

The DISPATCHER

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

April 30, 1948

Published every two weeks at 604 Montgomery St., San Francisco 111, Calif. Entered as second class matter on Dec. 15, 1942, at the Postoffice at San Francisco, Calif., under the act of Aug. 24, 1912. Subscription \$1 per year.

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Vol. 6, No. 9

STRIKE VOTE ON

Clerks and Dockers Ballotting; Shipowners Stall for June 15 Taft-Hartley Assistance

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Coast longshoremen and shipclerks of the ILWU are presently deciding if they will authorize strikes in their respective divisions June 15 to back up their demands for amendment to their agreements. An overwhelming "yes" vote is anticipated.

Official strike ballots which are in the hands of all Coast longshore and shipclerks' locals are returnable not later than Wednesday, May 12.

Longshore negotiations came to an abrupt end April 19 when the negotiating committee for the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast, headed that day by Marion Plant, said that it was without authority to bargain and reach agreement.

Indications that the employers were only stalling through motions to await June 15 and anticipated strikebreaking aid from the employer-dominated National Labor Relations Board were present in three previous negotiating sessions.

Origin of Fink Hall

SAN FRANCISCO.—Where did the fink hall come from?

Attributed the inventor of the debased fink hall in America and nostalgic for its return, Frank F. (Finkhall) Felsie, president of the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast, told a press conference here that he got the idea from Britain's present foreign minister, Ernest Bevin. Bevin is head of the British Transport Workers Union.

For trade union militants he can be compared to such employer collaborationists in America as AFL's William Green.

On April 18 the shipowners objected to meeting longer than an hour and also objected to any regular schedule for meetings, pleading "other commitments." The union committee, led by ILWU President Harry Bridges, made it clear that it stood ready to negotiate steadily, including night and Sundays, until an agreement could be reached.

When Plant said his committee could not commit its "principals" in the negotiations, he in turn asked the union committee if it possessed authority.

"We have full authority to reach agreement and sign a contract," was the reply.

TWO STRIKE QUESTIONS

Authority to the Coast Negotiating Committee was given by the Coast longshore and clerks caucus held March 19 to 22 and reconvened April 8. All ILWU agreements are subject to rank and file ratification by secret ballot.

Two questions are being voted on by both the longshoremen and the clerks. Question No. 2 is exactly the same on both ballots. It comes from the joint conference which the ILWU caucus held April 9 and 10 with the National Maritime Union, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and Radio division of MEBA, with the Marine Firemen's Union represented by an official observer.

THE QUESTION READS:

"Are you in favor of striking together with other maritime unions on June 15, 1948—Remaining on strike until all maritime unions have secured satisfactory agreements—and in case the shipowners refuse to bargain collectively or refuse to recognize any ONE of the maritime unions, the No. 1 demand of all unions shall be that the employers do recognize and bargain with THAT union."

The strike demands question set forth on the longshore ballot is:

"Are you in favor of empowering the Coast Longshore Negotiating Committee to call a strike on June 15, 1948, to enforce the following demands which have been submitted to the employer?"

1. Longshore Hiring Hall—To oppose any attempts or demands

(Continued on Page 8.)



Local 6 Asks 20 Cents Across Board

SAN FRANCISCO.—ILWU Warehouse Local 6, April 14, opened its contracts covering more than 14,000 members for a 20 cents across-the-board cost of living wage increase and additional raises in some underpaid classifications with notifications to the Distributors Association of Northern California and to 214 independent firms.

The DANC said "no" to all demands April 23.

The local executive board voted a policy of no agreement, no work, for June 1 when the DANC and a third of the independent contractors are open for wage review. Union security proposals legal under the Taft-Hartley law were presented to 153 plants where contracts terminate June 1.

The East Bay Division unanimously approved the no agreement, no work policy April 22.

(Continued on Page 7)

West and East, Shipowners Cry "Junk the Hiring Hall"

NEW YORK—Shadow of the Taft-Hartley act hung over negotiations opened here April 14 by the National Maritime Union (CIO) with 40 steamship operators for a new contract to replace the agreement that expires June 15.

The union presented 13 demands, including improved hiring hall provisions, wage increases, a 40-hour week at sea, increased manning scales, extension of vacations, a welfare fund and other conditions.

The shipowners, headed by Frank J. Taylor, immediately counter-proposed elimination of the hiring hall and other contract clauses which they said violated the Taft-Hartley law.

SAN FRANCISCO—"We do not propose any change in the hiring halls," President Frank F. Felsie of the Waterfront Employers Association told the ILWU Coast Longshore Negotiating Committee

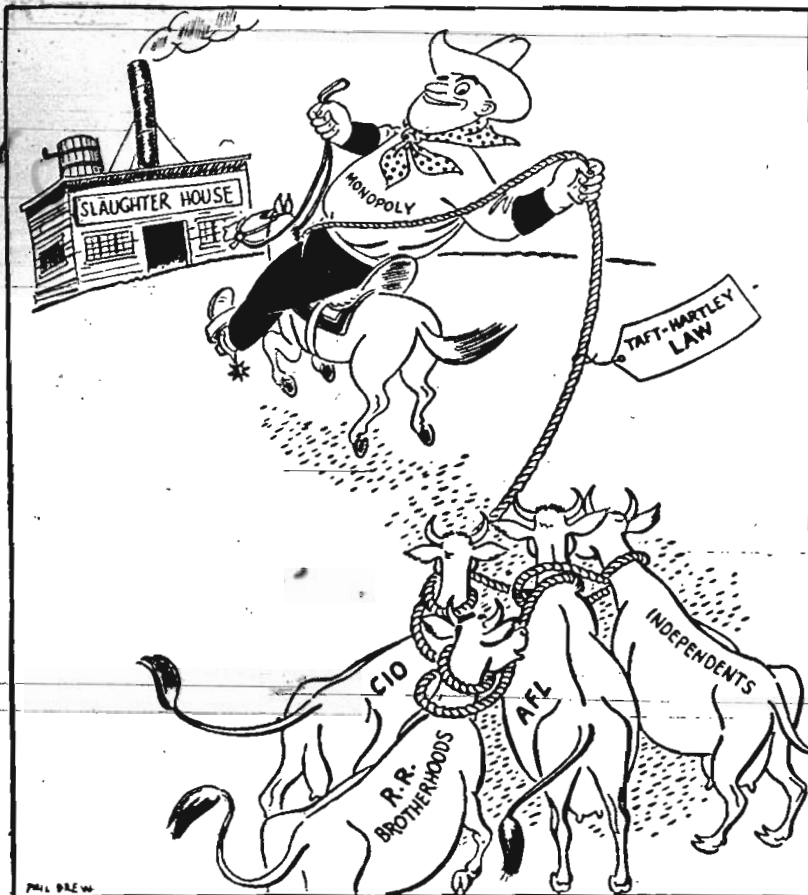
April 16. He then proceeded to demand that dispatchers not be selected by the union and that the employers have sole veto power on registration of longshoremen.

The four walls of the hiring hall would stand, but the employers would have sole control of hiring as they had in the old shapeup days.

On the same day Felsie admitted that he was offering the union less than it gained from the 1934 award of the President's Longshore Board.

SAN FRANCISCO—First word from the shipowners to the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards as it opened negotiations with the Pacific American Shipowners Association here was: "Our opinion is that we have to hire off the dock!" They also stated that their formula worked out with Lundberg of the SUP was an open shop formula.

Lies, Profits and Slavery



THE WAY big business glibly lies with the help of press, radio and government is something for the historians to compare with Hitler's antics but that's not much comfort to the victims of those lies who live in the present.

We, who work for wages that never come near keeping up with the upward sweep of prices were victimized by the lie that the end of price control would bring down prices. So many people believed that whopper that too few raised the proper kind of bell with their congressmen. The lie was exposed too late.

Only now is another big whopping lie being fully exposed. The lie was that the Taft-Hartley act was solely to protect workmen from the leaders of their unions, who were painted as evil, grasping, domineering and crooked in a stream of propaganda that splattered newsprint and blared through the radio tubes.

WE CAN WONDER now if any steel workers feel that they were protected from anything but a pay adjustment. Ditto any auto workers. The absolute and now undeniable fact is that the Taft-Hartley act was an attack, not upon so-called excessive trade union leaders, but directly upon the living standards of the American workers. Since the bologna thin, thick or crosswise and it comes out the same—the purpose was to sweat more out of workmen and lengthen the number of hours that labor works free for monopoly.

That is the meaning of Taft-Hartley and injunctions, that is the meaning of Kansas City, Kas., police clubs and that is the meaning of United States Steel Company's double talk about "cooperation" to stop inflation.

Only a few months ago U. S. Steel raised its prices by something like near 90 million dollars. Then, when the steel workers came up for a badly needed raise, U. S. Steel comes out with a 25 million dollar price cutback as a grandiose gesture and says, "see, we can't afford to raise any wages now. You boys be good and help us stop in-

flation." The trick was just as mean and contemptible and sharp of practice as is the habit of some merchants in holding "sales" where a dollar item is first marked up to two dollars and then for the "sale" marked back to a dollar and a half. The trick also reveals how big business reacts to no-strike clauses.

THE PROFITS of big business have zoomed to such astronomical proportions that a new kind of bookkeeping has been invented to hide them. Wages could go up twice what they are and prices could come down half what they are and big business would still have a stinking lot more profit than it is entitled to have.

Possessing riches makes men greedy and grasping for more. If anybody thinks that big business in America, including shipowners, distributors and plantation operators, will be satisfied to reduce the living standards of the people just a little bit and there stop, he is very naive. Big business will be satisfied with nothing less than slavery, as it proved in Germany.

When we said the Taft-Hartley act was a slave law, we weren't kidding.

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MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR

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Deadline for next issue, May 10, 1948.

Greek Shipowners Profit While Greek People Starve

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Greek shipowners — like their American brothers — run their business profitably with a full measure of scandal and intrigue. Details of their shady deals were revealed to the ILWU Washington office recently by the Greek Seamen's Union.

While the people of Greece struggle to reconstruct their battered country—

Greek shipowners hold millions of dollars in American banks.

Ministers in the government cooperate in financial adventures with Greek shipowners for private gain and accept gifts and money from the owners.

The Greek Mortgage Aid Program for acquiring 100 U. S. liberty ships allowed a shipowner to become the owner of a new ship, receive \$112,500 clear the next day, and still pose as a martyr of the nation.

FAIL TO HELP RECOVERY

The Greek fleet, capable of producing a gross income of \$220 million a year and a net income of \$80 million, at the first of this year had deposited a grand total of \$250,000 in the Bank of Greece for the country's economic recovery.

Parliament after months of debate set an excess profits tax of 40 per cent on Greek shipowners, but the owners, living in London and New York, are complaining and evidently not paying.

The shipowners get away with their money-making antics only because the Greek government, upheld by U. S. dollars, allows them to. The seamen's union lists their holdings in cash and other assets, such as apartment buildings in Manhattan, holdings not contributing anything to the recovery of the nation.

INVEST IN "RUNAWAYS"

Instead the Greek government has okayed the use of such funds for the purchase of vessels from the U. S. Maritime Commission and private U. S. shipowners to be operated under the flags of Panama and Honduras, subject to no income tax. Seamen know vessels flying these flags as "Runaway vessels" with labor and safety standards below internationally accepted minimums.

Shipowner ties with the government explain why it allows the dollars earned by this fleet to stay out of the country. The present Greek Ambassador to the U. S., Vasil Bombrakis, is reported to be the co-owner of a ship flying the Argentinian flag.

Former Minister of the Merchant Marine Movement owns the liberty ship S. E. Creta. A letter from Nicholas Arzou, minister of the merchant marine in 1946, to his son Manthos in New York

tells him to go to various shipowners for money to continue his studies in the U. S.

GET LIBERTIES ON CREDIT

While Greek shipowners in this country were using their cash and other assets to buy vessels for operation under Panama and Honduras flags, they enlisted the support of the Greek government to secure 100 liberty ships on credit for operation under the Greek flag.

A letter published in the Athens newspapers from A. S. Onasis, a shipowner who apparently was not getting his cut of the 100 ships, exposes the entire transaction and the corruption of the government.

He analyzed the ship transfer as follows: "The gift of the 100 liberty ships means a net income of \$30 million, during the first twelve months period of operation. At this writing, during the 10 months of their exploitation, the 100 liberty ships have shown at least a \$25 million profit. As for the state, not only does it not demand substantial taxes on foreign exchange; it will even wait 17 years for payment of a debt which could be paid today."

PEOPLE MAKE GESTURE

"I neither exaggerate nor joke when I say the 100 liberty ships were made a gift by a gesture of the Greek people..." He explains that the average sum paid in advance for a ship was \$150,000 and 14,000 pounds sterling as a deposit.

Anyone could hire a ship for at least a year's continuous voyage for transport of coal paying \$9.50 to \$11 a ton. Under the worst conditions and subtracting substantial amounts for depreciation, repairs, and accidents the net income for the first 11½ months would be \$354,000.

By signing a hiring contract and mortgaging the ship, the owner could obtain three-fourths of this income one day after he took possession of the ship. The surplus left over the original sum deposited for the ship is \$112,500.

SELLOUT PEOPLE

Onasis lays the blame for this sellout of the Greek people and also the American taxpayer on the involvement in the shipping industry of government personalities.

The report to the U. S. Congress on aid to Greece and Turkey pointed out that "the Greek merchant marine has not heretofore contributed adequately to the country's economy," and lauds as a first step \$250,000 deposited by shipowners in the Bank of Greece in exchange for Greek money, ignoring the rich field of \$80 million net shipping income a year that has yet to be taxed.



WFTU Urges Labor To Realize Its Power and Fight For World Peace

PARIS (ALN).—In May Day World Federation of Trade Unions greetings to world labor, the Unions urge workers everywhere to "ensure the moral and numerical superiority of those acting for peace over those hoping for or resigned to a third World War; to safeguard and extend the people's rights and liberties; to improve workers' living standards; to safeguard and extend trade union rights."

In world politics the WFTU calls for complete fulfillment of the "aims for which freedom-loving peoples fought against fascism, nazism and Japanese imperialism" in World War II. Only then, it says, can there be "better living standards for workers, a stable and lasting peace... and democracy for the peoples."

Undeclared remnants of fascism take many forms, the WFTU says. "Big capitalist monopolies are a constant menace to workers' interests and peace." In many lands wages remain low while prices rise and profits for the few soar. To preserve this, reactionaries everywhere carry on "anti-democratic offensives... to shackle union liberties and deprive workers of collective means of expression and defense."

LABOR GAINING STRENGTH

Despite anti-labor legislation and attacks on democracy in many countries, the WFTU says, labor and democracy are gaining strength. Big business monopolies are supported only by monied minorities and "the public authorities of certain states." A special passage deals with the independence struggle in undeveloped and colonial lands.

Labor can defend world peace against war-mongers, the WFTU declared. Now as in World War II, it says, "the guarantee of a stable and lasting peace can only be found in agreement and unity among the victor nations." It

stead of such unity, workers now "see most states... devoting huge sums to military purposes that would be far better used for public welfare and reconstruction." Workers everywhere "want peace... and hate war." Only selfish conservatives "look upon war as a source of private profit and a means of consolidating their social domination."

Labor unity is the most important weapon in the workers' fight for peace and a better life, the WFTU says. Workers should "combat all those attempting to... weaken or divide the forces of the working people." Unity must be defended where threatened and restored where destroyed. Union-splitting is the means by which national and international reactionary forces seek to paralyze labor "and even

control unions against the workers' interests."

"The WFTU was created by the will of millions of workers during bitter struggles against fascist aggressors," the declaration states. "It remains the rallying point and center of active co-operation for all unions: the world over. It is an organizing force for workers everywhere in the effort to create a world order in which all world resources will be used to the advantage of all mankind. It remains a factor for peace among nations."

The daily labor of workers supplies the needs of mankind, the declaration concludes. Workers are the life of every civilization. The WFTU urges labor everywhere to realize its real power, uphold its rights, and resist reaction.

Wallace Warns of Danger To Trade Unions in U. S.

NEW YORK.—The "trade union movement is in very grave danger," Henry A. Wallace told an overflow meeting of 2,500 CIO and AFL shop stewards here in a slashing attack on the Taft-Hartley law and U. S. foreign policy.

The fight to defend American workers is indivisible from the fight against "the foreign policy of Truman, Vandenberg and Foran," Wallace's statement said. The third party presidential candidate and his running-mate, Senator Glen H. Taylor (Dem., Idaho), were unable to attend the rally in person because of deaths in their families.

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MINIMUM \$1 AN HOUR

Wallace charged that "the reactionaries of both old parties" are cooking up new union-busting legislation which would emasculate the wage-hour act. "They want the return of the longer working week at straight time pay, and they want to remove millions of workers from the protection of the fair labor standards act," he said.

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on labor to take the "offensive politically to defeat the draft and UMT." Otherwise, he warned, "everyone of you will lose the opportunity to work within free unions."

WFTU Leaders Grilled By Police in New York

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Salliant said they asked: "Which party do you vote for in France?" Getting no reply, they inquired: "Do you vote right or left?" Salliant said he couldn't answer either without violating secret-ballot provisions of France's constitution.

Salliant said that other queries put to him by police were: Are you a Communist? What do you think of Communist ideas? Are you in any organization in France besides the CGT (General Confederation of Labor)? What do you think of the Soviet Union? Do you believe France should have a Communist government? What is your opinion of events in Czechoslovakia? Do you favor strikes? Do you know any Communists? What will you do in Mexico? Who invited you there?



Crossout Freedom of expression in art was crossed out at San Francisco's Rincon Annex post office April 16 when representatives of the Public Buildings Administration covered up the Anton Refrigier mural panel which depicted the 1934 waterfront struggle. Significantly, the panel shows the old shakedown system of maritime hiring, an embarrassment to shipowners who are currently trying to use the Taft-Hartley Act to restore the old evil with all its corruption. The panel is to remain covered until the Federal Arts Commission decides if Mr. Refrigier exceeded his rights as an artist. Maritime unions and the San Francisco CIO Council have demanded that open hearings be held in San Francisco. A CIO committee is presently working with a committee of prominent artists for a protest rally at the Rincon Annex on May 8.

Collaboration With Bosses Pays Off in Lost Jobs

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (FP).—A dollar-hungry employer's yen for more profits has brought unemployment to 900 members of Local 501, Textile Workers Union, CIO, here.

President Philip H. See of Naushon mills closed his plant and dismantled machinery for shipment to overseas buyers because there's more money in it, the union charged in two full-page advertisements in the town's newspaper.

The story began in 1938 when a hurricane swept the plant and workers spent three payless weeks repairing the damage. Then they agreed to buy \$150,000 worth of stock through a per cent payroll deduction. The company got a

\$370,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and the city waived \$30,000 of back taxes. Since then the mill has paid off, rolling up a fat profit in 1947. But despite the fact that two buyers were available for the property, See sold.

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Many of the workers, the union pointed out, devoted most of their adult lives to the mill. When the TWU asked for severance pay the company answered: "Ridiculous."

Who Said It?

"I see in the future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow."

"The 'money power' will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people until the wealth is aggregated into a few hands and the republic is destroyed." (Turn to Page 8 for name of author.)

Sky Is Limit As U. S. Corporation Profits Zoom to All-time Highs

The profit records of leading corporations tell the same story over and over again. Profits in 1947 were up, way up above 1946 and any previous peacetime or even wartime year.

When the word "up" is translated into dollars and cents, the profits for specific corporations and industries and for the economy as a whole are revealed to be nothing short of extortionate. Business and industry are rolling in—reported profits and hidden profits, profits from operations and profits from inventory speculation.

The National City Bank of New York has just reported that leading manufacturing concerns had profits of \$2.3 billion in 1947, up from \$1.1 billion in 1946. The increase of \$1.2 billion is the

justifiable wage increases show no signs of poverty. Twenty meat packing corporations increased their profits after taxes from \$38.4 million in 1946 to \$65.9 million in 1947, a rise of 71 per cent.

Fifty iron and steel companies increased their profits from \$271 million in 1946 to \$435.5 million in 1947, a rise of 57 per cent.

Thirteen farm equipment corporations increased their profits from \$45.7 million in 1946 to \$68.3 million in 1947, a rise of 49 per cent.

More than 100 other leading corporations reported similar increases in 1947.

One hundred and thirty-three Class I railroads increased their profits from \$287.1 million in 1946, to \$460.2 millions in 1947, a rise of more than 60 per cent.

RETURN IS 17 PER CENT

The rate of return on net worth of the 1,571 manufacturing corporations increased from 12 per cent in 1946 to 17 per cent in 1947. The exorbitant rate of return on net worth—invested capital—was distributed profits—in 1947, a rise of 13 per cent in the same year—1939.

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Joe Worker can get a better idea of what a 17 per cent return means if he looks at his savings bonds—assuming that he still has some. The rate of return on these government savings bonds is only 2.9 per cent. The return of the corporations is about six times greater than what he gets on his savings bonds.

ADD CONCEALED PROFITS

It is important to note that these profits after taxes are only reported profits. Corporations also conceal profits through various accounting tricks—fictitious reserves, excessive charges for depreciation, etc. Take U.S. Steel Corp. as an example.

Big Steel reported profits after taxes for 1947 at \$127.1 million, compared with \$22.5 million in 1946. But it had additional profits tucked away in its financial statement for 1947.

One concealed profit amounted

to \$26.3 million, which U.S. Steel claimed it was putting aside to cover the higher cost of wear and exhaustion of its facilities. But this \$26 million comprised profits over and above its reported profits, and there is nothing to prevent the corporation from distributing this money as dividends in the future if it decides to do so.

U. S. STEEL CONCEALS

Auditors for U.S. Steel noted in their report that the corporation had understated the value of its inventories by \$10 million. This meant concealing another profit, which even after taxes amounted to the tidy sum of \$6 million. The fact is that profits have become so fantastically high that more and more corporations attempt to hide their actual take from their workers and the consumers of their products.

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The National City Bank of New York has just reported that 1,571 leading manufacturing corporations had profits after taxes of \$6.3 billion in 1947 compared with \$4.1 billion in 1946, an increase of almost 54 per cent.

The industries that are resisting the demands of workers for

justifiable wage increases show no signs of poverty. Twenty meat packing corporations increased their profits after taxes from \$69.4 million in 1946 to \$83.9 million in 1947, a rise of 21 per cent.

Fifty iron and steel companies increased their profits from \$371 million in 1946 to \$425.5 million in 1947, a rise of 37 per cent.

Thirteen farm equipment corporations increased their profits from \$45.7 million in 1946 to \$94.2 million in 1947, a rise of more than 110 per cent.

TRUCK CO'S REAP

Twenty-eight auto and truck companies increased their profits from \$121.3 million in 1946 to \$460.9 million in 1947, a rise of about 272 per cent.

Seventy-four electrical equipment corporations increased their profits from \$113.9 million in 1946 to \$372.3 million in 1947, a rise of more than 138 per cent.

One hundred and thirty-three Class I railroads increased their profits from \$287.1 million in 1946, to \$460.2 million in 1947, a rise of more than 60 per cent.

RETURN IS 17 PER CENT

The rate of return on net worth of the 1,571 manufacturing corporations increased from 12 per cent in 1946 to 17 per cent in 1947. The exorbitant rate or return on net worth—invested capital plus undistributed profits—in 1947 becomes clear when it is compared with a rate of return of less than 13 per cent in the previous banner year—1929.

The rate of return on net worth is not a true measure of profit, since it includes profits on undistributed profits as well as invested capital. A more accurate measure would show the rate of return considerably higher than the 17 per cent cited in the previous paragraph.

Joe Worker can get a better idea of what a 17 per cent return means if he looks at his savings bonds—assuming that he still has some. The rate of return on these government savings bonds is only 2.9 per cent. The return of the corporations is about six times greater than what he gets on his savings bonds.

ADD CONCEALED PROFITS

It is important to note that these profits after taxes are only reported profits. Corporations also conceal profits through various accounting tricks—fictitious reserves, excessive charges for depreciation, etc. Take U. S. Steel Corp. as an example.

Big Steel reported profits after taxes for 1947 at \$127.1 million, compared with \$88.6 million in 1946. But it had additional profits tucked away in its financial statement for 1947.

One concealed profit amounted

to \$26.3 million, which U. S. Steel claimed it was putting aside to cover the higher cost of wear and exhaustion of its facilities. But this \$26 million comprised profits over and above its reported profits, and there is nothing to prevent the corporation from distributing this money as dividends in the future if it decides to do so.

U. S. STEEL CONCEALS

Auditors for U. S. Steel noted in their report that the corporation had understated the value of its inventories by \$10 million. This meant concealing another profit, which even after taxes amounted to the tidy sum of \$6 million. The fact is that profits have become so fantastically high that more and more corporations attempt to hide their actual take from their workers and the consumers of their products.

ILWU Scores Mine Union Conviction

SAN FRANCISCO.—ILWU officers, April 20, denounced the conviction and fining of the United Mine Workers Union and its president, John L. Lewis, terming the action of the court "a shocking demonstration of the Taft-Hartley law in practice."

"Because the mine union won a tremendous victory in establishing well deserved pensions of \$100 a month for coal miners after the age of 62, the Department of Justice and the federal judge fly into a rage and try to undo what the miners achieved through solidarity," said the statement.

"The action of Judge Goldsborough is in effect an attempt to outlaw trade union solidarity, using the Taft-Hartley act and its injunctive processes as the instrument. The government, aided by the courts, has shown itself ready and willing to attack strikes for legitimate demands as criminal conspiracies."

TIP SHIPOWNER PLANS

"What has happened in the court of Judge Goldsborough demonstrates clearly the intent of the Democratic-Republican coalition government with respect to similar unholy aid to the shipowners when they try to smash maritime hiring halls and return to pre-depression conditions next June 15."

The ILWU recently joined with five other maritime unions in sending a strong telegram of support to the United Mine Workers Union and congratulation for the miners' victory in winning pensions, which are also being demanded by the maritime unions.

Lewis replied: "We feel that our efforts in establishing the pension plan for the mine workers will benefit all labor in America, and we wish for you all success in your own coming negotiations."

A Local 6 resolution termed Judge Goldsborough's action a "blow against all working men and women."

COURT THREATENS MORE

In Washington Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough followed the recommendations of the Justice Department in fining the United Mine Workers and Lewis a total of \$1,420,000 for criminal contempt of court.

Sentence on civil contempt charges on which Lewis and the union had been found guilty was deferred as a threat to bituminous miners to return to work. Assistant Attorney General H. Graham Morison, who brought this recommendation to the court, said there is no limit to penalties which can be imposed on this court.

He relied on the power of further punishment to "get the result we are after," he told reporters. Morison prosecuted the case for the Justice Department, and the administration as a whole, following Taft-Hartley act procedure.

Local 26 Backs Vets Bonus Plan

LOS ANGELES.—ILWU Local 26 has voted full support of the initiative campaign to win a bonus for California veterans of \$10 for every month of service in the states and \$15 for every month overseas.

The warehousemen are also supporting a pension proposal of \$75 per month for all Californians over sixty.

Members mobilized in a drive to obtain signatures on housing initiative petitions, April 24, to provide 100,000 houses in the state.

FC1084769: WATCH YOUR CREDIT. INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTOS

SLUG (MACARTHUR-WIFE)

EDITORS: THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS GENERAL OF THE ARMY

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND MRS. MACARTHUR, JUST RETURNED

FROM THE PHILIPPINES' INDEPENDENCE INAUGURAL

CEREMONIES, AS THEY POSED IN THEIR CAR AT ATSUGI

AIRPORT, TOKYO, IN JULY

W. 3. 12

(HPO)

"CHIEF INSTRUCTS ALL EDITORS TO PRINT ON PAGE ONE DAILY, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, A PHOTO OF GENERAL MACARTHUR IN ASSOCIATION WITH IMPORTANT NEWS DISPLAY."

Synthetic Candidate

The "Chief" above mentioned is that old friend of the people, William Randolph Hearst, who has decided it is his patriotic duty to elect General Douglas MacArthur to the Presidency without benefit of ballots. The people of Wisconsin who elected a mere 8 delegates for MacArthur to 19 for Stassen and the people of Nebraska, who mustered all of 66 hundred votes for Hearst's "Man of the Hour" against another Republican's 78 thousand, must be slightly in disagreement. But that doesn't daunt the lord of San Simeon, who now says editorially that if the people want two other guys in preference, let MacArthur be the compromise. The only difference between Hearst having a favorite candidate and you having a favorite candidate is that you don't own a chain of newspapers.

Former Shipclerk Has Music Played In Europe

SAN FRANCISCO.—A former member of ILWU Shipclerks' Local 34 has had a major musical composition played by leading symphony orchestras in Europe, but cannot find an audience for his music in America.

Recognized as a promising young composer, Lothar Klaus, gave up his musical career during the war to take a job in a war industry on the San Francisco waterfront.

He was born in Czechoslovakia in 1904 and with his family he went, when he was very young, to Brazil. As a young man he studied languages and took a doctor of philosophy degree in the University of Berlin in Greek. Following Hitler's seizure of power in Germany he immigrated to the United States where he became a citizen.

AMERICANS REFUSE

The 1930 depression days were not very rewarding for a young teacher and so he decided to study music and make a new career for himself.

His first orchestral work was finished between 1940-42. Then came World War II and Klaus gave up music in behalf of the war effort.

This first work, however, called "Hero and Leander," was offered, while he was a member of the ILWU, to conductors of several American orchestras but none would risk playing the work of an unknown young composer, with no commercial appeal.

The symphony, says Klaus is called a tone poem. He himself has played it on the piano but has never heard it played by a full concert group despite its being completely orchestrated.

PERFORMED IN ODESSA

Last winter another musician and conductor, Leopold Egeron, a student of Koussevitzky of the Boston Symphony, told Klaus he had been invited for guest appearances with the Belgrade, Sofia and Odessa city orchestras and would like to take a score of his "Hero and Leander" with him for a try-out.

Excerpts of the piece were played by the symphony orchestra at Belgrade and Sofia. Egeron was enthusiastic over his friend's work. On the last leg of his trip he conducted the whole tone poem in a performance by the Odessa Symphony. It was at the time the broadcast over the



LOTHAR KLAUS

national radio network of the Soviet Union. This was on February 26, 1948.

Alexi Stanovich, professor of music at Kiev University, attended all of the performances of Klaus's "Hero and Leander." He exclaimed it as "an exciting and distinguished piece of music" but he added that it "could never be accepted in the Soviet Union" as "an outstanding contribution to the literature of orchestral music" because it "reflects the weaknesses of the Western capitalist society."

During the time since the acclaim accorded his music in Europe, Klaus has been unemployed. He says that he would like to conduct in New York and Chicago next fall.

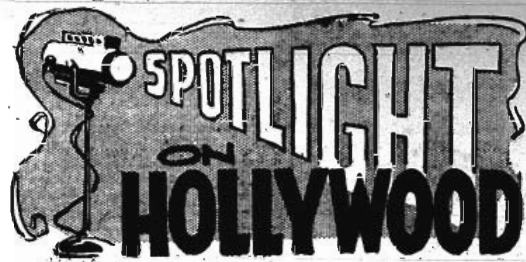
ILWU Protests Killing Of Salcido by L. A. Cops

LOS ANGELES.—ILWU Local 26 with other CIO unions here protested the killing of 17-year-old Augustine Salcido by Police-man William Keyes. Salcido was shot through the head five times by the patrolman, who wanted him for questioning as a theft suspect.

Warehouse: Jail Nets \$5,000

SAN FRANCISCO.—The ILWU Local 6 Warehouse Ball in March netted the union \$6,000 for its recreation and welfare fund.

Traffic accidents killed 32,000 Americans in 1947.



By HAROLD J. SALEMSON
Federated Press

HOLLYWOOD—Hollywood On Trial by Gordon Kahn, just published by Boni & Gaer of New York (paperbound, \$1, cloth, \$2.75), is the history of the Thomas committee's "investigation" which led to citing for contempt of Congress 10 of the movie industry's outstanding craftsmen.

Edited by Kahn, one of the 19 "unfriendly" witnesses called to Washington but never put on the stand, it is not only the story of the inquisition, but also the story of how Hollywood got a Thomas-dictated blacklist—the first of its kind in American history and an ominous portent for all of labor.

Hollywood On Trial's 229 pages are packed with more drama than any movie adventure script. Following the witch-hunt from the arrival of the subpoenas in Hollywood through the hearings and later events, the book condenses the testimony of the friendly witnesses—including their unconsciously humorous highlights—and also gives in full the statements of the "unfriendly" men who were put on the witness stand. Most of these statements were refused a reading by Thomas. Their publication as a body here gives an excellent picture of the deep Americanism of these 10 men whose sentiments appeared inadmissible to J. Parnell Thomas.

INCLUDE FINEST WRITERS

Edward Dmytryk, Adrian Scott, John Howard Lawson, Lester Cole, Dalton Trumbo, Ring Lardner Jr., Alvah Bessie, Herbert Biberman, Albert Maltz, Samuel Ornitz—their names are associated with some of the finest films ever made in the U. S. and with much of what is best in our literature and theater.

The story of their "trial" as witnesses before the House committee on un-American activities is as shocking in retrospect as the broadcasts of the hearings were unbelievable at the time they took place.

But most important perhaps were the assurances by Eric Johnston, Jack L. Warner, Louis B. Mayer, Dore Schary and other producer representatives on the stand and in private confabs, that there would never, never be a blacklist in Hollywood—only to

have them return home and immediately institute the very thing they swore could not be.

ADOPT BLACKLIST

A political blacklist came to the movie industry. It could come to heavy industry, to light industry, to the shop you work in.

Incidentally, New York's Committee for Hollywood On Trial, headed by John Lardner, brother of one of the Indicted 10, is sponsoring a plan whereby the book will be sure to reach those who need it most—the newspapermen, commentators, professors and others who influence public opinion. Two dollars sent to the committee (133 W. 44th St., New York 18) will insure your receiving a copy of the book, plus a second copy going to one of these public figures.

Clyde Miller Unable to Go To Europe

SAN FRANCISCO.—Clyde Miller of Longview Local 21, one of the members of the ILWU rank and file delegation scheduled to visit Europe for a study of labor and other conditions, will be unable to make the trip, he informed the union, April 22.

Miller is a member of Local 21 and also president of the Washington State CIO Council.

The letter to the International Office said:

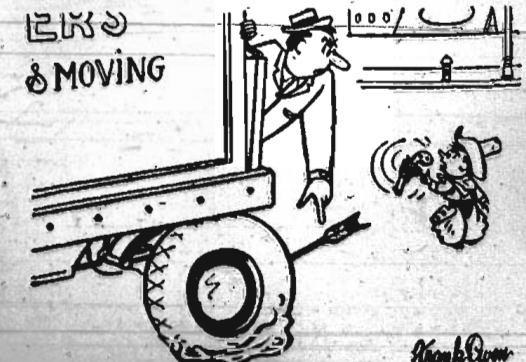
"This is to notify the Officers and the Board, that I will be unable to make the trip to Europe. TAYLOR NEXT IN LINE

"Due to conditions at home, which I have discussed with you at the Caucus and the condition of my leg, namely, they want to operate on it and I am fighting it, but nothing is determined yet.

"I sincerely appreciate to the fullest degree the confidence placed in me by the nominating locals and the officers and Board of the International.

"I trust the delegation to Europe will be allowed to go and return with a detailed report that will be of great value to the union."

Richard Taylor, member of Local 208, Chicago, the first alternate, has been notified that he will substitute on the trip for Miller.



"It wasn't me. I'm a six-gun man myself!"

Labor Delegates Help Launch National Committee To Win Wallace Victory

By GERMAIN BULCKE

(Editor's Note: ILWU Second Vice-President Germain Bulcke attended the National Wallace for President Committee conference in Chicago, April 9, 10 and 11 as an observer by instruction of the National Executive Board.)

CHICAGO, Ill.—More than 400 delegates from 42 states representing labor, women, students, farmers, professions and national groups at the conference of the National Wallace for President Committee here early this month laid down-to-earth plans to get Henry Wallace and Glen Taylor on the ballot in every state and elect them president and vice-president of the United States.

Reports of delegates on rank and file sentiment for Wallace and the third party were so enthusiastic that his campaign managers are aiming for 20 million votes in November, and delegates went home convinced that Wallace will be elected.

A striking indication of the backing the third party will receive is the turnout of 24,000 people jamming the Chicago stadium, April 10, to hear Wallace and Taylor with 5,000 more turned away from the gates.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

Delegates reported that Wallace committees are already operating in 45 states, and in state after state the legal difficulties of getting on the ballot have been overcome. A founding convention to adopt a platform for peace and formally nominate Wallace and Taylor was voted for Philadelphia July 24 and 25.

AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods sent 150 delegates to Chicago to form a Labor Committee with a program of setting up a Wallace for President Committee in every shop and plant in the country, and raising one million dollars for the national campaign.

The Labor Committee elected as chairman United Electrical Workers president, Albert J. Fitzgerald. ILWU President Harry Bridges was elected to the executive committee.

BIG VOTE PLEDGED

Many women's groups have turned over the vote-getting machinery built up through years of work to the Wallace campaign. The nationality groups were particularly enthusiastic, with representatives of five million Mexican-Americans, who have had a

raw deal from the two parties for years, confident of turning in a vote 98 per cent for Wallace.

Among resolutions adopted at the conference were statements opposing the draft, defending Negro rights and condemning U. S. interference in the Italian elections held April 18. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act was made a major objective.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The campaign to build Wallace support in this city among CIO rank and fillers was underway last week with the formation of the CIO Committee for Wallace.

The committee's first job will

ILWU Pledges Support In Fight to Free Ingrams

OAKLAND, Calif.—By a unanimous vote, 4,000 members of ILWU, Local 6, here laid the responsibility for the imprisonment of a Negro mother, Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, and her two sons in Georgia directly on the Truman Administration and resolved full moral and financial support to the fight to free the Ingram family.

Mrs. Ingram and her sons were convicted of murder by an all-white jury for the killing of a white farmer who had attacked them. Their death sentence was changed to life imprisonment after protests came to Georgia from all over the country.

All the warehousemen cited the case as one in the drive of reactionaries to suppress Negro rights and the right of all minority groups and of trade unions.

Lee Phillips, a member who

was raised in the South, spoke for support to the Ingrams as a man who knew at first hand the tactics of the rulers of the South in beating down Negroes.

ILWU international representative Horace Hazzard, working with the Oakland division of Local 6, has collected almost \$100 from church groups to aid in the fight.

In San Francisco members are circulating petitions demanding immediate and unconditional pardon for the Ingrams to be sent to the governor of Georgia, Melvin Thompson, after unanimous vote on April 15 protesting the prison sentence.

Local 26 members in Wilmington contributed \$30 toward a defense fund for the Ingrams.

Kansas Cops Crack Skulls, Wreck Union Hall in Attack on Pickets

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—Cops with "skull-cracking" orders from their chief, broke down on pickets at the Cudahy Packing Co. plant here, broke up mass picketing and invaded the union hall of the striking Packinghouse Workers, April 23.

Forty-five strikers were among the 100 persons injured—six of them, including two women, required hospitalization. Mass picketing had been going on for a month despite police efforts.

Detective Captain Eli Dahlin, head of the police forces, ordered

his men to "crack skulls if necessary" to break up mass picketing and "maintain peace." After ordering the pickets to disperse which they refused to do, the police broke into their line and the strikers started to fall back on their union headquarters—across the street from the Cudahy plant.

Following the brutal police attack, the union hall was wrecked by enraged cops. Strikers had slammed the hall doors in their faces.

The union charged that the police were guilty of "a most sense-



Revealing A night club patron complained that Lili St. Cyr revealed too much in her specialty—the Dance of Love. Fined \$350, she's reputed to be wearing more these days.

Coe Speaks at Scalers' Forum

SAN FRANCISCO.—Speaker at the ILWU Scalers Local 2 forum April 30 will be Lee Coe, labor editor of the People's World, on the subject of "May Day." The forum is at 8 p.m. at 671 Howard Street.

CIO Council Asks Flynn Removal

SAN FRANCISCO.—The San Francisco CIO Council April 16 demanded the removal of Tim Flynn, as Northern California CIO Regional Director.

Following the instructions of the Council, Richard Lynden, its President, wrote to CIO President Phillip Murray on April 21: "Mr. Flynn, during the short time he has been operating here... has done more to confuse, divide and disrupt the CIO than the combined attacks of the employers during the past ten years."

DEEDS ARE LISTED

He listed the recent anti-labor actions of Flynn, most important of which were efforts to split and destroy state and Local Councils and unprincipled red baiting during crucial negotiations.

Lynden's letter concluded:

"These actions of Mr. Flynn, if continued, can be interpreted only as an attempt to tear down a labor movement known throughout the country as militant and progressive and which, under present leadership, was built against tremendous employer opposition by tens of thousands of rank and file members on the West Coast."

Labor School to Hold Foreign Policy Survey

SAN FRANCISCO.—The California Labor School has announced a conference on "U. S. Foreign Policy in the World Today" for May 7, 8 and 9 at 240 Golden Gate Avenue. Anna Louise Strong, Marine Cooks and Stewards' President Hugh Bryson, and ILWU Attorney Richard Gladstein are among the speakers.

U. S. Money, Threat of Armed Intervention Retard Democracy in Italy

By ISRAEL EPSTEIN

Allied Labor News

The Italian elections, ended with a vote of 48 per cent for Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democrats and an additional 19 per cent for other groups seeking to prevent the left-wing Popular Front of Communists and Socialists from winning or entering the government.

Despite U. S. headlines, the power of the Popular Front was not lessened. United Press survey shows it received over 32 per cent of the votes for the National Assembly, compared with 31 per cent in the 1946 election. The government party made inroads on other right-wing groups. But the entire right wing did not increase its lead over the left. The total popular vote increased for both right and left because of a heavy turnout.

The pontifical New York Times declared that "the Italian people have won a smashing victory... for the democratic coalition of Premier de Gasperi." Actually its "democracy" is so open to doubt that even rightist commentator Stewart Alsop, writing

in the Republican New York Herald Tribune, said April 21 that Italians were "driven to communism simply because it promised a change from the intolerable present." The new de Gasperi regime, Alsop says, must "make the present tolerable" so the Communists "cannot win in the end."

EXTERNAL PRESSURE USED

The fact is, of course, that Italy's elections were held under intolerable external pressure. Few wanted to vote for the Rome government, but millions of waverers were frightened away from voting against it. The Vatican declared to a solidly Catholic country that no voter for the left could enter Heaven. The U. S. government told Italians that a left-wing victory would cause them to starve on earth—since no more American food imports would be forthcoming. Italy is heavily populated and many men emigrate annually. The U. S. declared its doors would be shut "forever" to leftists even if they only wanted to visit the relatives most Italians have here.

Anne O'Hare McCormick, New

York Times writer, gave credit to the energetic electioneering of U. S. diplomatic representative in Italy. "If any Italian did not know where his daily bread was coming from, it was not the fault of Ambassador James C. Dunn (who) broke all precedents by going up and down the country publicizing and dramatizing," she wrote. We wonder what would happen here if an ambassador from a leftist country stumped the U. S. for an American candidate.

Despite all this, columnist Alsop reported a distressing note. The town of Genzano, where he observed the polls, voted "against Truman and for Stalin," though no Russian appeared on the scene; and "Truman" (meaning de Gasperi) "had every advantage."

TRUMAN DISTUSTED

"Working for Truman," said Alsop, "were almost \$2 billion in American relief for Italy; a strongly pro-American Italian government; the western stand on Trieste; the whole power of the immensely powerful Catholic church." Also "a plain Stalin," he reckoned, were Soviet

claims for reparations, alleged Soviet retention of Italian war prisoners and Russia's stand on Trieste. "Yet the voters in a Catholic town of peasants and small merchants voted overwhelmingly for Stalin." To them, it seems, the issue was not "Stalin" but the program of the Italian left, which they knew and trusted.

Howard K. Smith, CBS correspondent, described the setup further in an election day broadcast from Milan. "The non-Communists control 81 per cent of Italy's press... Italian industrialists, somewhat tainted by past contacts with fascism, began financing anti-Communist parties on a large scale... For every dollar the Communists spent on press, posters, loudspeakers and general election expenses, the Christian Democrats spent \$4. All anti-Communist parties together spent \$7.50 to every Communist dollar."

DECENT PEOPLE ASHAMED

Now this adds up with U. S. press pre-election propaganda that the "reds" were outspending the government and America

guns and clubs, descended en masse on snookers, pascersby, pickets and union members. Without warning the police began to belabor with clubs everyone in sight not in uniform, shouting "Go back to work or get off the streets."

"Police forcibly broke into the union hall, clubbing all those who had been driven there from the street."

"When the slaughter was over, night stick policemen and plainclothesmen walked the streets with smiles of satisfaction."

should provide more, more, more money and pressure to influence Italy's voters, no major paper here has said. All seem to assume that the reader, beguiled by new headlines, never has time today to think how he was lied to yesterday. Anyway, the purpose has been served.

Smith, however, sounded ashamed of the whole business, as every American and most Italians are certain to be in due course. He said: "Suppose the access of both sides to the press had been equal. Suppose election funds had been approximately equal. Suppose the most powerful church and the most powerful and richest nation on earth had not intervened on one side. There is no doubt in anybody's mind here that... by free choice, the Italian people would have chosen communism... without a Russian soldier or a Kremlin kopeck to induce or force them." Smith concluded: "Our national resources are great, but not great enough continually to prop up governments that rule only for the propertied half of their people."

DOCKS & TERMINALS

Clerks and Dockers Ballotting; Shipowners Stall for Taft-Hartley Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

by shipowners to change hiring hall rules and practices that will return longshoremen to the conditions that prevailed prior to 1934 and the 1934 arbitration award.

"2. We declare ourselves unalterably opposed to acceptance of the so-called 'Lundberg formula' for hiring halls inasmuch as shipowners have stated that said formula is an open-shop contract provision.

"3. Amend present contract vacation provision to provide that all longshoremen will receive an annual vacation with pay.

"4. Elimination of present disciplinary and penalty provisions of the contract, plus a new provision to the effect that any cessation of work by longshoremen either as individuals or as groups of individuals is not to be considered a violation of the contract.

"5. Elimination of the present practice of requiring longshoremen to be on call 168 hours a week by guaranteeing at least one free day a week, and four hour minimum pay when ordered to report to the hall for dispatch; and four hours minimum pay when ordered to work, and less than four hours or no work provided.

"6. Reduction of the present work shift to a maximum of eight hours with a corresponding wage increase to retain adequate take-home pay.

"7. Recommendations of the Longshore Safety Commission to be written into the basic longshore contract.

"8. Contract to run for two year period with semi-annual wage reviews and June 15th termination date."

CLERKS DEMANDS

Strike demands submitted to the shipowners are similar as to items 1, 2, 7 and 8. Differing items are:

"3. UNIFORM WAGES. Ten and twenty per cent differential for all Supervisors and Super-cargoes and Chief Clerks, over the basic Clerks' pay.

"4. Re-establish the ten per cent differential over basic Longshore wage.

"5. Vacations for all Clerks, Supervisors and Super-Cargoes—qualifying hours for vacation to be 1200 hours or eighty per cent of the port hours, whichever is the least.

"6. Inclusion in the agreement of all classifications as enumerated in the N.L.R.B. Award, No. 20-R-1694."

In withdrawing from the shadow-boxing version of negotiations imposed by the shipowners, the Coast Longshore Negotiating Committee stated it would return at "such time as the Waterfront Employers Association will provide a committee with authority to negotiate."

AIM FOR BIG VOTE

Meanwhile the members of the negotiating committee returned to their home ports and areas convinced that only a big strike vote will force genuine collective bargaining and save the principles and practices of the hiring hall as well as bring needed changes to a Coast agreement.

A broad hint from the shipowners that they intend to use every union-busting device in the Taft-Hartley Act was contained in

a letter from them to the union on April 18, in which it was stated: "... we point out to you the necessity of notice to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and to like state services by May 15th in the event of failure to reach agreement by that date and the probability of intervention June 15th by a President's Emergency Board with a stay of 90 days."

The statement would indicate that the shipowners have no intention of doing any real bargaining until 80 days after the contract expires if they can use

the Taft-Hartley Act to prevent it, and not even then if they can weaken the union.

Shipowners Say Fink Hall Is 'Just a Word'

SAN FRANCISCO—Here's a bit of verbatim from ILWU Shipowner negotiations:

ILWU President Bridges: "We don't want a return of the old fink hall."

Shipowner Attorney Harrison: "That's just a word. It doesn't mean anything to us."

Squeeze Play

The new Admiral in charge of the Naval Supply Depot in Oakland, Calif., is putting a squeeze play on longshoremen and seeking to extend the use of civil service employees to do work normally performed by ILWU dockers.

Cole Jackson, formerly member of the Coast Labor Relations Committee, now working as a Local 34 shipclerk, reported on April 23 that five civil service gangs were employed discharging cargo from the SS Virgo on pier 6 at the Depot.

He also reported that civil service employees were used earlier in unloading the SS Whitehead and SS Breckenridge. On April 26 these same gangs were supposed to start loading cargo on the SS Breckenridge.

Jackson says that the attempt to replace longshoremen by civil service personnel is being carried out under the direction of Admiral Rayer. Heretofore, he added, such gangs were not used on larger vessels, though occasionally on fleet supply ships and knot vessels.

Office Workers

Marine office workers, members of ILWU 90, employed at Parr Richmond Terminals have received a \$10 a month across the board wage increase effective April 1.

This new boost was made in accordance with the provisions of the current contract between the company and the maritime office workers local and covers maritime office employees in the company's two Richmond and its Point San Pablo terminals.

Michael Johnson conducted negotiations with Parr Terminals. He pointed out that the across the board raise is in addition to the scheduled increases due employees after 12 months service.

The minimum base rate is \$230-265 for new employees and \$275-310 after the first year's service. It provides a \$10 hike for every 12 months service.

Tender Ordered

Port Agent Harold Seering at Seattle ruled that a hatch tender is required in the discharge of the SS Frederick Boucher at Ames Terminals.

His finding was that in unloading heavy machinery and bundles of steel that at times the operation was out of sight of the winch drivers. The union demanded that a hatch tender or signalman should be employed at such times

as the winch driver could not see the operation.

Seering found that in this operation there was no specialized gang and "that cargo is of such type that serious injury can result from a mishap. Safety considerations require the hatch tender." His ruling was handed down March 30.

Barge Bargaining

ILWU Mississippi River locals have opened their contracts with Federal Barge Lines for \$1.25 minimum wage for terminal workers. The present minimum is \$1 in New Orleans, 98 cents in Mobile, Ala., and 93 cents in other river ports under ILWU contract.

Strike Plans

ILWU Local 13 participated in a meeting of the Joint Maritime Committee of San Pedro to make plans for setting up strike committees to function after June 15.

Jim Corley, president of Local 13, presided over the session and reported that the longshoremen have set up their own strike organization. Marine Cooks and Stewards and NMU in San Pedro have done likewise.

Strike Committees

All longshore locals in the Puget Sound-Seattle area have voted to set up local strike committees, following reports on the Longshore Caucus at San Francisco, by their delegates.

The Puget Sound Council of the ILWU elected two delegates to act on the strike committee. Local 19 met on April 22 to take similar action and to discuss the strike ballot sent out by the Coast Longshore Negotiating Committee.

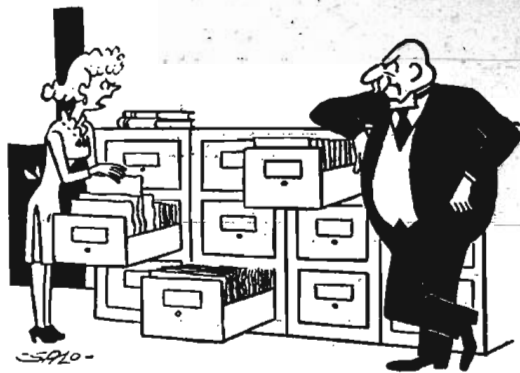
Local 13 at Los Angeles-Long Beach issued a special strike bulletin on April 19 urging members to vote yes on the strike ballot which the Coast Negotiating Committee has sent out.

A stop work meeting of Local 8 in Portland, Ore., was held April 14 and heard reports on the Longshore Caucus in San Francisco by delegates from the local.

The Ives Bill

Hearing on the Ives Amendment to the longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act ended April 14 before the Senate Labor Committee with union and employer spokesmen agreeing that the present \$25 weekly ceiling on compensation for injured longshore and harbor workers was insufficient. The new bill raises the limit to \$40 weekly and eliminates the \$7,500 ceiling in case of death.

William Glaser, ILWU Wash-



"I wish you'd stop referring to the filing cabinets as the 'Lost and Found' department!"

ington representative testified in behalf of the union and urged enactment of the measure though he pointed out it does not contain all of the major changes for which the union has been fighting for years.

ILWU Research Director Lincoln Fairley wrote all longshore and shipclerk locals April 19 that they should urge their Senators to vote for the Ives Bill. Locals in Oregon are asked to wire Senator Wayne Morse; those in Washington to send messages to Senator Warren Magnuson. All ILWU longshore and clerks locals should also let Senator Robert Taft, chairman of the Labor Committee, know that they are back of the Ives measure.

Port Agents

Coast Impartial Chairman Arthur Miller on April 19 issued instructions revising the rules governing port agents who serve under the terms of the Coast Longshore Contract.

In his new rules Miller stated that port agents are "appointed as agents of the impartial chairman" to make interim rulings on questions of health or safety of longshoremen; rule on other questions in minor disputes arising on the job; and to act as investigators and make reports, at the request of the impartial chairman.

In revising the instructions the impartial chairman advised that the new rules shall supersede those issued August 19, 1941. The new instructions became effective April 21, 1948.

Explosives Danger

Proposed ordinance changes that would permit vessels to load high explosives at any dock in Los Angeles harbor have been protested by the ILWU.

Under the proposed ordinance, ILWU Regional Director William S. Lawrence pointed out, it will be left to the general manager of the harbor and the chief of the fire department to use their own discretion as to where explosive-carrying ships may dock or be loaded in the harbor. At present all such loading is confined to the outer harbor, far removed from the city's business, industrial or residential areas.

"It is needless to say that if ships laden with explosives are allowed to enter the harbor to be worked, using overhead gear on the ships, that the slightest mishap, such as carrying away of the gear or a crane falling off of a load while being swung on board ship, could result in another

Texas City disaster," Lawrence said.

There are many high-test gasoline storage tanks along the waterfront as well as oil storage, lumber yards, large warehouses and gasoline pipelines, which would be tinder for any fire started by even a small explosion.

Test Case

On Monday March 29 San Francisco Longshoreman Walter Lefchuk missed his plug in the hiring hall, which automatically cancelled his work opportunity for the week.

Despite the fact that Lefchuk had the valid excuse that he was summoned for jury duty and therefore had to report at the city hall on that Monday morning, the waterfront employers refused to certify his eligibility for unemployment insurance.

Local 10's welfare department, under the direction of Julius Stern is making a test of the matter.

Alaska Opens

The ILWU has opened all of its Alaska agreements and also those with all independent longshore employers on Puget Sound. Meetings with the companies which are not members of the WEA, have already started.

California CIO Endorses Candidates

LOS ANGELES.—Support to 11 congressional candidates from this state was pledged by the California CIO Council after an all-day session of its Indorsement Conference.

The group represents that section of the CIO in California which has refused to follow national CIO policy of support for the Marshall plan and opposition to the third party.

Among those given the nod by approximately 200 delegates from about 100 CIO locals throughout the state were former Democratic congressmen Ned Healy and Ellis Patterson.

Conditional support was voted to incumbent congressmen Helen Gabagan Douglas and Chet Hollifield, Los Angeles Democrats.

The delegates drafted a 10-point standard "by which candidates have been and will be judged." It included opposition to U.S. military draft, military and political intervention in the affairs of other nations and called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley act.

ILWU Denies Legality of Maui Arrests

HONOLULU, T. H.—The ILWU is challenging the constitutionality of the Territory's riot and unlawful assembly acts in two cases here, one of 75 Maui members who were arrested during the 1946 sugar strike, the other of 16 Lanai pineapple strikers arrested last year.

The law has been on the books since 1890 when Hawaii had a king, and had not been used for years until territorial officials dragged it out against the ILWU. It forbids "unlawful conspiring against the crown."

The union is also contending that the Maui Grand Jury which indicted the sugar workers is illegally constituted since it does not represent a cross-section of the community.

ILWU Unity Aids Canada Sea Strikers

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The ILWU played an important role in bringing about a favorable settlement of the strike of the Masters and Mates, the National Union of Marine Engineers and the Canadian Communications Association against the shipowners.

Major factor in the strike victory was formation of the Maritime Union Council composed of all Canadian maritime unions which fully supported the strike. This group includes: the Canadian Seamen's Union, AFL, the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, the ILWU, CIO, the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Workers, AFL, the Shipyard General Workers Federation, CIO and the Boilermakers Union, CIO, and the three striking unions.

ILWU international representative John Berry reports that the Maritime Council will become a permanent organization and is to meet at an early date to formulate plans for taking in all unions affected by maritime issues.

Conference Slams P. G. & E. Power Crisis

SACRAMENTO.—ILWU Warehouse Local 6 sent delegates from all units in the San Francisco Bay Area to the Central Valley Project Conference here, April 24, to pound out a program to save California from any future power crises threatening to throw the people of the state out of work.

More than 500 delegates from labor, farm, veterans' and small business groups in a grass roots mobilization called by the California Grange demanded an investigation of the power lobby's hold on the state that prevents development of power resources.

The conference planned suits against the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for refunding of millions of dollars paid by farmers for power they never received in the shortage, and a plea to Governor Warren to remove Public Utilities Commission members who have interests in P. G. & E.



Beauty Gorgeous Virginia Clark, of New Jersey, is reputed to be as brilliant as she is beautiful. Winner of a Beauty with Brains contest, Virginia received \$1,500 in prize money.

Krupp Trial Sets Stage for Amnesty To Nazi Big Business Criminals

By HOWARD W. AMBRUSTER

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following story was written exclusively for Federated Press and The Dispatcher by Howard W. Ambruster, author of *Treason's Peace*, expose of the I. G. Farben cartel.)

NEW YORK—Dismissal of two counts of the war crimes indictment against Alfred Krupp and 11 other directors of Hitler Germany's chief munitions arsenal sets the stage for their complete acquittal and a similar prostitution of justice in the case of the I. G. Farben leaders.

The Krupp decision by an American military court at Nuremberg is as indefensible as the "not guilty" verdict handed down against Hjalmar Schacht, Nazi financial wizard, by a 4-power tribunal in 1946. In each instance the judges alleged their belief that the evidence of guilt was not sufficient. And in each instance evidence of guilt on the record was overwhelming.

Acquittal of the Krupp gang tragically vindicates the forecast in my book, *Treason's Peace*, that the Schacht decision was deliberately devised in order to provide "the judicial safe haven and high precedent" for the future

freeing of the I. G. Farben and other German war criminals who sparked and powered the Hitler war slaughter.

The two remaining counts in the Krupp indictment mean nothing. The dismissal of counts 1 and 4 in this case substantially ends any probability of guilty findings on the other counts. Count 2 covers plunder and spoliation of victim countries. Count 3 covers abuses in the use of slave labor. All such offenses are already covered by the dismissals.

Count 1, as dismissed, in various sections accuses the defendants of responsibility for and participation in invasions of victim countries, looting and plundering their properties, and for enslavement, torture and murder of millions of persons. Count 4, also dismissed, is a catch-all which covers the entire "common plan" or conspiracy to commit war crimes and crimes against humanity, and this count specified the first three counts as part of that common plan. It would take a radical change in the demeanor of the three Nuremberg judges to now find any of these Krupp leaders guilty of spoliation or slave labor atrocities.

In its important aspects the Krupp indictment followed that of the Farben leaders, whose case is still under consideration. Main differences are that there are twice as many Farben defendants and the charges are more voluminous.

In numerous published articles and public lectures I have outlined the pre-arranged schemes to force the acquittal of the Farben, Krupp and other industrial war criminals. Included in these charges have been the rigging of the rules of the American tribunals at Nuremberg to compel acceptance of the Schacht acquittal as a precedent and obvious improprieties in the selection of little known attorneys and jurists to handle these cases.

Over a period of almost a year I have repeatedly offered to testify at the I. G. Farben trial and to produce documentary and incontrovertible evidence that long before Hitler came to power, I. G. Farben leaders were plotting World War II. They were preparing for it, among other ways, by corrupting our own industrial, social and governmental economy here in the U. S.

My offers to testify have been declined or ignored by all concerned, including the American prosecutors, the three judges, our military government in Germany and each of the high officials in Washington having authority in this respect, up to the White House itself.

PETITION LOST

A petition signed by 400 Cleveland businessmen and professionals demanding a congressional investigation of my charges was mysteriously lost or hidden for a full month after its arrival at Washington. It was not referred to the proper Senate committee until April 7, two days after the Krupp acquittal.

Under these circumstances should the Farben criminals not be properly punished, all of those involved should be held responsible. Evil and vicious as these German war criminals are, their guilt is no more unforgivable than that of Americans in high places who connive and plot to win immunity for the men who caused the war—and now hope to plan another one.

Local 6 Soft Ball Teams Enter 1948 Competition

SAN FRANCISCO.—ILWU Local 6 started the soft ball season this year with 12 teams in two leagues, largest number ever turned out in the union. The teams will play first in all warehouse leagues and then enter city-wide competition.

Slave Law Roundup

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

Auto Workers Plan Raids in Secret Cautions

NEW YORK—James Matles, director of organization for the United Electrical Workers, CIO, on April 16 charged that the United Auto Workers, CIO, hiding behind the Taft-Hartley Act, is engaged in a campaign of raiding directed against the UE.

UE Secretary-Treasurer Julius Emspak, in letters to CIO President Philip Murray and to UAW President Walter Reuther cited evidence that "a series of raids against UE was planned in secret caucuses held by leaders of the UAW with a National CIO representative present. The CIO representative was Tim Flynn, present CIO regional director for Northern California."

LOCALS PROTEST

UAW Local 51, Cadillac 22, Bohn Aluminum 208, Amalgamated 985 and 351 protested vehemently to Reuther over raiding by their own International.

President Elmer Glaser of UE Local 935, Detroit, commented that "the UAW effort to use the bosses' weapon—the Taft-Hartley Board—to conduct raids on other CIO unions can be characterized as a traitorous action of benefit only to the companies. . . . The UAW has stooped to the use of anonymous letters to our members with blind addresses and mimeographed application cards with the use of a mailing list that could only have been supplied by the company."

Watchdog Committee Demands T-H Repeal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A minority report by four members of the so-called "watchdog" joint Labor-Management Committee of Congress on April 1 called for

Dead Man Votes Against Union Shop

WENATCHEE, Wash.—A dead man voted against the union shop here. It happened when an AFL cannery workers' local petitioned the NLRB for a union shop election. It was announced that all workers on the payroll, as of that date, would be eligible to vote.

A few days later one of the workers died. Under the Taft-Hartley law all those eligible who don't cast their ballots are counted as voting against the union shop. So the dead man was counted as voting No.

the immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Our analysis compels us to recommend the immediate repeal of the act to avoid the serious injury to our economy we foresee." It was signed by Senators James Murray of Montana, Claude Pepper of Florida, and Representatives John Leland of Michigan, and Augustine Kelley, of Pennsylvania, all Democrats.

Important among the reasons given for repeal, the minority report said were:

MARITIME PROBLEMS

"Experience with restrictions on union security agreements . . . have resulted in widespread resort to 'boiler' contracts and they have created special problems in industries such as the maritime and building trades."

"The existing sweeping prohibition against secondary boycotts . . . compels unions to contribute to their self-destruction and bars them from taking effective action against secondary employers whose resources are being utilized to defeat union bargaining demands."

"A disturbing pattern is being created in the use of labor injunctions which fully justify

the conclusion that the era of Government by injunction is being revived."

NLRB Expects to Be Swamped This Year

WASHINGTON, D. C.—NLRB Chairman Paul Herzog predicts that the Board will be swamped with over 60,000 cases during the next fiscal year, beginning July 1. It already has a backlog of 9,500 pending cases.

This means six times the business handled by the old Wagner Act NLRB.

Sturtevant Quits CIO Post

MARTINEZ, Calif.—Roy Sturtevant has resigned as executive secretary-treasurer of the Contra Costa CIO Council effective June 1. He has worked for the council since February, 1944. Sturtevant told the council that he was leaving for personal reasons.



Who Said It?

(Answer to question on Page 3.) President Abraham Lincoln.