



U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
San Francisco, Calif.
Permit No. 4229

The DISPATCHER

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

May 28, 1948 Published every two weeks at 604 Montgomery St., San Francisco 111, Calif. Entered as second class matter as of Dec. 15, 1942, at the Postoffice at San Francisco, Calif., under the act of Aug. 24, 1912. Subscription \$1 per year. 52 Vol. 6, No. 11

Dock Negotiations Break; Strike Preparations Go Into High Gear

'No, No!' Says DANC to Pay Increases

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Warehouse Local 6's strike committees are engaged in all-out preparation to hit the bricks as the warehouse employers stick to their position of "No" on all demands.

Members here and in Oakland voted May 12 and 13 to authorize their negotiating committee to call a strike if the Distributors Association of Northern California does not make a satisfactory wage offer.

With the union determined to exhaust every possible way for settling the dispute peacefully, but equally determined to win a living wage, the members elected a rank and file strike committee and gave their strategy committee the power to determine which DANC houses to strike and whether or not to strike independent houses who have not signed with the union.

They voted to assess members in independent and non-struck houses \$5 per week for the duration of the strike to assist members in need.

20 CENT DEMAND

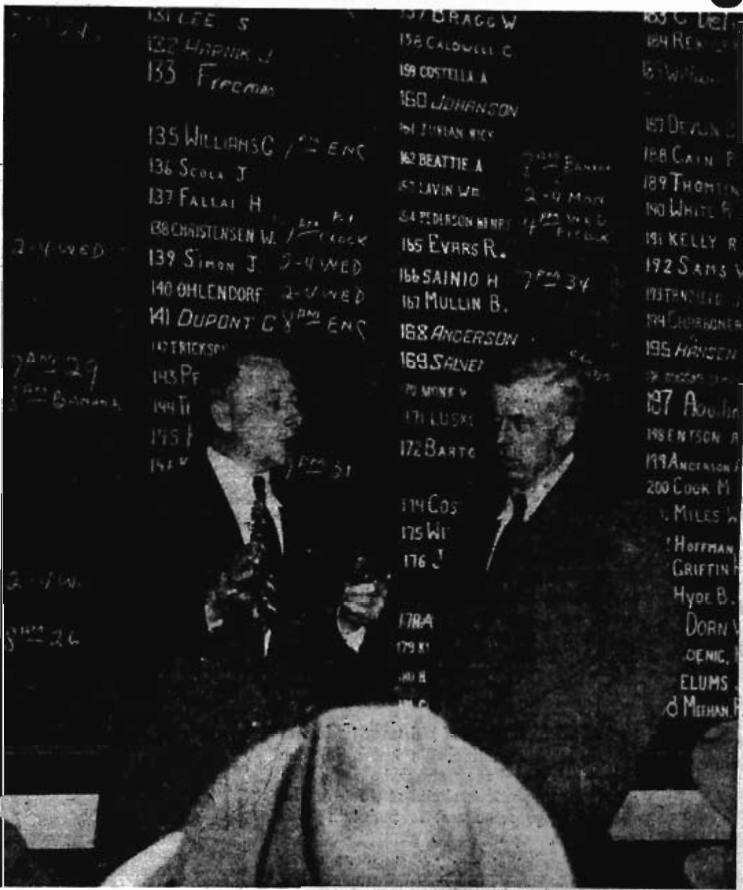
Only the membership as a whole will have the power to call off a strike once it is called.

Six thousand warehousemen working under DANC contracts are demanding a 20 cent across the board wage increase to bring the base rate for freight handlers to \$1.47 1/2 per hour, and changes in a number of classification rates.

Another 8,000 working in independents are indirectly affected as most of these companies have signed to go along with the DANC settlement.

The San Francisco strike committee, with George Valtor chairman and Cody Flower secretary, elected delegates to the Maritime Commission.

(Continued on Page 7)



Friend of Ours New Party candidate for President of the United States, Henry Wallace, visits ILWU Local 10 hiring hall in San Francisco May 18 to learn how the hall functions and why longshoremen and all maritime unions are united in their fight to prevent the shipowners from destroying the hiring hall June 15. Picture shows Henry Schmidt, left, member of the Pacific Coast Labor Relations Committee, explaining to Wallace how hall operates.

All Ports Mobilizing For June 15

SAN FRANCISCO—All ports from Seattle to San Diego were alerted this week to shift June 15 strike machinery into high gear and get ready to roll.

ILWU shipowner conciliated negotiations ended May 25 in a complete stalemate. The ILWU Coast Longshore negotiating committee disbanded and returned to home ports to guide and help with strike preparations.

Throughout the conciliation, which began May 18, the shipowners sat on what they considered their Taft-Hartley prerogatives and refused to budge.

Before disbanding, the ILWU committee asserted it would not again enter into negotiations until the strike is on. It also branded as "pure bunk" the shipowner propaganda that injunctions or federal intervention would prevent the strike.

Flatly rejecting every ILWU demand and emphatically rejecting the demands for reduction of the work shift, for reduction of the work week and for a wage increase, the shipowners pressed their own counter demands which would wreck the hiring hall, eliminate the ten-year-old sling load agreement and institute a system of speedup. They also demanded a long-term contract with no wage reviews.

They maintained their outrageous attitude in the face of the completed strike authorization vote which ran 90 per cent "yes" coastwise. Their attitude was similar for ships clerks.

At the same time the shipowners continued propaganda and publicity efforts to spread false rumors that federal intervention and injunctions would block a strike June 15 or prohibit a strike until 60 days after that time.

They also blantly lied to the newspapers, telling the press that the facts given out by the union were not true.

The ILWU Coast Longshore Negotiating Committee has already notified both the Waterfront Employers Association and the conciliators that a coastwide strike will be called for the union's demands and against the outrageous demands of the shipowners.

All ports were alerted by the committee to mobilize without delay and make all necessary preparations to hit the bricks at midnight, June 15.

The shipowners are banking on their propaganda to catch the ranks of the union unprepared for the fight.

A committee statement said: "As things now stand a strike June 15 at the expiration of the present longshore agreement is inevitable. Shipowner negotiators have shown by their adamant attitude across the bargaining table that they intend to yield nothing that is not forced by our economic situation."

Wallace Tour of West Draws Enthusiastic Crowds

Henry A. Wallace, new party candidate for President of the United States, opened his Western campaign with a success that must have sent shivers down old-line political spines.

Unprecedented, enthusiastic crowds flocked to hear him, paying for the privilege, and cheered his fight for peace and plenty.

First stage in the trip carried him into California in the middle of May. He spoke to more than 80,000 people in Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley.

Added hundreds of thousands heard him through radio broadcasts over the major networks. Unheard of in a presidential campaign, the New Party standard-bearer drew thousands upon

thousands of supporters, including campaign workers, who shelled out dough just for the chance to see him.

OLD-LINE WHEEZES ON

In California alone, the take so far has been over \$100,000 in cash and pledges, with money on ticket sales as yet untapped. This is a record that makes the old line politicians weep in their beer because they just can't see how to get the people out to hear their wheelhorses orate with wheezing voices and hysterical redbaiting against the proponents of peace.

Keynote of all of Henry A. Wallace's talks has been, we must have peace and an understanding with Russia or all of us will be (Continued on Back Page)

Who Said It?

"I think Wallace is good. He is the kind of man I like to have around. He is good to work with and he knows a lot. You can trust his information. He digs to the bottom of things and gets the facts. He is honest as the day is long. He thinks right. He has the general ideas we have. He is the kind of man who can do things in politics. He can help the people with their political thinking."

(Turn to Back Page for name of author.)

Pettibone Files For Assembly

LOS ANGELES—ILWU Local 24 member Neal Pettibone will run for the state assembly in the 65th district as a candidate of the Independent Progressive Party.

Pettibone is a steward at Zellerbach Paper, a member of the local executive board, delegate to the CIO Council and chairman of the education committee.

Discrimination Marches On

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The California State Assembly rejected a bill ordering that "segregation or discrimination based on race or color in the National Guard should be discontinued."

The resolution, which was turned down by a vote of 30 for and 38 against, said that such discrimination is "contrary to our democratic tradition."

Fascism Cometh



THE MUNDT-NIXON "subversive activities" bill passed by the House is now being considered by the Senate. It purports to be a law to expose members of the Communist Party and Communist front organizations to the "pitiless light" of publicity. Instead it is a bill to establish the "tyrant's doctrine of guilt by association."

During discussion in the House on the measure, Representative Nixon of Calif., depicted Wallace as a "fellow traveller" and "unconscious follower of the party line." What he meant was that Wallace and anyone who supports him is a fellow traveller because he advocates peace with Russia.

The real purpose of this fascist bill is to frighten millions of Americans into silent acceptance of the bipartisan foreign policy of the United States and the Truman Doctrine of war against the Soviet Union.

Under the monstrous Mundt-Nixon concentration camp plan, if you fight against Jim Crow you are a part of a Communist conspiracy.

If your position coincides in any respect with that taken by the Russians, you would be "subverting the interests of the United States to that of a foreign Communist power."

If you are a member of a union striking for a wage increase your union would be acting illegally because a strike would "disrupt trade and commerce." Maritime unions facing a shipowner offensive to destroy their hiring halls June 15 would be in violation of the Mundt-Nixon bill and subject to its penalties.

THE ILWU has long had friendly relations with maritime workers in other countries. We hope again to have this solidarity June 15. But if the Mundt bill becomes law this would be branded "conspiratorial" and hence punishable under the terms of the law. Ten years in jail, \$10,000 in fines, even revocation of citizenship are provided for violations of the bill.

These are things which we thought were buried with Hitler's Third Reich. But now comes this proposal to take the United States a long step toward a Nazi police state.

President Truman's loyalty order in

some respects goes beyond early Nazi "loyalty acts." Hitler decrees stated that persons found guilty of having "violated their duties of loyalty to the Reich and the German people," lost their jobs and were subject to penalties.

At present, the Attorney General has a blacklist of organizations. If you ever attended a meeting or received letters from such a group you are out of a job. This is an economic death sentence. Such blacklists are passed on to private industry. Big corporations have already used these lists to fire or keep persons off their payrolls.

Once discharged for disloyalty by the government a person in the United States stands just about the same chance of other employment as a Jew in Germany with the word "Jude" branded on his skin.

THE MUNDT-NIXON bill must be fought all along the line. We know that the measure is aimed at all of us who oppose the anti-labor drive. It is aimed at workers who want a wage raise and to maintain their conditions.

It is aimed at any American, disgusted at the bipartisan war program, who wants to speak out for Henry Wallace.

And it is aimed at anyone who opposes the Wall Street drive to make America an exploiters' paradise—with the American high standards washed down the drain.

As Americans, as unionists, as members of the ILWU let us make our voices heard and tell our senators we won't go for any such law.

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 Deadline for next issue, June 1, 1948.



On the Beam

BY HARRY BRIDGES

WHAT HAPPENS in our longshore and clerks' divisions on June 15 is crucial to our union—meaning that as a union we live or die, and meaning further that as individuals we go forward as dignified human beings or we go back to the semi-slavery of the days before 1934. What our union won in 1934 and held through 1936 and subsequent years is too well engraved upon the record to permit any mistakes about it.

Not only are the American shipowners a part of the employer united front which seeks to prevent a third round of increases, but they have some ideas of their own which run along the line of taking away the second round of increases while smashing the unions in the process.

The shipowners were pirates of the first water before any of the current employer union-busting organizations were formed. They can give cards and spades to packing, auto, steel and other magnates on all the tricks of union-busting and strikebreaking and still emerge as the masters.

The various shipowner associations, such as the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast, have an element peculiar to themselves and differing some from other employer organizations. They represent and speak not only for American enterprises, but for foreign shipowners as well. This means that as a union we are up against companies of foreign countries where everything has been done over a period of years to exterminate labor by violence, even including those countries which openly collaborated with the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis in the recent war.

All of our members, and particularly those members engaged in waterfront work, must surely know what to expect from a group of employers who represent fascist Greece, fascist Spain, corrupt and dictatorial Chiang Kai-Shek and the decaying Netherlands empire which is trying its best to exterminate the Indonesian people who are in revolt against colonial slavery.

We are in the position now of meeting a shipowner program which boils down to a program of making the year 1948 the outstanding union-busting year in American history. We are rooked by this and the American public is rooked by it because a major part of the financing for this union-busting and strikebreaking program is being and will continue to be furnished directly from the treasury of the United States, money put there by all of us and including us.

THE PRESENT STRATEGY of the shipowners has been made clear in the negotiating room and in public statements. They are saying "no" to every proposal of the union, even though those proposals are vital to family existence and community welfare. At the same time they are trying, falsely and maliciously, to give the public the impression that somehow, some way, despite their provocation, there will be no strike June 15. A large part of this strategy is to confuse our ranks, so that there will be apathy about preparations.

The shipowners have publicly stated they intend to seek federal intervention in the form of Taft-Hartley injunctions to force an 80-day so-called cooling off period. They took the first step when they called in the Federal mediation and conciliation service, which thus far, after several days of meeting, hasn't gotten anything out of the shipowners that we didn't get before—meaning "no" and "bust-your-union-or-nothing."

This fight to renew and improve our conditions in our waterfront division June 15 indirectly concerns all of our members. As things stand now the only way a strike can be avoided June 15 would be for the union abjectly to surrender, to accept the shipowner's demands and make all the concessions which inevitably would lead to serious weakening of the union-structure and loss of conditions which have existed over the years.

The shipowners' publicity and propaganda, blowing up the possibility of federal injunctions and a cooling off period, are designed purposefully to keep us immobilized, to catch us off guard, to take the fight out of us and smash us with a lockout.

WE HAVE DEMANDS that are essential to our living, essential to the welfare and happiness of our families. We are entitled to more pay, much more so than our employers are entitled to more profits which they are getting. We are entitled to have at least one day of each week away from work. We are entitled to reduce our working shift to eight hours as against the ten to fourteen hours now being worked, and we are entitled to decent vacations; pensions and all the other things that have long been recognized in America as standard.

And every longshoreman and clerk is entitled to be employed for his share of the available work without having to pay some corrupt superintendent for the privilege. That means we are entitled to keep the hiring hall's principles and practices, which the shipowners, for their own selfish and nefarious reasons, seek to destroy.

We have a fight. It's coming. We have to mobilize for it. The alternative is to lose everything we've gained in the last 14 years, including fair hiring.



Mundt Bill Lets Worker Off Light With Jail for Life

By STETSON KENNEDY
"Don't you know your union is a Communist front organization?" asked the U. S. Inquisitor General.

"No," I don't know it," replied the American worker.

"Don't you believe it's a Communist front?" the Inquisitor went on.

"No, I don't believe it," said the worker. What makes you think my union is a Communist front?"

CANT STRIKE

"Because the Mundt bill defines a Communist front as an organization which disrupts trade, incites economic and racial strife, propagandizes against the government and institutions, and secures the appointment of its sympathizers to public offices.

"By striking for higher wages your union is disrupting trade and inciting economic strife. By opposing jammer and discrimination against minority groups it is inciting racial strife. By publishing the voting records of congressmen, it is undermining government. By objecting to the jammer blood bank of the Red

Cross, it is undermining our institutions. By electing a union man to the city council, it is obviously trying to take over the government. A clear-cut case.

"In addition to fining you \$2,000 for each of the 30 days you failed to sign in our 'Register of Communist Organizations, I hereby sentence you to two years for each of the 30 days!"

"That adds up to \$60,000 and 60 years—life imprisonment!" gasped the worker.

"Yes, you're lucky," said the Inquisitor. "I'm letting you off light. Under the Mundt bill I could sentence you to \$5,000 and five years for every day you weren't registered!"

"You must be kidding," said the worker. "This is America. When do I stand trial?"

"Under the Mundt bill the rules of evidence do not apply. My word is law on what's admissible and what isn't!"

"Don't I even get a chance to cross-examine my accusers?"

"Not a chance."

"Can't I appeal to the courts?"

"You can if you want to, but you're presumed guilty as of

now, and the Mundt bill provides that my findings of facts shall be conclusive."

"What's going to happen to my wife and kids?"

BLACKLIST

"They'd better watch their step. From now on your name will appear in the 'Register of Communist Organizations,' which a n y b o d y, including employers and newspapers, can refer to and print if they like. From now on, even your union paper will have to be mailed in a wrapper which says in big print, 'Union of So-and-So, a Communist Organization.'"

"What did you say is the name of this bill?"

"The Mundt bill—its title is 'A Bill to Protect the U. S. Against Un-American and Subversive Activities.'"

"If you ask me," said the worker, "it ought to be called 'A Bill to Destroy the U. S. by Un-American and Subversive Activities.'"

(If you don't believe every word of this story could come true if the Mundt bill becomes law, clip it out and ask your congressman.)

West Coast CIO Fights Mundt Subversive Bill As Most Vicious Anti-Democratic Legislation

Protests against the Mundt-Nixon "subversives control" bill are mounting among CIO unions of the West Coast. The bill is now before the Senate after passing the House 319 to 58.

The California State CIO Council sent out a letter to all its affiliates May 7 branding this fascist measure as "the most vicious piece of legislation ever introduced in the Congress of the United States."

CIO Secretary-Treasurer Bjorne Halling informed member unions that under the bill, if it became law, "any strike or wage demand can be called a conspiracy to disrupt trade, commerce or government for political purposes."

Citing as examples of labor demands which could be branded as conspiracies, Halling pointed to the recent Mine Workers efforts to obtain a pension plan, and the maritime unions struggle for a shorter work week in 1946 which was called "political." Such activities would be outlawed under the Mundt-Nixon bill.

LOCAL 10 ACTS

A section in the bill provides that persons accused of harboring or advocating "dangerous thoughts" may be denied citizenship, irrespective of whether they are native or foreign born.

ILWU Local 10 condemned the Mundt bill at its regular meeting May 19. The resolution which was adopted branded the fascist measure as an attempt to extend the union-busting drive started by the Taft-Hartley Act.

Under terms of the new measure, said the Local 10 statement, it would be a crime to strike for better wages or conditions and if

more than one person participated it would be a criminal conspiracy.

"In short," the resolution concluded, "the Mundt-Nixon bill is a bill which will destroy the democratic rights of every single American—it has been rightfully named the police state bill. . . . It can be beaten. Every member of our union should write or write to Senators Downey and Knowland and the President to defeat the bill."

ILWU Local 13 sent wires to Representative Cecil King (Dem., Calif.) calling upon him to work unceasingly against passage of the Mundt-Nixon "fascist" legislation.

Said Local 13 president James Corley and Secretary Louis Gubert, in their May 7 message, to King:

"This bill deals a body blow to

Negro Labor Body Plans Conference

SAN FRANCISCO—The new Negro Labor Committee has set June 5 for a city-wide action conference, on the problems of discrimination against Negroes in jobs.

Delegates from labor groups, including ILWU Locals 2, 6, and 10, community groups, churches, and civic and fraternal organizations constituted the new committee May 15. ILWU Labor Relations Committee member Henry Schmidt was elected treasurer.

Some 37 per cent of the Negroes in this city are unemployed, a rate three or four times higher than that of the rest of the population.

Our most vital rights, the right of free speech and free assembly. Our government cannot remain democratic with the kind of unprecedented powers this bill gives the Attorney General, and could only result in the end it alleges it would prevent, i.e., the elimination of all but one controlling group in the country and the suffocation of all free expression."

The ILWU Columbia River District Council on May 9 instructed their representatives in Congress to work for killing the Mundt bill in committee and if not there, to vote against it on the floor of the Congress.

Earlier ILWU Local 6 war-housemen had condemned the measure, as had Locals 12 and 9. At the same time Local 9 issued a statement to the Seattle press sharply protesting the news blackout and refusal to expose the fascist methods planned by the supporters of the Mundt bill.

Captured Nazi Documents Expose Jan Valtin as Gestapo Agent

PARIS.—Jan Valtin, author of the one-time U. S. anti-Communist best-seller *Out of the Night*, worked for the Nazis long after he pretended to have "fled" from them, according to captured German documents to be produced in Paris. The documents will be filed by plaintiffs in a libel suit against newspapers publishing Valtin's writings, which promises to be the French judicial sensation of the year.

Valtin, whose real name is Richard Krebs, now lives in the U. S. Character witnesses called by the sued papers to testify for him include French ex-Premier Edouard Daladier, who signed the Munich pact with Hitler, author Andre Malraux, spokesman for General Charles De Gaulle's right-wing movement; and anti-Communist author Arthur Koestler, who was boomed by U. S. papers on a recent American tour.

ASKED FOR MISSION

The documents exposing Valtin include a signed letter found in Hamburg Gestapo files, in which he asked that "a mission be entrusted to me . . . in the combat against communism." The letter continued: "I leave the Gestapo authorities free . . . to publish or keep secret my declaration in view of my eventual utilization."

A second letter revealed how Valtin went to the U. S. In it, the Hamburg Gestapo asked Berlin for authority to release him in order to use him . . . on an international level, since he indisputably possesses the necessary capacities. His statements . . . have already made possible the arrest of about 200 militant Communists of German and foreign nationality, and have thrown detailed light on their political activity."

Stock Market Booms as Bipartisan Policies Needle U. S. Toward War

The stock market has been booming in recent weeks. Three million share days and the heaviest trading in eight years reflect the market's broad upsurge in the past two months.

When President Truman read his remobilization message to Congress March 17, the stock market averages were only two points above the lowest level reached in 1946 and 1947. Following the message, the market rose 25 points in two months, an increase of over 15 per cent in stock prices.

A number of factors appear to account for the market's new bullishness. It is betting on more inflation and more war scares, hence even greater profits in 1948 than in record-breaking 1947. At the same time, the break in the commodity market's last February turned speculators back to the stock market for fat pickings. They were joined by

top bracketeers who will get big windfalls under the 1948 tax law.

MARKET WOBBLED

Back in the fall of 1946, the market broke badly in anticipation of a postwar depression. It wobbled back and forth within a narrow range during the next year and a half. The depression did not materialize. A decline did set in during the spring of 1947 but announcement of the Marshall plan gave the economy another inflationary shot in the arm. Still another shot in the arm was provided with the remobilization program geared to armaments expenditures alone of more than \$16 billion in the 1948-49 fiscal year.

Wall Street licked its chops at this juicy prospect and stocks started skyrocketing. Inflation and the remobilization program will bring heavier tax burdens for the people, but it means bigger super-profits for business and

industry. For the speculators in Wall Street, it means a profitable ride on the gravy train.

The only thing the speculators in the stock market are worried about is a "peace scare." They fatten on war scares and the Truman administration does its best to drum them up.

DOUBTS PEACE TALKS

When the administration threw cold water on Moscow's willingness to confer on major disagreements, the Journal of Commerce pointed out:

"The most practical effect of the rejection of the Russian suggestion is that military and related spending will be sustained at the present very high level. . . . If there were a conference with the Russians to be held, there would be a possibility that it would lead to sufficient agreement to open the way for some reduction in these expenditures. This would have deflationary implications."

The Journal of Commerce concluded that this action by the administration "should prove favorable for the near-term in the stock market." As a matter of fact, the market really began roaring immediately after the administration stated it had no intention of discussing and ironing out differences with the Russians.

CASH IN

Stock speculators thus expect to cash in from the administration's remobilization program. The pickings are fantastically rich, since the tax law is loaded in their favor. A speculator who makes \$1 million on stocks which he sells after holding them for six months only has to pay a maximum tax of 25 per cent on his profits. No matter how large they are, the maximum tax on stock market profits is 25 per cent if the stocks have been held for six months. The speculator pays less taxes than middle income salaried, and professional

people. A premium is thus put on stock gambling.

Not satisfied with their present tax advantage, the speculators are asking for even greater tax concessions. Congress shows every sign of catering to their wishes so that they can make even greater profits out of the market.

Happy days are back in Wall Street. The speculators are confident that the administration will cook up new schemes on which they can cash in.

The Journal of Commerce reports that "the administration will always stand ready with the needle if business starts to sag. Small wonder then that a growing number of business men are becoming cynically convinced that the administration would like to keep the door open for another boost in defense expenditures later on should that become necessary for the purpose of holding up business."

Shipowners, Aided by Congress, Back Shipbuilding Plan Called 'Biggest Swindle' in U. S. Marine History

By WILLIAM GLAZIER
ILWU Washington Representative

The biggest steal in the history of the American merchant marine is under way in Washington. The very same shipping spokesmen who are proposing contract changes to destroy the maritime and longshore unions and who absolutely refuse to listen to demands for wage increases are here in Washington pushing a law that will make the lush days that followed World War I look like small stuff.

House Joint Resolution 398 was introduced by the Republican chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Congressman Weichel on May 11. This bill embodies an eleven-point program "to further promote the development and maintenance of the American merchant marine."

Early in April the National Federation of American Shipping, the leading ship-owner association in the United States, released a long-range shipping and shipbuilding program. This was an eleven-point program.

LOBBY FOR BILL

Congressman Weichel's bill, H. J. Res. 398, includes every major plank in the program of the ship operators.

The operators are testifying and lobbying in support of H. J. Res. 398 and are urging its immediate passage. An examination of just a few of the major sections of the bill shows what a gravy train this will be.

For example, if this bill becomes law the Government would pay for all features on U. S. vessels in excess of requirements on competing foreign ships. This means that if a U. S. vessel is constructed with a power plant to make it speedier than a foreign vessel, this larger and more expensive power plant would be paid for by the Government. And this kind of a deal is proposed on the grounds that a faster U. S. vessel is required for national defense. Or if the U. S. Public Health Service requires ratproofing of U. S. vessels, or the Coast Guard requires safety regulations not demanded by foreign governments of the vessels in their merchant fleets, the U. S. Government would pay the cost of these installations.

PAY 50 PER CENT

But this payoff is minor compared to the proposal on subsidies.

The new bill would pay a fixed construction differential subsidy of 50 per cent for all vessels in domestic and foreign trade. This idea is a violation of the whole theory that has supported the enormous subsidies of the U. S. merchant marine in the past.

The accepted justification for subsidies to U. S. shipbuilders and operators has always been that the cost of constructing or operating a vessel in this country was so much higher than that under a foreign flag, that without a subsidy U. S. vessels would be too expensive to compete with the foreign flag fleets.

The U. S. Maritime Commission, under the present laws, makes detailed examinations of

the shipbuilding and operating costs of foreign flag vessels and then pays the U. S. builders and operators a subsidy amounting to the difference between U. S. and foreign costs. And no matter how they juggle the figures the Maritime Commission has never been able to make this subsidy amount to more than 30 or 35 per cent.

MADE NO SURVEYS

Under the ship operators' new bill no surveys of foreign construction costs would be made. Instead every U. S. ship operator would receive a gift of 50 per cent of the cost of a vessel's construction from the U. S. Government. The whole idea of parity, of using the subsidy to put the U. S. operator on an equal competitive footing with the foreign flag vessel has been thrown out the window. It has been replaced by an outright grant of 50 per cent of construction costs.

Another proposal would reduce the interest rate charged by the Government for the money it loans these ship operators to purchase new vessels. At the present time they pay 3 1/2 per cent for the money they borrow from the Government. The Weichel bill would reduce this to 2 1/4 per cent.

The ship operators are demanding that the Government charge them but 2 1/4 per cent for money. At the present time the U. S. Government charges a veteran trying to buy a home for himself and his family 4 per cent for the money he borrows. There is no legislation to reduce this rate.

LIABILITY REDUCED

The new bill would permit the operators to have separate subsidy contracts and even own each vessel under the name of a different company. In this way their liability for loss or claims would be reduced. And a company making profits with one vessel and losses with another could separate the profits and come to the Government for a handout under the operating subsidy law.

They couldn't lose under this one. A good voyage would mean profits for the operator. A balancing bad voyage would mean a Government check to make up the loss. Under the present law profitable and unprofitable voyages are balanced one against the other before the Government pays an operating subsidy.

The bill would also give other liberal handouts. But the final squeeze is on the workers. It is the amendment which would repeal Section 301 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, the section giving the U. S. Maritime Commission power to set manning scales, wages and working conditions on subsidized vessels.

MINIMUM STANDARDS SET

Under the present law those operators which do obtain Government subsidies on handouts are required to meet certain minimum requirements set by the Commission in regard to manning scales, wage rates and working conditions. The fact is that the Commission has never yet made these requirements as high as the collective bargaining agreements of the unions. But despite this, the unions have al-

ways insisted that the requirements be established as a floor, and have fought at every occasion to raise them to the union standards.

The ship operator's bill would do away with this provision of the law. It is clearly part of their overall plan to smash the unions and to smash all union standards.

Mr. George W. Morgan, president of the Association of American Ship Owners, in testifying in behalf of the bill, bolstered his position on this particular angle by pointing out that "Mr. Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, urged that the Commission take the leadership in advocating such an amendment (to repeal section 301 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936). ... While we have not had an opportunity to read the record of the testimony in behalf of the

Pacific American Steamship Association taken at the San Francisco hearings, we have noted that the position of that association and Mr. Curran were substantially the same."

RISKS REDUCED

H. J. Res. 398 will further decrease the amount of their own money the ship operators risk in the merchant marine while guaranteeing their profits and earnings over the year.

The burden of risk and cost is put directly on the back of the tax payer and the maritime worker.

Every port and every local union should write to Congress protesting this colossal steal. A Congress which can't see its way clear to increasing the minimum wage above 40 cents an hour is all set to pour millions into the already overflying pockets of the shipowners.

Salmon Packers Use T-H Law to Break FTA Union

SEATTLE, Wash.—The tightly-knit Alaska Salmon Industry and its stooges in a company union are throwing the Taft-Hartley union-busting book at CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural cannery workers here.

The salmon packers grossed \$94 million in 1947, an all-time high. With that to back it up, the industry started its attack on FTA Local 7 figuring that the members, scattered during the winter in California and Arizona fruit belts, would be easy to disrupt and disorganize.

The first step was shaping up a company union, called the independent Seafood Workers Union, headed by former officers of the FTA who were voted out overwhelmingly by the membership after their racketeering and ties to the bosses were exposed.

SET UP PHONY UNION
This phony union and the packers petitioned simultaneously for a Taft-Hartley election in the industry, ignoring the fact that FTA has held bargaining rights for the last 11 years.

Then the employers look to the courts, in one action seeking to dissolve the union and distribute its funds among the membership, in another seeking to tie up \$50,000 dues money, the local's entire 1947 income. The dues money had been collected by the industry under the check-off for years; now the industry says it doesn't know who to give the money to.

Superior Judge Robert M.

Unemployment Mounts Say Late Hawaii Reports

HONOLULU, T. H.—Jobs are scarce and the line of workers at the unemployment compensation office is growing longer and longer, according to the latest report from the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation and the Territory Employment Service. Veterans and others coming to Hawaii for work are swelling the jobless lists.

ADOPT NEW TRICKS

The latest tricks have been attempts to sign contracts with other unions in the industry immediately, CIO Fishermen, AFL Carpenters and independent Machinists, in order to prevent joint negotiations and a united labor front.

The FTA program in the face of this Taft-Hartley maneuvering is a determined fight for joint negotiations with no union signing a contract until all have reached agreement.

The cannery workers are planning to serve strike notice on their employers unless they start bargaining in good faith immediately.

Companies Cry Poverty to Union Demands as 1948 Profits Mount

NEW YORK. — The fabulous rate at which the nation's big corporations are pulling in millions of dollars in profits is revealed in calculations by the National City Bank of New York that 360 huge manufacturing companies averaged a return of 18 per cent for the first quarter of this year.

An ordinary individual who invests in a savings account or in government bonds is lucky to get 2 or 3 per cent return, but the bank's monthly report for May calls the manufacturers' earnings only a "mixed showing."

The corporations' returns are their net incomes, after all taxes and allowances for depreciation are subtracted, leaving their net worth, that is their stock and surplus.

TEXTILES LEAD WAY

Textile manufacturers led the way with returns of almost 28 per cent in the period, paper

Beacher This is Kay Christopher in her latest swim suit designed to attract more people to more beaches this summer.

ILWU Airs Radio Program on KULA

HONOLULU, T. H.—The ILWU went on the air in the start of a series of Japanese-language broadcasts May 1, Pineapple Local 152 President Takeo Furuke directs the program, which will be on the air every Saturday at 10 p.m. over KULA.

The ILWU also sponsors a broadcast in Filipino, directed by the Reverend E. C. Yadao, every Sunday at 9 a.m. and in English Friday at 6 p.m., on the same station.

Murder of Newspaperman May Blow the Lid Off in Fascist Greece

NEW YORK. — The murder of George Polk, CBS correspondent in Greece, may be the spark that will blow the lid off the top of the charged situation in Greece today.

The Newspaper Guild of New York (CIO), of which Polk was a member, has demanded a full investigation of the murder by a qualified "committee of correspondents and government officials sent out from the U. S. that immediate efforts be made to put into effect the (United Nations) Geneva proposals guaranteeing unrestricted movement and protection to all foreign correspondents."

The Newspaper Guild action was touched off by the finding of Polk's body, a bullet hole in the back of his head, in Salonika bay on May 16. Polk had been mis-

ing for a week. There were reports that he had been trying to arrange a meeting and a radio interview with General Markos Vafiadis, leader of the Greek guerrillas.

Greek officials professed to be mystified by the murder but composed themselves sufficiently to lay the murder to "Communists."

1,000 PER CENT SURE

A roundup of "Communists" was undertaken. "We are 1,000 per cent sure," said one police official, "that the murder was the work of no one but a Communist."

However, an examination of Polk's dispatches and letters he had written to Marquis Childs, New York Post columnist, and Drew Pearson, columnist and radio commentator, threw a different light on the story. This is

what they revealed:

Polk had been an honest and respected reporter. His writings had been extremely critical of the Greek royalist regime. He had attacked what he described as "extreme corruption" and "semi-fascism" in the Greek government.

THREATENING CALLS

As a result of his writings, the government had denounced him (along with Homer Bigart of the New York Herald Tribune and Robert Vermonion of the United Press) as an "agent of Moscow." He had received several threatening calls. One, a couple of weeks before his death, said: "We are going to kill you." The callers identified themselves as anti-Communists.

On the other hand, Polk was held in high regard by the guer-

illas. One Washington correspondent wrote in a story after the murder (a story which his paper did not print) that the guerrillas regarded Polk's dispatches to the U. S. as worth a division of soldiers to them. There is no evidence to support the government charge that the guerrillas were responsible for the murder; there is plenty of evidence to support a charge that the government would like Polk out of the way.

One of the most significant elements in the murder is this:

RETURN EMBARRASSING

Polk was scheduled to return to the U. S. within a few weeks. His return would have coincided with the visit to the U. S. of Dwight Griswold, chief of the American mission to Greece. Griswold's visit is expected to bring a call for vast new sup-

port—perhaps American soldiers—for the royalist government. Washington observers have expressed the opinion that Polk's return, and his stories, might have proved highly embarrassing to the proponents of increased aid to the Greek regime.

Another significant phase of the Polk story is the blanket of silence on the case in the American press. After first and second day stories which blandly accepted the thesis that Polk had been killed by "Communists," the story dropped out of the papers altogether.

But the Newspaper Guild action, which is receiving wide support, is expected to keep the issue alive. Revelations that almost certainly would come out of an impartial investigation could conceivably force a change in American policy in Greece.

Slave Law Roundup

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

NLRB Gives Employers Cheap, Effective Service

According to a statistical report issued May 17 by the NLRB in Washington, D. C., damage to American labor is being done at an unprecedented rate. The report covers NLRB activity for the first three months of 1948.

Proof of this is gleaned from the 36 decertification elections held during the first quarter of the year. This is a procedure first introduced to labor relations by the Taft-Hartley Act. It offers NLRB service to employers anxious to get rid of a union quickly, legally and cheaply.

Of the 36 elections held, 25 put an end to union recognition. In the voting only 1,591 out of 3,083 of the eligible workers were against the union. However, the Taft-Hartley Law gives all votes not cast to the company. These amounted to 353 or nearly 12 per cent of the total, during the period covered by the report. From August, 1947, to the end of that year the NLRB held only 24 decertification votes.

NLRB Says Workers Must Listen to Bosses' Spiels

Employers may now force their workers to assemble and listen to anti-union speeches, the NLRB ruled in Washington, D. C., on May 19.

A three-man NLRB panel decided unanimously that the previous Clark Brothers Co. rule of August, 1946, no longer holds good in view of Section 8(c) of the Taft-Hartley law. This is the so-called "free speech" section of the act which employers decried at the time the law was drafted.

Originally the Clark ruling outlawed as an unfair labor practice a company forcing attendance at an anti-union speech on working time. The decision was laid down in a ruling on the case between the Clark Co. of Olean, N. Y., and the United Auto Workers, CIO. In reversing the Wagner Act doctrine, the NLRB ruled in favor of the Babcock and Wilcox Co. of Augusta, Ga. which forced members of the United Stone Workers, CIO, to attend anti union speeches.

NLRB Backs State Bans On Union Agreements

Latest anti union ukase by the Taft-Hartley NLRB on May 21 is that union shop authorization elections cannot be held in a state which bans union shop contracts. Some 18 states now have such laws.

Labor lawyers in Washington, D. C., saw the 3-to-2 ruling of the Board as simply upholding the Taft-Hartley law clause which makes state anti-union security legislation superior to federal law. Whether this is constitutional or not remains at issue, and will have to be settled in the federal courts.

Farm Equipment Workers Lose Plant in T-H Raid

Another anti union victory was chalked up in favor of the Taft Hartley Act when Local 105 of the United Farm Equipment Workers, CIO, lost its bargaining rights at the giant Caterpillar Tractor Works in Peoria, Ill.

The local succumbed after a six week strike ended in a Taft Hartley election. The local had bargaining rights in the plant for the past seven years. Mean while, the United Auto Workers, AFL, and United Auto Workers, CIO, prepared for a run-off election to decide the new bargaining unit. The Farm Equipment union was barred from the ballot. The strike at the Caterpillar

plant was marked by company violence and the firm's use of the full range of standard strike-breaking techniques, plus a few new ones. It was reported that the company's anti-union strategy was directed behind the scenes by Paul Ferrin, an ex-FBI agent, now an "investigator" for American Business Consultants, Inc.

Steelworkers Press Court Fight on Affidavits

United Steelworkers, CIO, face a long court battle in their test of the constitutionality of the non-communist affidavit section of the Taft-Hartley act.

On May 17 the NLRB turned down a request by USA that Inland Steel Co. be forced to bargain on a pension program. USA, whose president is CIO chief, Philip Murray, has not filed non-communist affidavits.

On April 12, the NLRB had ordered the company to bargain on pensions, provided that the union qualified for certification under the Taft Hartley Act. Up

to that time the union had refused to file as a matter of principle.

In testing the clause requiring filing of non-communist affidavits and financial statements, the steelworkers case will first be heard in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago. It will probably have to be settled finally by the Supreme Court. The NLU has a similar test of the Taft-Hartley Law pending in the courts.

AFL Guards' Unit Ruled Out by Labor Board Edict

Plant guards cannot belong to the AFL, the NLRB ruled May 10 in the case of 40 guards at three Indiana plants of Schenley Disilleries.

The Board held that Industrial Guards Federal Labor Union 24,312 cannot claim to represent the group because the Taft Hartley Act specifies that a guards' organization must not be affiliated directly or indirectly with a union taking in other workers.



"Now here's a book on child psychology that really gets results!"

Unity Strengthened at Rome Meeting of WFTU

ROME (ALN).—After overcoming threats of disunity over members' attitudes to the Marshall plan the World Federation of Trade Unions, executive committee concluded its meeting with important unanimous decisions on union rights, equal pay for women and the unification of the German labor movement. The committee also decided to hold the second WFTU Congress at Brussels, Belgium, in December.

"As foreseen, WFTU unity came out victorious from all our discussions," General Secretary Louis Saillant said. "This unity is an essential factor for world peace and progress." Saillant contributed to unity by resigning his vice-presidency of the French Confederacy of Labor (CGT). His action followed a decision barring WFTU officers from posts in national organizations, in the interests of WFTU neutrality on political issues on which member unions may disagree.

The resolution on union rights deplored suppression and limitation of unions in Spain, Greece, and Portugal in Europe; Brazil, Chile and Argentina in Latin America; China, India, Iran, Malaya, Burma and Ceylon in Asia; and Egypt in Africa. The WFTU sent greetings to their courageous fight for democratic liberties and workers' rights.

TO TELL OF PERSECUTION. At the next session of the United Nations Economic & Social Council, the WFTU will present detailed reports of anti-labor persecutions in many lands. National affiliates of the WFTU

have been asked to promote solidarity demonstrations and formally condemn anti labor government.

All WFTU affiliates will also intensify the fight for equal pay for equal work for women to implement the resolution on this subject.

The WFTU condemned French occupation authorities for refusing to let German unionists attend the Dresden labor conference last February. It greeted the Dresden decision to create a Central Council of German Trade Unions "which will contribute to the realization of German trade union unity and constitute an important factor for the economic and political unification of Germany."

Several problems which it was not possible to discuss for lack of time were referred to the next meeting of the WFTU executive bureau, in Paris.

Nazi Storm Trooper Picked to Head Ford Motor Co. Plant in Germany

BERLIN (ALN).—Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia, former Hitler storm trooper group leader and now Henry Ford II's personal choice for manager of a Ford spare parts plant in Germany, has been turned loose by a British occupation zone denazification court and is now free to take his job.

The prince, whom Ford nominated because he "was a good man . . . to dissuade German workers from laziness," did not deny his Nazi connections. He told the court that he had joined Hit-

PAC-Sponsored Eisenhower Propaganda Lambasted

SAN FRANCISCO.—The pamphlet Operation Eisenhower, sent out in a CIO-PAC envelope to CIO unions here, brought a sizzling response from San Francisco CIO spokesmen.

"If the national CIO paid for this pamphlet it had no right to do so. The money would have been far better spent for the packinghouse or other CIO strike-

ers," California CIO Secretary Blaine Halling wrote CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll.

President Hugh Bryson of the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards wrote Kroll: "We resent very much that the money we pay into the CIO should be spent for propaganda contrary to CIO policy."

WORK UNDERGROUND

"Since President Murray is on the PAC and the committee is composed mainly of national CIO members, it seems to us that some Eisenhower supporters in the PAC office must be working mailing list, stationery and underground and using the CIO stamps unduly to you as chairman of the PAC."

The pamphlet is a draft-Eisenhower campaign document and includes Eisenhower's advocacy of universal military training which, as Bryson pointed out, is contrary to national CIO policy.

House Lops Off Labor Dept. Funds

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Representatives is preparing more blows for labor—cutting Labor Department funds by 24 per cent on top of last year's 40 per cent cut, and transferring the United States Employment Service to the Federal Security Agency.

The CIO Legislative Department is urging all unions to write and wire their Congressmen to fight the House cuts and support the Senate proposals for appropriations to the Labor Department, and to fight administrative changes in the Federal Security Agency aimed at breaking up the federal USES program and handing the pieces over to the states.

The House reduced the Bureau of Labor Statistics budget by 40 per cent. This is the agency that prepares such items as cost of living figures in various cities.

DENIES OTHER FUNDS

It would cut the field staff of the Women's Bureau and deny any funds to the Bureau of Veterans' Unemployment Rights. The Senate bill would restore funds for these services.

The House appropriation for the Federal Security Agency would leave the commissioner of social security with about 7 per cent of the funds he has today.

It would transfer the USES and the Bureau of Employment Security, which handles unemployment insurance matters, to the Federal Security Agency, splitting up even further the unified administration of the social insurance program.

It would reduce grants to states for employment services and unemployment compensation by \$23 million, and cut information work more than half so that it will be impossible to inform people of their rights under the law.

Public Workers Fight Keefe Rider

ATLANTIC CITY. The United Public Workers (CIOW) convention wound up here May 20 pledging an all-out fight against the Keefe rider, which would bar pay for government workers belonging to unions whose leaders refuse to sign Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavits.

At the same time the convention unanimously authorized the national executive board to take any steps it deems necessary to "advance the interests of members in federal departments." A union spokesman explained this might mean "anything necessary to protect the members." Among possibilities reported, if the Keefe rider becomes law, were establishment of a separate union of federal workers or eventual signing of the affidavits.

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June 4 Is Housing Deadline

SAN FRANCISCO.—There is less than a week to go on the California State Housing Authority initiative petition if the needed 204,000 valid signatures are to be obtained by June 4.

On the official closing date, May 4, which has been extended, 268,000 names were filed with the county clerks in 30 counties of the state. The goal set for the campaign, which was extended another month, is now 350,000.

If the measure receives the necessary 204,000 valid signatures it will be certified by the Secretary of State for a place on the ballot next November.

The petition measure, providing it is passed by the voters, would set up a state housing agency as a division of the California State government, vested with the power to appropriate money for 100,000 low cost rental units. Veterans would have priority in consideration of applications for admission to the completed units.

Langdon Post, of San Francisco, is the vice-chairman of the state sponsoring committee and Father O'Dwyer, of Los Angeles, is chairman.

Machinists Get 12c Raise In Bay Area Settlement

SAN FRANCISCO.—Bay area members of the International Association of Machinists went back to work last week with 12 cent per hour across the board increases after more than a month on the bricks with the full support of CIO and AFL unions.

The Metal Trades Employers, backed by big eastern corporations, had offered 8 and 10 cent increases to different classifications before the strike.

AFL Molders are still on strike.

Don't Sign That Rail Petition

SAN FRANCISCO.—Nine California railroad brotherhoods have issued a warning against signing the petition sponsored by the railroads and circulated by paid signature-getters, to repeal California's 37-year-old Full Crew Law.

"The railroads tried in 1947, in 1947 and today are trying again to repeal the Full Crew Law so that they can reduce payrolls and make more money," said Frank G. Pellett, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen representative, spearheading the railroad workers' drive against the repeal campaign.

"If the railroads are successful in repealing the Full Crew Law, train crews can be reduced to a conductor and two brakemen on the longest and fastest freight and passenger trains. If this happens, watch out!" Pellett said.

DOCKS & TERMINALS

Interlocking Plunder

How the shipowners are tied in with the biggest finance capital in the country, the immense wealth behind the shipowners, reveals why they feel they can afford to act tough with maritime and waterfront unions as June 15 draws near.

Shipping officials are also officials and directors of 82 giant corporations with assets totaling more than \$200 billion.

The ILWU Research Department has just completed a check of steamship directors against those of the largest companies in the country and came up with that grand total divided in the following manner:

Shipping officials in 46 companies have a hand in the affairs of six insurance companies with assets of \$28 billion, 19 banks with assets of \$34 billion, 34 industrial companies with assets of \$14 billion, 13 railroads with assets of \$11 billion, and 10 utility companies with assets of \$12 billion.

INSURANCE BILLIONS

And these figures are drawn just from the biggest outfits in the country. There are hundreds of smaller companies tied to the shipowners in interlocking directorates with many more billions of assets.

The insurance billions belong to such companies as John Hancock, Metropolitan and Prudential. The largest bank in the country, Bank of America, is interlocked with the Olympic Steamship Company. Other shipping companies have connections with Chase, Anglo California, Wells-Fargo and the J. P. Morgan Company.

The industrials tied in with shipping are such money-makers as General Electric, Goodyear Tire, Republic Steel, Chrysler, Union and Associated Oil, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck and Hearst Publications.

A. T. & T. TOO

Southern Pacific Railroad, American Telephone & Telegraph and International Telephone and Telegraph, Pacific Gas & Electric and Western Electric also share directors with shipping companies.

The Research Department reports that M. M. Anderson, vice president of the Aluminum Company of America, parent company of Alcoa Steamship, is also a director of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Alcoa Treasurer Gordon W. Cameron is treasurer or assistant treasurer of 15 other of these giant corporations.

United Fruit Executive Arthur Pollan is president and director of one company, vice-president and director of 19 and just plain director of 10 more, a total of 30 companies.

W. W. Crocker, San Francisco banker and Matson director, is a director of 21 other companies with assets well over \$10 billion.

Alaska Beef

Local 16 dockers are pounding the bricks in front of the Juneau (Alaska) Spruce Mill in a beef that started April 10 after nine months of attempts to get an agreement covering the loading of lumber on barges, scows and ships.

The Coos Bay Lumber Company which operates Juneau Spruce bought the mill from the Juneau Lumber Mill Company last year and signed a contract with the CIO Woodworkers for the mill work.

The company claims this contract covers dock work, but the IWA has stated publicly that it does not claim dock work that the ILWU has always done loading in Juneau, and that its members have no intention of crossing ILWU picket lines.

The ILWU has a contract with the Juneau Lumber Mill running until June this year, but the new owner refuses to recognize this and insists that IWA members must load its scows and barges.

U. S. BACKS CRUSADE ON S. F. LABOR RADICALS

RADICALS FACE DEPORTATION IN ROUNDUP

Strike Here Discloses Red Menace to Labor

Same Issues Same Shipowners

Strike Here Discloses Red Menace to Labor

Same Issues Same Shipowners

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Same Issues Same Shipowners

Reminder A new ILWU poster up in all longshore and clerks' hiring halls and offices remind the membership how they were rebaited in 1934 when they fought for and won the hiring hall. It gives the membership the opportunity now 14 years later when they are fighting to maintain the hiring hall to see how the same old stuff is again being hurled at them. In picture above poster is being examined at International headquarters in San Francisco by two members of the Coast longshore negotiating committee, Henry Schmidt of San Francisco and John Maleffa of Seattle.

This despite the practice established since 1941 that such jobs go to regular longshoremen.

The mill is shut down tight. Back-to-work moves instigated by the company have all flopped, with the IWA giving the long shoremen full support.

Sailors on the SS Baranof refused to load lumber on that ship after the beef was explained to them. The Juneau AFL is also backing the strike.

Company charges of unfair labor practices have been thrown out even by the Taft-Hartley NLRB.

A fact finding panel led by the mayor of Juneau, Waino Hendrickson, completed hearings early this month, but no settlement was made.

Seattle Victory

Negotiations are underway between Local 9 and the Ford Plant, a Seattle waterfront warehouse run by the Steamer Service Company, following an organizing drive completed successfully despite the company, the Taft-Hartley NLRB, and the AFL.

The workers voted down the AFL Carpenters and Joiners in an NLRB election. Virtually all of them belong to the ILWU.

Vacations

The Waterfront Employers Association of California reported that as of January 1, 1947, there were 7,160 registered longshoremen in San Francisco, out of which number 4,446 received vacations in 1947.

According to the employers 2,714 failed to get vacations because they did not have the required number of hours.

As of January 1, 1948 there were 8,783 registered dockers of whom 4,907 are scheduled to receive vacations this year.

In the name of the Coast Labor Relations Committee, Henry Schmidt on April 27 asked all ports to get the above information for their ports "in order to support our demand to amend the present contract provision so that all longshoremen will receive annual vacations with pay."

Central Dock

ILWU Local 33 has signed a new contract with the Central Dock Company at Coos Bay, Ore., which grants a 17 1/2 cent across

the board wage increase.

The agreement will run for a year and includes in addition to the raise, skill adjustments and seniority clauses.

Under the new contract, the basic rate of pay is \$1.60 per hour straight time defined as work between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Seventeen men are presently employed at Central Dock.

Good Relations

The shipowners who are always screaming how they seek to promote good relations between themselves and the longshoremen should take note of the way it works out in practice.

Docker Bert Scott was injured while working sugar in the hold of a ship at the Western Sugar Refining Co. docks in San Francisco. He received eye, arm and neck injuries from falling sacks of sugar aboard a Matson Line ship.

The accident occurred at 10:45 a.m. May 13. Instead of calling an ambulance, as required under workmen compensation laws, the company took the blinded longshoreman in a car to St. Luke's hospital and dumped him out in front.

Scott groped his way up the hospital steps and was told to report to an eye specialist on Post Street. Still no ambulance and he had to borrow money to pay for a cab to the clinic. Scott is still in a hospital.

The docker's treatment shows the contempt in which Matson holds the men who work for them. Under state accident laws responsibility for injuries received on the job falls upon the companies. Matson should have procured an ambulance.

Strike Committees

Local 10 set up a strike committee for June 15 at a special meeting in the CIO Building in San Francisco on May 14. Sub-committees were appointed and a program mapped out. Another meeting was scheduled for May 24.

Local 12 in Coos Bay, Ore., set up its strike committee at its last stop work meeting May 6.

Women's Auxiliary

All women relatives of San Francisco longshoremen have been urged to attend a meeting called by the Joint Action Committee of the

maritime unions expected to be on strike or locked out June 15.

The meeting was set for the CIO Building, San Francisco, May 27, at 8 p.m.

T-H Notices

The ILWU Research Department reminded all waterfront locals this month that under the Taft-Hartley Law federal and state conciliation services must

be notified of disputes in negotiations within 30 days after opening notices have been sent to employers.

These notices must be sent before any strike, on pain of serious legal penalties.

The International is taking care of notices under the coastwise contracts, but locals must send out their own for other contracts, linemen, walking bosses and watchmen for instance.

San Pedro Candidate Asks WEA Meet Union Demands

SAN PEDRO, Calif. — Louis Stark, candidate for nomination on the Democratic Party ticket in the primary June 1, demanded that the Waterfront Employers Association on May 24 meet the just demands of the maritime unions whose contracts expire on June 15.

Stark cross-filed Independent Progressive Party though his opponent in the Democratic Party, Cecil King, has failed to do so.

In his letter to the WEA, Stark, a member of ILWU Local 26, said:

"I have followed the last two lockouts with a great deal of interest. . . . The Waterfront Em-

ployers disregarded the interests of the citizens of Wilmington, San Pedro and adjacent waterfront areas, when your organization arbitrarily closed the port of Los Angeles.

WEA IS ARBITRARY

"In following the present negotiations with the longshoremen's union, I find that the same arbitrary attitude toward the essential demands of the union is leading to another closure of the port of Los Angeles on June 15.

"I want to assure you that in discussing this situation with hundreds of the citizens of the 17th Congressional District, I find that the sentiment is entirely with the longshoremen.

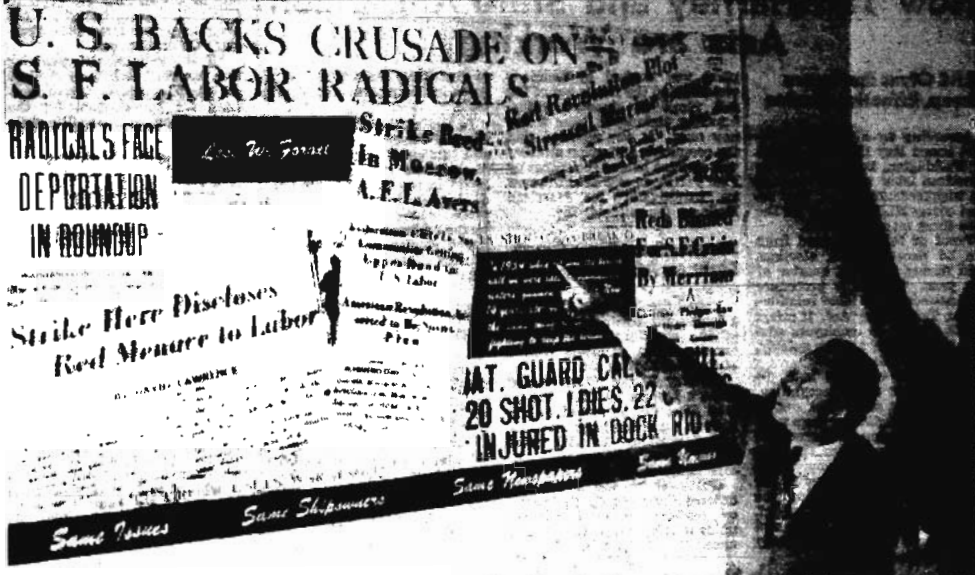
"I also feel that behind this refusal on your part to meet the conditions of the union on the question of the hiring hall is an attempt to return to the disk hiring hall conditions prior to 1934. Further, I feel that more sinister motives are hidden behind your position on the Taft-Hartley law."

Chairman of the Stark for Congress Committee is ILWU Southern California Regional Director William Lawrence. Both ILWU Local 13 longshoremen and Local 26 warehousemen have endorsed Stark for election in the 17th Congressional District.

Docker Charges Political Firing

EVERETT, Wash. — Lawrence Krattley, ILWU Local 32 publicity committee chairman, charged recently that the wife of Longshoreman Gail Borden had been fired from her job because she wore a Wallace for President button to work.

Mrs. Borden was sacked from her position as waitress at the Perry Lunch, in Mukilteo. Her husband is an officer of Local 32.



WAREHOUSE & DISTRIBUTION

Dough for Scabs

Rickert Wessanen & Laen Rice Mills locked out Local 207 members in New Orleans May 4, in the midst of negotiations for wage increases, union security and paid holidays, demanding that warehousemen handle truck loads of 800 pounds or more.

The mill is offering \$1 an hour to white workers to scab, though in negotiations it insisted it could not pay more than 65 cents an hour to the regular workers, who are all Negroes, some with seniority in the plant of 15 to 20 years.

The ILWU members are 100 per cent solid, picketing the mill, and Rickert's scabbing tactics have not succeeded.

In last year's negotiations Rickert tried to use the Taft-Hartley Law to force an NLRB election. Current negotiations have been going on since February 27. Conciliation service is now scheduling meetings between the company and the union.

Names

As the Local 6 strike for a living wage at Sunset Lane and Twine Company in Petaluma, Calif., went into its ninth month the Taft-Hartley National Labor Relations Board held a public hearing in Washington, D. C., on the question of the legality of a picket calling a scab names.

Trial Examiner C. W. Whittemore recommended—in January—that charges of violence against the union be dropped because of the triviality of name-calling, but Sunset and the California Employers' Association appealed to the five-man board.

Attorney Louis Penfield, representing NLRB General Counsel Robert Denham, told the Board that Local 6 should be held responsible for "profranity" and name-calling by pickets, even if the company had provoked the incident.

Consent Election

Cold Metal Products signed with Local 26 in Los Angeles last week for wage increases ranging from 8 cents to 18 cents per hour.

The company had held to the position of not doing business with the union until it complied with the Taft-Hartley Law, but under union pressure agreed to an election conducted by union and company jointly. This election the ILWU won 100 per cent.

The new contract provides union security provisions, check-off, four paid holidays and vacations.

15c in Cleveland

Moser Bag workers in Cleveland ended an intensive organizing campaign last week with a one year contract and 15 cent per hour wage increases for all.

The new members won an automatic wage progression plan and the best union security clause that can be had under the Taft-Hartley Law. Other gains are seniority protection, overtime pay, six paid holidays and vacations of one week for the first two years of work, and two weeks after three years.

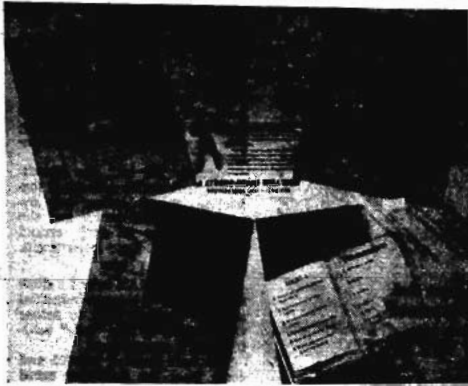
Safety Overhaul

A 4 cent cost of living wage increase at Harper & Reynolds in Los Angeles this month brought the minimum rate for Local 26 members to \$1.30 per hour and raised some classifications to \$1.52.

National Metals Corp and Lo cal 26 completely overhauled safety rules in the huge waste materials plant following a recent accident in which Local 26 member Dan Moore was permanently paralyzed from the waist down when a bulkhead caved in.

Pillsbury Opens

Pillsbury Mills in Astoria has



Campaign

ILWU Warehouse Local 6 has the above posters on every warehouse bulletin board in San Francisco and Oakland and in other strategic places to remind members that there is no easy way to achieve a living wage and decent working conditions. You can break one at a time, but you can't beat all together is the theme the warehousemen are stressing as their employers refuse any wage increase with no pretense even of being unable to pay.

notified Local 18 that it will terminate the contract on its July 1 expiration date. The union had proposed that only certain clauses be opened for renegotiation.

A joint meeting with Seattle Local 9 and the Northwest Millers Association was set for last week in Portland.

Eight Get Back Pay

Local 26 collected more than \$1,500 in back pay for eight members at United Rexall Warehouse under an arbitrator's award recently. The company on merging with Sontag Drug had shuffled classifications and cut the wage rate for working department heads by 17 1/2 cents an hour. The arbitrator ruled that the regular rate of \$1.60 1/2 must be paid until the wage review in September, when it will be open along with all rates.

Wilco Unfair

Local 26's Executive Board asked the CIO to place all Wilco Products on the unfair list after the company broke a strike for recognition and a contract at its Los Angeles plant.

The company brought in cops protected by police, reportedly paying them more than the 70 cent rate Local 26 members struck to raise.

Since the strike ended the union has learned that wages are down to 65 cents.

Recognition

The California Parkering Company in Oakland, Calif., signed with Local 6 under the master contract May 21, granting substantial improvements in wages and conditions now, and agreeing to come through with whatever the warehousemen win in current negotiations with the Distributors Association of Northern California.

The company recognized Local 6 in April after 11 out of 12 workers there joined the union.

Food Stockpile

Local 26's stockpile of canned food and staples for strike emergencies is growing fast with dozens of shops reporting contributions ready to be picked up. First donations are being turned over to striking CIO Packinghouse Workers whose employers are following a "starve out" policy.

Members have voted to contribute at least two cans of food a month.

Wages and Security

Local 208 members have renewed their agreement with the Heller Lubert Company in Cleveland for a 5 cent per hour wage increase and union security provisions.

Wages range from 80 cents to \$1.01 per hour under the new contract.

Sick with ILWU

Feed mill workers in Petaluma, Calif., overwhelmingly rejected raiding teamsters and voted to stick together in Local 6. In a referendum May 21 and 22, they voted "Yes," 169 to 39, on the question, "Do you wish to continue your membership in Warehouse Union, Local No. 6, ILWU?"

The union will now demand that employers sit down and negotiate on its demands for a 20 cent per hour wage increase and classification changes on June 1. Negotiations have been disrupted for several weeks since teamsters applied to the Taft-Hartley NLRB for elections in Poultry Producers and six other feed mills.

Local 6 members ordered the referendum on the recommendation of ILWU President Harry Bridges at their May 7 membership meeting. Bridges stressed the importance of everyone in the industry sticking together in one union no matter what it is.

Members agreed that whatever the majority voted all would follow, if the majority voted to leave Local 6, the ILWU would raise no objection.

In spite of an attempt by the teamsters to organize a boycott of the referendum, 208 out of the 250 eligible to vote turned out.

In the same kind of election last December, ILWU sugar workers in the Hawaiian Islands rejected a splitting attempt led by Amos Ignacio.

The Teamsters Local 624 has only 65 feed mill warehousemen in Sonoma County; it was organized for truck drivers after the mill workers organized into Local 6 in 1937, and with their help.

Besides Poultry Producers, the referendum covered M. Vonson Feed Mill, Hunt & Behrens, Golden Eagle Milling, G. P. McNear, R. O. Shelling, D. Soren, Parker & Gordon and Checker Board Feed.

Malcolm Peterson, Walter Bland, Hans Larsen, Gus Mattern, Joe Jones and James Nissen composed the balloting committee.

Local 6 at Deadline as DANC Says No Pay Raise

(Continued from Page 1)

time Joint Action Committee to work out with longshoremen and maritime workers a joint program for maximum pressure on both warehouse and waterfront employers Deadline in waterfront negotiations is June 15.

PICKET PLANS

The picketing committee will be in charge of making preparations for orderly and powerful picket lines.

The clearance committee will determine who can go through picket lines, what merchandise, if any, can be moved, what picket excuses will be recognized.

The relief committee will aid members in need and collect donations from other organizations.

The canteen committee will supply hot coffee and donuts to the picket lines.

The publicity committee will be responsible for getting news of the strike to the members and the public.

ABLE TO PAY

In Oakland similar committees are working. John Irving is chairman of the strike committee and Jim Nelson is co-chairman.

On the strategy committee in San Francisco are Valter, Flower, Ernest Fox, Swan Carlson, Henry Giksohn and George Donnelly; in Oakland Irving, Nelson, Frank

Brown and George Cameto.

The negotiating committee reported to the membership that the employers refused to make a wage offer, though they admitted they are well able to pay. The employers' attitude was: We have the Taft-Hartley Law behind us and unless the union proves it is strong enough to force a wage increase we won't consider paying one.

The committee told how it had shown the employers that with present wages warehousemen can buy less than they could before the war, that even a 20 percent raise would leave them way below the minimum decency standard of living budget calculated for city workers by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

BOSS IS BORED

"I'm getting bored," was one employer's answer.

Facing this attitude, the warehousemen went to the public with ads in the San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner and the Oakland Tribune May 24 and a radio program over KGO.

"We need a living wage," Local 6 told bay area people. "Our take-home pay is only \$47 a week! Try to support a family on that today! Try to keep a community prosperous on that kind of pay! It can't be done."

PAY CUT EVERY MONTH

"It's been a whole year since workers have had a pay raise. Prices have gone higher and higher. It's been like taking a pay cut every month."

"Twenty cents an hour more... will mean more spent in grocery stores, butcher shops, clothing stores, doctor's offices—and all other places that are kept going by wage earners' pay checks."

"Warehouse employers have made their highest profits in history during the past few years. They admit they can well afford a wage increase. But they're riding high! They've got money in the bank and the Taft-Hartley Law at their big club."

NOT AFRAID

"Working people don't like to strike. It's a last resort. Warehouse union members have been on strike only five days in the past ten years..."

"But a man's not afraid to fight for a decent living for his wife and kids if that's the only way he can get it."

"Frankly, we're fed to the teeth with low wages..."

"We want meat and potatoes—not hot air and attacks against our union, we want a more secure future—not another depression."

CIO Community Service

Los Angeles Bureau Opens

LOS ANGELES.—ILWU members here with medical, housing or financial problems can now take them to the CIO Community Service Department, a new service set up for the welfare of all CIO members.



"After all, mother, it's none of our business how he spends his allowance"

ILWU Pushes Statehood For Hawaii

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The ILWU is continuing its fight to hasten statehood for Hawaii, in spite of the bottling up of the statehood bill in the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

This committee voted to visit the islands before acting on the bill, already approved by the House, although five visiting delegations have recommended immediate statehood and no individual or organization came forward at committee hearings to oppose it.

The Territorial ILWU has asked all mainland locals to support its stand for statehood and let their senators know of their action. In testimony before a House Committee last year and a visiting senator, Guy Cordon of Oregon, this year, the union cited Hawaii's record in the 48 years since it has been a territory as justification for statehood.

The islands are now allowed only local self government, though they are vital to the economic life of the whole country with the huge sugar and pineapple industries, and though the people amply proved their loyalty during the war.

Ports Mobilizing For June 15

(Continued from Page 1)
nomic strength. They are using and showing that they intend to continue to use the Taft-Hartley Act for all it is worth. They have also entered into a conspiracy with the commercial press to play down the possibility there will be a strike and are themselves issuing propaganda on the waterfront in an attempt to confuse the ranks of the union and delay and hamper union preparations.

"Unless the situation undergoes drastic change, the negotiating committee will use its authorization to call a Coast strike June 15 for the union's demands and against the outrageous demands of the shipowners."

Local 10 Condemns ERP; Okays Wallace

SAN FRANCISCO—Longshore Local 10 in referendum vote completed May 12 on city voting machines favored the Presidential candidacy of Henry A. Wallace and support of the New Party movement, and condemned the Marshall plan for European recovery.

The two issues were added to the two strike questions which carried overwhelmingly in favor of authorizing a strike and striking with other maritime unions on a basis of out-together, back-together.



"It's the first time I've seen that rich kid bring his lunch to school!"

Wallace Tour of West Draws Enthusiastic Crowds

(Continued from Page 1)
destroyed in the atomic holocaust of another war.

During his visit in San Francisco the New Party leader toured the waterfront hiring halls. He saw how the union hiring hall works at the Marine Cooks and Stewards headquarters.

ADMIRERS HIRING HALLS

Said Wallace: "What impresses me about this union is the true expression of brotherhood. It demonstrates to me the truth of what Lincoln said, that the closest next to family is that which unites all working men. I congratulate you men for having such a fine democratic union."

From the Cooks hall he went around the corner to ILWU Local 10's hiring hall on Clay Street.

There Wallace explained why he opposes the Taft-Hartley slave labor law and will work to have it repealed. He pointed out to the crowded hall of longshoremen waiting dispatch for the 4 p.m. night shift that the Mundt-Nixon bill can be used even more effectively to destroy labor unions than the present Taft-Hartley law.

Coast Labor Relations Committee member Henry Schmidt and the rank and fileers explained to him how the plug board in the hiring hall works. Then the New Party presidential aspirant asked members in the hall if they had any questions.

NO 2ND CLASS AMERICANS

Wallace told the longshoremen, "You are to be congratulated for this fine symbol of economic democracy. I know you are ready to fight for the hiring hall which stands for equality of opportunity. Your solidarity represents the international solidarity of the working man."

One Negro docker asked Wallace how his rights would be protected if the New Party wins the

election this fall. He replied that "We in the New Party recognize no second class Americans."

From the waterfront tour, Wallace went up to the Fairmount Hotel for a conference with Bay Area labor leaders. Here more than 200 AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood Wallace supporters talked plans for setting up shop committees in all plants for election of the New Party ticket.

FRIEND OF LABOR

From San Francisco, Wallace flew to San Diego and then reversed directions for a visit to the Northwest Pacific Coast. He was scheduled for speeches in Seattle and Spokane, Washington, Portland, Corvallis and Coos Bay, Oregon, before embarking upon the last lap of his trip which would carry him into Idaho, Colorado, and New Mexico.

In Portland May 24 Wallace was preceded on a radio broadcast by ILWU National Board member Matt Meehan, former international secretary-treasurer, who said:

"We support the real party of labor and peace whose leader has shown himself since the first days of the New Deal to be for the common people. He is hated by big business, big farmers and big brass. This should be proof to any working man that he is his friend. My union supports Henry Wallace from beginning to end for the same reason that it is against the big corporations, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the United States Chamber of Commerce who hate and attack Wallace as much or more bitterly than they hated and attacked the beloved Franklin Roosevelt."

Answer to Who Said It?

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Mundt Bill Would Make Printing This Record illegal

Representative Karl Mundt (R., S. D.), a fascist spokesman of top labor-hating employers, was elected to Congress with their aid in 1942 and he has been serving his masters well ever since.

Author of the so-called bill to expose Communists to the public gaze, he would set up a police state in the guise of protecting the country from "totalitarianism."

Actually his bill, the Mundt-Nixon "subversive activities" legislation, would outlaw any opposition to big business and the foreign policy of their errand boy, the U. S. State Department. **NAM SLUSH FUND**

In 1942 the NAM raised a slush fund for use in the non-industrial state of South Dakota to secure the election of two "safe" senators and a congressman.

The fund reached \$53,700 and came from the following rabid reactionaries who dominate the NAM: Lamont DuPont kicked in with \$4,000, brother Irene anted with \$2,500. A vice-president of General Motors, Donaldson Brown, came through with \$2,000 and Alfred Sloan, a director of GM, added another \$2,500.

Other well-known financial tycoons contributed their share to the campaign fund: Sarah Mellon Seale for the sum of \$4,000; Ailsa Mellon Bruce, \$5,000 (Ford Alcoa aluminum fame); L. W. Mesta, of Mesta Machines, \$1,000. The big shots in the Republican party machine of Pennsylvania, Mary Ethel and Joseph Pew, Jr., and Mabel Pew Myrin, came in nicely with \$1,000 apiece.

The Pews own the Sun Oil Co. and Sun Shipyards of Chester, Pennsylvania. And finally, Colonel Bertie McCormick, Hitler-loving publisher of the Chicago

UE Leader Lauds Wallace to UPW

ATLANTIC CITY (FP)—Henry A. Wallace has not changed since CIO leaders fought for his nomination as Vice-Presidential candidate in 1944, President Albert J. Fitzgerald of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO) told the United Public Workers (CIO) convention here. CIO leaders who now oppose Wallace "have changed and in changing they have forgotten the interests of their members," he charged.

Fitzgerald, head of the labor division of the Wallace for President Committee, denounced the anti-labor practices of the two major parties. He derided suggestions that the Wallace party had been initiated by Communists.

He repudiated rumors that the UE and other left unions plan to leave the CIO, saying: "We are sticking to CIO because we feel it was set up to advance the welfare of American workers."

Tribune, rounded out the hope chest with \$5,000. None of these, however, vote in South Dakota.

Mundt became the white-haired boy of the NAM bigwigs following the perfect record of votes for reaction he chalked up during his first term in Congress (1940-42). He voted against extending WPA Public Works program, government-owned power projects like TVA, price control, federal housing, roll-back of prices and the soldier vote. He voted for the Robbs bill, the wartime anti-labor bill, and NAM-sponsored tax measures.

However, his record since has been even more perfect in its loyalty to Wall Street-interests.

He appeared at rallies organized by supporters of Hitler in German-speaking areas of the country and he was endorsed by the German-American Bund.

HE'S ANTI-SEMITIC TOO

According to the New Republic Mundt "encouraged an audience to engage in anti-Semitism by charging that 'the Jews started the war.' This was typical Nazi propaganda."

A letter written by Mundt, printed in the Congressional Record May 17, 1946, spoke of the role of the House Un-American Committee in formulating legislation. "If any one man in America has set the standards for this committee, it is Mr. John W. Davis, of New York... an advisory letter which Mr. Davis has sent me at my request and in which he counseled our committee suggesting procedures which we follow; and we have tried to carry them out faithfully, fully and well."

John W. Davis is chief counsel for J. P. Morgan and Co. and a partner in the same firm. The outfit is the brains and financing behind the biggest monopolies in the United States.

Chamber of Commerce Ghost Wrote Mundt Bill

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, organ of big business, takes credit for the so-called Subversive Activities Control bill, written by Representative Karl E. Mundt (R., S. Dak.), of the House un-American activities committee.

In a bulletin called Business Action, the Chamber said the Mundt bill closely follows "the National Chamber's testimony of a year ago."

The C. of C. also had a major share in the drafting of the Taft-Hartley law, in an advertising column in the same bulletin businessmen are invited to submit new anti-labor devices to the joint congressional committees on labor-management relations.

Washington's Official Hair Stands on End at Soviet 'Yes' to Peace Talks

By ISRAEL EPSTEIN

"It seems that the only thing more terrible than the Soviet veto is the Soviet yes. United States Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith said some formal, polite words about an "open door" to friendly discussion in Moscow and was immediately paralyzed by that frightening affirmative. The dollar press used to say America needed atom bombs so long as Russia kept a veto. What super-weapon is necessary to deal with the hair-raising Molotov "Yes" to peace? Washington's answer, now going on for a week, is "No, no, a thousand times no!" an alien-tune supposedly copyrighted by the Kremlin.

The "No" record is being played with many variations. Secretary of State George C. Marshall first declared that talks were unthinkable outside the United Nations. But his own department's long-standing excuse for the Marshall plan and Truman doctrine, which involve all UN members one way or another, was that the world organization is too weak to handle such af-

fairs. Besides, the UN Charter, Article 33, specifically forbids force-to-force talks between two quarreling powers. It says: "Parties to any dispute which threaten strife or endangers the peace of the world shall first of all seek solution by negotiations."

Marshall said further that the U. S. would never consent to negotiate without Britain, France and other like-minded powers at the table. These same governments broke out in goose-pimples after the original notes were published because Washington sent its note without telling them. The Paris paper L'Epoque said flatly: "The U. S. has entered into negotiations without consulting us."

NO IS SHRILL

Then Henry A. Wallace picked up the ball. He wrote Stalin asking if he would settle on six disputed points: Stalin replied they formed a good basis for settlement. The State department said "No" more shrilly. It went Wallace one better by listing 11 points on which the Russians were supposed to have blocked agreement. These would have to be attended to, it said, before any lips were unbuttoned. Here are some of them:

Arms Reduction—Washington said UN talks are going on, so no useful purpose would be served by separate discussion. Worries were voiced by U. S. manufacturers—what to do about the orders and gray involved in the present \$14 billion U. S. war material program, expected to grow to \$20 billion for 1949.

Republican writer Walter Lippmann explained how Russia blocks things, eternally. Even if disarmed, he philosophized, Russia "would still have no men." "Soldiers can be withdrawn to the Soviet Union. They can be sent back to farms and factories. But that is all. There is in reality no such thing as Russian demobilization." Wouldn't the U. S. still have men too? Do the Russians have to cut off the right arms of all their male population to satisfy Lippmann or would he even then see dangers from the left wing? Or maybe Lippmann just wants fewer Russians in the world, not peace,

perish the thought?

German Peace Treaty—The U. S. charges that Russia has objected to all its proposals. And vice versa, we may add.

Japanese Peace Treaty—Washington says the USSR wants veto power over the draft treaty. So does China, fearing the U. S. will build Japan as a base.

Withdrawing Troops From China—The U. S. says its forces are there with Chiang Kai-shek's consent. So what? Can't Chiang fire his people without them?

Withdrawing Troops Out of Korea—The U. S. says Russia has turned down its UN plan. It does not say Russia has asked simultaneous withdrawal of Soviet and American forces.

International Trade—The U. S. charges Russian non-participation in multilateral treaties. Russia charges the U. S. with refusing to sell to her, in spite of a pact both have signed. Nothing to talk about between the two!

WORLD WANTS PEACE

What do west Europeans say now? The London Daily Mirror writes that talks would be "a

good sign." Italy's foreign minister Count Spadolini declares: "Only silence is dangerous. Conversations never are." The Paris right-wing Figaro says: "Molotov's gesture, while causing deep emotion in the world, induces an atmosphere of relaxation which competes the two partners, whether the U. S. wishes it or not, to do something, that is to talk."

Even the Osservatore Romano, organ of the Pope in the Vatican, says conversations "would eliminate mutual suspicion." It reminds the world that "there can be no peace between the nations without Russia." In Japan the Tokyo Mainichi called the talks "a ray of hope to the world."

The world wants peace and sees U. S. Soviet talks as an opportunity. Molotov's "Yes" evoked reactions which prove the Ayes have it over the Noes wherever men live and think. Only Franco (Spain) still says, over its radio, that it hopes nothing will come of it. France, of course, will lose out if anything does. Why should the U. S. be on a limb in such a contest?