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

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LONGSHORE CAUCUS RECONVENES APRIL 8

ILWU EXECUTIVE BOARD RECOMMENDS WALLACE



ILWU to WFTU and CTAL William S. Lawrence, left, and ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt explain some of the problems facing our union this summer to Louis Saillant, secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions (the man with the pipe) and Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of CTAL (Latin American Federation of Labor). The picture was taken last week in Mexico City when the CTAL held its third congress. (See Page 12 for news of congress.)

Latin American Workers Will Back Dockers If They Are Forced to Strike

MEXICO CITY, D. L. — Every possible support to ILWU longshoremen if they are forced to strike in June to preserve their rights and conditions was voted here March 28 by the Third Congress of CTAL (Latin American Federation of Labor).

Said the resolution: "The Third Congress of the CTAL has been informed of developments in negotiations for the renewal of the contract covering longshore work in the Pacific Coast ports of the U. S. A. This contract is held by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, whose record as a strong and faithful friend of Latin American Labor is known to all of us.

RECALL SCRAP-IRON
"The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union has been the spearhead of the organization of labor in the Pacific Coast states, and because of its splendid record in the fight for the rights of the working people, its support of the principles of international solidarity, and its opposition to imperialism has long been the target of attack by the

powerful employer interests in the USA.

"We recall the fight of the West Coast longshoremen against the shipment of scrap-iron to imperial Japan; their demonstrations against the invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini; the boycott of Nazi goods; and the more recent action of their members in the refusal of the Canadian longshoremen to send arms to be used against the Indonesian people.

IMPORTANT TO LABOR

"The Third Congress of the CTAL is aware of the direct ties between the shipping interests of the USA and the imperialistic designs and colonial policies of US capital in Latin America. An attack against the West Coast longshoremen is an attack against Latin American labor.

"The attack of the shipowners against the West Coast longshoremen is an attempt to break the spearhead of progressive labor and the symbol of international solidarity in the Pacific Coast states.

"For these reasons the current negotiations on the renewal of the contract for longshore work

in the Pacific Coast ports of the USA are of signal importance to Latin American labor as well as to the workers of the USA.

"The Third Congress of the CTAL therefore goes on record:

"1. Pledging the warmest fraternal solidarity to the West Coast longshoremen in their fight for renewal of their contract and for the preservation of their basic rights.

"2. To alert the unions of Latin America to the importance of these negotiations and to arrange for the widest publicity among Latin American workers of developments in this crucial struggle.

"3. To stand ready to give every possible support to the West Coast longshoremen of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union if they are forced to take strike action to renew their contract and preserve the rights and conditions under which they work.

"4. To notify the shipping interests of the USA of the action taken by the Third Congress of the CTAL in support of the longshoremen of the Pacific Coast."

Sea Unions Invited to Send Delegates to Action Parley

SAN FRANCISCO — The Coast Longshore and Ship-clerks' caucus which convened here March 19 to 22 and recessed subject to call has been reconvened as of April 8 to act on recommendations which will be made by the Coast Negotiating Committee which has held three unfruitful meetings with the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast. (A fourth meeting was scheduled for Mar. 31.)

Other maritime unions, whose contracts also expire on June 15 and who face similar problems relating to their hiring halls, have been invited to elect delegations to meet with the ILWU delegates on April 9. These are the National Maritime Union, the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, the Marine Firemen's Union and the American Communications Association.

A letter transmitted to Coast longshore locals March 26 by the Coast Negotiating Committee after it exchanged letters with the WEA said:

"... we have concluded that the employers' answer leaves little room for doubt that they intend to seek sweeping changes in the hiring hall which, if successful, would leave us with the pre-1934 flink halls or with a roof over the pre-1934 shapeup."

Marshall Plan Grimly Denounced

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU national executive board, in regular quarterly meeting, March 17-18, urged support for Henry Wallace in his candidacy for the presidency of the United States, denounced the Marshall Plan as unworkable and scored the suppression of civil rights by the Truman administration and congressional legislative committees.

(See page 8 for texts of statements.)

The Board, presided over by ILWU President Harry Bridges, termed the program of the National CIO Board, which opposed the Third Party and supported the Marshall Plan, "a grievous error."

Four rank and file delegates were elected by the Board to tour Europe and report back to the union on labor and other conditions.

ONE WAR PARTY

The political statement said that the Board could not in good conscience "or by exercise of political common sense" recommend support of Truman or any of the present Republican candidates, and added:

"We recognize that what is known and functioning as a Republican-Democratic bipartisan bloc, with a bipartisan national and international program, is in reality just one political war party

(Continued on Page 10)

WEA SEEKS CONTROL

The Longshore and Shipclerks' caucus voted to begin negotiations on demands at once and hold the matter of opening the contract in abeyance until the negotiating committee could determine if agreement could be reached upon the main demand—preservation of the hiring hall.

April 15 is deadline for opening the agreement. The shipowners have already indicated they intended to open.

Local 10, largest longshore local on the coast, voted March 24 to recommend opening of the agreement and concentration on three main demands adopted by the caucus, these being preservation of the hiring hall, reduction of the work-shift to eight hours without reduction in pay and reduction in the qualifying hours for vacations. All other longshore locals have been asked to hold regular or special meetings to act on rejection of employer proposals and opening of the contract before the April 8 reconvening of the caucus.

The shipowner proposals would mean complete control of hiring by them.

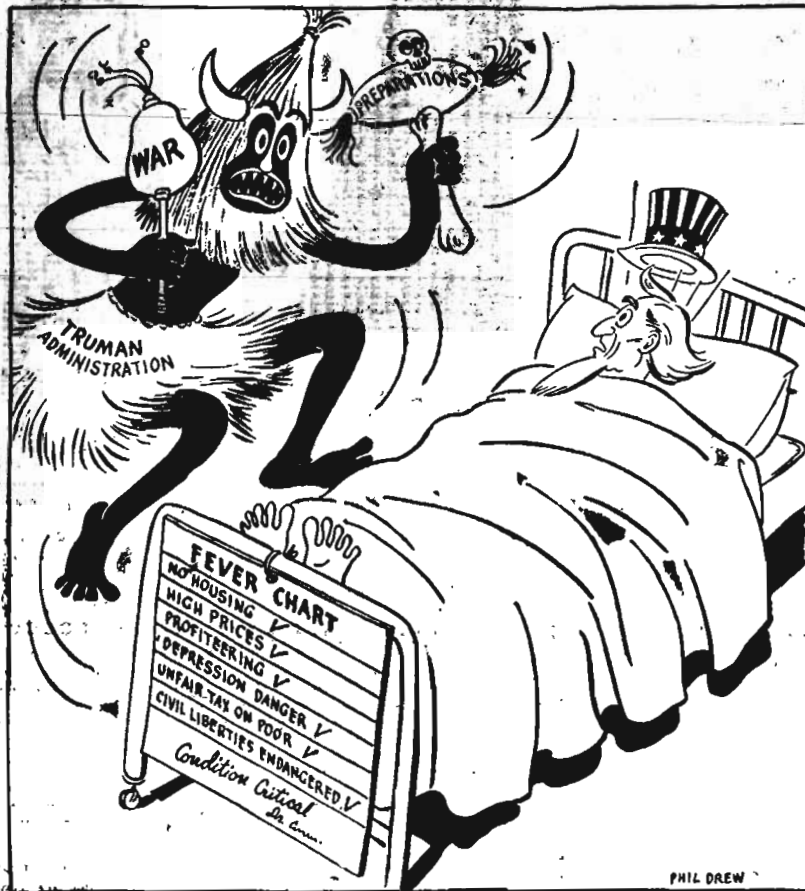
FAVOR BUSINESS TYCOON

Their strategy is to void their proposals in such a way as to make it appear on paper that the hiring hall is being preserved intact. The union has acknowledged that certain changes are required by the Taft-Hartley Act. The shipowners are contending that sweeping changes are required.

One of their proposals is that dispatchers, now elected by the union, be elected by the director:

(Continued on Page 10)

Witch Doctoring



Italy's Rightists Tremble Though Cards Are Stacked in Their Favor

By GINO BARDI

ROME—(ALN)—As the April 18 national elections draw near there is increasing perplexity among political observers here because of the mounting hysteria in Premier Alcide De Gasperi's Christian Democratic party. The perplexity arises because all the cards seem to be stacked in the party's favor. Among the main factors are:

Its complete control over the state apparatus, including police and armed forces, and the absence of any opposition from Parliament, which has been adjourned until after the elections. Its complete control over the radio and backing from 90 per cent of the press.

U. S. and Vatican Support Christian Democrats

The full support of U. S. diplomacy and the presence in Italian ports of substantial American naval forces. The propaganda value of the whole gamut of U. S. aid, from UNRRA to the promised Marshall plan, and the U. S. threat of cutting off all aid to Italy if the eight-party Democratic Popular Front wins the elections.

The Vatican's full support, moral and material, with the church hierarchy having decreed excommunication of Catholics who vote for the Front and with thousands of priests canvassing for the Christian Democrats. Unlimited campaign funds from industrialists, landowners and the Vatican.

Democratic Front Is Confident of Victory

Under such favorable circumstances, it is felt here, the Christian Democrats should be in a position to carry the country hands down. Instead their hysteria betrays fear. The Democratic Popular Front, in contrast—in the face of what are considered the most unfavorable conditions conceivable—is campaigning with measured calm. The Front is apparently confident of victory.

The Communists, a vital part of the Front, are not able to promise so much as a grain of wheat or a lump of coal from the Soviet Union. The Front faces a whole barrage of propaganda about the "menace to Christian civilization," Italian reparations due Russia, the purported existence of tens of thousands of Italian war prisoners in Soviet concentration camps and Yugoslavia's alleged designs on Trieste.

Workers Want Jobs, Land Reforms

The Front's supporters explain their calm by judging the April elections in light of events since the June 1946 elections.

De Gasperi's speeches, in which he predicts "red terror" and the addressed to the same people who two years ago heard him promise end of U. S. aid should he fail to win, they point out, are being land reform, worker control over production, jobs for all, reconstruction, national unity and peace. The workers, they say, are aware that efforts by Communists and Socialists to initiate even elementary land reforms were blocked by the Christian Democrats, who also fought major strikes on the pretext that they were "political."

As for promises of jobs, supporters of the Front say workers know unemployment is widespread and increasing daily, and reconstruction has been blocked by the same industrialists who are now financing the Christian Democratic campaign.

Marshall Plan Won't Solve Italy's Problems

Main slogans of the Democratic Popular Front are "Work, Freedom, Peace." De Gasperi claims these objectives are his also but that they can be realized only with U. S. aid. Front spokesmen say the Marshall plan will not permanently solve Italy's economic problems and that nationalization of big industry, land reform and peaceful commercial relations with all countries are the answer.

The prospect of dividing up large landed estates apparently makes sense to landless peasants. Even the Christian Democrats have begun to promise again that land reform will come "in time." The peasants don't relish the "in time," having heard it for 50 years.

Workers fear the Marshall plan means the U. S. will flood Italy with manufactured goods, causing a shutdown of Italian factories. The Front argues that Italy has a vast market in eastern Europe which needs autos, trucks, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment and can supply coal and other raw materials to Italy. This is better understood by the workers than the still nebulous Marshall plan.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has leaped to the head of the war-drumming band and spurred to a fever heat the talk of war. The Navy, for which Mr. Truman must take full responsibility, has begun seeing "unidentified" submarines all over the seas, timing its reports, of course, with its requests to Congress for huge appropriations.

Pearson, Winchell and other hysterical radio commentators are permitted to frighten and urge their millions of listeners toward war, and no restraint is laid upon them by the networks, nor rebuke given by the administration.

Every little occurrence in the world, a slight border misunderstanding between two soldiers, a vague remark by a diplomat, is being magnified by the press and built into huge international incident, and every encouragement is given to them by the administration. Headline readers, who fall to read the qualifying hedging in the last paragraphs, must be left with the sure impression that war is about to begin.



WHY all this hysteria, why this Washington, D. C. rattling of atom bombs and march toward a war that would be as senseless, in terms of the interests of the American people, as it would be devastating to the world?

The answer is obvious. Mr. Truman is frightened—not of foreign enemies which he himself is creating—but of the American people. It has finally dawned upon him that the American people will not elect him to a job he got by accident and which he has shown not the slightest ability to handle.



THE NATION lies ill of inadequate housing, high prices, inflation and super profits that push us toward a depression certain to be far deeper than the last one. Its labor relations are messed up with genuine collective bargaining destroyed. Its

civil liberties are being chopped to pieces. The list of ills is long.

Mr. Truman has not the ability to attack these problems in the interest of the patient. He has not even the ability to pick proper consultants to advise him. Instead, he puts himself and the country into the hands of Wall Street wolves and lets a clique of ward-heeler Missouri politicians and buffoons advise him how to conduct himself in the company of Wall street and reaction.

The result has been wholesale disgust on the part of the people, who see their very lives being placed upon the gambling table. Now the news has leaked back to him, and he has grown frightened, touchy and spiteful in comment. Even the confused liberals are deserting him.

So, like an African witch doctor, he has put on the frightening mask—in this case a war alarm—and is trying to scare the evils away. His last desperate hope is that before it is too late he can create a situation to raise the old slogan: "Don't change horses in midstream!" For that, he would and is risking the safety of the whole world.

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MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR

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CUCKOO



Now remember... every time you say it, always add 'Present company excepted!'

Bridges' Position at National CIO Meet Was Okay, Says ILWU Board

SAN FRANCISCO.—The ILWU Executive Board unanimously approved the position on the Marshall Plan and the Third Party taken by ILWU President Harry Bridges at the national CIO Executive Board last January.

A letter sent by the ILWU Board and signed by all its members on March 18 informed CIO President Philip Murray that Bridges was only acting in accord with adopted ILWU policy determined at the quarterly meeting of the Board in December, 1947. For him to have done otherwise would have subjected him to a recall movement, they said.

"This Board voted to oppose the Marshall Plan as contrary to the interests and security of our union and the American people," the letter said. "We voted our belief that a third party is necessary to give political expression to labor and the people against the present outright reactionary Democratic-Republican coalition."

UNITY ON PRINCIPLES

The ILWU Board further told Mr. Murray that the ILWU as a national CIO affiliate "is guaranteed autonomy and therefore the right to support and work for political candidates and issues of its own choosing, regardless of the recommendations from top bodies. This goes for our local unions, too, including when they are voting in state and local councils of CIO."

The CIO is mainly an economic organization, the ILWU Board pointed out, whose purpose is to protect its members, help them get fair wages and conditions, job security and guard their welfare. On those principles the ILWU has secured complete unity.

The Board told Murray that there have been disagreements on political matters but "we have never permitted these disagreements . . . to interfere with our ability to draw together and rally in our common fight against an

enemy seeking to undermine our economic conditions"

CIO national policy has been impractical and contrary to the actions of the annual CIO convention in Boston last fall, said the Board. "We also consider the attempts to apply the policy within CIO to be thoroughly undemocratic and representing a com-

Strong Words Fly in Marshall Plan Debate

WASHINGTON (FP)—Anger flared during a House debate March 25, on the Marshall Plan. Representative Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), called the plan "a program in defense of Wall Street." Representative Eugene Cox (D., Ga.), retorted by asking how long the House would listen to "people who would rip from the wall" the flag above the Speaker's stand.

Marcantonio demanded that Cox's words be called out of order, but his motion was denied. Previous debate on the Marshall Plan ran more smoothly with most speeches asking passage of the plan.

N. Y. Herald-Tribune Reporter Finds Democracy Non-Existent in Greece

NEW YORK (ALN)—Statements by Dwight D. Griswold, chief of the American aid mission in Greece, that democracy prevails in that country "must be dismissed as eyewash." Homer Bigart, Athens correspondent of the conservative New York Herald-Tribune, wrote March 25.

"Undoubtedly Mr. Griswold was inspired by a laudable desire to create a favorable press for Greece back home while Congress is debating further aid," Bigart said, "but it would be much better to stick to simple, undisputed facts."

Among the facts cited by Bigart are that "far from enjoying freedom of assembly, Greeks are obliged to obtain government permission for meetings. . . Freedom of the press is enjoyed by Royal-

plete departure from the democratic principles which we were assured were guaranteed when we joined the CIO"

Finally, the ILWU letter told Murray that national and local unions resent and will not stand for dictation or pressure from regional CIO or PAC directors nor from national directors such as John Brophy.

"Any efforts to place our state or local councils in receivership because delegates from our local unions refuse to vote in such councils as instructed by these directors will be resisted to the bitter end"

All members of the ILWU Board signed the letter.

Holland Roberts to Address Scalers

SAN FRANCISCO.—Minorities and the Independent Progressive Party will be Holland Roberts' subject at the ILWU Scalers Local 2 forum April 2 at 8 p.m. at 871 Howard Street. Roberts is educational director for the California Labor School.



To Europe Two oldtime members of the ILWU congratulate each other on their selection by the national executive board to study conditions in Europe and report back to the union. Left is Clyde Miller of Longshore Local 21 in Longview, Wash. The other is Herman Stuyvelaar of Shipclerks' Local 34 in San Francisco. Two others chosen who were not available to be photographed are Julian Napuunoo of Longshore Local 136 in Honolulu and Joe Zuber of Warehouse Local 6, Crockett, Calif., unit. Miller was a delegate to the longshore caucus March 19 to 21 and Stuyvelaar was a visitor.

ist papers which are free to denounce America for niggardly aid. . . But the Socialist paper Machi cannot criticize police measures without risking seizure of its plant and arrest of its editors, two of whom were recently held 18 days.

While Griswold's flat declaration that liberty and democracy prevail in Greece was being delivered over the Athens radio, Bigart comments, a news dispatch arrived from Patras, Greece's third largest city, describing the following new police measures:

" . . . In the case of an alarm which will be sounded by siren, ringing of bells or many rifle shots: first, all movement of pedestrians or vehicles is forbidden; second, vehicles will halt on the spot and pedestrians will go to

sheltered places, the doors and windows of which will be immediately closed; third, any shooting from a house will result in the immediate blowing up and destruction of the house; fourth, persons abroad during the alarm, or persons appearing in doors and windows, will be fired upon."

Bigart also quotes Griswold as saying Greece is not a police state and that "here for all the world to see are majority rule, parliamentary procedure, freedom of speech, press and assembly and respect for the decency of man and dignity of his faith"

While no one sits in newspaper offices with the traditional blue pencil of censorship, Bigart states, Greek law permits the arrest of an editor "for causing dissension or uneasiness among the citizen-

ry. The law is so vague that any editor venturing criticism of the government risks jail and permanent suspension. Furthermore, no new newspaper or periodical may be published in Greece without a special permit from the Undersecretary of State for the Press"

Challenging Griswold's statement that only 5,000 persons are now in exile in Greek islands, Bigart says Griswold "did not mention the 10,000 to 12,000 officers and soldiers suspected of leftist tendencies who are confined on Makronisos Island."

Bigart says the Greek civil war may justify "some or all of the extraordinary police powers" in existence but he questions the necessity "for any one to pretend that the Athens regime is a pure democracy."

U.S. Monopoly Stake In Italy Is Key To Election Bribes, Pressure

By WILLIAM GLAZIER
ILWU Washington Representative

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When mention of "the election" is heard in Washington these days it is as likely to refer to the Italian election on April 18 as our own presidential election next November. Never before has Congress expressed so much concern over a foreign election.

The U. S. government is using every possible bribe and pressure to keep the present Italian government in power.

It is claimed again and again that our country will be threatened if the Italian people vote the Democratic bloc of Communists and Socialists into office. It is impossible to understand from the press why the Italian people would even want to vote for the left parties. For the facts concerning the current economic situation in Italy and the U. S. financial stake there are being left unsaid.

U. N. EXPLAINS

A recent economic study of the Italian economy by the United Nations gives an inkling of what's going on in that country. It helps to explain a great deal of the justified belief in the State Department that the people of Italy might vote the Democratic Bloc into office.

The Italian people today are in the grip of an inflation worse than any other in Europe. At the same time about three million

workers are unemployed. The standard of living of the middle class and working population is substantially lower than it was under Mussolini in 1938. Clothing is more expensive and of inferior quality; there is less housing and much more population than in 1938. The entire population, poor as well as wealthy, must live to a large extent by purchases from the black market.

Taxes are heavy on the poor and light on the rich. And, in order to attract American capital and American investments, the present government instituted a series of monetary reforms—they tried to balance the budget in the American free enterprise system way. To do this they cut the public works program while unemployment was growing. The subsidy on bread—which kept the price down for the poor—was removed. Price control and rationing were removed from all but a few items. And the lira was devalued, making the price the Italian people pay for imported goods higher than it ever was.

LABOR KICKED OUT

When Ivan Lombardo, chief of the Italian financial mission, came to the United States asking financial help in May, 1947, the present Italian government paved the way for the success of the mission by firing the left parties from the government. These parties represent practically the entire trade union movement of

Italy, a large part of the farm workers and many thousands of middle class people.

It was since that change in the government that the country embarked on the "reform" program indicated above. The pressing economic problems of Italy were not solved and the conditions of the Italian workers have steadily worsened.

"PRIVATE DEALS"

At the same time that the Italian government put these "reforms" into effect—as the price for U. S. aid—various private deals were completed to increase the control by U. S. banking and industrial groups of the Italian economy.

For example, TWA moved in on the Italian LAI which formerly controlled all air transportation in Italy. It's now controlled jointly. The largest insurance company in Rome now has four Americans on its board of directors as a result of a deal through which a substantial part of the capital and reserves were supplied by private U. S. banking interests. General Electric is now developing water power in the Aosta Valley. General Motors and Fraser-Kaiser have moved in on Isotta Fraschini and Fiat, the leading Italian automobile manufacturers in the past few months.

The Italian financial mission of 1947 not only negotiated with the State Department it also met with representatives of Standard

Oil of N. J., Socony-Vacuum, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., and the American Foreign Bondholders Protective Association to partition markets and control.

AMERICAN PREPONDERANCE

The New York Herald Tribune in commenting about the agreements on the Italian petroleum industry said, "Here, in a most important field of Italian national production, we find for the first time a clear American financial preponderance."

Another major economic concession in these financial negotiations, finally concluded in August, 1947, was with the American Foreign Bondholders Protective Association. The background of this concession begins in 1925, when Wall Street financed the new Italian Fascist dictator, Mussolini. A whole series of government, municipal and utility bonds were floated in the U. S. by syndicates headed by J. P. Morgan and Co., the National City Bank, and Dillon, Read and Co. (Forrestal).

These financial houses collected handsome profits on the flotation of these securities, and at the same time obtained a powerful interest in important parts of Italian industry, especially the big hydroelectric power industry of north Italy. By 1940, when Mussolini stopped paying interest on these bonds, the holders had already collected their original investment through the 7 and 8 percent rate charged. By the

time of Pearl Harbor, these bonds could be bought at 5 to 10 cents on the dollar.

BANKERS' PROFIT

The August, 1947, agreement provided for the issuance of new bonds equal in value to the face value of the old bonds plus accrued interest since 1940. That is, for bonds with a face value of \$93.5 million and a 1941 market value of under \$10 million, the Italian government had to issue new bonds in the value of \$136.4 million. The new bonds were issued in December 1947, by J. P. Morgan & Co., Dillon Read & Co., and the Chase National Bank (Rockefeller). The investment bankers made a fresh profit, and American bondholders obtained a totally unexpected bonanza.

An American speculator who bought a Kingdom of Italy 8 percent bond for \$80 on December 11, 1941, four days after Pearl Harbor, could sell it for \$200 on December 23, 1947, when trading was reopened.

There is no doubt in anyone's mind that if a truly democratic government were to come into power in the elections on April 18 that such a government would refuse to recognize such an outrageous agreement. This simple fact does much to explain the hysterical opposition by the State Department, by leading U. S. newspapers, and by financial and industrial spokesmen to any change in the government of Italy.

CIO Councils Reject Brophy Ultimatum To Follow National Policy "Or Else"

CIO councils in New York City, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Newark, N. J., Schenectady, Albany and Troy, N. Y., rejected the John Brophy ultimatum to all CIO Councils, March 8, to go along with the national CIO policy on the Marshall Plan and the third party "or else."

In addition to San Francisco, the Alameda, Contra Costa and San Mateo County councils in California have referred the Brophy dicta back to their local member unions.

The Greater New York CIO Council on March 18 overwhelmingly rejected the letter ordering it to go on record against a third party and for the Marshall plan, which came from Brophy, as director of CIO industrial union councils, as an "infringement upon the autonomy of local unions and an arrogant and outrageous attempt to destroy the basic civil rights of Americans." Two opposition votes were cast by delegates from the Newspaper Guild of New York.

HALLING HITS DISRUPTION
Secretary-Treasurer of the California CIO Council, Bjorne Halling, on March 26, appealed to CIO President Philip Murray to stop the efforts of a minority group within the CIO to destroy "our CIO co-ordinating bodies, the councils..." and abide by the policies set by the state CIO at its last annual convention.

Halling traced the history of PAC efforts in California and asserted that he could not believe that the minority presently disrupting the CIO is "expressing your attitude, Brother Murray..."

The California CIO Secretary pointed-out "that with the attacks and pressures placed upon labor and the people on the do-

mestic front, and with the dangerous drive toward war, it is sheer suicide and the greatest injustice to the rank and file of the CIO to destroy our CIO... councils."

RIGHT WING READMITTED

In Cleveland, O., where the CIO Council had been taken over by an administrator representing national CIO, right wing locals of Steel, Utility, Oil, Textile, Auto and Newspaper were permitted back into the council, after having previously withdrawn, in order to vote in favor of obeying the Brophy ultimatum. Their votes swung the council into support of the Marshall plan and opposition to the Third Party.

After the Council meeting, the local PAC suspended three executive board members for supporting Henry Wallace.

The national CIO order went unheeded by the Los Angeles Council at its regular meeting.

Instead, the delegates, by overwhelming voice vote, approved an eight-page appeal to Murray urging him to uphold and protect local autonomy on political matters. "We, delegates of CIO, cannot accept the dictation of any other individual or body," the appeal said.

The Wayne County (Detroit) CIO Council took no affirmative action March 16, on political action.

Brophy, it is understood, has been tactfully informed that Wallace sentiment in the local council is so strong that an attempt to condemn Wallace would amount to organizational suicide.

The leading Democrat in the State Senate, Minority Leader Stanley Nowak, a UAW-CIO member, is a leading spirit in the newly formed Michigan Progressive party.

Eight of the 24 members of the Indiana Industrial Union Council executive board were suspended indefinitely March 21, for "failure to go along with CIO policy" of opposition to a third party and support for the Marshall plan.

After the eight voted against the resolution, 13 of the board members voted for "indefinite suspension" of the minority. Three board members were absent.

In Honolulu, the Oahu CIO Council wired the national CIO that "it cannot accept your proposals—it was the unanimous vote of all affiliates to file the communication."

ILWU Local 6 units in San Francisco and Oakland, on March 24 and 25, voted to approve ILWU Executive Board action on the Marshall Plan and the Third Party by backing up action of their delegates to the local CIO Councils on the Brophy letter.

ILWU Local 10 voted March 17, to instruct "our delegates to our CIO Councils to reject the Brophy letter."

T-H Act Can't Halt UE Gain In Members

NEW YORK. — The United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO), registered a large membership gain in three months under its policy of boycotting the Taft-Hartley labor board. UE Organization Director James J. Mattes disclosed here.

More than 38,000 workers joined the union in November and December, 1947, and January, 1948, a 24 per cent gain over the previous three months, and 46 new companies were organized, Mattes said. In the newly-organized plants, UE won recognition by simple company acceptance, a card check, an election run jointly by the union and employer, or by elections conducted by impartial outside agencies.

The UE has also negotiated or renewed 562 contracts since the Taft-Hartley law went into effect.

Mattes cited facts released by the Taft-Hartley NLRB to verify his charge that the board is "nothing more than an agent of the employers." He pointed out that lawsuits totaling \$15 million have been filed against unions and that employers are now being allowed to hire scabs during a strike; petition for an election "and then have the scabs vote while workers replaced by scabs are not allowed to vote."



Big Check Louis Goldblatt (right), secretary-treasurer of the ILWU is shown signing a check for a big chunk of the more than \$100,000 which the new International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Building Association, Inc., is paying for the CIO building at 150 Golden Gate Avenue in San Francisco for ILWU headquarters. Looking on is Paul Schnur, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Building Association, which sold the building. CIO plans to erect its own building eventually and ILWU plans to remodel and redecorate 150 Golden Gate into a trade union cultural and recreational center.

ILWU Buys San Francisco CIO Building, Plans Move

SAN FRANCISCO. — Louis Goldblatt, ILWU Secretary-Treasurer, and Paul Schnur, Secretary of the CIO Building Association announced on March 20 that the ILWU has bought the CIO building at 150 Golden Gate Avenue in San Francisco.

The ILWU took possession of the building on March 15, and will move to its new quarters within the next few months.

Sale price totaled \$100,523.60, with the ILWU undertaking immediate payment of all mortgage notes held by local unions and individual certificate holders. ILWU members and locals hold about 85 per cent of the investment in the building.

WILL REMODEL

California State and San Francisco CIO councils will continue to tenants in the building and all meeting rooms will continue to be available to CIO unions.

Plans of the ILWU call for transforming the building into an adequate union office, recreational and cultural center. Extensive remodeling and redecoration will be undertaken.

The CIO Building Association was formed by certain CIO unions in 1941. It bought the Golden

Gate property from the Knights of Columbus that year.

Directors of the new ILWU Building Association are: Harry Bridges, Louis Goldblatt, J. R. Robertson, Germain Bulcke and Jack Kawano. The Board of Trustees consists of Frank Andrews, Charles Duarte, Justo de la Cruz, Oscar Hagen, Frank Hendricks, Bernard Lucas, John Maletta, Matt Meehan, S. R. McKenzie, Andrew Nelson and Jack Steinhart.

Schnur wrote to all local CIO unions on March 19, that the CIO Building Association would start redemption of building purchase certificates on April 1, 1948.

Commencing Monday, April 5, and every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Ed Young, present CIO building manager, will be at ILWU Local 10 offices from 10:30 a.m. until 2:30 p.m. to redeem building certificates.

Commencing Thursday, April 8, certificates may be redeemed at the CIO Building from 10:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Thursdays and Fridays and from 11:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. on Saturdays.

This schedule will be in effect until June 30 only.

ILWU Praises Refregier Mural Showing '34 Strike

SAN FRANCISCO. — A mural panel devoted to the San Francisco waterfront strike won praise from the ILWU National Executive Board March 10 and a Hearst-inspired move to erase the work was denounced.

A resolution adopted by the board said:

"Anton Refregier, distinguished American artist, has depicted on the walls of Rincon Annex of the

San Francisco Post Office the 1934 Coast waterfront strike and victory and the San Francisco general strike of 1934 as an integral part of the history of the great State of California.

"Admittedly pressured by the corrupt, labor-hating Hearst newspapers, certain officials of a veterans organization have announced they will conduct a drive to cause erasure of this work of art on the ground that the 1934 waterfront struggle was without significance in California history.

"We Resolve:
"(1) We congratulate Mr. Refregier upon his choice of subject, and upon the skill, artistry and creative talent he has put into the execution of the subject.

"(2) We assert that as a matter of logic and fact the 1934 Coast waterfront strike and San Francisco general strike were important in the history of California and belong in any chronicle of any kind that purports to depict the events which have had profound influence and effect upon the people of California.

"(3) We denounce and condemn the Hearst-inspired attempt to suppress the work of art as part and parcel of the general drive to erase, not only the proud history of unionism, but unionism itself.

"(4) We will resist with all our energies this Hitler-like book-burning spirit, and toward that end copies of this resolution shall be sent to the President of the United States and the Public Building Administration, a Federal Works agency, which commissioned Mr. Refregier to paint the murals."

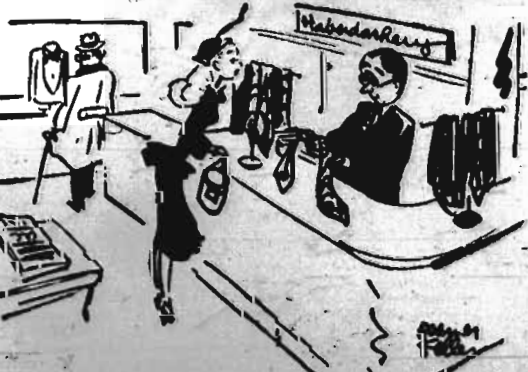
Myers Runs For NMU Presidency

NEW YORK. — Frederick (Blackie) Myers, former vice-president of the National Maritime Union, CIO, will oppose incumbent Joseph Curran for president of the union, in the national elections scheduled for April 1 to June 30.

Incumbent Secretary Ferdinand C. Smith will seek re-election. His opponent will be Neal Hanley.

Other posts to be filled include three vice presidencies and treasurer. Howard McKenzie will battle it out with H. B. Warner for vice-president in charge of contract enforcement and Chester Young will run against Adrian Duffy, for vice-president in charge of organizing. James Gavin seeks election against Jack Lawrenson, for vice-president in charge of the PMA, education and publicity.

Paul Palazzi and Hedley Stone will contest for the treasurer's post.



"Something double, please--his credit always grab him by the lip"

Local 18 Hears Truman Attacked

ASTORIA, Ore. — ILWU warehouse Local 18 heard speakers from the Oregon Progressive Citizens of America attack President Truman's domestic and foreign policies, at its regular meeting on March 22.

Thomas G. Moore, former U.S. Department of Agriculture employee and now State Director of PCA, and Nels Peterson, Oregon Chairman of PCA, were the speakers.

The local voted support to the Columbia River Fisherman's Protective Union, CIO, in its fight to abolish fixed fishing gear on the Columbia River.

According to the National City Bank, 375 leading business corporations during the first nine months of this year increased their rate of profit 63 per cent over last year.

SPOTLIGHT HOLLYWOOD

By HAROLD J. SALKENSON

HOLLYWOOD (FP)—At Hollywood's Academy Award festivities at the Shrine Auditorium, the loudest applause going to any of the nominations (as you may have been able to hear over the radio) greeted the name of Edward Dmytryk, director of *Crossfire* and one of the *Contemptuous Ten*. Academy members apparently did not feel they could vote him the Best Direction Award, though there seems little doubt he should have won it. They deflected their choice to Elia Kazan for *Gentleman's Agreement*.

Now this Kazan is the one of whom J. L. Warner, on J. Parnell Thomas' witness stand in Washington, said: "I know this Elia Kazan. I paid him by without speaking to him. He's one of the mob..." Incidentally, when still an actor, Elia did his best job in a Warner picture, *City For Conquest*.

Hollywood's careful Academy members apparently jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.

IN DILEMMA

In many other respects, the Awards further highlighted Hollywood's dilemma: Loretta Young made an exciting speech about her pride in having played in a picture that "made the people remember the country belonged to them." The film, *The Farmer's Daughter*, has been cited on the various lists of films containing subversive propaganda. Originally called *Katie For Congress*, one rightist claimed it was really *Katie For Communism*. Celeste Holm underlined her faith in *Gentleman's Agreement* and the satisfaction of playing in a film one so deeply believes in... Even Darryl F. (For Entertainment Only) Zanuck raised the social issue when he recalled that while he was getting this award for *Gentleman's Agreement* he personally thought he should have had one long ago for *Wilson*.

The board of governors of the Academy further stressed the point by making a Special Award for Outstanding Achievement to the Italian film, *Shoeshine*. Thus even by Hollywood's own standards, when it comes to passing out the praise, the socially-important films lead all the rest.

The dilemma: How to maintain the blacklist on the one hand, and continue to make important films on the other. Some day, soon perhaps, they will realize it can't be done...

EMBARRASSED

The major producers who, against all common sense, are maintaining the blacklist against the 10 cited for contempt, find

new threats hovering over them. The Committee for Freedom from Fear is distributing leaflets at theaters showing *Naked City*, the current boxoffice champ, pointing out that it was written by Albert Maltz, one of the Ten. And now Adrian Scott and Edward Dmytryk (responsible for *Crossfire*, *So Well Remembered*, *Murder, My Sweet*, etc.) announce the formation of a new company, Sentinel Pictures, to produce first of all Milten Brand's *Albert Sears*, a story of Negro-white race relations. Not only does the courage of the undertaking put the majors to shame, but the announced budget of only \$175,000 for a first-class production makes the hair stand up on their heads.

To add to their worries, over 15 theaters in New York are now playing first-run foreign films, as against a bare half-dozen before the war, with more and more theaters throughout the land turning to the overseas product. And a new company, Creative Films, has set up in Hollywood, right in the producers' front yard to adapt and distribute foreign films. With A. S. Weiner as president, Rod E. Geiger as vice president and your correspondent as general manager, it will have some of Hollywood's top talent advising it and co-operating with it on giving the majors a run for their money. First film to be distributed, *The Fantastic Night*, French production with Fernand Gravet and Micheline Presle, will have English titles by Ben Barzman, who wrote *Back to Bataan*, *Meet the People*, and the recently-completed *Boy With Green Hair*...

Dallas ILWUers Condemn Truman

DALLAS, Tex.—ILWU Warehouse Local 18 on March 17 strongly criticized President Truman for his hysterical war speech that morning and condemned his actions which are leading the United States toward another world war.

A resolution said Henry Wallace must be credited with correctly exposing Truman's foreign policy as "futile" more than a year ago.

The membership's pledged support to ILWU president Harry Bridges in his differences with the National CIO board on the Marshall Plan and the Third Party. UMT and reimposition of the draft were condemned.

Other measures adopted called for abolition of the Thomas-Rankin Un-American Committee and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Wallace Committee Meet Set

NEW YORK (FP)—Formation of a 700-member National Wallace for President Committee was announced here by Committee Chairman Elmer A. Benson. First meeting of the group will be held in Chicago, April 9-11, to make plans for forming a new political party.

The meeting will plan the program for the Henry A. Wallace campaign and will also issue the call for the new party convention and set the date and place. Eleven new state parties have already been formed by Wallace groups, Benson said, and plans are already under way for forming new parties shortly in 24 other states.

PLAN MORE RALLIES

Programs for the labor, women's, professional and nationality groups and for youth and farm divisions of the Wallace committee will be drafted on the opening day. On April 10 state directors from about 40 states will report on their drive to put Wallace's name on the ballot.

Wallace said his expected running-mate, Senator Glen Taylor (D. Ida.) will address a mass rally in Chicago Stadium the night of April 10.

CIO LEADERS NAMED

A number of CIO leaders are included on the Wallace committee. Among them are:

President Albert J. Fitzgerald of United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, President Harry Bridges of the ILWU, President Hugh Bryson of National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, President John Clark of International Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers, President James Durkin of United Office & Professional Workers, President Ben Gold of International Fur & Leather Workers Union, President Donald Henderson of Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers, President Grant Oakes of United Farm Equipment Workers, President Morris Piser of United Furniture Workers, President Joseph Selly of American Communications Assn., President Michael J. Quill of Transport Workers Union, Vice President Howard McKenzie of National Maritime Union.

Local 6 Ball Is Big Success

SAN FRANCISCO—The Twelfth Annual Ball of ILWU Warehouse Local 6 in the Civic Auditorium March 27 was a big success, with more than 10,000 attending.

The warehousemen put on a floor show featuring their Drum and Drill Corps, and danced to three different orchestras, one for jitterbugs, one for old-fashioned waltzers and one for the in-betweeners.

All money raised will go to the local's recreation and welfare fund.



"There goes the life of the party!"

NAM Drives to Scuttle Unemployed Pay Standards

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The employers are engaged in an undercover drive to wipe out federal standards of unemployment compensation and state employment services, with the end in view of busting unions, breaking strikes and sweating labor.

Bills for state control are in house and Senate Committees now, due for speedy action. Pushed by the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce, they grew out of a recommendation adopted by a Governors' conference last year that the federal tax on employers which pays for the administration of state employment programs be turned over to the individual states.

This would leave each state free to operate its own program. Each could compete with other states by tricky regulations to reduce coverage and benefits, lengthen waiting periods, tear down labor standards.

PENALIZE NON-SCABS

Compensation could be denied a worker who refused to scab in a struck plant or to take a job requiring membership in a company union.

Employers seeking to run away from decent standards would expand operations only in the least progressive states.

A companion aim of the employers is to scrap free federal employment offices—the NAM is fighting a proposal to put Unemployment Compensation and the United States Employment Service together in one agency, the U. S. Department of Labor.

AIM TO DECENTRALIZE

Instead of a solid national system, as advocated by the CIO for years, the NAM would saddle the country with state systems going broke in any period of even mild unemployment. For instance in the good years of 1945-46 when

unemployment was low each of 25 states spent more than they collected on unemployment insurance.

The CIO has urged all members to write their governors, senators and representatives to work against this attempt to cancel out what labor gained under the New Deal.



Honored Ever since

Jackie Robinson cracked the color ban of major league baseball, he's received numerous awards for fighting against discrimination in all fields. Latest was being named to the 1947 Honor Roll of Race Relations by the Negro History Week committee of editors, educators, labor and industrial leaders.

The first state 10-hour law was passed by New Hampshire in 1847.

Roxas Bans Peasant Groups in Fascist Drive on Philippine Rights

MANILA (ALN)—By-passing both courts and legislature, President Manuel Roxas has declared illegal the Hukbalahap and the National Peasants Union (PKM). The Hukbalahap, famous guerrilla organization which fought the Japanese occupation with deadly effect, had disbanded after the liberation but re-formed in 1946 when the regime used storm-trooper police to fight the peasants' demand for more equitable land distribution. The PKM is the organization of tenant farmers

in the feudal Central Luzon provinces.

Outlawing of the two groups followed a 2-year period of constant military operations by the Philippine constabulary and army against the peasants. The Huk fight was led by Luis Tarac, elected a congressman in 1946 but denied his right to sit in Congress. PKM is led by Mateo del Castillo.

The mailed-fist policy has been a complete failure, with Huk influence doubling its previous area of operations. Declared "subversive" by Rox-

as, the Huk and PKM have reiterated their entire program, which stresses land reform and an end to terrorism and undemocratic suppression of the peasant movement.

INTERVIEWS FORBIDDEN

The Roxas decree against the organizations is so far-reaching as to order the prosecution of any newspaperman who dares to publish an interview with Huk leaders. The presidential order, issued before any court test cases were completed or before Congress had authorized any legisla-

tion, is directed not only against the Huk and PKM but at "any person voluntarily giving assistance or cooperation to these organizations or in any way giving them aid or comfort."

Roxas' statement frankly declared that the Congress of Labor Organizations and the Democratic Alliance, opposition political party, would be next to feel the weight of suppression.

The Roxas decree followed by 10 days the murder of CIO Executive Secretary Manuel Joven. At a huge mass rally attending the funeral of Joven, labor leaders

and opposition congressmen harshly denounced the decree. CIO Vice President Guillermo Capadecina proudly announced his Huk membership, defying Roxas to take steps against him.

It has become increasingly obvious that the administration intends to let the investigation of Joven's murder fizzle out. Joven was lured from his office by a group of thugs posing as mine workers and was found dead on a side road. The thugs were later found to be stoolpigeons for the constabulary, which is supposedly conducting the investigation.

The Marshall Plan—What Are the Facts?

By Harry Bridges

Part III

What are the real purposes of the Marshall Plan? . . . Is it a plan to stop Communism or is it a plan to advance the American free enterprise system under the smokescreen of stopping Communism?

Franklin Roosevelt. Remember, the Democratic Party then was attacked by the Liberty League as communistic, and President Roosevelt found it necessary in 1936 to reply.

He said: "In this campaign another herring turns up. In former years it has been British and French—and a variety of other things. This year it is Russian. Desperate in mood, angry at failure, cunning in purpose, individuals and groups are seeking to make communism an issue in an election where communism is not a controversy between the two major parties."

THE Marshall Plan started out as a humanitarian measure to feed the hungry peoples and restore the shattered economies of the war-devastated nations of Europe. But more and more there has emerged as the main reason for the Plan the "stopping of Communism."

Before anybody can judge whether or not this is a worthwhile aim, it will be necessary to see exactly what is meant by the term "stopping Communism." And from the words spoken and written by the Plan's own backers we find that what is meant is the advancement of the American free enterprise system to the benefit of American capital by force of arms if necessary.

Many people confuse the free enterprise system with the American form or system of government.

Question: Is it the intent of the Marshall Plan to extend the American form of government or even to encourage the American form of government in other countries?

Answer: Decidedly not. The opposite is true, for if it did so it would be inconsistent with U. S. Foreign policy which is attempting to keep a king on the throne in Greece and which has furnished arms to the royal Netherlands government so that it might keep Indonesia from freedom and in a colony status. It has helped the British Empire, which though it has some of the democratic institutions of a republican form of government, still maintains the institution of the monarchy with all its pomp and ceremony.

Q. What relationship does the free enterprise system have to the form of government?

A. The free enterprise system is where great wealth is held by a privileged class, composed of comparatively few people, who own almost everything and through their control of basic industries and banking are most of the time able to run everything, including the government, in their own interests. The best example of this was the Hoover regime when the government's every act was in the interests of the privileged class and against the interest of the many and which resulted finally in breadlines, mass misery and poverty, the shooting down of bonus marchers, etc.

measured simply in economic terms. It is also strategic and political. We all know that we are faced in the world today with two conflicting ideologies."

Q. What are the two ideologies that conflict, is it not democracy versus communism?

A. That is a smokescreen again. The conflict is between wealthy land-owners, rich industrialists and the military cliques on the one hand, and the people who want a strong new deal with public works, housing, health insurance, social security, price control and rationing for fair distribution on the other hand. It is the land-owners, industrialists and militarists who are favored by the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, and not by any stretch of the imagination can they be called democratic.

HERE is the nub of the intent and purposes behind the Marshall Plan as revealed by U. S. Senator Eastland, a backer of the Plan, speaking in debate, said:

"But does the Senator think for one moment that if we permanently lose our historic markets in Western Europe we would be able to maintain the private enterprise system in the United States? The point is that if we were to lose permanently those markets, it would be followed, first, by government control of business in this country. The Senator has spoken of the cotton business. If those markets for American raw cotton were to be permanently lost to us the United States would have again drastic acreage control and a subsidy program much greater than it has ever undertaken before. . . . That is true of the other lines of business. There would first be government control, and American industry could not profitably operate with the loss of those markets, as it can not profitably operate unless it can run at capacity. Foreign markets are essential. Within a period of a few years we would be driven to some form of socialism in this country. So, when we support this program and follow it by armed

force, if necessary, we are saving the capitalist system in the United States, because Russia knows that she could destroy our economy and our system without firing a shot simply by refusing to do business with us." (Boldfacing supplied.)

In other words, it is the fear that the New Deal will come back to the United States which impels the backers of the Marshall Plan.

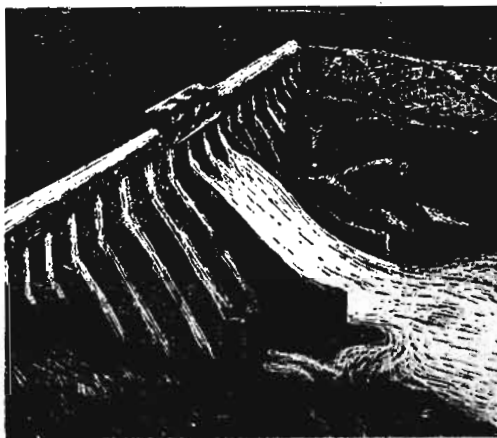
The communism smokescreen was further pierced on the floor

planning that F.D.R. envisaged. Writing in the April issue of *Readers' Scope*, the late president's son, Elliott, states: "The one thought that should be remembered is that he (F.D.R.) thought in terms of one overall world plan: A plan of economic and human rehabilitation for the entire world, with all parts integrated. He knew that we had to make sacrifices, but he also was sure that we would be repaid, thousands-of-times over, in lasting security for future generations of Americans. It was no program of temporary aid. It was a program that would require generations to bring to ultimate fruition."

"He proposed that the United States should become the banker of the world. He planned that the world be divided into zones, with each one having a revolving fund. We would have established a revolving fund for Europe but give no loans to the individual nations. All nations could have participated according to their needs, but membership involved a pledge to eliminate all trade barriers and an obligation for each nation to plan its economy in conjunction with and for mutual benefit for all other participating nations. Other zonal areas would have been set up on a similar basis."

Such global economic plan would be the antithesis of free enterprise. The Marshall Plan rejects the Roosevelt concept and embodies instead the N.A.M. concept of the "law" of supply and demand which it used to discredit and kill OPA. The law of supply and demand is well known to the membership of our union to whom big supply means speed up and little supply means unemployment.

Q. What about Italy?
A. There is the Communist smokescreen again. The Italian people want a new deal. The Popular Front, which may win the April 18 elections, is not the Communist Party as the newspapers and Marshall Plan backers would have us believe. The Popular Front is composed of eight parties and is comparable to the Democratic Party when it was under the leadership of



Dams, such as those of TVA and at Boulder, Colo., and elsewhere, which are owned by the people to control floods, supply irrigation and generate cheap electric power, have been labeled "communistic."

of the Senate by Senator Chavez of New Mexico, who at the same time that he announced he was voting for the Marshall Plan said: "If the pending proposal is directed against communism, if its proponents are fighting communism, and they really mean it, why leave out Spain? The only country out of the whole group of the nations which fought the Russians right along was Spain. There are more Communists in Italy, and more Communists in France, and more Communists in Greece than there are in all of Spain."

"What I should like to see is a little sincerity of purpose. If the legislation is intended to protect the United States I am for it absolutely; but let us not hear about it being against communism because I do not believe it."

Q. Does the Marshall Plan advance the ideals of the late President Roosevelt?

A. No. In boycotting more than half the world it is directly opposite to the global economic

EVERYWHERE in the world people are looking for a new deal — for the Roosevelt kind of a new deal. They want unemployment insurance, health insurance, housing, decent wages, decent education for their children, social security and lasting peace. They expected to achieve these things in time through the United Nations. They were just beginning to get a measure of relief through UNRRA when UNRRA was destroyed to make way for the Marshall Plan. UNRRA had no strings on its relief.

The Marshall Plan by passing the United Nations and endangering the very existence of the United Nations. It is directly opposite to all that Franklin D. Roosevelt stood for in the way of post-war rehabilitation of the world.

University of California Gags CIO Radio Voice

BERKELEY, Calif. (FP)—CIO radio commentator Sidney Roger was barred from speaking at a University of California, rally here on the eve of the arrival of the Freedom Train.

Roger, who has a nightly radio audience of about 300,000, had been invited by the Associated Students to speak on civil liberties at a Freedom Train rally. Dean Herford Stone refused to grant permission for Roger's appearance, claiming he had spoken on the campus last semester. Roger is a graduate of the university.

Truman Sees "Eye to Eye" With Ex-King Michael

WASHINGTON (FP)—Emerging from a conference with President Truman March 22, former King Michael of Romania said he told the president he hopes to return to the country he ruled. He reported that Truman and he "understood each other very well," and saw eye to eye on everything.

Alameda CIO Calls for Donors to Blood Bank

OAKLAND—The Alameda CIO appealed last week for donors to the CIO blood bank at Permanente hospital. All CIO members may draw on the blood bank account, which is carried in the name of ILWU Local 6. Donors can make appointments by calling the CIO welfare bureau at Higate 4-5533.

Columbia River Hears Third Party Report

ST. HELENS, Ore.—The ILWU Columbia River District Council heard reports on the forming of a third party in Oregon March 14 from Tom Moore, state director of the Progressive Citizens of America.

The Oregon party will need 17,000 signatures on petition to get on the ballot.

WHAT is the real issue in the Marshall Plan?

A. As usual, the issue of Communism is a smokescreen. The real issue is whether food is to be used as a weapon, with shooting arms held in the background as a backdrop in order to force the American free enterprise system on the peoples of other countries.

Q. Isn't it the intent of the Marshall Plan to aid those nations which have a democratic form of government?

A. If that were so, we would not be helping Greece and Turkey. The fact is, the Marshall Plan boycotts those countries of Europe which have gotten rid of their kings and/or dictators and are striving for democracy.

Q. What actual evidence is there that the Marshall Plan is anything but a plan for economic rehabilitation?

A. At the very outset of the voluminous report by the President's Committee on Foreign Aid (The Harriman Report), upon which the Marshall Plan is based, this statement was made: "The interest of the United States in Europe, however, can not be

Here Are the Main Policy Statements of ILWU National Board

(Adopted March 17 and 18, 1948)

The Marshall Plan

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

We can think of no better use for the products of American Labor than this. We know of no more deserving cause to be aided. We wholeheartedly believe that those nations that stood by us in World War II against fascism are entitled to receive such aid and relief from the one remaining country in the world whose industries and national resources came through the war untouched.

AGAINST WAR MACHINES

The ILWU does not take the position that aid to the needy countries of the world be furnished from the United States of America without any conditions at all attached. Certainly, we, as a section of American labor that worked to help produce, distribute and transport American products, want to know that such aid will not be used in any way to build war machines that threaten the future peace of the world again—that such aid will not be used as a weapon to defeat the desires and the efforts of people in foreign nations to struggle forward to a better life and a world of peace.

For the above reasons our union has taken a position against the Marshall Plan in the form that it has now taken—namely, the ERP. Upon analysis the ERP unquestionably provides that aid to the European nations will be conditioned on such stringent requirements that no nation can receive such aid and retain its sovereignty. We are firmly convinced that a plan such as the ERP cannot and will not work. There are some things that people prize above food, clothing and even life itself—and that is their right to make their own decisions in their own countries, in their own way, and for reasons that they think best for themselves. We might not agree with their decisions or how they are made—with their forms of government or with the composition of such governments—yet we must recognize their sovereign rights.

PRINCIPLE THWARTED

For centuries men have fought and died on battlefields and in struggles all over the world for the right of self-determination and home rule. It is this principle, or rather the thwarting of this principle, that is inherent in the Marshall European Recovery Plan.

As a trade union that has affiliated itself to many organizations in the past, the ILWU well recognizes that in the interests of common unity and struggle there are times when unions and also nations must submerge or concede some of their sovereignty, or as it is known in unions, autonomy. This we believe is quite as it should be in times of common struggle and by common agreement. The same principle should attach to this question of feeding the hungry nations of the world today. The instrumentality is at hand. It can work. The majority of the world's nations wish it to work and not be bypassed. That instrumentality is the United Nations. It is the last remaining hope of peace throughout the world. Here in our own country we find the leaders of our government and the major political parties joined together in desperate determination to force the will and desires of reactionary elements of our country upon the peoples and nations of all countries and governments throughout the world. We find our government and these political elements serving ultimatums on free nations—ultimatums that in effect say, "Re-organize your country, hold your elections as we tell you, elect only those satisfactory to us. Select only those friends we think are fit for you, and then you will be in a position to receive aid from America at the inflated prices determined by American profiteers."

PRESIDENT DESPERATE

We see a President of our country so desperate and determined to be re-elected in November, that he is willing to set the stage for a third world war so as to be able to use the crisis brought about under such a setting to ride into office on the votes of frightened and fearful American people.

It is the firm belief of the ILWU that the people of America—particularly the organized labor movement—will be neither fooled nor frightened by such desperations and desperate moves. We are all well aware that our country does not face attack from any nation in the world. All nations with the exception of the United States are in sore circumstances, badly damaged and devastated by the recent war, especially the Soviet Union, who we are now told threatens us with war. We are well aware of the fact that no critical emergency exists that requires universal military training or, as President Truman now calls for, the reestablishment of the draft.

What we do know and understand is that these are moves of a desperate politician who has swung our government away from the principles and policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal, who has loaded his administration with the brass hats of the military and the silver-spoon fed representatives of our country's leading banks.

LEADS TO WAR

We therefore again declare ourselves as being opposed to endorsement, support or passage of the Mar-

shall European Recovery Plan in its present form, well knowing that it is a plan to fasten the will of big business of America onto weak, needy and defenseless nations as a price for food and clothing, medicine and machinery for such nations.

We declare ourselves as knowing that the Marshall Plan leads directly to war and to the undermining and destruction of the United Nations which exists today as the greatest hope of the world's people to prevent war.

We declare ourselves opposed to a plan such as the Marshall European Recovery Plan that will result in a boycott of those nations of the world that do not accept the stringent terms set forth in the plan, because we know that such a boycott will result inevitably in widespread unemployment and depression in our country.

And we finally reaffirm our determination to fight for full aid and relief to all the needy nations of the world, such aid to be administered through the United Nations and in such a way that nations can retain their self-respect, their sovereignty and live and work to prepare for peace instead of war.

Wallace and 3rd Party

The International Executive Board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union cannot escape its duties and responsibilities by acting like a political ostrich and poking its head in the sand at a time when the national political situation and the membership of our local unions demand and expect guidance and leadership in a confused political situation. It must address itself therefore to the problem as to whether the ILWU shall take a forthright position regarding Henry Wallace's candidacy for President of the United States and national and state third party movements.

We are determined to avoid what we regard as a grievous error on the part of the national CIO, whereby that organization adopted a political program and is now trying to force such program upon the rank and file of the CIO despite the fact that many CIO members and unions hold contrary political opinions.

CIO POSITION REJECTED

Thus, in approaching this problem, the ILWU executive board:

(1) Recognizes that all locals affiliated to the national union are free to accept or reject such recommendations on political matters as are made by this board, although we urge our locals to give the board's recommendations full and serious consideration.

(2) We disagree with and reject the position taken by the national CIO Executive Board against a third party, the candidacy of Henry Wallace, and in support of the Marshall Plan. We regard the National CIO's action as constituting an indirect endorsement of Harry Truman and his national and foreign policies, but also an unnecessary and untimely repudiation of many progressive political elements and voting blocks that must be brought into political alliance with labor if the present reactionary Congress is to be changed.

(3) We recognize that what is known and functioning as a Republican-Democratic bi-partisan bloc, with a bi-partisan national and international political program, is in reality just one political war party dominated by big business interests although it operates under two labels with two sets of political leaders. Such labels and leaders cannot disguise the fact from any intelligent thinking person that the bi-partisan policies and slogans are ones that work and are designed to work against the welfare and peace of the people and for war.

SEEK UNITY

(4) It is in the face of these established facts that we, the Executive Board, must seek a solution to this political problem, and attempt to recommend a practical, workable solution to our membership, a solution that will help guide them in the exercise of good political judgment, yet a solution that does not attempt to force the political decisions of the Executive Board upon them. Only in this way do we believe that we can give sound political advice to our membership, yet avoid the disunity and dissension that would come about if we attempted to impose our political judgment upon them against their will.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE:

(1) The ILWU Executive Board cannot either in good conscience or by exercise of political common sense, recommend support of Democrat Harry Truman, or any of the present Republican spokesmen as candidates for the presidency of the United States. We recommend that they be opposed in every way by our local unions.

(2) We urge our local unions to enforce, work for, help finance and support in every way progressive candidates for the U. S. Congress, State Legislatures, and in municipal elections, irrespective of whether such candidates are those of either of the major parties or third party movements.

(3) In the matter of the presidential race, we urge support to Henry Wallace in a similar manner through the Democratic and Republican parties and through third party movements, such support to be given in a way that is most practical and most effective in the respective areas where our locals are functioning. We urge that candidates of any party pledged to the support of Truman in the present group of Republican candidates and of such political issues as the Taft-

Hartley Law, the Marshall Plan, suspension of civil liberties, universal military training, and undermining the social security laws, be opposed and if possible defeated.

Finally, the International Executive Board makes these recommendations to our local unions, urging that they be supported and concurred in for the reasons given above—but also with the distinct understanding that our local unions are free to accept or reject the recommendations, as they so desire by democratic discussion and action.

Civil Liberties

At our meeting last December, we adopted a statement which began "A crisis in civil rights is facing America."

That was not an alarmist statement. Since then the campaign to weaken and destroy our civil liberties has become intensified, particularly against progressive labor leaders.

The latest move, showing how far the Truman administration is prepared to go, is against Harry Bridges. The Department of Justice has assigned a special investigator to try to find evidence to justify action to cancel his citizenship as a first step toward new deportation proceedings.

FREEDOM THREATENED

There are other moves afoot which threaten the very foundation of our liberties. Attorney-General Tom Clark testified on February 5, 1948 before the Legislative Subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities that the Department of Justice was on its toes to deal with what Congressman Vail of Illinois called "communist influence" in certain unions. The Congressman referred explicitly to several unions including ILWU and asked:

Vail: In the event of open hostilities with the Soviet Government, what action would be taken? In other words, we are familiar with the facts that the members of these unions are Communist to a very substantial figure; especially in my mind the question I want you to answer is: whether or not the Department of Justice is aware of that fact and what action, if any, it proposes to take in the event of an open break.

Clark: One, we are certainly on our toes on all of this type of activity; two, without further legislation what could we do—I am just now sort of thinking out loud with you, but perhaps thinking out loud with a lot of people since this, I understand is being recorded—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—I am speaking now of a war, of hostilities—the FBI could pick up such persons as they thought were inimical to the safety of the United States.

This means that the government is prepared to go to any lengths to remove the leaders of progressive unions.

ONLY FIRST STEPS

The actions already taken are but the first steps. The first target consists of the non-citizens who are being threatened with deportation because they are charged with being communists and accused of advocating the overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence. This is a mere pretext. The real intent is to deprive the unions of leadership and to intimidate and confuse the membership.

At present there are at least eleven union leaders who have been arrested by the FBI and who face deportation proceedings. They include Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union; Irving Potash, manager of the New York Joint Board, International Fur and Leather Workers Union; and Charles A. Doyle, vice-president of the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers.

Ferdinand Smith was arrested the day after appearing on the platform with Henry Wallace and on the morning of a special meeting of the NMU National Council called to consider plans for June 15. His arrest was correctly labelled by the NMU as "deliberate political persecution."

PATTERN OF REPRESSION

We agree with the statement by the four men, among them Ferdinand Smith, who were held for weeks on Ellis Island without bail. They issued a statement explaining their resort to a hunger strike which concluded with these words: "If this can happen to us, no freedom-loving American—no one who takes issue with those in power—is safe from the same treatment."

This is a period of growing hysteria, of preparations for war. The pattern of repression begun in the Taft-Hartley law is being followed in this drive to cripple the unions.

These attacks upon civil liberties, made directly by the Truman administration, expose as mere shadow-boxing Truman's pretense to obtain civil rights legislation in the present Congress, and reveal, that far from desiring to enhance and protect civil liberties, he has every intention of destroying them.

We denounce his program of intimidation of government workers, trade unions and others through the Department of Justice, and we denounce and call for an end to the so-called Un-American Investigating Committee of Congress and state legislatures which in league with the administration are smearing American citizens and depriving them of their rights and liberties.

DOCKS & TERMINALS

Wage History

The history of wages in the longshore industry in San Francisco shows clearly why the employers would like to get rid of the strength of the union, the hiring hall, and the union itself, for when there was no union to fight for decent pay on the waterfront wages went down in the depression years and in the boom years they stayed down, no matter what the cost of living.

The longshoremen had a union and 55 cents per hour in 1914. By 1919 after the first world war wages had gone up to \$1. Then the union was broken after a strike and the employers' "blue book" company union ruled the waterfront until 1934.

Though business boomed after the war until 1921, wages were down to 90 cents and the next year in the bust down to 80 cents. From 1924 through the high peak of profits, prices and the cost of living in 1929 to the practically rock bottom 1932 wages stayed at 90 cents. By 1933 they were 75 cents and in that year the longshoremen organized into a union.

1934, the year of the great maritime and general strike, saw the beginning of a steady rise in wages all the way to the present \$1.67 per hour. It seems clear that the docker cannot depend on his employer to pay a wage in line with the cost of living out of the goodness of his heart.

Endorse Drive

The Executive Board and the members of Local 10 have endorsed the current fund drive of the California Labor School.

Dockers Move

On March 29 the old Local 10 offices at 142 Drumm St., closed for the start of moving to new headquarters at Pier 18, 2nd floor, the Embarcadero. It is expected moving will be completed in time for the new office to open for business April 5.

Plan Testimonial

An impressive testimonial to F. P. Baumgartner, drawn by John Fisher and circulated by Abe Crowe, was shown at the last membership meeting of Local 34. Oldtimers who wish to add their names to the scroll are asked to call at the Dispatching Hall at once. Baumgartner is on temporary leave of absence as Secretary of the local, for medical treatment.

Special Election

A special election was conducted by Local 34 on March 10 to choose a temporary secretary to carry on during F. P. Baumgartner's leave of absence. Paul Cusgrove beat out Michael Johnson with 176 votes to 143. Herman Stuyvelaar ran third with 91.

San Francisco Locals of ILWU Aid ACA Strike

SAN FRANCISCO—American Communications Association strikers at Mackay Radio received donations of \$211 from ILWU Local 6 and \$100 from ILWU Local 10 March 26. The strike has been going on since the first of the year.



Caucus Business

Here are candid shots from the Longshore and Shipclerks' caucus held in San Francisco March 19, 20 and 21. At the top are the presidents of the four big coast longshore locals as they did committee work on contract demands. Left to right, L. B. Thomas, Local 13, Los Angeles-Long Beach; Tommy George, Local 8, Portland; James Kearney, Local 10, San Francisco; and J. Hopkins, Local 19, Seattle. Inset at left is Don Brown of Local 12, Coos Bay, Ore., who presided over the caucus sessions, and just below is Willie Christiansen, a sergeant-at-arms. Another sergeant-at-arms, Frank M. Andrews of Local 47, Olympia, Wash., is shown at right presenting a genuine Douglas Fir shillelagh on behalf of his local to ILWU President Harry Bridges, center. Andrews called it a "new look" gavel and urged that it symbolize hard fighting by the union in longshore contract negotiations.

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Cops Keep Lights Off at Wallace Rally Called to Protest Police Action

DETROIT (FP)—A Progressive party rally to demand the ouster of Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy for his incendiary remarks against Henry A. Wallace and other progressives had to meet in the dark at Danish Brotherhood hall because the police had intimidated the hall manager into attempting to prevent the meeting. The 150 who attended nevertheless adopted the anti-Toy resolution by a standing vote. The only ones who did not stand were the police red squad and the Detroit News reporter.

Old Time Rigger Visits S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Timothy Collins, oldtime square rigger longshoreman of Longview, Wash., was a visitor here last week. Collins, 79, and retired, was visiting Jim McGivern, former president of ILWU Local 21 in Longview and now a member of Local 10. Collins joined the Riggers and Stevedores Union in 1905 and went through all the struggles of that union, the ILA and the ILWU.

Local 12, Sends 2 to CIO Meet
COOS BAY, Ore.—ILWU Local 12 has voted to send two representatives to the April 16, 17 and 18 CIO Educational Conference in Portland.

Truman War Cries Fail To Scare Czech Returnees

WINDSOR, Ont. (FP)—The day that President Truman was telling the American Congress that "the tragic death of the republic of Czechoslovakia has sent a shock throughout the civilized world" 50 Czechoslovaks in southwestern Ontario applied for passports to return to their native land.

Longshore Caucus Meets Again Apr. 8

(Continued from Page 1)
of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The present director of the service is Cyrus F. Ching, a big business tycoon, formerly president of U. S. Rubber Company.

Another proposal is that the employers and the union jointly request an opinion from the notoriously biased General Counsel Denham of the employer-dominated National Labor Relations Board for an opinion on what the Taft-Hartley Act allows in the way of a hiring hall.

NEGOTIATORS NAMED

The union's reply to the latter proposal is that such opinion would be predetermined and identical to whatever the employers wanted.

Don Brown of Local 12, Astoria, Ore., is chairman of the caucus, and William Clarke of Local 19, Seattle, Wash., secretary. Sergeants-at-arms are Frank M. Andrews of Local 47, Olympia, Wash., and Willie Christensen of Local 10, San Francisco.

Members of the negotiating committee elected at the caucus are the officers, Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson, Louis Goldblatt and Germain Bulcke, the coast longshore members of the National Executive Board, Frank M. Andrews, Oscar Hagen, Frank Hendricks, John Maletta and Matt Meehan, and the members of the Coast Labor Relations Committee, Howard Bodine and Henry Schmidt.

The caucus voted unanimously to give full backing and support to the shipclerks in their demand for a coast clerks' agreement. Support was also voted to the walking bosses, now organized in Local 91, a coastwide local, which seeks the right of collective bargaining, which was denied when the shipowners reneged on commitments made long ago, and in defiance of an old Labor Board order.

The National Executive Board statements of policy denouncing the Marshall plan and recommending Henry A. Wallace for president of the United States were endorsed.

Also discussed at length was the increasing cost of administering the Coast agreement.



Shipclerks Here are the delegates who represented the shipclerks' locals at the Coast Longshore and Shipclerks' caucus in San Francisco March 19, 20 and 21. Left to right, James L. Russo, Local 34, San Francisco; Jim Long, Local 46, Fort Huachuca, Calif.; Lee S. Renfret, Michael Johnson and Val Drayson, all of Local 34; Morris Berthout and John Mulvey of Local 63, Los Angeles-Long Beach; H. F. Riso and W. E. Park of Local 40, Portland, and C. M. Becker of Local 34. Johnson was elected coast clerks' representative.

Steel Barons Use Rise To Cover Price Swindle

How to sneak over a steal in boosting prices was noted by The Wall Street Journal for its businessmen readers when the steel mills pushed prices up about \$5 a ton. Says the Journal:

"Increases were achieved in a manner likely to receive a minimum of public attention . . . The steelmakers involved decided to shift certain price quotations from a basis of a gross ton (2240 lbs.) to a net ton (2000 lbs.). With this shift to a lighter weight, the price quoted by Carnegie-Illinois for forging grade blooms, billets and slabs, for instance, actually dropped yesterday (February 19) from \$66 a ton to \$54 per ton. The only catch to this attractive price shift is that the consumer gets 240 fewer pounds to the ton."

Canada Arrests Reid Robinson

OTTAWA (AP)—Vice president Reid Robinson of the International Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers (CIO), in Canada on union business for the last six months, has been arrested on grounds of alleged Communist affiliations. Robinson was seized at Timmins, Ont., where he was helping to organize gold miners. Canada recently imposed a ban on the entry of any alleged American Communists. It is widely known here that powerful gold mine owners started pressing for the ban when the organization drive was initiated.

BLS Says Unemployment Mounts, Jobs Hard to Get

WASHINGTON (FP)—A substantial number of workers have been finding it hard to get a job for some time, Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague said March 21.

The BLS chief reported that census figures show half of the 2.6 million recorded unemployed had been out of work four weeks or less. However, 800,000 have been jobless for more than 16 weeks, and 40 per cent had been looking for work for periods of five to 14 weeks.



Labor School Library

This is the library of the California Labor School now well established in its modern new quarters at 240 Golden Gate Avenue in San Francisco. The librarian is Margaret Segal. Much of the material here is of special interest to ILWU members, who can use the library free since all locals in the city, 2, 6, 10, and 34 contribute to the school. A new term starts April 12, and this year's fund-raising drive among unions, other organizations and individuals is in full swing. The library keeps all local union papers and bulletins. It gets the new novels and several current magazines. For Spanish workers the school takes three periodicals from Mexico and Cuba and keeps a collection of history, biography and novels in Spanish. Five thousand pamphlets cover every subject: housing, prices, the history of labor, the Negro people, third party movements and conditions in foreign countries.

Martin Nielson Dies in Astoria

ASTORIA, Ore.—ILWU Local 50 reports the death early in March of a charter member, Martin Nielson.

Housing prices are 130 per cent over prewar levels.

WAREHOUSE & DISTRIBUTION

Ink Wage Up

Chicago Local 208 reached agreement with the Bowers Ink Company on a 12½ cent per hour across the board wage increase in March. Starting rates now range from \$1.01 for porters to \$1.31 for shipping clerks. Bowers had first offered the warehousemen only a 5c increase.

Wilmington Gets \$1.65

Wilmington warehousemen in the harbor area have won a 15 cent per hour wage increase retroactive to February 16, bringing the base wage to \$1.65.

The new contract between Local 28 and Williams Clark Overseas Weighing, Wesp, Meldowney and Martin; Koppel; and Harbor Wire Strappers continues the six-hour day with overtime for all work after six hours.

Two Houses Up in L. A.

In Los Angeles Local 28 members won wage gains in two houses, 7½ cents per hour retroactive to February 20 at Incandescent and 10 cents retroactive to December 7 at Gates Rubber.

The lowest rate at Incandescent is now \$1.27½ per hour. The Gates contract provides union security through the irrevocable checkoff and a \$1.37½ base rate.

Security in Peanuts

A new contract between Cleveland Local 209 and the Kelly Peanut Company provides the maximum union security possible under the Taft-Hartley Law with guarantees that the company will not sue the union, its officers or agents, or seek damages for any reason.

In case of any change in the Taft-Hartley Law during the life of the contract which would permit stronger security provisions, they will automatically become part of the contract.

Unanimously ratified by the Kelly workers, the agreement raises the minimum rate for women 5 cents per hour, plus an additional increase of 5 to 9 cents during the next 6 months.

A new vacation plan add three days to the current week's vacation for three years' service.

Poverty

In spite of profits higher than ever before, the Stockton Division of United Grocers flatly turned down a demand from Local 6 warehousemen for a 10 cent per hour increase. The first issue of the local's mimeographed paper reports that the employers pleaded poverty, but declined to discuss the point that \$1.27½ an hour is not a decent living wage.

Horses Are White

The Western Sugar Refinery answered a demand from San Francisco Local 6 Warehousemen for a 10 cents per hour cost of living wage increase with advice to "get on the white horse" and start a national campaign for the six day week at straight time.

The warehousemen had asked the increase to tide them over until contract opening in June. The company told the workers their action was premature and that the evidence was not convincing that "distress or hardships" result from current wage rates not in line with the cost of living.

Local 6 Opens Facts

Local 6 opened the majority of its contracts covering some 15,000 members in the San Francisco Bay Area April 1 for wage increases and the maintenance of union security.

The amount of the wage boost to be asked will be decided before April 15 by continuation committees elected by the membership. Besides higher hourly rates, demands will be made for reclassification and better severance pay provisions on account of mechanization in the industry.

Wage Beef

The warehouse crew of Pillsbury Mills in Astoria, Ore., has rejected a company offer on settlement of a wage beef. Terms of a strike settlement with Local 18 in September, 1947, included a promise from Pillsbury to pay

an extra 5 cents per hour to this crew if the warehouse department was proved mechanized.

According to the Northwest Millers Association the warehouse is fully mechanized, but the company still has not made a satisfactory agreement.

The rejected terms would have wiped away the 5 cent differential that chutemen now receive, raised some workers not at all and others by various amounts ranging up to 8 cents.

Ready for P.G.&E.

Pacific Gas & Electric's threat to shut down the warehouse industry one day a week on account of its power shortage is still just a threat, but San Francisco Local 6 reports it remains prepared to throw demonstrative picket lines around PG&E offices when the first member is laid off.

Clay

Representatives of Local 6 from Oakland and Livermore, Local 17 at Lincoln and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Works from Pittsburg and Niles met in Sacramento March 14 to make plans for joint negotiations in the clay industry.

Contracts open from June 1 with Gladding, McBean and Pacific Clay Products. A program for winning wage increases and maintaining all conditions in the current contracts was adopted.

ILWU members won a 5 cent increase in the clay plants last year after a strike and joint action with the IUMMSW.

"Clayworker" Born

The executive board and the shop steward council of the Lincoln Unit of Local 17 put out the first issue of The Lincoln Clayworker, March 18. The mimeographed paper will appear twice a month.

Warehouse Local 9 Backs Wallace for President

SEATTLE, Wash.—The ILWU executive board recommendation for support to Henry Wallace in the presidential race received unanimous endorsement from Warehouse Local 9 last week.

Profits in 1947 Soar To New Record Highs

NEW YORK (FP)—American big business shattered all its profit records, for peace or war, in 1947, the Wall Street Journal reported March 22.

The newspaper's annual survey of financial reports from 332 companies in 22 industries showed the firms hauled in profits of \$3.6 billion last year, a 46 per cent increase over 1946. Net profits for all corporations in 1946 showed a 33 per cent increase over 1945.

Judge Holds Utility Strike Ban Unconstitutional

MADISON, Wis. (FP)—A Wisconsin law barring strikes by public utility workers was branded "thoroughly unconstitutional" in a circuit court ruling here.

Judge Alvin Reis said the law forces utility workers into "involuntary servitude" and deprives them of their liberty without due process of law. The law also discriminates against public utility workers, he said, by telling them in effect: "You shall be slaves—you shall not strike—but all other Americans are free men—free to continue their labor or free to strike."

Industrial accidents in New York State hit an all-time high of 787,345 in 1947. The previous high was 718,468 in 1944.

Educators Say Draft, UMT Lead to Repression

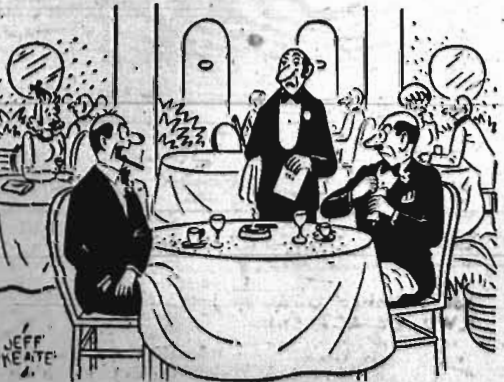
WASHINGTON — President Truman has not made a case for either universal military training or the draft, Chancellor Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago and Dr. Harry E. Fosdick, leading Protestant clergyman, said here March 22.

Joining with Hutchins and Fosdick in opposing UMT and the draft were Father Allan P. Farrell, S.J., and Dr. Alonzo F. Meyers, educator. The group said "Mr. Truman's talk of freedom in the world does not seem very helpful when he recommends a limitation of freedom in the U. S. in the form of enforced military training." Conspicuous "would give tremendous power to the military men in government," they said.

Truman Draft Call Rapped By Local 6

SAN FRANCISCO — Protests against President Truman's St. Patrick's Day speech to Congress calling for full military strength backed up by a draft law brought sharp protest from all divisions of ILWU Local 6 last week.

Reaffirming their opposition to universal military training, the warehousemen denounced the extension of the Truman Doctrine in the Marshall Plan. They voted full support to the third party and Henry Wallace.



"Please! I insist that I was the first to say 'Oh, well—if you insist!'"



Free Men — These six young refugees from Franco Spain are shown reading a telegram from the Venezuelan embassy which granted them entry visas. Maritime workers were instrumental in preventing their forced return to Spain where several had been active in the underground and all had refused to serve in Franco's armies. Left to right Daniel; Jose, who was a merchant seaman off Spain's east coast for \$20 a month; Luis; Enrique; Emilio; and Manuel who fought with the loyalist guerrillas and still carries lead from a Falangist bullet in his leg. Last names are not given, for fear of reprisals to relatives in Spain. (Photo by Kirkwood)

West Coast Maritime Workers Save Six Spanish Refugees From Franco

By KATHLEEN CRONIN
PORTLAND, Ore.—The arrival of six Spanish refugees at Coos Bay aboard the S.S. Arthur P. Fairfield, Columbus Day, 1947, stirred the sympathies of democracy-loving workers on west-coast waterfronts from Seattle to San Pedro. Immigration officials instituted immediate steps to return them to their native land and had it not been for the maritime unions, the sextet today would be facing a Franco firing squad instead of safely aboard the Clearwater Victory bound for jobs and freedom in Venezuela.

The Coos Bay longshoremen and ILWU auxiliary set the wheels in motion for the struggle to save the lives of the six. When the Fairfield arrived in Portland, Matt Meehan, international executive board member, and Don Wollam, port agent of the Marine Cooks & Stewards, went aboard with greetings and gifts of cigarettes, candy and money from Columbia River maritime workers.

Shortly thereafter the six were transferred to Seattle, but before the doors of the immigration detention center had clanged shut behind them, every offshore and longshore local on the Sound had been alerted in their behalf. Meehan had telegraphed Senator Wayne Morse (R) asking that political asylum be granted the refugees and this touched off a barrage of similar wires from Northwest labor leaders.

ILWU ACTS
 In Seattle Jack Price told the CIO industrial union council about the youths' plight. Bill Gettings, ILWU regional director, Joe Harris, Seattle agent of the Marine Cooks, and officers and members of the Marine Engineers and the National Maritime Union went into action. Meanwhile in Portland, Irvin Goodman, famous civil rights attorney, had agreed to act as counsel for the six, and Thomas G. Moore, state PCA director, and Francis J. Murnane, of the Abraham Lincoln Chapter of the American Veterans Committee, added their weight to the fight.

In Seattle, Portland and elsewhere leading attorneys, clergy-

men and officers of the Spanish refugee appeal lined up behind the boys. Money came pouring in, and E. B. MacNaughton, board chairman of the Portland First National Bank, agreed to act as trustee. Nearly \$6000 was collected from friends of freedom all over the nation, Portland, Seattle and Coos Bay longshoremen helping to swell the fund. SUP rank and filers were generous with aid and finances.

Immigration officials could not ignore the unified protest. A stay of sentence was obtained, and in February the Venezuelan government in response to a personal appeal from Attorney Goodman, directed their representative in Portland, Senor Ignacio Pesquera, to issue visas to the young men. The Seattle maritime workers bought a complete wardrobe for each of the now world famous young refugees. They were also

Local 26 Backs Henry Wallace

LOS ANGELES—ILWU Local 28 warehousemen here and in Wilmington have voted almost unanimously to support Henry Wallace's candidacy for president of the United States.

The executive board of the local recently took action in support of the 75 cent minimum wage, the anti-poll tax bill, national health insurance, rent control, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and a national FEPC, all up before the present Congress. The board voted opposition to the draft.

Norgard Files For Congress

UKIAH, Calif.—Sterling J. Norgard, farmer and small businessman, has filed as candidate for Congress from the first district, which embraces 11 north coast and inland California counties.

Norgard, a Democrat, is seeking the office which will be vacated by the incumbent Democratic Congressman Clarence Lea, who is retiring. He cross-filed on the IPP ticket.

given letters of introduction to the Venezuelan Labor Confederation.

John J. Fougrouse, director of public relations for the Portland local, in a letter to E. B. MacNaughton, thanking him for his help, said: "We want you to know that we salute you as a worthy fighter in a most worthy cause." MacNaughton replied: "I have taken part in this city in all kinds of money solicitations over the past 45 years and in none of the others have I had such an uplift of spirit. . . . These free will gifts came from humble folks whose offerings amounted to a real sacrifice for them. I was glad to help because I resent seeing people pushed around, especially minority groups in race, religion or politics. . . . If democracy means anything, it means a fair chance for all of us."

When the Clearwater Victory cleared from San Pedro on March 28 for Caracas, its happiest passengers were six young refugees who had learned that unity of action means success in any language. As one longshoreman said, watching the ship slide out from the pier: "By God, we saved those boys from Franco because we stuck together, and we'll save our union and our hiring hall in June the same way."

ILWU Votes on Robeson Proceeds

HONOLULU, T. H.—Rank and file members of the ILWU will vote on what they will do with money raised during the successful 10-day tour of the islands by singer Paul Robeson, his accompanist Lawrence Brown and composer Earl Robinson.

The Local 150 Vanguard denounces American Legion spouting that the money will go to Russia and reports that officers of the ILWU are recommending that the members consider donations to the widows and children of Jesus Mendendez, Cuban sugar workers' leader shot in the back, and Manuel Jova, Philippine labor leader kidnaped and murdered in February.

CTAL Third Congress Blocks Reaction In Latin America

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Delegates from 18 Latin American nations took part in the Third Congress of the Latin American Federation of Labor here March 22 to 27.

In addition to official representatives from the member unions in Latin America, fraternal delegates from the United States and France participated. Louis Goldblatt, Secretary-Treasurer,

and William Lawrence, Southern California Regional Director, brought fraternal greetings from the ILWU.

Delegates even came from Brazil, Argentina and Chile, where reaction is presently in full control, and where unions work as semi-illegal organizations. Representatives attended the CTAL meeting at the risk of blacklisting, imprisonment and even death.

Board Raps ERP, Backs Wallace

(Continued from Page 1)

dominated by big business interests although it operates under two labels with two sets of political leaders."

Local unions were urged to "work for, help finance and support in every way, progressive candidates for the United States Congress, state legislatures and municipal elections irrespective of whether such candidates are those of either of the major parties or third party movements."

PRESIDENT DESPERATE

In denouncing the Marshall Plan, the Board referred to President Truman as "so desperate and determined to be re-elected in November that he is willing to set the stage for a third world war."

It was made clear that the ILWU favors full aid to war devastated nations through the United Nations "in such a way that nations can retain their self-respect, their sovereignty and their right to live and work to prepare for peace instead of war."

Also adopted was a detailed statement on civil liberties in which a plan of the Administration as voiced by Attorney General Tom Clark, to suspend habeas corpus by Presidential edict and arrest and hold important trade union officers in the event of an administration crisis was exposed. The arrest of several important trade union leaders for deportation on the eve of crucial situations affecting their unions was denounced along with the activities of the un-American investigating committees of Congress and state legislatures.

TRUMAN BLAMED

The resolution laid the blame for recent attacks upon civil liberties on the Truman administration and said they exposed "as mere shadow boxing Truman's pretense to obtain civil rights legislation in the present Congress."

Chosen to make the European trip were Clyde Miller, a longshoreman of Longview, Wash., (Local 21); Joe Zuber, a warehouseman of Crockett, Calif. (Local 8); Julian Napiunsoo, a longshoreman of Honolulu (Local 136); and Herman Stuyvelaar, a shipclerk of San Francisco (Local 34).

Four alternates in order are: Richard Taylor, a warehouseman of Chicago (Local 208); Shiro Hokama, a pineapple canning worker of Honolulu (Local 152); Don Brown, a longshoreman of Coos Bay, Ore. (Local 12); and Clyde Munger, a longshoreman of Rainier, Wash. (Local 45).

The delegation will depart as soon as passports can be obtained.

A resolution was adopted praising the panel of painter Anton Refregier depicting the 1934 general strike in San Francisco, and his mural for Rinceon Annex of the San Francisco Post Office. It deplored and condemned the attacks upon the artist's conception of the strike by reactionaries inspired by the Hearst press.

CLAYTON PLAN FLAYED

On the first day of the Congress, at the national Palace of Fine Arts, CTAL President Lombardo Toledano, Goldblatt and the delegate from Argentina, escorted Mexican President, Miguel Aleman, to the speaker's platform.

Goldblatt discussed the Clayton plan and placed it in the frame of Henry Luce's "American Century." He branded the Clayton Plan as part of a basic world conflict—not between "free enterprise" and Communism—but a conflict between monopoly capitalism (imperialism) and the free democratic and equal development of all nations.

Goldblatt asserted that the welfare and standard of living of the world's workers are interdependent and inseparable. Only through widespread industrialization, he said, can we assure the free and equal development of all nations, the growth of world trade, an improved standard of living, abolition of colonialism and its by-products of exploitation: disease and illiteracy.

HOLDS ONLY HOPE

"For the workers of the United States, it holds the only hope for improvement of living standards, the forestalling of economic crisis and the restoration of the rights and freedom of labor organizations and the people."

On the Marshall Plan, the ILWU Secretary said its original purposes were fine but by now it has been completely exposed. "We can expect nothing from it, particularly in the light of remarks of recent date by the Secretary of State and his press spokesman Michael McDermott. These gentlemen made it clear that the plan not only has strings but that it is a rope around the necks of the people of Italy."

Senator Salvador Ocampo (delegate from Chile) asked that his gratitude be extended to ILWU locals in the San Francisco Bay and Los Angeles areas, where he spoke, for the cordial reception he received.

Power Job for Flynn Protested

OAKLAND, Calif.—The Utility Workers Joint Council; CIO, on March 25, protested the selection of Tim Flynn, new Northern California CIO Regional Director, as a member of the California State Power Advisory Board.

Charles Bloomer, Secretary-treasurer of the Utility Council said it protested to Robert O'Brien, State Power Director, "because Flynn's short residence in the State could not enable him to aid in solving or advising on the many problems affecting the jobs and wages of thousands of workers."

Bloomer also said that such an appointment should be made in consultation with the California CIO Council which took a position on the matter of the "PG and E power shortage." The CIO Council was not consulted.

Thirty-one permanent arbitrators settle grievances for over 267,000 workers in 56 branches of industry in the New York city area.