exists, regardless of affiliation.

A meeting held in Vancouver March 29, at which the mayors

of Vancouver, New Westminster and North Vancouver were present, voted to demand an investigation of the tie-up by the Parliamentary Industrial Committee.

James Sinclair, Liberal member from Vancouver spoke at the meeting and proposed that the striking unions accept arbitration by the Federal Labor Minister, Humphrey Mitchell. They agreed but the deepest shipowners of British Columbia refused.

Said Sinclair: "I think the shipowners are putting themselves in an awkward position by their refusal to do so. I will wire Mitchell, asking his intervention, and will follow it up personally when I return to Ottawa next week."

A Canadian Congress of Labor CIO official remarked that the Industrial Committee serves

mainly as a forum which focuses public attention on the dispute. It has power to subpoena witnesses and cross examine.

Berry pointed out that the strike has assumed national importance in that it affects not only the striking unions — the number led by the strike is small — but also other maritime unions which are supporting the strike and will continue their support until a reasonable settlement is reached.

In addition to the three striking unions, the Canadian Seamen's Union, AFL, the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, the ILWU, the Plumbers and Pipe Fitting Workers, AFL, the Shipyard General Workers' Federation, CIO, and the Boilermakers Union, CIO, are backing the striking unions.

# WAREHOUSE & DISTRIBUTION

## Taft-Hartley Raiding

The latest example of how useful the Taft-Hartley Law is to an employer who does not want to bargain collectively is the case of the Continental Can Company in Oakland, a Local 6 contract house, where the International Association of Machinists has petitioned the NLRB for an election.

Between them, the company and the IAM have effectively prevented Local 6 from negotiating for a wage increase.

The IAM petition asks only for representation of production workers now covered by a Local 6 contract. But Continental refuses to bargain with anyone at all, even the warehousemen and watchmen the Machinists make no pretense of having organized.

Considering that opposition to the division of the plant-wide unit would mean long delays in negotiating, Local 6 called a meeting for all Continental workers to ask for instructions on what the local position should be before the NLRB.

### BRAND PETITION IMPROPER

The workers voted unanimously to stand on a plant-wide unit, stick with Local 6, and inform the NLRB that the petition is an improper one. However, even if the NLRB Regional Director should find that the petition is improper the IAM can appeal, and as long as an appeal is pending before the board Continental can refuse to bargain.

Though Local 6 is on record in solid support of the Machinists' current strike for wage increases, recognizing it as the first major West Coast test on the question of a new round of wage increases, and calling for a show of real labor solidarity, certain IAM officials are doing their best to split the warehousemen's solidarity.

They broke the Local 6 strike at Continental last year, raiding on the basis of "join the IAM and go back to work." The result was development of a split in the membership so bad that after three months on the bricks Local 6 called off the strike with very little more gained than could have been had without striking.

## Wilco Strike

The answer of production workers in the newly-organized Wilco plant in Los Angeles to employer charges of "red" after they had asked for higher wages than 70 cents per hour was to hit the bricks March 29.

The Local 26 members walked off their jobs after four weeks of negotiations on demands for paid holidays, vacation benefits, job security, seniority rights, sick leave and other union conditions.

International Representative William Rutledge reports that the cries of "red" have not shaken union solidarity on the picket line. Wilco is now trying to drag in the Taft-Hartley NLRB and to work the plant with scabs. Wilco manufactures cleaning agents.

## Cole Industries

Ten days after the 60 workers of Cole Industries in Chicago informed Local 208 that they wanted the union to represent them, they had a signed contract.

The Cole workers had never had a contract or the things that go with it—paid vacations, paid holidays, rest periods, seniority rights.

Now these bindery workers have vacations of three days after

six months, four days after nine months, one week after one year and two weeks after two years; six paid holidays, two rest periods daily, seniority rights, plus time and a half pay on Saturday and after eight hours any day.

They won an immediate 5 cent per hour increase and, through an automatic progression clause, will receive from 10 to 20 cents more this year. The new contract provides union security through the checkoff.

### EXPLAIN THE STAND

Local 208 President Bernard Lucas and Secretary-Treasurer Aaron Bindman at their first meeting with the Cole workers explained the union stand against the Taft-Hartley slave law and refusal to take workers' problems to the bosses' NLRB.

The workers answered that they wanted such a union to lead them in their fight for decent wages and conditions, and now, not two years from now. They requested the union officials to come down to the plant in the morning to negotiate a contract.

At 9 a.m. the next morning Lucas and Bindman informed the employer that Local 208 represented a majority of his workers and that unless he negotiated a contract they would not work. The employer did not argue; "I know you represent all the workers," he said "because everyone came in this morning wearing a union button and did not get dressed for work."

## Unity Appeal

A strong unity appeal to AFL warehousemen in San Francisco for a fighting program in June 1 wage negotiations came from Local 6 last week. The warehousemen distributed leaflets to AFL members asking them to keep their eyes on the ball and remember that "the enemy is the employer, not the CIO warehouseman who works down the street from you."

"You can't get wage increases and jobs by raiding other unions," Local 6 emphasized. "It is going to take the unity of all warehousemen, AFL and CIO, to win a wage increase this year."

The ILWU recounted what happened when the AFL's Local 860 tried to go it alone via the arbitration route. Outside of some big bills for arbitration costs, it got nothing.

### WANTS NO SNIPING

Local 6 deliberately sought for and got a common termination date with the AFL, June 1, because it wants union action, not the AFL "talking along" behind, sniping and trying to solve its unemployment problems by raiding.

Secretary Ted White of the AFL warehousemen has expressed anxiety that Local 6 will make a "deal" with the employers. Local 6 stated that it's fighting record on wages and conditions, setting the pace in the industry, will answer that worry.

In a letter to White, April 5, Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Richard Lynden proposed that Local 860 elect a committee of 10 rank and filers to sit down with 10 rank and filers elected at the Local 6 membership meeting March 31, to decide a joint approach to negotiations.

He asked for an effort to agree on a formula for presenting common demands and arriving at an identical settlement satisfactory to the membership of both unions.

He asked for a 10-year no-raiding pact as evidence to the employers that the warehousemen



## Orange Queen

Dona Hughes has been chosen queen of the 1948 National Orange Show in San Bernardino, Calif.

are presenting a common, unbreakable front of all workers in the industry.

## Teamster Raiding

Employers and the AFL Teamsters, evidently having learned nothing from their smashing defeat by Local 6 dried fruit workers in San Jose recently, are collaborating in two more Local 6 contract houses in an effort to drive out the warehousemen.

At Poultry Producers' large feed mill in Petaluma the employer has notified Local 6 that he will terminate the union's contract June 1. The NLRB has notified the warehousemen that the Teamsters are applying for a certification election. No hearing has been held as yet.

### READY TO FIGHT

A Petaluma membership meeting April 9 vowed to show the employer as good a fight as the San Jose workers who voted out

# SUGAR & PINEAPPLE

## Local 142 Asks 6 1/2 Cents

The island sugar industry is considering a five-point package proposal, including a 6 1/2 cent across the board wage increase and a 20 percent reduction in rental schedules, presented by the Local 142 Negotiating Committee March 31.

Sugar negotiations have been going on since the middle of January on classifications alone, with no agreement reached on a union proposal for an industry-wide system.

Recognition of the Local 142 negotiating committee by the various sugar companies is the first point in the package deal offered by the union. The present contract in the industry covers different locals and units of the ILWU, consolidated last year into one big local of 20,000 members. The union asked extension of the present contract to August 31, 1950 with openings on wages, hours and classifications February 1, 1948 and November 1, 1949.

### ASK LOWER RENTS

The proposal increase of 6 1/2

cents would bring the base rate to 84 1/2 cents an hour.

Besides a general reduction in rents, Local 142 wants provision for reduction in case work opportunity is less than 20 days.

The union also asked modification of the agreement on a number of non-cost items for the purpose of reducing the work week of regular employees, change of dues checkoff language to conform to the Taft-Hartley Law, prevention of abuses under the temporary transfer clause, and modification of the present classification system to correct inequities.

The industry was asked to complete its new classification proposal, which, if accepted by the union, will replace the present system.

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## Local 6 Suit Out

ILWU Local 6's damage suit against Sunset Line and Twine Co. in Petaluma, Calif., was dismissed by Federal Judge George B. Harris April 8.

The union had filed a \$500,000 damage suit against the company for refusal to bargain. It was the first suit of its kind to ask a court to force the company—Sunset—to bargain on a new contract.

Both the company and the Taft-Hartley National Labor Relations Board intervened to request dismissal.

Appeal can be made within 60 days.



"No, I'm not particular—any make of suspenders will do!"

## Big Profits

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, one of the island firms with which Local 143 is currently negotiating, reported profits of \$2,228,358 for 1947 as against \$843,396 for 1946.

## Fingerprinting

The Local 142 Bulletin for April 1 notes that the union is objecting to Brewer plantations fingerprinting and photographing its employees on Hawaii since it may mean blacklisting in the future.

## Good Relations

A mass demonstration by Local 142 sugar workers in front of the main office of the Oahu Sugar Company at Waipahu recently brought statements that hereafter the company will practice what it preaches on good labor-management relations.

The sugar workers objected to



**Conference Speakers** Here are some of the speakers at the Joint Conference of Maritime Unions, held in San Francisco April 9 and 10 as they reported on the situation facing their respective unions June 15. Left to right, Vice-President Howard McKenzie of the National Maritime Union; Bill Steinberg of the Radio Division of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association; Walter Stack who was an official observer for the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Wipers and Water-tenders Union; Herb Daggett, business manager of Local 38, MESA, Seattle, and President Hugh Bryton of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

## "I Ask No Quarter" In Fight On Fascists—Robeson

HONOLULU, T. H. — Paul Robeson wound up his 27-appearance concert tour of the Hawaiian Islands under the sponsorship of the ILWU in March with a promise that he will persuade other major artists of the United States to visit the Territory. Robeson, his accompanist, Lawrence Brown, and singer-composer Earl Robinson drew huge and enthusiastic audiences on all the islands and plantations where they appeared.

The programs stressed "people's songs" of many countries, drawing some criticism of the selections in the Honolulu commercial press as "controversial."

Robeson said he had been singing these songs for two years, ever since he stopped making professional concert tours. He learned songs in Chinese, Filipino, Japanese and Hawaiian to present in the final concert of the tour.

### HAWAII TEACHES LESSON

In a press conference, Robeson said he believed there was a lesson in racial harmony to be learned in the islands, that statehood for Hawaii would "speed democracy" for those Americans who do not believe racial harmony exists.

He summed up his political beliefs as a "fight for everybody, everywhere" who is oppressed. "For myself, I ask no quarter... I am an anti-fascist, I hate fascism and all it stands for," Robeson added that in any strike or shoot-

ing he would be on the union's side.

He said if an all-out war were declared in Palestine he would go immediately to sing for Jewish troops as he did for Loyalists during the Spanish civil war in 1936.

Robeson will continue to work for the election of Wallace, he said, because "if anybody continues the New Deal traditions of Franklin Roosevelt, it is Wallace."

Robeson made his tour for the ILWU free of charge.

## UE Leaders Say CIO-PAC Is Appendage Of Democrats

NEW YORK—In their joint letter resigning from national CIO-PAC, Albert Fitzgerald, United Electrical Workers Union president, and Julius Empsak, secretary-treasurer recently charged that CIO-PAC has departed from its "traditionally non-partisan position" and become "an appendage of the Democratic Party machine."

The letter, addressed to CIO President Philip Murray, pointed out that UE representatives have been ousted from numerous state and city CIO-PAC committees because they had exercised the democratic privilege of independent political activity.

"The completely negative fight of CIO-PAC against the formation of a Third Party automatically makes it a partisan organization," Fitzgerald and Empsak said.

"Politicians, knowing the position of CIO-PAC months in advance of any elections or nominations, now have clear signal to

## ILWU Observers At Wallace Meet

SAN FRANCISCO—Three representatives of the ILWU participated as observers in the meetings of the Wallace for President conference in Chicago, April 9 to 11, which mapped the strategy and machinery for a new national party behind the presidential candidacy of Henry Wallace.

The union's recent quarterly executive board meeting authorized Vice President Germain Bulcke, Bernard Lucas, president of Local 208, and James Moore, international representative, to attend the Wallace meetings as official observers.

**Roberson to Speak at Seafarers**  
SAN FRANCISCO—Mason Roberson of the People's World will speak on the Free Press and the Labor Movement at the ILWU Seafarers, Local 2, forum on April 16, at 8 p.m., at 671 Howard street.

## Puerto Rican Workers Now Earn 18 Cents

WASHINGTON (FP) —Wage-hour chief William R. McComb announced minimum wage orders April 5 which would raise hourly wages for Puerto Rican rug makers from 15 cents to 18 cents. Low wages in Puerto Rico have been a lure for runaway plant operators in the U. S.

Workers making rugs by machine were boosted to 40 cents by the McComb order. A total of about 7,800 workers were given wage boosts, to be effective May 24.

## Local 10 Brands Josephson Political Jailing A Scandal

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Local 10 at a regular membership meeting, March 31, called upon President Truman to grant immediate executive clemency to Leon Josephson, convicted and sentenced to a year in jail for contempt of the Thomas-Rankin un-American committee.

In a letter to the President, the union branded the "vindictive, political jailing" of Josephson "a scandal and a disgrace to the democratic traditions of America."

The letter, dated April 16, pointed out that this is the first case of an American to be jailed in the 10-year existence of the un-American group. "His jail sentence of one year for 'contempt' of Congress is the first instance the maximum penalty has been imposed in the 150 year history of Congress."

### NO CRIME

The message to Truman also stated that Josephson's only offense is opposition to the political and social policies of the Administration and the un-American Committee. "He is innocent of any criminal act against the laws of our country, the morality of our society or the safety of our nation. His challenge of the constitutional rights of the inglorious un-American Committee echoed

what increasing numbers of Americans themselves believe.

"If the un-American committee establishes its ability to jail a Communist solely because of his political views, the Committee will be encouraged to initiate a march to jail for all Americans it brands 'Communists', a name it has applied to every shade of opposition."

## CIO Maritime Unions Agree On Program

(Continued from Page 1)  
demands on which the unions agree.

The delegates declared themselves unalterably opposed to the "Lundeberg formula" for the hiring hall. Two of four NMU delegates, however, Jack Lawrenson and James Drury, recorded their opposition to mention of the "Lundeberg formula" and to the "out together, back together" recommendation.

The conference voted to inform and ask support of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; also to take steps to acquire the World Federation of Trade Unions of the position of the unions and seek support of that world-wide organization.

The final report adopted by the delegates said:

"The conference is of the opinion based upon all past experience with the shipowners that the shipowners will give us nothing on our demands unless we are organized and prepared to fight for them. The conference knows from all past experience with the shipowners that they will act to divide and split the common front and solidarity of the unions."

It was also recommended that a National Policy Committee composed of representatives of the participating unions be set up in the near future.

Telegrams of support were sent to the United Mine Workers, United Packinghouse Workers and Machinists, all of whom are on strike as result of the Taft-Hartley Act.

## Local 218 Helps Launch New Party

HOUSTON, Texas — Delegates from ILWU Local 218 in Dallas will attend the founding convention of a new political party in support of Henry Wallace and Glee Taylor here April 28.

The convention is expected to name a candidate for governor to run against present Governor Beauford Jester.

## Europe Delegate Thanks Board

OAKLAND, Calif.—One of the four rank-and-file ILWU members chosen to make the fact finding trip to Europe has thanked the Executive Board for picking him.

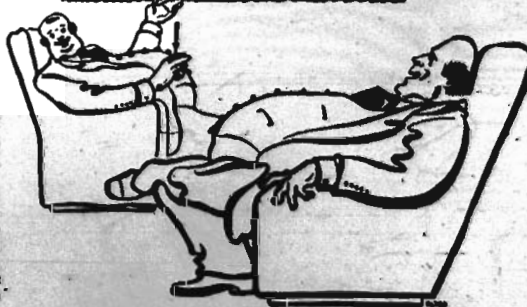
In a letter to the Board March 30, Joe Zuber, a member of Local 6 from Oakland, said:

"You can rest assured that I will bring back the information requested by the unions and will do the job to the best of my ability and to the complete satisfaction of all."

## Lynden and Bryson Call Political Workers' Confab

SAN FRANCISCO—A conference of all active ILWU Local 6 political workers in this city was called for April 13 by Local Secretary-Treasurer Richard Lynden and Hugh Bryson, State Chairman of the Independent Progressive Party, to begin organizing a campaign to elect Henry Wallace President.

The warehousemen were active in the campaign to get the IPP on the ballot, turning in some 17,000 signatures.



"I love this picture. It makes me think of the good old days."

Old-time friend of the ILWU is inspired to contribute this picture by the impending struggle to maintain the longshore hiring hall, Giacomo Patri, the artist, has opened his own school of art fundamentals at 473 Jackson Street, San Francisco.