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

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DOCK STRIKE VOTE RUNNING 92 PERCENT; PARLEYS RESUME

Warehouse Workers Set for Fight to Win 20 Cents

Employers Admit They Can Pay

SAN FRANCISCO.—With more than 125 independent houses signed up to go along with the wage pattern set in master contract negotiations, ILWU Local 6 has buckled down to prove to the Distributors Association of Northern California that its members are out to win a 20-cent cost-of-living wage increase.

Members have voted not to work after June 1 if the DANC sticks to the U. S. Steel formula of offering nothing. San Francisco and East Bay divisions of the local are voting this week on strike preparations as the employers insist that warehousemen are already making enough money.

The master contract runs to 1950, but is open on wages now. Results of these negotiations will affect 6,000 members covered by the master contract, and some 8,000 more working in the independent houses.

BUYING POWER DOWN

The warehouse negotiating committee presented figures to the employers last week showing that the buying power of warehouse wages has actually gone down since the depression year of 1939 when the base scale was 75 cents per hour or \$30 for a 40 hour week.

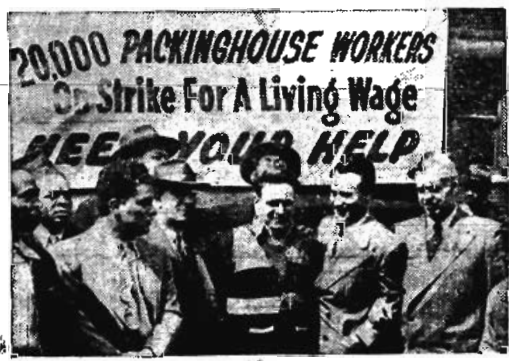
Now even though base wages are up to \$1.27½ per hour they will buy only \$27.79 worth per week. The situation of women, at \$1.10 per hour, is even worse.

The DANC, in the face of the biggest profits in history, explicitly did not plead inability to pay. However, when union negotiators suggested that DANC was just unwilling to pay, employer spokesman J. Hart Clinton would not agree.

May 10 he agreed to call an executive committee meeting of DANC to discuss union demands, but indicated that nothing the union said had changed his mind, he was hanging his hat on the steel pattern.

NEED 20 CENTS

The union backed up its 20-cent demand with the fact that wages would have to be raised 43½ cents just to bring them up to the minimum decent standard of living calculated in the city work.



Friend of Labor

Former Vice-President and now Third Party candidate for President of the United States, Henry Wallace, and Senator Glen Taylor, Third Party candidate for Vice-President on the Wallace ticket, visit with striking Packinghouse Workers, CIO, on their picket line in Chicago. Taylor and Wallace are on the extreme right in the picture.

Former Vice-President and now Third Party candidate for President of the United States, Henry Wallace, and Senator Glen Taylor, Third Party candidate for Vice-President on the Wallace ticket, visit with striking Packinghouse Workers, CIO, on their picket line in Chicago. Taylor and Wallace are on the extreme right in the picture.

Henry Wallace Starts Stump of Seven Far West States in Los Angeles

Henry Wallace, Third Party candidate for President of the United States opens a three week western speaking tour in Gilmore Stadium, Los Angeles, May 15.

He will stump seven states with 17 major addresses in the key western section of the country. His itinerary takes him into California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico.

Following his Gilmore speech, Wallace will talk in Spanish to a gathering of voters of Latin American extraction in Los Angeles, May 16.

On May 17 the Third Party candidate will open his San Francisco Bay area visit with a speech in Oakland Civic Auditorium. He will be in San Francisco, the next night, May 18 for what has been called by political analysts of the commercial press "an unprecedented political campaign event," at the Cow Palace.

From San Francisco, Wallace flies to San Diego, California, May 19, before heading to the Pacific Northwest. His schedule calls for major

addresses at Seattle, May 21; Spokane, Washington, May 22; Coos Bay and Eugene, Oregon, May 24; Corvallis and Portland, Oregon, May 25; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, May 26; Pocatello, Idaho, May 27; Phoenix, Arizona, May 29; Denver Colorado, May 30; Pueblo, Colorado, May 31; and

Disruption Is Nothing to Boast of, Says Jouhaux

PARIS (ALN)—Labor Leader Leon Jouhaux, who himself withdrew from the French General Confederation of Labor (CGT) to form the small rival Force Ouvriere, was shocked by the joy over the split in labor's ranks expressed by some delegates at the new group's Paris convention.

Jouhaux won his contention that the Force Ouvriere (Workers' Strength) should seek membership in the World Federation of Trade Unions, in which the CGT alone now represents French workers. Another faction opposed WFTU affiliation and wanted to sponsor a rival inter-

Shipowners Promise Will Act With Authority to Bargain

SAN FRANCISCO—Coast longshore negotiations, broken off last April 19 when the shipowners' committee confessed itself without authority to bargain and reach agreement, will be resumed next Tuesday, May 18, at the request of the United States Conciliation and Mediation Service, a Taft-Hartley creation.

Meanwhile, strike vote returns among ILWU longshoremen, with the vote of Local 10 in San Francisco and Local 13 in Los Angeles-Long Beach yet to be counted when THE DISPATCHER closed its forms, was running better than 92 per cent in favor of authorizing a strike and joining with other maritime unions on an out-together, back-together basis.

Shipsclerks, with San Francisco's Local 34 still uncounted, were voting approximately at the same ratio in favor of striking if no agreement is reached.

AGREE AT PARLEY

The May 18 resumption of negotiations, which will see the full Coast Longshore Negotiating Committee back at the bargaining table, was agreed to at an informal conference called May 11 by Commissioner Halloran of the Conciliation and Mediation Service, whose intervention under Taft-Hartley provisions was invoked by the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast.

The ILWU, in a recent formal statement, said the full negotiating committee would not be called back into session unless the government agency could obtain assurances that the shipowners would furnish a committee with authority to bargain and reach agreement. On the May 11 conference, the shipowners said they would have such authority when bargaining resumes May 18. They further agreed to make themselves available for continuous negotiations if necessary.

Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 3.

Wallace has chartered a DC-3 plane for his whirlwind campaign tour. He took off from New York after a Madison Square Garden talk May 11 stopping off in Detroit enroute. The tour ends in Albuquerque June 3.

ALL PORTS MOBILIZE

It was agreed, moreover, that negotiations in the future would not be based upon any condition that the shipowners' demand for changes in the hiring hall be the primary issue. Instead, the union's demands for shorter work shifts, increased wages, vacations, etc., will be considered in their proper order. Herebefore the shipowners have insisted that the hiring hall issue had to be settled first.

The changes in the shipowners' approach came as all ports were mobilizing for June 15 with unity among the maritime unions being stressed on a local level.

Leaflets issued in quantity under the joint sponsorship of the ILWU, the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association stressed the certainty of a strike unless the shipowners changed their present position of

Jouhaux blamed some delegates for boasting they had disrupted the CGT. "There is nothing to be proud of," he said. "My long trade union experience convinces me that working class unity is the deep aspiration of the masses."

This statement was omitted from commercial press report.

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(Continued on Page 7.)

Truman Breaks Another Strike



FRED WRIGHT
PHOTOGRAPH BY PRESS

THE GREAT strikebreaker of our time has done it again. In 1946 Harry Truman said he was a friend of labor out of one side of his mouth, out of the other he told railroad workers that soldiers would take over their jobs and run the trains if they dared continue their strike.

That strike was for higher wages and better conditions, just as the strike scheduled for this week. Thanks to Truman the operators now as then can avoid paying decent wages and improving conditions that have long rankled members in the rail unions.

The railroad workers went after raises in the correct trade union way. They took a strike vote. Their elected officers presented their demands. They refused to accept the paltry recommendations of Truman's phony fact-finding board. The operators promptly announced that if there was a strike the responsibility would rest solely on the top leaders of the three unions whose members wanted more.

Truman being the tool of big business that he is backed the operators wholeheartedly, "seized" the rails with his army, and had the obliging Judge Goldsborough issue an injunction forbidding a strike, but, as usual, doing nothing to place pressure upon the employers to bargain in good faith.

Truman calls his action protection of the public interest. He forgets that working people are the majority of the public. Of course, he feels obliged to see that Marshall Plan production and distribution are not interrupted, being interested not in the starving people of Europe, but in the military needs of dictators who will serve the interests of Wall Street.

public reaction was not what he expected. It did not go for his strikebreaking in an enthusiastic manner. Neither did his position sit well with workers abroad who let him know they would not touch scab-loaded or scab-sailed ships.

Truman gave up his plans then, but only because the maritime unions were strongly united in the Committee for Maritime Unity, and there was no Taft-Hartley Law and its companion, the Marshall Plan, to force his will on the workers.

Now maritime workers can be sure what to expect on June 15 when the shipowners, still making record-breaking profits, ask Truman to beat their workers down and help restore fink conditions on the ships and the waterfront. The shipowners with the Taft-Hartley Law and the president of the country on their side may well think they are in an unbeatable position. They are already acting that way.

But there are a lot more maritime workers than there are shipowners and sticking together they can win out over strike-breaking union-busting employers and employer-controlled government forces as they did in 1946 with the CMU. Unity is the key.

THE DISPATCH

MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR

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604 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 111
Phone Douglas 2-1663 or Sutter 1-873

HARRY BRIDGES, President
J. R. ROBERTSON, First Vice President
LINCOLN FAIRLEY, Research Director

JOHN GOLDENHART, District Treasurer
SERGEANT HULLING, Second Vice President
MORRIS WATSON, Information Director

Continued for next column May 24, 1948

Greek Resistance Fighters Slain With U. S. Blessing

EDITOR'S NOTE: When the government of the United States approves of wholesale executions on mere suspicion and without trial in another country it proves only one thing, namely, that the government of the United States would like to rid itself of the Constitution and deal likewise with its opponents in its own country. What are we to think of the continued support of the murderous Greek regime by our own, the Truman government? We can only approach the purport of the story printed below with the feeling that if the Truman doctrine could be applied in America, as it cannot presently be under our Constitution, a man named Wallace would be shot for making a speech and we would be shot without trial for publishing this labor-owned newspaper. So this, then, wholesale slaughter of human beings for not conforming to the interests of American big business, is to be called "the promotion of democracy!"

ATHENS (ALN).—The Greek government shot 152 workers and other veterans of wartime resistance against Germany, May 4, in retaliation for the May Day killing of Minister of Justice Christos Ladas. Ladas had administered oppressive laws, including death penalties for strikers, and ordered 125 previous executions.

The executed men and women had been in jail since the fighting between rightists and leftists in 1944, and could therefore have had nothing to do with Ladas' death. Nine hundred others arrested at the same time now face shooting, in many cases by the same Greek police who hounded them on behalf of the Germans in World War II.

BRITISH CONCERNED
Even the British Foreign Office, which installed the present Greek royalist regime, has expressed "concern" over its killing of innocent people. But no criticism came from Dwight P. Griswold,

chief of the U. S. mission, without whose financial and military aid the Athens government could not "last a month," by Washington's own admission. Griswold declared himself "satisfied that justice has been done."

Secretary of State George C. Marshall, in a message to the Greek prime minister, said nothing of the executions but only expressed condolences on the death of Ladas. A word from the U. S., whose every nod the dependent Greek regime interprets as an order, could save 900 additional resistance veterans from being slain.

Murder of Greek Patriots Shocks American Unions

NEW YORK (FP).—Immediate State Department action to prevent further executions of Greek resistance fighters was demanded by Regional Director Aaror Schneider of the United Office of Professional Workers (CIO).

He also demanded that Secretary of State George C. Marshall promptly recall Dwight Griswold head of the American mission to Greece, who has approved the shootings. Expressing horror at the "brutal executions of Greek anti-fascists," Schneider said:

"These people have been in prison since 1945 as a result of their struggle against Hitler German occupation and in behalf of the United Nations. These fighters for democracy could not have participated in the present Greek civil war and are being executed for having fought with resistance forces during World War II."

Similar protests have come from the International Fur & Leather Workers Union and the United Farm Equipment & Metal Workers (both CIO). The American Council for a Democratic Greece has scheduled a protest demonstration in front of the Greek consulate here for 7 p.m., May 12.

Unionist Tortured in Korea Jail

By HUGH DEANE

SEOUL, South Korea (ALN).—When I saw Moon Eun-chung I didn't recognize him. His face was swollen and his fingers were puffy. Moon is the director of general affairs of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, which has been driven underground throughout the U. S. zone of South Korea. I last saw him August 9, 1947, before he was arrested in a mass roundup of union leaders and leftists.

Moon told me he had spent four months in a police jail and four more months in a regular prison since then, all without trial. In the jail he was tortured steadily by police to make him confess that unions were involved in an alleged Communist plot to stage uprisings and sabotage last August.

VETERAN FIGHTER

Moon said he was beaten so badly that he was unconscious or semi-conscious much of the time. He was repeatedly hung by the heels and given the "water cure." His face was smeared with human excrement and ashes. For a month he lost his sight and hearing. A U. S. army doctor, discovering his condition suggested vitamin pills to him at some personal risk. Moon can now see but wears dark glasses in sunlight.

Moon, 38 years old, has spent over nine years in prison. A veteran fighter for Korean independence, he was jailed thrice by the Japanese and six times since the U. S. army took over.

U. S. authorities released Moon April 5 as part of their effort to convince the world that a "free atmosphere" existed in South Korea for the May 10 elections. The elections were boycotted by all Korean parties and groups except those under the leadership of an extreme rightist, Dr. Syngman Rhee.

Dock Strike Vote Running 92 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)
demanding pre-1934 conditions. All of the maritime unions have been meeting the same attitude from the shipowners.

OWNERS' STRATEGY
"Main strategy of the shipowners," says the leaflet, "is to claim they only want the longshoremen maritime contracts to conform to the Taft-Hartley law. This is a lie—straight out shipowner propaganda to conceal their true purposes. In negotiations the shipowners have come out cold and said they want open-shop contracts with no wage increases in two years. They have offered the unions the same deal as the stevedores have just given the CIO Stevedores Union—no wage increases during the contract unless the shipowners agreeable. The maritime unions whose contracts expire June 1 are not going to work after the date unless they reach satisfactory agreements."

Mundt Subversive Activities Bill Would Bring Back Fink Conditions and Suppression for Workers

ILWU Washington Representative

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House un-American Activities Committee, after a steady stream of press statements covering about two weeks, has finally brought out its bill, "The Subversive Activities Act of 1948." This bill, HR 5852, introduced by Congressman Mundt, if adopted would make this country over in the image of the Americanism that satisfies men like Rankin, Thomas and others of their ilk.

Although the press stories claim that what is intended is to pass a law outlawing the Communist Party because it is a conspiracy to overthrow the government of the United States, this is only a part, and a very small part, of what is involved here. The fact is that as far as the Communists or anyone else are concerned, if they are violating the laws of the United States and are plotting to overthrow this country, laws are already on the books to prosecute and punish such actions.

NO PROOF REQUIRED

Then why the new law? Because, as Attorney General Tom Clark indicated when he testified before the Committee, these charges against the Communist Party have never been proved in the courts. So the Committee decided to pass a law stating that Communists were in fact conspiring to overthrow the government. Once this is done you don't have to prove a thing.

To say that this is a violation of every American legal practice, and every protection that American citizens have always enjoyed under the Constitution is only to say that the Committee is trying to bring into the courts of law the same practice of prejudging its victims that it uses in its own hearings.

The Constitution says that no bill of attainder or ex-post facto law can be passed. A bill of attainder, as the Supreme Court has pointed out is a legislative act which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial. This is exactly what the new Mundt bill would do.

DIRECTED AT UNIONS

But the bill is not directed at the Communist Party alone. It is as sharply directed at every trade union member in the United States. And in this sense the bill is a continuation of the kind of thinking that produced the Taft-Hartley Law. But with much stiffer penalties.

For example, the bill declares to be illegal any activities which "disrupt trade and commerce." The recent refusal of the coal miners to work until the employers lived up to their commitment on pensions under this new bill could be halted and the union, its members and its leaders fined and imprisoned.

In the case of the maritime unions who face a front of employers openly planning to smash these unions on June 15th, refusal to work under the conditions laid down by the Waterfront Employers Association and the Pacific American Steamship Association could be described as a violation of this law.

NCPAC SMEARED

Congressman Cox, in speaking before the House on April 26th, showed exactly the kind of approach that's behind this bill. Cox devoted his speech to an attack against CIO-PAC and Jack Kroll, who succeeded Sidney

Hillman in heading this body. He smeared the defunct National Citizens PAC by claiming that 82 of the members of this Committee belonged to organizations called "subversive" by the Attorney General. He claimed that Jack Kroll is an alien, not an American citizen. He maintained that Kroll is registered in the Department of Justice as a foreign agent. These are simple untruths. But these are the kind of sweeping charges which, under the Mundt bill, could lead to jail and heavy fines.

The maritime unions have always had the closest bonds with the trade unions of other countries throughout the world. The kind of solidarity which helped the unions of this country achieve solid gains in past situations would be called "conspiratorial" under this bill. For example, it is doubtful whether the maritime unions could call upon the unions of the WFTU to help them on June 15th if the Mundt bill became law.

Many might feel, as some people did in Germany before Hitler, that because they are honestly innocent of any wrong doing or any wrong intentions, that they have nothing to fear. But the fact is that the men and the groups in this country that push legislation like this are simply out to get everyone with the slightest progressive idea.

WON'T KNOW WHAT HIT

The fact is that this Committee, emboldened by its recent smear jobs, and conscious that so many Americans have been frightened and confused by the horror stories pouring out of our newspapers, is trying to reach out and do a job on the American people before they know what hit:

We can't wait until the Supreme Court gets around to declaring this law unconstitutional. Unless the bill is defeated in Congress the maritime workers will wake up one day to find themselves with fink conditions, without unions or contracts.

Un-Americans Try Rush Act on Fascist Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House un-American Activities Committee is seeking to railroad the so-called "Subversives Control Act of 1948" through Congress and has shut off opposition to it on the floor in debate scheduled for May 13.

In limiting debate to six hours with a vote to be taken the next day, sponsors of this fascist act are pushing through in frenzied haste, without public hearings, the deadliest law ever to come up in the history of the United States.

If the bill becomes law the country will have overnight embarked, in one leap, into a stage

Independent Shipowner Charges Maritime Commission Aids Cartels

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A shipowner has come out with a strong condemnation of international steamship cartels and their discriminatory rate-fixing system.

In a statement to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Matthew Crinkley, vice-president of the Independent Inlandtransit Company charged that monopolistic international shipping trusts unlawfully make special "contract" rates for shippers but deal exclusively with them and discriminate with higher rates against those who refuse.

bordering on outright fascism of the German Nazi type.

OPPOSITION REPRESSED

It threatens the keystone of our democracy — the Bill of Rights. It would deny the American people the right to learn the truth "by repressing all opposition to our existing institutions, subvert the democratic process and place the lid upon man's progress toward a better world," according to an analysis by the National Lawyers Guild.

In discussions of the bill before the House Rules Committee May 6, Vito Marcantonio, ALP of New York, said it would amount to "legislating fascism in the United States." His ALP colleague, Leo Isaacson, charged that the Mundt-Nixon monstrosity was so vaguely worded that it "could be used to outlaw labor unions or competing political parties."

LIKE HITLER

Even the anti-Communist Americans for Democratic Action denounced the proposal and said that it would drive "well-meaning citizens from nearly every kind of progressive activity" for fear of being branded member of a "Communist front."

During his appearance before the Rules Committee, Marcantonio compared the Mundt bill to laws of Hitler and Mussolini. "The bill is a monstrous menial

Locals Urged To Act Against Mundt Bill

SAN FRANCISCO.—ILWU President Harry Bridges last week urged all locals to send telegrams to their Senators and Congressmen asking them to oppose the enactment of the Mundt-Nixon "subversive activities control bill."

He appealed to the union to take action immediately in view of the emergency caused by the placing of this fascist measure on the floor of the House of Representatives May 13. Debate was limited to six hours. No public hearings were held in Committee before it was granted a rule to give priority of action on the floor of Congress.

Bridges in asking defeat of the measure called it "the most dangerous legislation which has come down the pike in a long time."

According to the union's lawyers under this bill a strike could be declared a crime; a union could be classified as a "communist front organization;" union leaders conducting a militant strike could be fined and imprisoned for conspiracy; and individuals who are convicted of violating the law could be deprived of U. S. citizenship, whether they were foreign born or native.

descendant of the Alien and Sedition Laws of America over a century ago. They got away with it for 10 years and then Jefferson's followers, who were called foreign agents, abolished the laws and wiped out the political parties responsible for them.

"There is a new political party (Henry Wallace's), forming in our nation and this bill is aimed at that party. . . . Send for the edicts of Hitler and Mussolini. And you may then foresee the consequences of your actions."

CAN'T FIGHT HIGH PRICES

Here are some of the specific things which the new bill, if passed, would accomplish:

The Attorney General could at will determine almost any liberal organization, including Wallace clubs and many labor unions, are "Communist fronts." Needing only a "reasonable" not actual finding, he can bypass the normal court procedure which requires evidence "beyond all reasonable doubt" and find a union a "front" because some of its officers and members are, or are believed to be, members of the Communist Party.

Or again he could find a union a "front" because its policies are the same as the Communists on such issues as opposition to the Taft-Hartley Law, criticism of Wall Street, opposition to aid to Greece or Truman's handling of the Palestine question.

Advocacy of price control, extension of social security and minimum wage legislation, opposition to the poll-tax and Jim Crow could even be used to brand an organization a "Communist front."

Provisions contained in the Mundt Bill empower the Attorney General to investigate whether an organization is a Communist political or "front" organization. He has the power, under the proposal, to compel testimony and production of documents—thus giving a federal official virtually unrestricted powers of search. Such powers could compel a labor union, or any group, to reveal the names of its members, despite the opposition of labor unions and other liberal organizations to blacklisting.

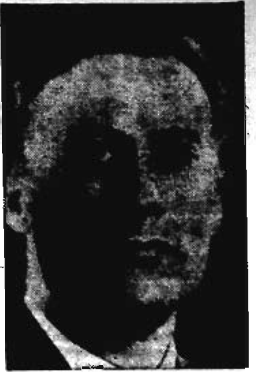
Swing and Sway For the IPP

OAKLAND, Calif.—The office workers of all unions occupying the Oakland CIO building are sponsoring a barn dance May 15 at 180 Grand Avenue, Oakland, for the Independent Progressive Party of California. Tickets at \$1 have been placed on sale in all CIO offices. Beer and coke will be sold. Cake, sandwiches and coffee will be free. Jimmy Woods' orchestra will give out for the swing and sway.

Despite the fact that the Shipping Act of 1916 was designed to prevent monopoly.

The cartels are dominated by foreign steamship companies. According to Crinkley, in the Far East cartel 23 lines are foreign, six are American. Since all policies, including rates, are decided by majority vote, the foreign lines set rates for American shippers.

In all the international combines foreign companies outnumber American by seven to one. This is true of the 29 cartels that the American President Lines, controlled by the Maritime Commission itself, belongs to.



Jailed Senator Glen Taylor, third party vice-presidential candidate, was thrown in the Birmingham, Alabama, city jail when he tried to enter a church through a door marked "Negroes." Taylor was charged with breaking a local segregation ordinance. He challenged the arrest as a violation of his constitutional rights and will go to the Supreme Court to prove his point.

Glen Taylor Tests South's Jimcrow Law

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Senator Glen H. Taylor (D., Ala.), who was found guilty of disorderly conduct here May 4, will appeal his conviction to the higher courts in a test of Alabama's Jim Crow laws.

The third party Vice Presidential candidate was fined \$50 and costs and sentenced to 180 days in jail. Police Judge Oliver Hall, however, stayed the sentence and placed the senator on six months' probation. Defense attorneys immediately filed notice of appeal.

ISSUE IS BASIC

Taylor, still bearing leg wounds from his clash with local police when he tried to enter a meeting in a church here May 1 through a door marked "Negroes," flew back to Washington to hear the sentence. He heard the verdict only after Hall scolded him for being a "publicity seeker" and complained: "If people would leave us alone, we could advance in harmony. There is room for two races in Alabama."

Although Taylor was convicted on a disorderly conduct charge, his attorneys argued that the basic issue was whether segregation laws violated the right of free assembly.

Attorney Nesbitt Elmore contended that Taylor's constitutional rights were violated when police refused to let him enter through the Jim Crow door to a meeting sponsored by the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

"So brazen have these cartels become under the protectorate of the (Maritime) Commission," said Crinkley, that they are now forcing American agencies that ship relief goods abroad "to sign up exclusively with the conference—or else!"

The cartels have the power to determine what route an independent owner or operator shall use, what kind of cargo he can carry and what rates he shall charge.

Crinkley traced the beginning of this cartel system to Great Britain, a leader in the field of international monopolies.

Slave Law Roundup

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

Examiner Says Unions To Blame for Violence

Unions are responsible, under the Taft-Hartley slave law, for picket-line violence, an NLRB trial examiner in Washington, D. C., ruled April 30.

He dismissed a union charge that the company brought on the trouble by refusing to bargain.

Examiner Martin Bennett ruled in the case of the United Furniture Workers, Local 309, CIO, and the Smith Cabinet Co., of Salem, Indiana, under the so-called right to work clause of the slave labor law, that the union has no right to get rough with scabs entering or leaving the plant.

His recommendation unless appealed, can be enforced by an injunction from a federal circuit court of appeals.

The union won an election on August 19, 1947, three days before the Taft-Hartley law took full force. The company refused to bargain on the excuse that the union had failed to file affidavits and other data under the law.

House T-H Trick Ties Up Public Workers' Pay

Unions which include government workers among their members will be forced to file non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley law, if the House of Representatives has its way.

On April 29 it passed a legislative rider to a federal appropriations bill, by a vote of 271 to 35, barring payment to any government worker belonging to a non-union.

This unconstitutional trick was cooked up by Representative Frank Keefe (R., Wis.), who declared that he would attach such a rider to every other appropriation bill and thus effectively hamstring the payment of salaries to all government workers.

AIMED AT CIO UNION

Keefe admitted the move was aimed at the United Public Workers, CIO which has not filed under the Taft-Hartley Act. The union explained that there is no good reason for it to file because as a service organization it is not entitled to use the NLRB services.

John Dingell (D., Mich.), pointed out that he is a member of the International Typographical Union (AFL) which has not filed. "I might have to resign from Congress or surrender my card in the union and I propose to do no such thing."

Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.), told the House that the Supreme Court would find this rider unconstitutional as it did in 1943 when this same Wisconsin Republican Keefe led the pack in legislating away the pay of three government employees.

He said that the purpose of the rider "is to impose upon government employees a super-restriction way beyond that which was written in the Taft-Hartley law. But, of course, the gentleman from Wisconsin having a bad case has to start waving the red herring to sell this vicious anti-labor provision."

NLRB Election Helps Auto Workers' Raid

A raid upon another CIO union by United Auto Workers was sanctioned by the NLRB election held at the Precision Casting Co. in Syracuse, N. Y. The workers had been represented by the Mine Mill and Smelter Workers Union, CIO, but it was barred from the ballot because its officers have refused to sign Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits. The UAW polled 368 votes to 268 for the AFL.

Peaceful Picketing of Non-Union Boss Banned

The International Brotherhood of Carpenters has been enjoined by an NLRB examiner from picketing a non-union employer.

Examiner Sidney Lindner on April 30 ordered Carpenters Local 1796 to stop picketing a Montgomery, Alabama, department store—the Montgomery Fair Co. He said that the local has no right to tell the public by peaceful picketing that the store is unfair to labor in having renovations made by non-union contractors.

Seven store carpenters quit their jobs last July and started picketing the store. The examiner said these men are really striking employees and their picketing is in effect a secondary boycott,

which is outlawed by Taft-Hartley.

In a somewhat similar ruling Examiner Charles Schneider held that the Carpenters District Council in Kansas City, Missouri, violated the law in picketing a prefabricated building project of Klassen and Hodson, Inc.

His decision was made May 3, when he ruled that the Carpenters had violated the secondary boycott ban, included in the Taft-Hartley Act, by asking an AFL Teamster driver to observe their picket line.

NLRB Rules Union Retreat Stops Decertifying Vote

The NLRB will not carry out a decertification election if the union whose status is questioned throws in the sponge, it announced May 6 Member James J. Reynolds Jr. disagreed with his four colleagues, insisting that the vote should be held regardless of the union's withdrawal.

The NLRB majority ruled a union defeat would prevent its asking for a representation election within a year, a result which they claimed the Taft-Hartley act did not require. Reynolds said he thought the year's election ban should follow, so the election should be held.

Contract Can't Be Amended Orally

In a case concerning the Flintkote Co. in New Jersey, an arbitrator ruled that a contract signed with an international union cannot be amended by oral agreement with a plant committee. Three employees were reinstated with back pay as a result of the decision.

Strike of Complying Union A.I.T.T. Cable Co. Blasted

Refusal of the company to bargain with the A.I.T.T. Cable strikers, represented by an independent union which complied with the Taft-Hartley Law, points up the futility of complying, said the Federation of Architects and Engineers, an affiliate of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, on April 15.

The huge phone monopoly, I. T.



The much-married Lana Turner still has the something that makes her pictures. Anyway, she slipped by our censors.

Journal Is Confused About Economic Forces

NEW-YORK.—Chalk up one for the department of confusion and understatement. The New York Journal of Commerce on May 3 speaks out of two sides of its mouth at one time.

Says the Journal on that day: "Last week we warned against too much bearishness; today we must warn against too much bullishness."

"That proves how closely balanced the favorable and unfavorable economic forces are today."

and T., by refusing to deal with the complying union, busted the strike. At the same time, the company signed a contract with UOPWA, Local 204 and United Electrical Workers, Local 447, CIO; for the 1,100 white collar and 5,000 production workers, respectively, at Federal Telephone and Radio Co. UOPWA Local 231 also signed with Federal Telecommunication Laboratories. All three plants, located in New York City, are subsidiaries of the I. T. and T.

It is fitting commentary, the union pointed out, that the three signing locals have refused to comply with the Taft-Hartley slave law.

CIO Council Endorses For Primary

SAN FRANCISCO. — Recommendations and endorsements of San Francisco Bay Area candidates running in the June primary were made at the last meeting of the CIO Council, April 30.

In the Fourth and Fifth Congressional districts, the Council made no recommendation. For the California State Legislature, the Council endorsed Tom Maloney, filed on the Republican and Democratic tickets, in the Twentieth Assembly District. It endorsed George Collins, a Democrat who has crossed filed Republican and Independent Progressive, in the Twenty-second District.

In the Twenty-fourth Assembly District George Broadhead, filed on all three parties, was endorsed. He is a CIO member and, according to the CIO Council, has an excellent labor and progressive program.

LABOR PROGRAM

In the Twenty-third District the Council recommended no candidate. It did, however, point out that Henry Mariotti, a member of ILWU Local 6, is running unopposed on the I. P. P. and has a solid labor program.

The CIO Council in withholding or postponing endorsements and recommendations in a number of political contests explained that "final political judgment on parties and candidates for 1948 must be based upon their attitude and activities in connection with the outcome of maritime and warehouse negotiations going on presently with the employers."

CIO endorsements were made on the basis of candidates' answer to a 12-point questionnaire. Main issues on which they were queried included: repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, opposition to UMT, and peacetime conscription, opposition to political and military interference in the internal affairs of other countries, protection of American civil liberties and fighting inflation by adequate wage increases.

The Council said that "recommendations constituted no bar upon local unions who may desire to interview, hear from and endorse additional candidates."

In 1947 leading manufacturing companies earned 17 per cent on their net worth, which compares with averages of 8 per cent to 13 per cent in prosperous prewar years.

Nehru Anti-Labor Terror Seeks to Make India Safe for Wall Street

By ISRAEL EPSTEIN
Allied Labor News

Labor has been shaken in India by wholesale arrests, raids and killings of the kind hitherto identified with Hitler in Germany or Chiang Kai-shek in China. Her first Indian-headed government is attacking wage earners' and sharecropping peasants' organizations with a fury not seen even under full British rule. World opinion is caught unaware, having long accepted Premier Pandit Nehru as a liberal and socialist.

What is happening is shown by a statement of Moraji Dossai, security minister for Bombay province, that no trial will be given 2,000 arrested labor leaders headed by President N. A. Dange of the All-India Trade Union Congress and executive committee member of the World Federation of Trade Unions. "Evidence against them is not of a nature to satisfy a court of law," Dossai told newsmen, dragging in the

well-known red herring. "Communists are too clever for this." But the men will stay in jail, Dossai said, because that same evidence "satisfies my own conscience."

By contrast, the Nehru government has made practically no arrests among members of the fascist Hindu Mahasabha and R.S.S. storm troop organizations which engineered the murder of the revered Mahatma Gandhi, the man who led India toward independence for 40 years.

NEHRU BETRAYS PLEDGES

Nehru has also publicly announced abandonment of his own pledges to divide landlord estates, prosecute profiteers and nationalize major industries when he gained power. He now says it would be silly and even "reactionary" to run plants based on "obsolete" technology for public benefit, not private profit. The modern way, he explains, is to wait till the government can build up-to-date factories run by

atomic energy—something world scientists say is decades off. Meanwhile landlords get 70 per cent of crops in rent. Profiteers continue to profiteer. Indian industrialists, cheered by government union smashing, happily cut wages below present averages of \$5 a week or less.

Paralleling Nehru's sellout of poverty-stricken men and women who made him premier by fighting so hard for independence that Britain could no longer run India in the old way is his government's stand on foreign issues. Nehru used to swear that, whatever he did, he would always support the struggle of all Asia's colonial peoples for freedom. Since taking office he has given no aid to Indo-Chinese resisting the French. His delegates in the United Nations have approved a forced "truce" which gives most of Indonesia back to the Dutch. He ships coal India needs for herself to China's civil war in China.

Americans disposed to sigh

with relief that here is one messy situation in which present U. S. policy plays no messy role can save their sighs. Not accidentally, Nehru is capping his record-breaking turn toward reaction and "private enterprise" by planning a trip to Washington to ask for dollar credits under a "Marshall plan for Asia." Not long ago Republican foreign policy leader John Foster Dulles referred to Nehru's government as "Hindu Communist." Nehru, guided by U. S. Ambassador Henry C. Grady, has since been clearing himself by a private Taft-Hartley anti-Communist affidavit, written with anti-labor terror.

WANT WALL STREET MONEY

The India story also highlights a constant truth about colonial independence movements. While a direct foreign ruler is the common enemy, all subject groups fight together. Then the people begin to ask for a full belly, but the local rich want only the tribute the foreigners used to gather, this time for themselves. In de-

fending this greed against the poor, who outnumber them, they call in another foreigner. He uses their dependence on outside power to run things more and more. Thus China got out from under the Japanese only to have Chiang try to lend-lease her as a U. S. base. Greece emerged from German occupation to find her rulers doing the same.

It is only the strength of the common people, born of World War II struggles against the Axis, which enables them to put in a claim for ownership of their own land. In China, that strength is close to bringing their victory. It exists in India too. Without asking Nehru or any foreign capitalist five million peasants in Hyderabad state have driven age-old landlords from 2,000 villages covering thousands of square miles. Unions may be shattered but workers and their unbearable grievances remain. The last word is with the many, not the few, once the many move.



Hysteria Victim Here are Dalton Trumbo, on the right, and his attorney, Robert A. Kenny, former attorney general of California, waiting on the courtroom steps before Trumbo's contempt of Congress trial began in Washington, D. C. Trumbo is one of the Hollywood 10 writers and directors who refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee their political opinions and affiliations and were indicted for contempt. They have all been fired from their movie jobs.

Bosses' Forsee Wide Scabbing, Strikebreaking

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The Taft-Hartley law is working, strengthening management's position." That's the way an employer publication—The Research Institute of America—last week evaluated the first eight months of the slave law's operation with a prediction of the return of scabbing and strikebreaking in large industries. This publication advises bosses that strikebreaking by scabs, a weapon that "has been silenced for years for all practical purposes . . . may be coming back now."

"Watch this carefully," the employers are instructed. "It's the most important weapon management has against labor demands which are backed up by a strike."

USE OPEN MARKET

Examples for employers to follow are newspapers that kept going during the printers' strike,

CIO Says Don't Eat Scab Meat

WASHINGTON—The CIO has called on all CIO members and the public to stop buying products of six struck meat packing companies.

The CIO statement, sent to all CIO organizations, asked for an appeal to "friends, community organizations, women's groups, and others to join in a nationwide insistence that we will eat no scab meat."

"A NEW LOW"

The CIO accused the companies of taking the "arrogant" position of refusing to pay any attention to the living needs of the workers.

Letters were sent to President Truman, Attorney General Tom Clark and Kansas Governor Frank Carlson protesting police brutality against packing house strikers in Kansas City. The CIO asked for a federal investigation of the police assault on pickets, charging actions by police in Kansas City, Kan., "mark a new low in police activities."

As the strike entered its seventh week, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service announced no progress in negotiations being conducted here

and Armour Packing Company which has declared that CIO Packinghouse Workers on strike for a wage increase "refused to bargain—and that it will resume operations, obtaining labor through the open market, and offering to take back any striking employees who apply."

Employers are also advised to "hold off" from granting wage increases to see what develops from the U. S. Steel formula of offering nothing at all.

ILWU Scalers Rip Mundt Bill

SAN FRANCISCO—The Mundt police state bill is a "mask for a drive to smash labor with fascist legislation," 21 members of ILWU Scalers Local 2 telegraphed their Congressmen Franck Havenner and Richard Welch last week.

The scalers urged a fight to the end on this bill, since "honest unionists know it is directed against their organizations, their leaders and their citizenship."

The local is distributing some 2,000 postcards addressed to Havenner and Welch for members to register their personal protests.

Oakland ILWU Picks Candidates

OAKLAND, Calif.—Members of ILWU Local 6's East Bay PAC Committee are selling tickets for the speech of Presidential Candidate Henry Wallace in the civic auditorium here May 17.

The committee has announced Local 6 endorsements in the East Bay assembly elections as follows:

Luther Morris in the sixth and Buell Gallagher in the seventh Congressional districts; Francis Dunn in the thirteenth, Ernest H. Vernon in the fourteenth, John Bittner in the fifteenth and John Howard in the eighteenth.

Local endorsements for supervisors are Anga Bjornson in the fourth district and Claude Allen in the fifth.

PLAN WALLACE MEETING

In San Francisco the Local 6 Wallace for President Committee predicts that some 2,000 members will hear Wallace speak in the Cow Palace, May 18, judging from ticket sales so far.

The San Francisco division has not made endorsements in the assembly elections yet.

Other divisions are campaigning for Sterling Norgard for Congress in the Sonoma County area, for George Miller for the State Senate in Contra Costa and Labor Attorney Condon for Assembly. In Stockton members are working to elect Parker to the Assembly, and in Santa Clara county for Jonathan Rowell for Congress.

ILWU Auxiliaries Plan Strike Aid

SAN FRANCISCO—The wives of Bay Area longshoremen and warehousemen and seamen are preparing to pitch in to support their men in whatever battles are necessary to protect and improve union conditions as June negotiation deadlines approach.

ILWU Auxiliary 16, composed of wives of members from all locals in the area will take part in a mass meeting called by the Joint Action Committee for later this month to set up committees and plan whatever action will be necessary if warehouse and waterfront employers force strikes.

Publicity Chairman Grace Mathias recounts that in all past struggles the women have done their part with such activities as running soup kitchens and raising funds.

United Negro Labor Committee to Meet

SAN FRANCISCO—The United Negro Labor Committee for political action will hold its first meeting May 15 at 1 p. m. at 1739 Fillmore Street here.



By HAROLD J. SALEMSON

HOLLYWOOD (FP)—It was good to hear that Groucho Marx's radio contract has been renewed and that the famous comedian will be back on the air in October with his "You Bet Your Life." His silencing was one of the queerest quirks of commercial radio yet seen. Scheduled to run through the spring, as all successful programs are, his series was suddenly cancelled a couple of months ago, although it had developed a sensational following. The reason, his sponsor could not fill the unprecedented demand for its product, created by Groucho's popularity. So his success temporarily cost him his job.

Hollywood has figured in numerous legal decisions, both heartening and depressing, during the past fortnight. Unionists cheered to hear the U. S. Supreme court uphold the AFL American Federation of Radio Artists' right to demand that Cecil B. DeMille pay the \$1 political assessment (levied to fight an anti-closed shop initiative in California) or drop out of radio acting. Also good was the temporary suspension of heavy fines and prison sentences against pickets who had defied a Los Angeles court injunction issued in the two-year-old Hollywood lock-out.

TWO CONVICTED

The convictions of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, on the other hand, appeared as a bad portent for civil liberties throughout the land. The government's new insistence that all 10 of the Hollywood figures cited for contempt stand trial (rather than allowing one test cast to go through appeal) indicated a new drive to twist the gas still tighter on those who would dare speak out against the administration's policies.

The damage suit by screen writer Emmet Lavery against Mrs. Lela Rogers for calling him a Communist and his play, "The Gentleman From Athens," communistic was ruled out of federal court here and will be filed again in a state court.

Cornel Wilde and his wife, Patricia Knight, have been announced as a team for Columbia's documentary-type picture about parole, "The Lovers." This seems to be an increasing trend, the husband-wife team, we mean, with Frederic March and Florence Eldridge having just appeared together in "Another Part of the Forest," Anna Baxter and John Hodiak in "Homecoming," and so on down the line.

RECESSIONAL BOUGHT

William Hurlbert's play "Recession," about Negro-white relations, published almost 20 years ago and stage-produced off and on since then, has been purchased for the screen by an independent producer.

Add anti-red films: Republic plans a documentary "The Red Menace." MGM has paid \$40,000 for Humphrey Slater's lurid novel, "The Conspirators," dealing with Communist inroads even into the sanctified strata of the British upper class.

Budd Schulberg says "ain't so that producer Jerry Wald was the original for "What Makes Sammy Run," as alleged in a cur-

rent national magazine article by Ezra Goodman. Jerry furnished only part of the details of Sammy Glick's character, Budd says.

NEW FILMS

"THE LADY FROM SHANGHAI" (Col.): Despite a confused and at times bewildering story, Orson Welles turns in another major picture with this yarn of a class-conscious sailor who takes time off from labor organizing to see how the other half lives—and destroys itself. Perfect cast, magnificent production, well worth seeing notwithstanding its shortcomings.

"FORT APACHE" (RKO): John Ford's exciting picturization of an incident comparable to Custer's Last Stand has the distinction of being one of the few westerns where sympathy is with the Indians rather than the army marines. Otherwise it's just a super action picture. Acceptable, or a little better.

"THE BRIDE GOES WILD" (MGM): June Allyson's loveliness is not enough to redeem this run-of-the-mill comedy co-starring Van Johnson. Forget it.

BEST BETS (previously noted): "Paisan," "The Search," "I Remember Mama," "All My Sons," "Treasure of Myra Madre," "Gentleman's Agreement," "Sitting Pretty."

Ball Readies Added NAM Union Curbs

WASHINGTON.— Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), has indicated the corporations are still not satisfied with what the Taft-Hartley law has done to cripple labor.

Ball's stand reflected action taken at the recent annual meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce discussed applying antitrust laws, designed to curb the big monopolies, to unions.

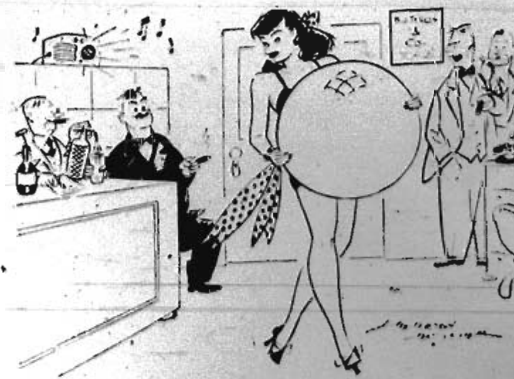
Ball took a similar position. He said: "Possible approaches to the fundamental problem, which is the concentration of economic power that industry-wide bargaining inevitably develops, are strict regulation such as compulsory arbitration, or seizure in the public interest, or applying the antitrust law principle."

Apparently in answer to the success of the United Mine Workers (unaffiliated) in winning pensions, Ball said his committee will now study the whole problem of union welfare funds.

Ball said the committee would also study ways of speeding up NLRB operations. The NLRB is now jammed with union shop elections, 99 per cent of which are won by unions.

New Children's Movie Scheduled for May 15

SAN FRANCISCO.—ILWU Auxiliary 16 announces that free movies will be shown for the children of all ILWU members in the city May 15, at 10 a. m. at the Local 6 hall, 255 Ninth Street. This month's movies will be "Bare-foot Boy" and three short comedies.



"B. J. practically had that buyer signed up at the Club 88 last night, and he's making sure he doesn't lose interest!"

DOCKS & TERMINALS

Joint Action Appeal

The Joint Action Committee of four CIO Maritime unions, Port of San Francisco, on May 7 appealed to all AFL and CIO unions in the San Francisco Bay Area for support in case they have to strike or are locked-out by the shipowners June 15.

The letter signed by Pat Tobin, chairman, and Wally Ho, secretary, called attention to the demands of the maritime unions and expressed the position that they are not anxious to strike "but the attitude of the shipowners is forcing exactly that situation."

"We believe that the outcome of the June 15 struggle will well spell the fate of all labor in the City of San Francisco."

STRIKE LIKELY

The Committee pointed out that there is real likelihood that six maritime unions will be on strike June 15. They are the ILWU, the National Maritime Union, the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, all CIO, and the Marine Firemen, independent. A possible 130,000 men are involved.

"Negotiations which have taken place between the various unions and the shipowners organizations indicate that a strike is almost a certainty and that it will be rugged and of long duration. Naturally your union will be affected."

"The demands of the above vary as to the work performed by their members, but they are joint on the following:

JOINT DEMANDS LISTED

"1. All of the unions are demanding that their respective hiring halls be maintained and strengthened.

"2. All of the unions are demanding that the work week be reduced to 40 hours a week at sea and to an 8-hour work shift for longshoremen.

"3. All of the unions are demanding that there be guaranteed annual vacations with pay for all seafaring personnel and for all dock workers.

"4. All unions are demanding that there be "willing and able" clauses in their contracts to protect them against Taft-Hartley union busting.

"5. All unions are demanding

Pedro NMU Takes Strike Referendum

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—National Maritime Union members in this port started voting in a 30-day strike referendum May 1.

The strike vote is to give authority to the union's National Council and National Negotiating Committee to call a strike on or after June 15 "to maintain the union hiring hall, secure a satisfactory contract with improved wages, hours, working and living conditions."

This referendum is being conducted in conformity with the plans of all other CIO maritime unions.

The San Pedro branch of the NMU has started preparations for June 15 by electing a Strike Preparation Committee. A food bin has been established in the NMU hall and donations are already coming in from local merchants and members of the union.

The committee issued a leaflet to NMU members and ships committees urging unity with all maritime unions whose contracts expire June 15.



"...I'm going to hang up, Henry. There must be a bad connection - I can't hear a word you're saying..."

substantial wage increases.

"6. All unions are demanding adequate provisions for safety, health, welfare and pensions.

"7. All unions are demanding clarification and improvement in existing working rules.

"8. All unions are demanding protection against overwork, speedup, long hours and unemployment.

"The above demands are basic. The shipowners have refused even to discuss them. Not only have the employers refused to discuss these demands, but they have presented demands of their own which call for complete destruction of the maritime hiring halls and out-and-out open shop conditions."

Jail Time

Though the longshore contract penalty for pilferage is six months suspension from registration, the waterfront employers contend that spending six months in jail does not satisfy this penalty, that a longshoreman should spend six additional months off the front after he gets out of jail.

Coast Impartial Chairman Arthur C. Miller in an arbitration decision on the cases of three San Francisco longshoremen ruled April 20 that all time served in jail counts toward satisfaction of the contract penalty.

However, two of the dockers spent only four months in jail, so now the employers insist that they be suspended for two more months even though they have paid their debt to society and been back on the job for months.

No Reply

At its regular meeting April 19, ILWU Local 91 ship, dock and walking bosses were told by Sec-

Correction

In a special issue of The Dispatcher distributed to members of Local 10 for the purpose of setting forth the position of the ILWU on the candidacy of Henry Wallace and the Marshall plan the statement was made that the World Federation of Trade Unions had opposed the Marshall plan. This was an error. What was meant was that the majority of WFTU unions oppose the Marshall Plan. (The WFTU as such has taken no stand as yet.) THE DISPATCH regrets the error and apologizes to the members of Local 10.

retary-Treasurer Chris Christensen that no reply had been received from the Waterfront Employers Association on the union's demand for negotiation of a contract.

Christensen was authorized to write a second letter to the WEA reiterating the union's readiness to send its negotiating committee to a meeting with the employers.

"We are very desirous of exploring the possibilities for such contract, as it is our opinion that a contract between our organization and your association would do much to create a better understanding of our many problems. The chaotic conditions that now exist between the member contractors and members of our local leaves much to be desired and we feel positive that if discussed a mutual agreement and understanding can be reached."

It was also ordered that a strike ballot be drawn up and presented at the next meeting of Local 91 on May 17.

SUGAR & PINEAPPLE

Sugar Talks Bogged

Hawaii sugar industry counter proposals to Local 142 demands for a 8½ cents per hour wage increase and a 20 percent reduction in rents would cut wages, raise rents and destroy industry wide collective bargaining, the union negotiating committee reported to members May 7.

Under industry proposals the employers would have final and arbitrary authority on what classification any worker is in. Contract termination and opening dates would make it possible for the employers to destroy the contract and chop the union to pieces.

The union's peace plan, offered after negotiations on classifications had dragged on since the middle of January, asked a base rate of 84½ cents per hour for 20,000 members, and recognition of the consolidated Local 142 Negotiating Committee.

BOSSSES DISRUPT

The ILWU sought contract openings on wages, hours and classifications February 1, 1949 and November 1 1949.

The sugar employers in rejecting all union demands submitted two proposals, one for the Big Island, the other for the rest of the industry, Alexander & Baldwin, Castle & Cooke, and American Factors. The idea is to pick off Big Island plantations first, on the theory that if they are split

Work Explosives

Port Agent J. A. C. Grant in an interim ruling on March 31 ordered longshoremen to work "a ship as directed without prior notice that there are explosives aboard."

A dispute arose at San Pedro Outer Harbor concerning the SS Santa Juana, which docked with 251 tons of dynamite in hatch No. 3 and 72 boxes of caps in a poop deck locker.

The dockers of ILWU Local 13 at first complied with instructions but later refused, claiming pre-war practice required ships carrying explosives to unload them onto lighters, and reload the explosives as they leave the harbor.

The Southern California Port Agent ruled that this had not been port practice.

Strike Preparations

Members of Local 10 board of Trustees, executive board, investigating, grievance, labor relations, publicity and merger committees and delegates to the San Francisco and East Bay CIO Councils, dispatchers, stewards and officials met May 10 to set up a program and sub-committees in the event of a June 15 strike.

A 46-man emergency strike committee has been set up by Local 34 ship clerks. It will include sub-committees for publicity, negotiations, joint action with other unions, picketing and a steering committee.

Chairman is Al Cebrian, vice chairman is Ed Whelan and secretary is Paul Cosgrove. The membership of Local 34 on May 5 unanimously recommended voting in favor of a strike.

Riddle: What If Wages Went Up Like Profits?

SAN FRANCISCO.—A merchant who earned \$70 a month in 1939 would be getting \$2,380 a month now if his wages had gone up like Moore-McCormack profits.

This shipping company increased its take before taxes 42 times in the last nine years. It also managed to put aside \$1,945,000 for wear and tear on its ships last year, and \$11,189,000 is salted away in a "special deposit" with the U. S. Maritime Commission to buy new ships.

With its war profits Moore-McCormack has already bought a new fleet from the government worth three times its pre-war fleet.

The CIO Research Department turning up these figures for June 15 shipowner negotiations asks: How much have the company's workers put aside for wear-and-tear on themselves, as savings for old age; and how many workers have "special" bank accounts put away to buy a new home, or have bought a home with their "war profits"?

Matson has \$6,115,000 in reserves for any "contingency"; American Hawaiian has \$445,000. Every worker at American Hawaiian made \$1,085 in profits for that company in 1947.

Undistributed profits in 1947 totaled \$28,816,000 for Moore McCormack.

New Offices

ILWU Local 91, ship, dock and walking bosses have moved into new offices upstairs between piers 16 and 18, the Embarcadero, San Francisco.

off from the union the others can be picked off one by one.

The union negotiating committee saw the double proposal as part of an overall disruption campaign in line with the efforts of the discredited Amos Ignacio to set up a rival union, and with the Ellison plan, exposed by the union as an undercover tool to divide and destroy.

PROFITS ZOOM

Wage cuts are being proposed just after the sugar employers have had the biggest profit year in their entire history. They want to tie wages to prices, though in negotiations they admitted in writing that prices are only one factor affecting wages, that others are just as important—productivity, mechanization, cost of living, community wage rates and ability of the industry to pay.

The industry thus admitted the foolishness of its proposal, but told the union committee it thinks the proposal is something it can get the workers to "understand," in other words put across on the members.

The employers say that even though the cost of living continues to rise workers can live on less than the current 78½ cents per hour.

DRIVE FOR WAGE CUTS

The first proposal from Alexander & Baldwin, Castle & Cooke and American Factors would have allowed them to open wages at any time on any plantation

after October and single one out for wage cuts and union busting.

After the committee exposed the idea behind this the industry proposed a series of opening dates, concentrating around October, November and December when union bargaining power is at its lowest.

The wage-cutting scheme in guaranteeing profits would in effect force the workers to pay for the new equipment the employers are buying by taking wage cuts, with the reward in view of being thrown out of their jobs altogether by that new equipment.

OPPOSE ARBITRATION

The employers continue to refuse to agree in their contract on any peaceful machinery for settlement of disputes, such as arbitration; they insist on the right to strike and right to lockout being written in.

The union negotiating committee recommended 18 members that they prove by their unity and solidarity against disruption that the employers' high priced splitting publicity has not and will not work.

The committee has urged the members to tighten the ranks set the steward and camp machinery functioning, build the Defense Fund, get the facts on the issues from the union, and beware of plans to take the attention of the members away from the main issues.

WAREHOUSE & DISTRIBUTION

Raiders Foiled

Local 6 members handed raiding machinists a "no" vote of 114 to 43 at Continental Can in Oakland May 7.

The Taft-Hartley NLRB conducted the election with only the International Association of Machinists on the ballot after the IAM petitioned for representation rights for production workers, then for the whole plant. Local 6 has had a contract with Continental since 1936.

Local 6 officials pointed out that the Taft-Hartley petition was filed not by Bay Area IAM officials, who are receiving full support from the warehousemen in their current strike for wage increases, but by pie-cards on the IAM International payroll.

The warehousemen started negotiating with Continental for a wage increase in January, but between them the company and the raiding union have prevented any settlement.

The IAM is the same outfit that broke a Local 6 wage strike at Continental last year with splitting tactics.

Teamsters Queried

The April 5 appeal from Local 6 warehousemen to AFL warehousemen in San Francisco for unity in June 1 negotiations and presentation of common demands to employers brought an offer of a charter from AFL Teamsters Joint Council No. 7 May 6 with "Americanism" the only requirement for membership.

Local 6 had proposed that AFL Warehouse Local 860 elect ten rank and filers to a committee to meet with ten elected by Local 6 and set a joint approach in negotiations, and that the two unions sign a ten-year no-raiding pact in order to present a solid front to the employers.

This proposal was renewed by Local 6 officials in a letter to President Charles Real of the Teamsters pointing out that the CIO warehousemen "have a notorious preference for militant trade union Americanism as against the strike-breaking and counterfeit Americanism being advocated today by the NAM and their servants within the ranks of labor."

MUST FOREGO RAIDS

Local 6 asked for clarification on the following points of the AFL charter offer to inform the membership this week:

1. Will the Teamsters forego strike-breaking and raiding against AFL clerks, cannery workers and others in the future? Local 6 cited the understandable hostility between its rank and file and the Teamster leadership, from Dave Beck down to local officials, who ordered strike-breaking at Sears Roebuck in San Francisco and tried unsuccessfully to raid dried fruit workers in San Jose.

2. Will the Teamsters permit rank and file democracy and voting on all questions of policy, or will they insist on a receivership as in Alameda, Santa Clara, Sonoma and Contra Costa counties and in Stockton where officers are appointed and the rank and file has no expression?

3. Will the Teamster officials agree to resign from office if Local 6 officials do likewise, so that the rank and file of both unions can work out their own terms of unity?

ASK NO DISCRIMINATION

4. Will the Teamsters permit Local 6's Negro members (one-fifth of the total membership) to



Charmer Looking more exciting than ever, Ingrid Bergman wears this stunning gown in her latest top hit movie, "The Arch of Triumph." She uses it to charm Charles Boyer, her foil.

Join on the basis of no discrimination and equality?

5. Will the Teamsters pledge not to sell warehousemen, cannery workers and allied workers down the river in order to get better rates for drivers alone from the employers as has been their policy?

6. Will the Teamsters be willing to set up a rotary, non-discriminatory hiring hall, or will they insist on continuing present practices of leaving regular men in the hiring hall idle while employers and union officials alike bring "favorites" into the union through the back door?

Wage Raise in Two Plants

Cost-of-living escalator clauses in Local 6 contracts with Colgate Palmolive Peet and El Dorado Oil Works in Oakland, May 3, brought the third 4-cent increase since contracts were signed last summer.

The base rate for freight handlers is now \$1.39 per hour. The Local 6 warehousemen receive a 4-cent raise every time the cost of living goes up five points in the calculations of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continental Can

Local 17 members at the Continental Can Company in Sacramento have negotiated a 10 cent per hour wage increase, improved vacations, a welfare plan and further raises for skilled workers.

Linde Air Talks

Negotiations are scheduled to begin in Dallas, Texas, between Local 218 and Linde Air Products Corporation on a union demand for a 2 1/2 cent per hour wage increase. The warehousemen figure

that such a raise would still leave them below the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics minimum standard of living budget. Lowest rate in the plant now is \$1.03 per hour.

Poultry Producers

Local 6 won a 6 1/4-cent raise at Poultry Producers in Santa Rosa last week, retroactive to March 1. This raise brought the base rate for freight handlers to \$1.33 3/4.

The 70 warehouse men and women also won an additional paid holiday, Washington's Birthday, for a total of seven, and a non-discriminatory union security clause.

If Local 6 in the Bay Area negotiates a higher raise with the Distributors Association of Northern California the Poultry Producers have agreed to meet it.

New Plant Recognized

A three-day organizing drive at the Moser Bag and Paper Company wound up May 5 with a recognition statement from the employer to Local 209. The shop committee representing 18 members informed Moser that if the union were not recognized they would hit the bricks.

Contract negotiations were scheduled to begin May 7.

Contract Extended

At the New Era Manufacturing Company in Cleveland Local 209 has extended its contract for a year with revised union security provisions and a 5 cents per hour across the board wage increase. The contract establishes an automatic wage progression plan. The minimum is now 75 cents.

UE Radio Program Will Be Heard on Pacific Coast

NEW YORK—The United Electrical Workers, CIO, celebrated the start of its second year of a national weekly radio news program by announcing a shift in its network outlet, and extension of coverage to reach the Pacific Coast.

UE revealed that its program will be heard over the American Broadcasting Company network on Monday evenings at 9 p.m. Pacific Standard time. In California it will be heard at 9 p.m. Pacific Daylight time.

GAETH INTERVIEWS

The news program features Arthur Gaeth, an ace news reporter, and will be carried by more than 112 stations in 38 states. It will consist of 15 minutes behind the headlines interviews with average Americans of all walks of life. It will find out their problems, ask questions and seek answers to vital questions—in addition to bringing outstanding guest authorities.

California outlets for the UE

Fischer to Work For Wallace

NEW YORK—Appointment of Stephen Fischer, former labor writer for the San Francisco Chronicle, as press relations director for the National Wallace for President Committee, was announced April 23.

Fischer was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University, 1940-47. During the war he served as an aerial navigator in the South Pacific and was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Warehouse Workers Set For Fight to Win 20 Cents

(Continued from Page 1)
ers' family budget by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This budget estimates a San Francisco family of four needs \$3,552.50 per year or \$68.16 a week for a minimum standard. The DANC answered that it does not believe in such budgets, that there will be no increase for anybody, anywhere. Furthermore according to its calculations warehouse families already make some \$1,000 a year more than the minimum set in the budget.

EXPOSE MYTH

This startling supposition was based on June, 1947, cost of living figures with no attention given to the rise since then, and on Chamber of Commerce estimates that the San Francisco family has only 3.2 members instead of the four on which the budget is based. (A Local 6 survey last year found that the average warehouse family had 3.9 members.)

The Chamber of Commerce report said that one and a half people work in every family. In other words the DANC figures that the wife of every warehouseman works half time.

The union took the position that a worker should make enough so that his wife can stay home and take care of her children if she wants to.

The employers backed up their position on no increase by pointing to the action of U. S. Steel which they hoped would set a nation-wide pattern. They also claimed that wages in the Bay Area are already among the highest in the country.

They said that warehousemen's taxes are lower this year, so

they're better off.

They went back to 1939 for a base date to find that warehouse wages have gone up more percentage-wise than the cost of living, ignoring the rise since June, 1947, when Local 6 won its last raise.

EMPLOYERS WON'T BUDGE

Twenty cents is the key demand, but the employers are also unwilling to discuss classification changes to correct present inequities between and within different houses, or adjustments of mechanization problems.

The DANC interprets the contract language that the present opening is for "discussion of hourly rates only" to mean across the board changes only. The union rejects this technicality since all classification and machine rates are also hourly rates.

A rank and file committee headed by Secretary-Treasurer Richard Lynden is negotiating for the union.

Packers' Back-to-Work Drive Flops

KANSAS CITY, Kan. (FP)—The employer-sponsored back-to-work drive in the packinghouse plants here has proved to be a dud.

Personal back-to-work appeals to striking members of the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) who gathered in front of the Armour & Co. plant failed to move a single worker, and the foremen retired into the plant amid cheers and jeers from the strikers. Response at other plants likewise was negligible.

Although Federal District Judge Arthur J. Mellott has turned down a union request for a temporary injunction forbidding local police to interfere with the right to picket, he said police do not have the right to decide the number of pickets at plant entrances. Only the courts have such a right, he said.

JUDGE RULES

Mellott issued a number of rules to govern strikers and police in the conduct of the strike. The injunction action was taken by the union after its strike headquarters were wrecked by police, who injured a number of strikers.

FBI agents have been ordered here by the Justice Department to look into the police raid and determine whether any federal law was violated.



"...and when the housewife slams the door, don't use your foot - you can't sell brushes with your foot!"

San Francisco CIO Pledges All-Out Aid to Warehouse, Maritime Unions

SAN FRANCISCO—With a June 1 deadline in warehouse negotiations and the employers telling their workers they make plenty of money already, with a June 15 deadline in negotiations of six maritime unions and ship-owners out to get rid of union hiring halls, the San Francisco CIO Council May 7, declared all-out support of these unions in their contract battles.

Starting May 7 all council personnel and resources were concentrated on assisting the ILWU and the maritime unions.

The council will conduct radio publicity on the real issues at stake in negotiations, arrange for free medical service for strikers if members are forced to hit the bricks, use the Welfare and Veterans' Bureaus to aid strikers and mobilize all other unions and the public in support of these thousands of workers.

SPELL LABOR'S FATE

A council statement adopted unanimously pointed out that "the outcome of these looming struggles in warehouse and maritime will spell the fate of labor in San Francisco for a long time to come. CIO unions not directly involved as well as AFL and independent unions, may live or be

Mobilization Will Cost Billions

WASHINGTON (FP)—A glimpse of rapidly mounting costs of military preparation was given at a hearing before the House armed services committee May 3.

The committee met for final hearings on a selective service bill. By a vote of 28 to 5, the bill was sent to the House. The five congressmen opposing mobilization were Dewey Short (R. Mo.), C. W. Bishop (R. Ill.), James J. Heffernan (D. N. Y.), Philip J. Philbin (D. Mass.) and Frank R. Havenner (D. Cal.).

Revelation of skyrocketing costs came during interrogation of Defense Secretary James Forrestal by Representative Leon H. Gavin (R., Pa.). Gavin pointed out that while the present federal budget calls for military expenditure of \$11 billion in the next fiscal year, new armament and mobilization measures already in the works would nearly double that figure.

DRAFT COSTS

In addition to the original \$11 billion, a supplemental appropriation of \$3.4 billion has been set up, Gavin said. Another \$322 million for air force expansion was approved by the House. These three items, Gavin declared, would put the military budget over \$15.2 billion.

Even the \$15.2 billion is only a beginning, Gavin brought out from the reluctant Defense Secretary Forrestal. The simple draft measure sent to the House would cost another \$2.1 billion. Besides that, Gavin referred to earlier testimony by General Dahlquist that the draft would be used to organize 25 divisions of troops and that equipment for these 25 divisions would cost an extra \$3.9 billion.

Thus, without Universal Military Training or other programs under serious discussion, military expenditures for the coming year will probably exceed \$21.3 billion.

destroyed depending on the outcome."

Pat Tobin, chairman of the Joint Action Committee in maritime, put it: "The open shop drive will be on in San Francisco if the warehouse and marine unions are beaten down."

The council statement said that ILWU Local 6, asking for a 20 cents across the board raise for 14,000 members, has been told flatly that it "will get nothing beyond the 'steel formula', which means exactly nothing."

SIX UNIONS INVOLVED

In maritime, the six unions involved, ILWU, National Maritime Union, National Union of

ILWU Greet Steelworkers

BOSTON, Mass.—Officers and members of the CIO United Steel Workers of America in convention here received assurance from the ILWU May 11 that its members join "in condemnation of chicanery of the steel companies in using a paltry price decrease to deny workers a sorely needed wage adjustment."

In a telegram to USA President Philip Murray, ILWU President Harry Bridges and Secretary Louis Goldblatt laid the responsibility for price increases squarely "at the door of steel makers and other monopolists who are grabbing unprecedented and outrageous profits at the expense of the American standard of living."

CIO Maps Program to Cope With Rising Unemployment

SAN FRANCISCO—The size of California's unemployment rolls, 500,000 in the state and 100,000 of these in the Bay Area, prompted the San Francisco CIO Council to call a conference on the problems of jobless workers May 8.

Delegates from CIO unions in the area, including ILWU Warehouse Local 6 and Scalers' Local 2, set a program to get the most out of existing laws for unemployment benefits, to stop employer chiseling on benefits and to win more adequate laws.

Recognizing that employers have hacked away at unemployment insurance until a large proportion of workers applying are denied benefits, the delegates recommended that unions should inform all candidates for the State Assembly and Senate this year that the CIO wants:

ACT CRIPPLED

The repeal of the crippling amendments added to the Unemployment Insurance Act by last year's legislature which limit benefits; exclude many workers altogether, 12,000 in February, 1945, alone; make it tougher to collect what is due; and provide money-saving exemptions for employers through the merit rating system.

Repeat of the section of the Act that denies benefits to a worker unemployed because of labor dispute, and elimination of the one-week waiting period.

The inclusion of all workers not now covered, and the increase of benefits from a minimum of \$15 per week to a maximum of \$35, for a period of 52 weeks.

SET UP WELFARE GROUPS

The conference recommended that all locals set up welfare committees to assist unemployed members in settling benefit checks and send delegations to the State Department of Employment pro-

Marine Cooks and Stewards, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, radio division of MEBA, and the independent Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Wipers are demanding "badly needed improvements in their agreements and increased wages, and are meeting with a flat 'go to hell' from the shipowners."

"The main issue involves preservation of the hiring hall which the employers, armed with the Taft-Hartley Act, are admittedly seeking to destroy. At the same time that the employers are telling these unions in negotiations that the hiring hall must go, they have no intention of interfering with the hiring hall stip."

ILWU Backs Bay Machinist Strike

SAN FRANCISCO—Support to Bay Area machinists on the bricks since the beginning of April for a decent wage increase has been recommended to all ILWU locals in the area by the International office.

Eight lodges of the International Association of Machinists, rejected offers of from zero to 8 cents in different classifications and the loss of two paid holidays, charging that the employers are taking union-busting orders from such national organizations as U. S. Steel.

CIO Maps Program to Cope With Rising Unemployment

testing treatment of unemployed members.

The conference sent resolutions to the Governor of California protesting administrative decisions of the Department Appeals Board against workers, such as the requirement that a worker must be available for job placement every day instead of a majority of the week.

Other actions included a demand that the City and County of San Francisco set up a public works program to provide jobs for those whom private industry does not absorb, regardless of race, creed or color (the percentage of Negroes unemployed is much higher than their proportion of the population), an immediate state and federal Fair Employment Practices Commission, and appropriation of sufficient funds by the city's Board of Supervisors to give adequate relief to all needy San Franciscans.

California CIO Mobilizes To Defeat Mundt Bill

SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary Bjorne Halling of the California CIO Council wired all local councils to mobilize members for a letter and telegram campaign to congressmen urging the defeat of the Mundt bill. "Though allegedly aimed at Communists, the measure is really part of an anti-labor drive," he declared, adding: "Any major strike could be called political and the union leaders prosecuted."

The California Legislative Conference, a two-year-old statewide peoples' lobby, branded the bill "a basic threat to the very existence of American liberty" at a meeting in Los Angeles. Almost 200 delegates representing AFL, CIO, rail unions, minority groups and political clubs assailed the measure.



Scab Victim Honoring Santo Cicardo, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, picket who was killed by a truck crashing strike lines, outside the Armour plant in Chicago, this long funeral procession moves slowly to the cemetery. A memorial meeting of 5,000 workers listened gravely as blame for Cicardo's death was placed on "the greed of the meat trust, backed up by Chicago police power." His widow said: "I think it was murder."

Alabama Police Jail Pro-Wallace Property Owner on Vagrancy Charge

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (FP)—A local woman property owner was held incommunicado for eight hours by Birmingham police on a vagrancy charge after she was arrested in the office of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, Federated Press has learned.

The arrest of Mrs. Johanna Newhouse came the day before Senator Glen Taylor (D., Ida.) was jailed here for challenging local Jim Crow laws. Mrs. Newhouse told FP she went to the congress office to talk about forming a Henry A. Wallace committee and said her visit had nothing to do with the Negro or-

ganization's plans for the meeting where Taylor's arrest occurred.

Held without bond and refused permission to see a lawyer, Mrs. Newhouse was booked on a vagrancy charge although she is listed in the Birmingham telephone book, owns two houses and has a business. She was finally released after friends besieged police headquarters with phone calls.

A working woman living with her family in New York state needs at least \$38.27 a week to support herself adequately.

Supreme Court Set to Act On Taft-Hartley Political Ban

WASHINGTON—In a few weeks American workers will know how far they may go in carrying on political action through their unions.

Counsel for the CIO and for the Justice Department argued the matter April 28 and 29 before the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of the U. S. vs. the CIO and Philip Murray. It arose from the CIO's participation in the election of Representative Edward Garmatz (D., Md.) in July, 1947, in order to test the constitutionality of Section 304 of the Taft-Hartley law. The CIO won its case in a lower court.

BANS SPENDING

Section 304 of the act prohibits both unions and corporations from making expenditures in connection with federal elections. When the weekly CIO News, at Murray's order, was distributed in Baltimore with an endorsement of Garmatz, the Justice department started in motion to enforce the Taft-Hartley ban on such activity.

Jesse Climenko, arguing for the government, was given a thorough going-over by the justices. All of them except William O. Douglas asked him questions trying to determine what election activities would be legal and what illegal under the Taft-Hartley law.

Questions by Justices Harold Burton and Hugo Black drew

from Climenko the admission that Section 304 would not hurt the New York Times or the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain (both corporations) if they print election material. They sell their papers, he explained, and therefore do not "make expenditures" to influence elections, even though they take sides.

AIMS LISTED

The government lawyer claimed the law has two main aims, to prevent large amounts of money being spent in so-called election propaganda, and to protect the rights of "dissident" union members who do not want their union dues spent to support labor candidates. He said labor had endangered free elections, but denied that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers have.

Arguing for the CIO, Charles J. Marglietti and Lee Fressman said the number of questions the justices asked shows how vague Section 304 is. Marglietti maintained that in listing only unions among unincorporated associations that may not spend money in elections, Congress discriminated against labor.

"Under this section a union would be blocked from any activity involving an expenditure, such as paying for a ball, a newspaper ad, travel, get-out-the-vote work or even sending a delegate or an observer to a convention," he said.