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# The DISPATCHER

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

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## Local 6 Votes Bricks for June 14 Truman Kangaroos for Shipowners Supreme Court OKays Premium Pay

### Rage at Boss' Tactics Runs Fever High

SAN FRANCISCO—Outraged by a piddling, insulting offer of 3½ cents increase, more than 8,000 warehouse members of Local 6 voted almost unanimously this week to strike June 14.

The vote to strike, taken by secret referendum of all San Francisco members and Oakland members covered by master contract, ran 92 per cent.

Resentment against the Distributors Association of Northern California ran so fever high that in some houses workers called upon their bosses to watch them vote "yes" for the strike.

**OFFER INSULTING**  
The DANC, May 27, finally gave up its no increase stand, only to make an offer of 3½ cents.

This offer was announced in bulletins in the houses over the head of Local 6's elected negotiating committee, accompanied by some fancy figuring designed to prove that the employers are offering 1½ cents more than what would be required under the General Motors formula, where Auto Workers received an 11-cent boost.

The employers' statistics also indicated that warehousemen already earn several cents too much.

The San Francisco membership rejected this phoney offer unanimously, with the loudest "no" vote since the 1938 strike struggle, according to one warehouseman.

**NOT EVEN A BONE**  
Another pointed out that 3½ cents an hour, or 28 cents a day, means the employers "have not even thrown us a bone. Where can you buy a good soup bone for 28 cents?" The members tore their copies of the bosses' proposals to shreds.

The Oakland membership took  
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**Rally** San Francisco police said "no permit," but made no arrests when the Joint Action Committee, Port of San Francisco, used loudspeakers for a noontime Embarcadero rally June 3. Later, police told the press they had issued a permit, which they hadn't. A congressional candidate who was arrested the week before for using a loudspeaker was dismissed in court. Picture shows Henry Schmidt of the ILWU Coast Labor Relations Committee addressing the seamen and longshoremen. Below, Ace DeLosada of Warehouse Local 6, ILWU, tells of the plans to hit the bricks June 14. Behind DeLosada is Pat Tobin of the NMU.

### Shipowners Tip Hand When Talking to Selves.

SAN FRANCISCO—When the shipowners talk to themselves, as they frequently do through their chief spokesman publication, "Pacific Shipper," it's in cold-turkey language without the sweetness and light camouflage they give to the public and union ranks.

Here are some choice phrases from an editorial in the May 31 issue of "Pacific Shipper" which throw some light on shipowner aspirations and plans:

"The unions are beginning to lose important strikes, with or without violence. Long ago we said that collective bargaining would not operate correctly until the unions lost a few big strikes, and learned, the hard way, that the strike, like war, is a two edged instrument. . . .

"... the impending marine strike is really a strike against the law of this land.

"The tide, obviously enough, is running against the unions; we only wish we could say that this is apparent enough to the union officers to deter them. . . .

"This is a warning . . . for the unions not to put their dependence on mass picketing or other forms of violence."

The 90 per cent vote of the union membership to strike isn't mentioned. Employers only see "union officers" and of course effective picketing gives them the cold shudders. That's why they call it a "form of violence."

### All Ports Are Mobilizing to Roll June 15

SAN FRANCISCO—As the shipowners asked him to and as the shipowners said he would, President Harry S. Truman came through for them with a kangaroo court in the form of a Taft-Hartley Board of inquiry to hamper, snipe at, stop or break the June 15 maritime strike.

The so-called board of inquiry began hearings in New York June 6 and in San Francisco June 7. It was under order to report to the President on or before today, June 11. On the basis of the report the President is permitted to seek an injunction for an 80-day so-called cooling off period.

The threat of a cooling off period has been the chief weapon of the shipowners to catch the ranks of the unions napping and unprepared for a strike.

Reports from all ports indicated the strategy hasn't worked. Mobilization has been intensified and the workers are ready to roll at 12:31 a.m. the morning of June 16.

### INTERFERENCE CHARGED

Two days of hearings were supposed to cover the whole gamut of negotiations, history of labor relations with the shipowners on the Coast and decide the facts of the dispute between the unions and the Waterfront Employers Association and the Pacific American Shipowners Association.

Richard Gladstein, counsel for the ILWU and Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, told the fact-finding panel that by its recent actions the United States Government is trying to help the shipowners interfere in "our union members' Constitutional right to strike."

"This is a kangaroo court and we have the strong suspicion that this board was not created to give a fair and fair hearing of the maritime unions cases."

### NO ACCURACY

Instead, Gladstein charged, in the appointment of the board by the President, "there was never any intention that the hearing would lead to a fair, uncolored  
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### Shipowners Still Seek To Rob Men

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American shipowners are already trying to get the 80th Congress to outlaw overtime payments validated by the June 7 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Court found that the money claims—in the suits brought against East Coast shipowners by 20 individual longshore members of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, is not "overtime on overtime" but is "standard premium pay" awarded for working at inconvenient times.

New York dockers, opposed by ILA President Joseph Ryan, argued that when they worked more than 40 hours a week, they should receive not one-and-one-half times their base rate of pay but one-and-one-half times their average weekly rate. The legal arguments made in behalf of their claims asserted that if their first 40 hours of work included certain premium pay then that fact should be reflected in the pay received for working more than 40 hours.

### PREMIUM PAY

Justice Stanley Reed wrote the majority 5 to 3 decision of the Supreme Court and he ruled that longshoremen are entitled to have premium pay figured in the base pay on which overtime is computed.

The ILWU has always sought to have the "overtime" rate in its contract interpreted as a night rate and that true overtime for purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act must be computed with reference to both straight and night rates depending upon the number of hours worked at each rate. The Waterfront Employers Association have fought this bitterly.

### OWNERS SAID "SUE"

ILWU Counsel Richard Gladstein said when told of the Supreme Court ruling:

"We have been trying to get the employers to obey the law for a long time. They always said 'sue us,' so we did.

"The employers have now got  
(Continued on Back Page)

### Who Said It?

"Henry Wallace to the workers of the United States of America symbolizes the aspirations of the common man. We love him because he is one of us—the common man."  
(Turn to back page for name of author.)

# Government by Shipowners



**P**RESIDENT TRUMAN and the shipowners have teamed up to fight the maritime unions.

"Diligent and sincere" is the way Truman's fact-finders describe themselves. Diligently and sincerely they will follow the pleasant path of giving all possible aid and comfort to the shipowners, as Strikebreaking Harry intended they should.

The shipowners and a bunch of their best friends in government put their heads together to figure out the best way of stymying the maritime unions and thereby hanging on to more profits. It's simple: after all you can't expect a shipowner to give up a penny willingly.

With the Taft-Hartley law at work for them, the shipowners did not have to look long to find a good angle from which to attack the unions, and the conditions they had won. They asked Harry Truman to give them a fact-finding board. And of course our president would no more turn down a shipowner than a railroad mogul.

The shipowners announced from inside information that a board would be appointed, and sure enough Truman came through. The idea of course is that after one short week of hearings and some more consultation with the shipowners the board will report such facts to Truman as to enable him to deem it advisable to seek injunction for 30 days of Taft-Hartley cooling off. This should be known as government by shipowners.



**T**HE shipowners have been telling the public he will follow their dictates through the cooperative commercial press, nearly every day. Above all, the hope that the maritime union members reading that commercial press will be taken in to the point of putting less than all-out effort into preparing to hit the bricks on June 15.

They hope they can catch the unions off guard, that the members will lackadaisically shrug and say oh well, we don't really care about a wage increase, or about safe work-

ing conditions, or about having one day to ourselves a week.

They hope the oldtimers will have forgotten how they struggled for their unions in the thirties, the blood that was spilled in that struggle. They hope the newcomers won't have heard much about the days when nobody dared challenge a shipowners' slightest whim.

Well, they're wrong.

They forget that the maritime workers know a rigged game when they see one, and if there ever was a rigged game President Truman's fact-finding board is it. No maritime worker expects a fair deal out of it, and no maritime worker intends to take a bad deal lying down.

Every port is bent on all-out preparation for June 15 and every worker is ready to hit the bricks for his legitimate demands. Harry Truman can use the forces of government in the shipowners' fight to rob workers and the people. He can hamper, annoy and give us temporary setbacks, but he can't by fiat, persuasion or law kill the fire of militant unionism and fight that has been kindled in our hearts.

## THE DISPATCH

MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR

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# Newsman Says U. S. Mission Condoned Greek Murders

**NEW YORK (ALN)**—The blood of Greek resistance fighters shot by the royalist Athens government in mass executions that shocked the world last month lies on the hands of U. S. aid administrator Dwight P. Griswold, New York Herald Tribune Athens correspondent Homer Bigart charged in a bitter four-column letter to his paper May 30.

Bigart said Griswold is "a very close friend" of Greek Public Order Minister David Mentis, who ordered the executions. The American Aid Mission "literally runs Greece" and "a word of caution from Griswold would have prevented the orgy." Instead of saying this word, Bigart wrote, Griswold found time to "hide me for what he believed was an exaggerated concern over the activity of firing squads." Bigart replied to Griswold: "I would much rather be accused of being a little shrill about such matters than of not saying anything at all."

"Mr. Griswold says," Bigart wrote further, "that he knows no other American correspondent who charges Greece with being a police state, but long before I came to Athens the late George Polk, who was murdered a few weeks ago, was writing eloquently of the nature of the regime we have created there."

### PATRIOTS EXECUTED

Recalling that the resistance fighters were shot after having been held in jail for years, Bigart accused U. S. policy of being responsible. When the men were first arrested "the British commission which was running the country at the time was a little fed up with judicial revenge and perhaps worried by the reaction back home." This year, Bigart said, "the Greek government evidently detected that Americans were less constrained. At any event the speed-up in executions coincided with a lot of rough talk voiced by the U. S. mission and the embassy."

Bigart further accused Griswold and the American embassy in Greece of pressuring correspondents "to avert our eyes from the suppression of basic liberties, from mass arrests and mass executions." Griswold's publicity chief had once called him (Bigart) in for a talk. "Congress was about to vote on Greek aid and the boys were worried. Greece was getting too much publicity. He asked me to write something nice, and I said sure I would if I could find something nice to write about."

A few days later, Bigart said, "the press chief in conjunction with the cultural and press attache of the American embassy, put out a remarkable statement to the effect that Greece had complete freedom of the press—every whit as free as in the U. S. That very day two editors of the Socialist newspaper 'Machis' were arrested—for having dared to publish criticism of the executions."

### WRITES FROM BELGRADE

Bigart wrote his letter from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he had gone on temporary assignment from Athens. He remarked on the difference between the ways U. S. government outfits in Europe expected newsmen to treat news from Greece and Yugoslavia respectively.

In Greece, Bigart said, "it is the view of certain State Department officials that American correspondents... should give their exclusive attention to the business of saving Greece from com-

munist, which they apparently believe is a worse fate than fascism." This despite the fact that "the government in Athens is hated by a considerable portion of the Greek population."

In Yugoslavia, "these (U. S.) officials expect American correspondents to concentrate on the ugly aspects of the present order and ignore its constructive reforms. They would like to see the present government overthrown. . . . Perhaps they want a restoration of the Karageorgevich dynasty (the prewar monarchy whose throne is claimed by ex-King Peter, now in the U. S.), a police regime that never bothered very much about a democratic facade." For an American today, said Bigart, it is regarded as "almost traitorous to admit anything favorable" about Yugoslavia.

### MORALE IS HIGHER

In fact, Bigart stated, a visitor to Belgrade from Greece "cannot deny that the people's morale is vastly superior to the morale in Athens. The Greek capital is mired in hopelessness and hate, while in Belgrade there is even an atmosphere of optimism and hope. Also there are fewer executions."

Bigart confessed he "hesitated to set down the morale difference between the two capitals, and the hesitation must be ascribed in part to moral cowardice. It is not fashionable nowadays to view Yugoslavia in any color except uncomplimentary black." Despite this pressure, Bigart pointed out that Yugoslavia had unassisted all anti-government guerrillas except those accused of World War II crimes, in striking contrast to Greece.

The New York Herald Tribune which had previously printed an attack on Bigart by Griswold, indorsed Bigart's letter with an editorial note expressing "complete confidence in Mr. Bigart's accuracy of observation and fidelity to the truth."

# Steel Local Hits PAC Splitting Plot

**OAKLAND, Calif.**—United Steelworkers Local 1798, CIO, on June 1 denounced the splitting tactics of the so-called California National CIO PAC in launching a movement to lift the charters of California CIO Councils.

As a part of this wrecking program, the rump CIO group has called a conference in Los Angeles for June 20 at which it will plot the strategy of its campaign.

The Oakland Steelworkers branded the move as a program that "will help reaction and the enemies of labor in their efforts to weaken and destroy rank and file controlled union organizations."

Local 1798 stated that it will have nothing to do with the conference, to which it was invited. Instead, it resolved "to work for greater unity of all CIO locals in this county and in the State rather than for disunity and disruption, as the only hope for maintaining our unions and winning the wage struggles that are necessary to our members."

As a result of inadequate and discriminatory training facilities, the number of doctors increased only 13 per cent from 1910 to 1940 while the population rose 42 per cent.

## Clark Plans Subversive Union List

WASHINGTON (FP).—Unions may be on the next list of 25 or 30 organizations which Attorney General Tom Clark will brand as subversive, it appeared here May 27.

Holding one of his rare press conferences, Clark would neither confirm nor deny a press report that some unions would be on the list. He said the new group of organizations, to be added to the list of about 90 published in December, will be made public in a few days. It will be released by Chairman Seth W. Richardson of the Loyalty Review Board.

The listing is the heart of the Truman loyalty program for government workers, set up by executive order. Loyalty is judged in part by membership in the published groups. The attorney general draws up the list after consideration by his staff and investigation by the FBI.

Clark told the press conference he had just informed the loyalty board that under the Hatch act a Communist party member cannot hold a government job. The law, passed 10 years ago, forbids federal employment to persons advocating overthrow of the government. Clark said he ruled as he did because a study of the congressional debates on the act showed Congress was aiming at Communists at that time.

Clark also said he favors a House bill introduced by Representative Sam Hobbs (D., Ala.), which would permit the Justice Dept. to hold in jail for an indefinite period persons whom the department is trying to deport. Several union leaders and Communists, recently held on Ellis Island, N. Y., for deportation, were released by U. S. Justice T. Alan Goldsborough while their cases are pending.

"When they get wise to the law, we have to let them go because we don't have any legal authority to hold them," Clark said, adding: "I know it sounds a bit crude and not like our way of doing things." He said there are about 27 deportation cases involving alleged Communists now in the works. He conceded that the accused persons have not violated any American criminal law.

The attorney general also told newsmen his department will use the government's Taft-Hartley injunction power to the full to stop a threatened strike at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

## Longshoremen Heroes in Vanport Flood

By KATHLEEN CRONIN

PORTLAND, Ore. — One of the first groups to come forward with a clearcut policy for relief of the Vanport flood victims was ILWU Longshore Local 8.

In a resolution adopted three days after the tragedy the local demanded: (1) Permanent low rental housing in safe areas for the 18,000 men, women and children evacuees; (2) reimbursement by the federal government for all losses suffered by the flood victims; (3) just compensation for all personal injuries and illnesses resulting from the disaster, and (4) employment for those in need of jobs.

The resolution stressed the importance of providing for the needs of the children and Vanport college students, whose hope for an education, like their schoolbooks at present lies buried in the Vanport mud.

**FLOOD CONTROL NEEDED**  
Also demanded was "a complete flood control program for the entire Northwest" and an immediate congressional investigation of the tragedy which, Local 8 fears, may have taken the lives of six of its own members who were resident at Vanport on that fatal Sunday afternoon, May 30.

Although stabilization of employment under the present hiring hall system has enabled most longshoremen in the Portland area to own their own homes, it is estimated by Bert Mansfield, business agent, that some 22 ILWU members, unable to find housing elsewhere, were living in the low-lying area when the dikes broke, letting millions of tons of Columbia River flood water in upon the flimsy cardboard houses.

Of this number six are still unaccounted for, although the local has appealed through the newspapers and over the radio for them to check in at the union office if they are still alive.

**MEMBERS ALERTED**  
Only a short time after the Smith Lake dike broke, hundreds of longshore volunteers were on the dikes guarding Portland proper, in answer to a radio appeal from union officials, and there they stayed, bolstering the city's crumbling defenses with sand bags throughout the entire emergency.

Although the work of repairing the dikes has now been

taken over by paid crews under the U. S. Army engineers, it is estimated that about 200 longshoremen are still on the job, serving, because of their experience, as leaders in the gangs. The entire local has been alerted and is standing by for the new flood crest expected, it was learned from Matt Meehan, ILWU international board member.

Bracketed with ILWU members as heroes of the disaster in the minds of the public are members of the AFL teamsters union who transported the sand and gravel longshoremen slung into place on the levees, during the grim hours after the Van-

port tragedy.

The AFL International Association of Firefighters, which had warned townspeople to get out before the dikes broke, but was reportedly silenced by the sheriff's office, had an emergency patrol organized with 30 boats in the water seconds after the Columbia River broke through.

The union's action was in sharp contrast to that of the Vanport Housing Authority, in charge of the world's largest housing project, which a few hours earlier had issued a leaflet telling the people: "The dikes will hold. The pumps are adequate. You will have plenty of warning."

### AFLERS RISK LIVES

Members of the AFL Street & Electric Railway Employees Union risked their lives to bring out bus loads of refugees from the town which had had 18,500 people.

Dispatcher Pete Guerra took out the last busload ahead of a pursuing wall of water, which crumpled two-story houses like match sticks and engulfed the automobiles and people jamming the two highway exits from Vanport.

Only a few hours before the dikes gave way, Harry J. Jaeger, Housing Authority official, made a complete tour of the city's defenses, investigating reports from alarmed residents that water boils were undermining the levee. "We found nothing but normal seepage," he told reporters. From that time on until zero hour struck, residents were repeatedly told not to evacuate.

### SAFETY OR CAPITAL

June 4 Local 8 sent official representation to a mass meeting in Benson Tech, arranged for flood evacuees by living members of the Vanport Tenants League. On the platform with National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, church and civic leaders was John J. Fougereuse, public relations director.

Fougereuse charged that the dikes protecting Vanport had been "built with a minimum of safety in order to save a maximum of capital."

"It is time we had a Columbia Valley authority," the longshore leader told the thousands of Negro and white evacuees packed into the school's auditorium.



### Flood Victim

Victor Todd is typical of the members of ILWU Local 8 who lost everything they owned in the Vanport disaster. He saved nothing but his union book, which he holds in his hand above, and his longshoremen's cap, grabbed up from force of habit when he saw the wall of water coming down the street outside his Cottonwood Avenue apartment and ran for his life. Todd was asleep when the dike broke, having worked the early shift moving flour at the Albina Terminal to a position of safety in a ship's hold. The townspeople had no such "position of safety." Todd, a veteran of the Normandy beachheads, waded to safety through water up to his armpits.

## Dave Beck Set To Raid Boeing Plant

SEATTLE, Wash. — Dave Beck has launched a jurisdictional raid against striking Machinists Lodge at the Boeing Airplane Co. plant here.

On May 27 the Teamsters Union, AFL, in its Washington Teamster announced that it intended to take the Boeing plant away from Lodge 751 Aero Mechanics Union.

"The Teamsters Union is determined to take, at the Boeing plant, the jurisdiction awarded to it by the AFL charter grants in the days when the Machinists were in the AFL."

Seeking to remove some of the onus of raiding a union fighting for its very life, the Teamster publication asserted that it was not interested in taking into its fold workers who are "not within our jurisdiction."

### STRIKEBREAKERS SIGN

Knowing the history of Teamster raids in other parts of the country, this attempt to cover up its strikebreaking tactics does not carry much weight in the eyes of other Washington State unions.

President Harold Gibson of the Aero Mechanics Lodge said his union has authentic information "that the teamsters are working inside the plant and securing authorization cards for representation of company employees (strikebreakers), whereby the Teamsters would be granted authority as bargaining agents."

Lodge 751 has 14,800 members at Boeing plants in Seattle and Tacoma.

They have been on strike since April 22 for a 30-cent an hour wage increase, 8 paid holidays and seniority guarantees.

### AFL AND CIO CONDEMN

Beck's bid to steal the Boeing plant from the Aero Mechanics was condemned by several leading AFL officials in the State of Washington. Ed Weston, head of the State AFL, blasted the Teamsters' raid, as did Earl Hartley, leader of 18,000 Western Washington AFL lumber workers, Leo Flynn, AFL organizer for the Seattle area, and Ed Coester, head of Sailors Union local in Seattle.

In addition, the Washington State CIO Council, ILWU Locals 9 and 19 and the Washington State Machinists Council have pledged full support to the striking Boeing workers.

## U. S. Puppet South Korean Regime Sets the Stage for Bloody Civil War

By ISRAEL EPSTEIN  
Allied Labor News

The United States now has a puppet state in South Korea. Elections held under a "protecting umbrella" of U. S. planes and troops have put a discredited rightist, Dr. Syngman Rhee, in power in the American-occupied half of the country, which now has a separate government. Big business newspapers in the U. S. have greeted this development as marking the birth of a new democracy. Actually it probably marks the birth of a new civil war, in which American forces are likely to be heavily involved.

The latest turn in the troubled Korean situation was supervised by General John R. Hodge, commander of U. S. troops in the country, who landed in Korea right after Japan's surrender. Met by representatives of a newly-formed Korean People's Republic, Hodge made it plain that he did not trust Korea's people to rule themselves. Complaining that Koreans "were much the same breed of cat as the Japanese" and that "the only idea" they seemed

to have was quick freedom, Hodge outlawed the republic and asked the hated Japanese to "keep order" till further notice.

Immediately afterwards, the U. S. began to save Korea for free enterprise. This involved jailing the leaders of the wartime anti-Japanese resistance, who were leftists in their views and had just got through being jailed by Japan. It also involved smashing the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, which demanded prosecution of Korean landlords and big businessmen, most of whom happened to have been ex-collaborators with the enemy. Hodge found allies in "respectable" Koreans who spoke English, also ex-collaborators with Japan, and a few right-wing exiles.

### NATIONALIZE FACTORIES

While agricultural South Korea fell under U. S. occupation, the industrial north of the country was occupied by the USSR. The Russians recognized local administrations of the People's Republic in their areas, allowed them to nationalize the factories and

divide landlord estates, and applauded enthusiastically when all pro-Japanese elements were purged. In accordance with post-war Allied decisions taken in December, 1945, U. S. and Soviet occupation authorities conferred on the establishment of a nationwide Korean government, which was to begin functioning under U. S.-Soviet-British-Chinese trusteeship and assume full sovereignty in 1950.

In negotiations lasting almost two years, the U. S. insisted that former pro-Japanese quislings, and returned exiles whom the people did not respect be included in the provisional administration. The Russians refused. The Russians insisted on the inclusion of representatives of the People's Republic, South Korea Labor Party, Korean Federation of Trade Unions and other groups representing people who were neither moneyed nor possessed of administrative experience in the view of General Hodge. The U. S. would not hear of this.

The talks finally failed both locally and directly between Secretary of State George C. Mar-

shall and Soviet Minister V. M. Molotov. Then the USSR proposed that both Russian and U. S. troops evacuate and leave the Koreans in both zones to build a government in full independence. The U. S. refused, fearing that the more popular North Korean regime would take over. It used its United Nations majority to form an international commission, boycotted by the Russians and nations sharing their views, to observe elections in South Korea alone.

### UN OFFICIAL SHOCKED

Even the UN men, however, were shocked to find Hodge operating what American Civil Liberties Union head Roger Baldwin called a "police state." Several declared that no fair elections could be held under such conditions. Many South Korean rightists, as well as leftists, refused to participate and went up to North Korea to try and negotiate unity for the country. Hodge declared in advance that they would be "deceived," but they came back saying that unity was possible if all foreign troops left.

Despite this, the "elections" were held. Korea was virtually split into two countries, with U. S.-supported ex-collaborationists in the south yelling for American military aid to help them subdue their northern countrymen. Will the new South Korean puppet state and the U. S. troops supporting it be fighting for democracy if civil war comes? Dr. Younghill Kang, noted American-Korean scholar who worked with the U. S. military government in South Korea, does not think so. In the May 1948 issue of United Nations World magazine, Kang wrote:

"I know of many men whose only crime has been criticism of the grafting, dictatorial government, who have been denounced as Communists, imprisoned, tortured—or simply assassinated. . . . It is the great disappointment of farmers in the South that most Japanese estates have not been broken up. . . . Certainly if an honest secret election were held in South Korea today, the party in power would lose." A phony election was held. The party in power won. Blood may flow.

## Auxiliaries Set Up Joint Action Unit

SAN FRANCISCO. — A Women's Joint Action Committee was created here May 27 to organize and coordinate strike aid activities of warehouse and maritime auxiliaries in the event warehousemen hit the bricks June 14 and waterfront and maritime workers June 15.

ILWU Auxiliary 16, with members from Warehouse Local 6, Longshore Local 10 and Sealers Local 2, and auxiliaries of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Wipers, the CIO Marine Engineers, the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards and the CIO National Maritime Union set a second mass meeting for June 10 in the CIO Building.

Already the joint committee has organized a steering committee with representatives from each union, and publicity, food and housing committees are meeting this week to complete plans for aid to strikers.



**Memorial** Lithograph exhibited at recent Taller de Grafica Popular show in Mexico City, D. F., depicts death bier of the martyred head of the Cuban Sugar Workers Union, Jesus Menendez. The militant Sugar Workers leader was shot in the back last January as he alighted from a train on his way to visit one of the many factories where his union held contracts, by a Cuban Army captain incited by the Cuban government's hysterical red-baiting campaign against Cuban trade unions. Artist of the above lithograph honoring the memory of Menendez is Leopoldo Mendez.

## Pickets Fluster Hartley At New Orleans Luncheon

NEW ORLEANS.—Echoes of a union picket line against Representative Fred Hartley (R., N. J.), are still reverberating around this town.

Not only was there a bi-racial picketline at both main entrances of the Roosevelt Hotel, where Hartley was staying, but a committee of unionists invaded the hotel's grand ballrooms just as the congressman was sitting down to lunch with local Chamber of Commerce members.

Before Hartley even had a chance to drink his cocktail, the unionists gathered in front of the banquet table and began hurling questions at the flustered parent of the Taft-Hartley law.

### HE'S UNCOMFORTABLE

Radio commentator Bill Monroe, who had previously announced Hartley's visit, stood by during the grilling and was so struck by the situation that he devoted his entire broadcast to the Hartley-labor contest of wits.

Pickets included A. A. O'Brien of Food, Tobacco, Agricultural &

Allied Workers, Leon Weiner of Transport Workers Union, representatives of the National Maritime Union (all CIO), and the Louisiana Wallace-for-President Committee. They carried signs saying: "Mr. Hartley, You Are Not Welcome Here With Your Slave Labor Program" and "Repeal the Taft-Hartley Slave Labor Law."

In the grand ballroom O'Brien and Weiner did most of the questioning of Hartley. Asked if he would outlaw the right of coal miners to strike, Hartley said he would favor it "if the situation endangered the national welfare." O'Brien persisted in asking if Hartley would favor outlawing the right of other workers to strike, naming unions in other industries. Hartley, though he was beginning to look more and more uncomfortable, stuck to his formula, "if the strike endangers the national welfare."

### ARBITRARY DECISION

O'Brien finally asked: "Would you favor outlawing a strike by all the workers of the country, no matter what kind of work they did, by the simple arbitrary decision of an appointed federal labor board?"

"Yes," Hartley insisted, "if it endangered the national welfare."

While Hartley was going on record for outlawing any strike the government doesn't like, pickets outside the hotel were encountering Jimcrow. Photographers of the local commercial press requested the picket leaders to remove Negroes from the line, declaring their papers would not print any pictures of the picketline if it showed Negro faces. When pickets refused, the photographers maneuvered to get a picture which would show only or chiefly white faces.

## Oregon ILWU Helps Wallace Campaign to Put Real Issues to Public

By KATHLEEN CRONIN  
PORTLAND, Ore. — Officers and members of ILWU Local 8 not only joined the crowds that turned out to hear Henry A. Wallace when he campaigned here for president but actively aided the third party leader in his effort to get the real issues of the campaign before the public.

Matt Meehan, national board member, flew up from San Francisco negotiations to appear on the platform with Wallace at the May 24 night rally which was the high point of Wallace's Oregon tour.

After reminding his listeners that the fate of the hiring hall, which "lifted waterfront and seagoing workers out of the category of casuals begging their masters for a job," is hanging in the balance under the Taft-Hartley law, Meehan said:

"I make no pretence of being a super prophet, but I have had my share of struggles over the years and have gathered enough horse sense to know that when my enemies hate somebody they have a reason—and when I find they hate him because he is for me, for labor, and for my hiring hall, then I know my place is at his side and in his crusade."

### COURAGEOUS DOCKER

The 3000 men and women who had come down to the Armory, many of them to find out first hand what kind of man Wallace is and why a recognized leader of one of the three largest locals in the Portland area was billed as a co-speaker, sat tensely as the longshoremen who 14 years before had had the courage to wave the blood stained shirt of a wounded striker in the mayor's face, thus turning the tide of public sentiment in Portland to the longshore cause, continued quietly:

"I want no part of the bipartisan oppression that has given us the Taft-Hartley Act and now wants to give us the Mundt-Nixon bill for thought control.

"This is why, speaking as a member of a union which at this moment has its very existence at stake, I am for Henry A. Wallace for president of the United States."

### SUNRISE MEETING

On May 25 officers and members of the local in whose hiring hall the first third party petition to be completed in Portland was filled out had a chance to meet Wallace personally in a specially called sunrise meeting at Ninth and Everett.

The meeting, arrangements for

which were made by John Feun-grouse, public relations director of the Portland local, was attended by more than 700 longshoremen. Wallace was introduced by Tommy George, local president. He spoke standing in front of the historic dispatch board and flanked by all officers of the local, including James Frantz, vice chairman; M. J. Eddy, secretary, and Bert Mansfield, business agent.

Touching on some of the issues in the 1948 presidential campaign, Wallace, the only candidate to visit a union hall of the three candidates who were in Portland commented that the sole issue Stassen and Dewey could seem to find was the "so-called red issue, which I am told they debated all over your state at a total cost of \$250,000.

### REAL ISSUES UNMENTIONED

"Did they talk about the housing problem? No, the red issue was a safer topic. Did they talk about labor legislation? No. Or the high cost of living? No, because if they did, they might have to admit the cold war has entered the corner grocery store. So they just talked about which one hated the Communists most."

The third party leader, who said he first heard about the maritime hiring halls from Madame Perkins, told Local 8 members he considered the danger to the longshore system of rotary hiring "the most glaring example of the damage done by the Taft-Hartley law. My thoughts will be with you on June 15."

At a labor reception later in the day at the Benson Hotel, James Frantz, vice-president of the Portland local, was named co-chairman of the labor division of the Oregon Wallace for President Committee. Ray Keenan, another member of Local 8, was named to the policy committee. Other members of the policy committee are: Francis J. Murnane, IWA; Don Wollam, Marine Cooks; Gay Glither, AFL teamsters; Charles Henne, Fishermen; John Leftridge, Sleeping Car Porters; A. C. Allen, United Transport Workers; CIO: Lawrence Smith, Machinists; William Carter, International Association of Machinists; William Taylor, Railway Clerks; Brooks Washburne, Variety Artists, AFL; George Brewster, Typographical Union, was named secretary. Roger Randall, Inland Boatmen; and W. K. Patrick, Railway Trainmen, were named co-chairmen with Frantz. The labor division, launched at the conference, in-

cluded 37 local union leaders from 18 AFL, CIO, railway brotherhood and independent unions as "charter members."

### COOS BAY TURNS OUT

Following the labor reception in Portland, Wallace flew to Coos Bay, where he was met at the airport by a cavalcade of cars headed by a solid contingent of ILWU auxiliary women.

Mayor McKuan of Coos Bay introduced Wallace at a dinner given that evening in his honor and presented him with a basket

containing some of the products famous in that region.

That evening Wallace addressed a rally in the Marshfield High School. Among top bracket AFL and CIO officials on the platform was Lawrence Fertig of Astoria, secretary of the Columbia River District Council. Wallace was introduced by Donald Brown, chairman of the Coos Bay local. More than \$1300 was donated to the Third Party at the rally in this little southern Oregon lumber port, much of it by longshoremen.



**Wallace Welcomed** Greeting the New Party Presidential candidate at the Coos Bay, Ore., airport was Don Brown, head of ILWU Local 12. Recent appearances of Henry Wallace in Oregon included a stop-over in this leading lumber port on the coast. Brown, in addition to being prominent in the Wallace for President club in his city, is scheduled to leave soon with the ILWU delegation visiting Europe to study labor and political condition in Marshall and non-Marshall plan countries. Left to right: Wallace, Michael Loring, of Portland, and Don Brown;

## Australia Unions Protest Greek Government's Fascist Terrorism

SYDNEY (ALN). — The Seamen's Union branch at Sydney, Australia's biggest port, has banned replacements for crews on Greek ships and called all Australian maritime labor to follow suit to protest Greek government executions of unionists, progressive and anti-Nazi resistance fighters.

Union members will also refuse to man harbor tugs and service vessels handling Greek ships and cargoes. The ban will remain in

force until jailings, and killings of Greek unionists cease.

Simultaneously, the Transport Workers Union and Waterside Workers Federation, have decided to relax their boycott of Dutch shipping in Australian ports, with the exception of vessels carrying arms to Indonesia.

Australian labor action on behalf of Indonesia has a two-year history, with bans clamped on Dutch ships every time hostilities broke out and lifted during truce periods.

## S. F. CIO War Chest Launched

SAN FRANCISCO — Already on record for all-out support to warehouse and maritime unions in their coming strike struggles, the San Francisco CIO Council on June 4 voted unanimously to enlarge its strike assistance committee to include representatives from all affiliated unions, and to start a war chest for all unions involved in strikes.

The war chest will be built up from contributions of 10 cents per member per month, or more, from all unions.

This CIO strike assistance committee has already issued a leaflet, "We Can Win Wage Increases If We Pull Together," listing past defeats and victories of labor to show how important strong and united support is to all unions.

### EXPLAIN ISSUES

The leaflet recalls the gains won by united action through the Committee for Maritime Unity in 1946, and the \$10 weekly raise on top of the highest rates in the country just won by the CIO Fur Workers after a five-week lockout.

The CIO Community Services Department announced that more than 25 doctors and dentists have agreed to care for needy warehouse and maritime strikers free under arrangements with the Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

This committee has prepared a strike welfare guide to help union members obtain unemployment and disability insurance and relief from community agencies. It also gives tips on how to avoid evictions.



# DOCKS & TERMINALS

## Alaska Strike

Backing up their demands with a unanimous strike vote of more than 1,100 members, ILWU longshoremen in Alaska will hit the bricks June 15 along with other West Coast dockers if their employers do not come through on their demands by that date.

The Alaska dockers voted to strike for cost of living wage increases of 13 to 20 cents per hour, an eight-hour day, short night shifts, one day a week off and improvements in their vacation clause.

The strike will affect Northland Transportation Company, Alaska Steamship Company and Alaska Transportation Company. Operators independent of the Big Three, mainly barge lines, have agreed to match any Big Three settlement on a retroactive basis, and will not be struck.

Even though Alaska will thus not be cut off completely from water transportation with the mainland, the Juneau Chamber of Commerce is already screaming for the Government to take over the shipping industry, in other words, break the strike, as it did for the railroads, in case of a tieup.

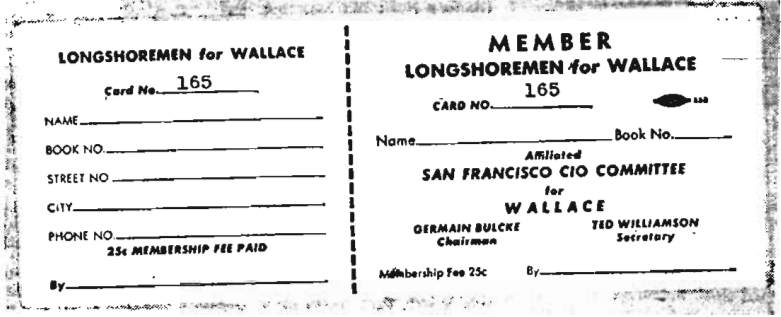
Current base wages are \$1.80½ per hour plus 5 cents in lieu of vacation pay, in a contract signed last September after a strike.

## Settle Lift Beef

ILWU longshoremen and AFL teamsters reached an agreement May 20 on handling cargo on the Municipal Terminals in Portland, Ore., after a beef had arisen over which union was to furnish lift drivers.

Settlement provided that: (1) teamster lift drivers shall operate the equipment which is owned by their employers or an association of their employers; (2) longshore lift drivers shall operate equipment owned by their employers but shall not load or discharge trucks except by agreement between the representatives of the two unions; (3) cargo already on cargo boards which has been loaded by longshoremen and is being moved from one dock to another for any reason shall be handled to and from the trucks by longshore lift drivers.

The dispute arose May 25 over a demand by the teamsters that their men drive all of the lift jitneys on the docks of the city terminal. As municipal terminals are not signatories to the Coast Longshore contract, the city of Portland had indicated by letter



## Wallace Club

Local 10 dockers are taking the lead in building powerful organizations on the San Francisco Bay Area waterfronts behind Henry Wallace for President. Facsimile of membership cards used for enlisting precinct workers and contributors, shown above, is only one in the bag of tricks the Wallace group has developed for corraling the enthusiasm behind the New Party Presidential candidate. Offices of the longshoremen for Wallace organization are located at 240 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco.

that they would comply with the conditions of the coast agreement.

ILWU Local 8 and Teamsters Local 162 ratified the compromise. C. M. Ross and R. J. Keenan for the ILWU and Jack Schalat, secretary, and Willis Mayo, business agent, for the Teamsters negotiated the settlement.

## Guards' Strike Vote

ILWU Local 75 gatemen and watchmen concluded a secret strike ballot, it was announced June 4 by Matt Rawlings, secretary and business agent. The count was 150 to 15 in favor of striking to secure a satisfactory agreement containing all of the conditions contained in the existing contract which expires June 15.

The Waterfront Employers Association, representing the San Francisco Bay area employers of the gatemen and watchmen, opened the contract April 15. WEA stated it would no longer recognize the right of gatemen and watchmen to be members of the ILWU.

## Vacation Data

On January 1, 1948, there were 1,922 registered longshoremen in Seattle, 1,042 of whom will receive vacations this year or 54 per cent of the total registered.

Reports for the other ports show that at the beginning of this year there were 2,800 registered

longshoremen in the Port of Los Angeles and another 1,268 in Portland, Ore.

According to the tabulations of the Waterfront Employers Association, 1,719 and 1,076 dockers in the ports of Los Angeles and Portland will receive vacations in 1948.

Elsewhere, in Stockton, Grays Harbor, Olympia, Raymond, Bandon, Everett and Bellingham paid vacations will be given to longshoremen on a lowered percentage level.

It was reported earlier that in the San Francisco port area there were 6,768 registered longshoremen of whom 4,907 or 73 per cent would receive vacations in 1948. Of the total 13,699 registered dockers only 8,948 or 65 per cent are entitled under present rules to get vacations, and will actually be awarded these benefits this year.

## Crane Ruling

Impartial Chairman of the Coast Longshore Industry, Arthur Miller on May 24 ruled against the ILWU in the matter of using members of another union to load pipe at the Crescent Wharf and Warehouse Co. terminal in Los Angeles.

The dispute arose in the loading of the SS Turner last February which was picking up steel pipe for transportation to Arabia. When members of Local 13 stopped work on February 1, they claimed that the longshore contract contains no provision exempting the work of operating

cranes used in conveying pipe from stockpiles—"the last place of rest" on the dock—to the ship's side.

The union also contends that it has qualified men, members of the union, available for driving cranes. This is denied by the Waterfront Employers in justifying their use of members of the Operating Engineers Union, AFL, in the loading of the SS. Turner. They also claim an implied agreement exempting crane operators exists.

Miller upheld the WEA contention that the contract permits the shipowners to employ crane operators who are members of the AFL union and ordered future loading to be conducted according to instructions by the employers.

## ILWU Supports Washington CIO

SEATTLE—The ILWU Puget Sound Sub-District Council recommended May 27 that all affiliated locals support the Washington CIO Council in its progressive program of building strong unity and co-ordination in the labor movement, and give serious consideration to aiding the CIO Council financially.

ILWU Council Secretary Lawrence Krattley told the locals of the necessity to fight the efforts of a minority group in the CIO, whose program and slate of officers were defeated at the last convention in Spokane, to defeat the constructive program adopted at that convention by majority vote.

## Anti-Labor Shipowner Is ERP Aide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Marshall Planners have chosen Graham Conway as their adviser on all shipping matters. He is a man with extensive interest in foreign shipping companies and a long history of preference for foreign flag ships with their notoriously low wages and poor conditions.

Despite his long-standing lack of interest in the American Merchant Marine, Conway has been appointed to direct all Marshall Plan shipping under Administrator Paul Hoffman.

What Conway's interest will be in matters of wages and conditions on American ships under the plan is indicated in the record of his foreign dealings and holdings.

## HEADS SHIPPING LINE

Conway is president of the Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., Inc., drawing down a reported salary of \$50,000 a year. This company has financial interest in six tankers under foreign flag operations. It is sub-manager for 11 Panama tankers and general agent for the Cosmopolitan Line, Southern Cross Line and Westfall Larsen Line under the Norwegian flag, and the Doderø Line under the Argentinian flag.

Besides owning foreign flag ships Conway's Cosmopolitan Shipping Company charters American ships for profitable operation from the U. S. Maritime Commission, but does not buy these American ships, evidently waiting for its foreign connections to secure all the ships needed and then let the chartered fleet rot in American rivers.

Maritime Commission proposals to smoke out American operators receiving government aid in the form of chartered vessels, while they are waiting for their foreign associates to rebuild their fleets, have been stymied, largely through Conway's efforts.

## L. A. CIO Council Forms Strike Coordinating Unit

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles CIO Council has set up a Strike Coordinating Committee for more efficient conduct of all strikes in the area.

A meeting of stewards, officers and rank and file members of all CIO unions on June 2 set a program of cooperation in coming months.

## More on Bill Lawrence's Warning About Trick to Put Over Mundt Bill

(Continued from Page 5)  
scare to cover up the shortcomings of congress on housing, social security, anti-poll tax and anti-lynching.

When I was through, there were no more questions. They just said, "that's all, Mr. Lawrence." I had been on the stand 45 minutes.

When the audience roared they wanted to be heard, too, Ferguson walked out. All kinds of people had been waiting to testify. There were college professors, clergymen and businessmen.

Langer then called us all into the civil service committee room. He said he thought hearings might be continued, and he suggested that O'Connell contact Wiley.

## MOSE OPPOSES

We got busy with more lobbying after that. We called on Sena-

tors Magnusson, McGrath and Kilgore, members of the committee who had been boycotting the hearings, and got them to participate and press Wiley for more time.

I saw Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, who had been coast longshore arbitrator. He said, "what the hell are you doing here, Bill?" when he saw me. I told him it was the Mundt bill, and he said, "you don't have to worry about me, you know that."

Between Memorial day and Wednesday some real organizational work was done. By Wednesday special trains were rolling into Washington packed with people against the bill. We took them all to Turner's arena, largest hall in Washington, registered them, gave them some lobbying dope and organized demonstration picket lines.

By noontime that day, there were more than 3,000 pickets at the White House, thousands more at the national Democratic and Republican headquarters and thousands more at the Senate. Lotitia Innes and I were marching at the White House. So was Paul Robeson.

## THE "RED HORDES"

Capitol police refused to permit large delegations into the Senate. By 4 p.m. they closed the doors of the Senate Office Building. Three persons were arrested by the police for trying to get in. One of the three was not in the delegation, even protested she was for the bill. Said she was a government employee. But she was arrested just the same. We walked her out.

The next day the Washington papers called us the largest picket line in their history. Some said

it was a "red invasion" and they quoted senators as saying they locked their doors and valubles from the "red hordes."

At the end of the day there was a mass meeting at the Sylvan theater with 10,000 in attendance. I was on the speakers' stand along with Vito Marcantonio and Robeson. Somewhere in the proceedings, some one kicked loose the microphone connection, and we jumped up to put it together again.

## A MAN OF ACTION

The result was—I didn't speak. I heard Robeson as no one else ever has and my right arm still aches. Next time I get an impulse to be a man of action, I'll count to 1,000.

Once we put the wires of that mike together, I had to hold it that way to keep it alive. First, Marcantonio spoke, and I had to

duck and weave to avoid Marc's excited gestures. I figured I was going to be relieved. But no relief. Newspaper photographer's bulbs were popping all around me. I guess somebody figured it was a good picture.

Then came Robeson. I thought he was going to speak, but off in the distance I heard music, and I thought to myself, "oh, oh, here's where my eardrums take a beating." And I was right. I had to stretch to hold the mike up to

Robeson, who's about four inches taller than I am. And that audience kept insisting for more songs. Then a speech. And I was about ready to drop. He later told me no one was ever so close to him when he sang. I guess I'll never be able to forget that powerful voice of his, now.

# WAREHOUSE & DISTRIBUTION

## S. F. Warehousemen Tell Why They Will Hit the Bricks June 14



When the San Francisco Local 6 Publicity Committee asked Rexall Drug Steward Carl Anderson how he and the workers in his house feel about hitting the bricks the answer was: "The only weapon we have against the employers is our strike weapon, and we should use it if we have to. Twenty cents is the minimum that we should go out for."



Wesley Fitzgerald works at P. L. Badt Company, an independent house that will not be struck. Along with all workers in the independents, he has pledged \$5 a week for the strike duration, since: "I realize that the guys on the bricks are fighting our battle and I and everybody else in my house will do everything we can to help."



"I'm broke by Saturday and I don't know where the check goes," said Idoline Richmond. She has been in the union seven years and is working now at Coffin Redington. "What we are doing is trying to catch up from week to week. I believe by the employers' arbitrary attitude that we will be forced to strike. We are strong enough to take them on."



Victor Foutson of Baker & Hamilton reported: "I have a wife and son to support and I'm trying to buy a home. There isn't enough mosey coming in now even to save a few dollars. I have been in every strike since '35 and I think this time we should really hang tough and get our 20 cents. They've got it, let's get it."



Mennella Tompone has two kids to support on the \$1.27 1/2 per hour she makes at Baker Hamilton. She told the Local 6 committee: "A family of three can't even live on the present wages. I have to skimp to get along. The employers have plenty and I think they should come across."

(Photos by Warehouse Local 6 Photo Group.)

### Teamster Raid

Teamster-employer collusion, abetted by the Taft-Hartley Law, has now raised its head in four Globe Mill plants in the Los Angeles area where Local 26 holds contracts with the highest mill rates in the country.

AFL raiding started just as Local 26 went into negotiations for wage increases. The Teamsters claimed representation of the more than 300 mill workers, and Globe promptly filed for a Taft-Hartley election and notified the ILWU it wished to terminate the present contract, even at Culver City where there was no sign of the Teamsters.

The full facts on company cooperation with the Teamsters came out in negotiations May 25 when Globe spokesmen said that they had received a letter from the Teamsters claiming representation rights, but refused to produce the letter. And it was the employer that filed for an election, since the Teamsters would have to prove 30 per cent membership to get one.

Globe told Local 26 it was not interested in invoking the Taft-Hartley Law against the union, that it would consider a union security clause drawn up by the union.

Then Local 26 members voted to demand a 20 cent per hour wage increase. At this point Teamster Local 198 business agents began visiting the homes of ILWU members, offering them membership with no initiation fee or dues until a contract was negotiated, and claiming that they could not get union security under an ILWU contract.

Leaflets sent through the mail and distributed at the Globe plants making the same claims and offers were turned in by the dozens to Local 26. Some members mailed them back to the Teamsters with appropriate comments.

To clear up the situation so that wage negotiations may progress Local 26 suggested that Globe withdraw its petition and an election be conducted by an unbiased agency outside of the

Taft-Hartley NLRB between the ILWU and the Teamsters, loser to withdraw from the scene.

The Teamsters objected; the employers said they would consider the ILWU proposal.

### Metals Advance

The California Hydranlic Metals Company in Wilmington, Calif., recognized Local 26 as bargaining agent for its 22 workers after they all signed up in the union.

Negotiations on wages and union security were in progress this week.

### Boost Demand

More than 700 Local 207 members in New Orleans have put in a demand for a 25 cent per hour wage increase and union security provisions in a new contract with the Flintkote Company, a huge roofing plant. The warehousemen asked that negotiations begin June 23.

Current wages range from 86 cents to \$1.40 an hour, with the last increase of 7 cents granted in August, 1947. Flintkote doubled its profits last year.

### Petaluma Contest

The Taft-Hartley NLRB had scheduled an election for the AFL Teamsters among Petaluma, Calif., mill workers for June 9 as The Dispatcher went to press. The Petaluma milling industry has been under contract to ILWU Local 6 since 1937, but the Teamsters started their raiding operation as Local 6 negotiations for a wage increase opened this year.

In a vote conducted by the warehousemen May 21 and 22 the mill workers voted 165 to 39 to reject the raiding Teamsters and stick with Local 6. In spite of organized employer efforts to discourage voting, such as Poultry Producers shutting down at 4:30 p.m. to avoid a 4:45 p.m. ballot.

The NLRB in its election order split the long-established bargaining unit, scheduling one ballot for Poultry Producers and another for the seven other mills.

### Shelby Box Ups

Two months of negotiations and a work stoppage broke down Shelby Box insistence on worsening conditions for Cleveland Local 209 members, and resulted in

an across the board wage increase of 5 to 8 cents per hour, June 3.

The new contract revised union security provisions under the Taft-Hartley Law. It changed specific wage rates to eliminate in-

equities besides providing the general raise.

The company had originally demanded weakening of seniority and security provisions and the end of overtime premium rates.

# SUGAR & PINEAPPLE

## Robertson Leads Wide Scale Tightening Up Program

HONOLULU, T. H.—Under the leadership of First Vice-President J. R. Robertson, the Territorial ILWU is engaged in a wide-scale tightening up operation with main concentration at the moment on getting all members signed up on new checkoff forms required by the Taft-Hartley Law.

Robertson returned to the islands after a short visit on the mainland in March to assist Sugar Local 142 to prepare for a showdown with Big Five employers when its contract ends in August.

Current negotiations on a wage review have dragged on since February, with employers making only splitting, wage-cutting proposals.

In longshore a contract for this year has been accepted by most companies, with some fringe issues still unsettled, and in pineapple Local 152 members with a 7 cent increase under their belt are strengthening their union for more in the future.

A May 30 meeting of stewards from all locals inaugurated a program of stewards' conferences every other Sunday to help in the detection of grievances, the determination of good and bad bees, and the best method of handling them, going through all the steps in contract provisions up through arbitration.

The group will be divided into two, representing employers and union, with an arbitrator to decide who wins the beef.

Local 142 has set up a huge blackboard in its office to keep track in graphic form of the number of members in each of its 34 units who have signed for the new checkoff.

All locals are also campaigning

to collect a day's pay from members for a war chest.

The union is sponsoring a weekly radio program, Meet the ILWU, with rank and fillers telling the public and other union members what the ILWU means to them from the economic and social point of view.

Richard Shigemitsu, Local 136; Castner Ogawa, Local 142; and Mabel Harimoto, Local 152 are among those who appeared on the programs.

Eddie Hong, Local 150; Levi Kealoha, Local 136; and Chieko Minami, Local 152, told listeners of the new dignity that has come

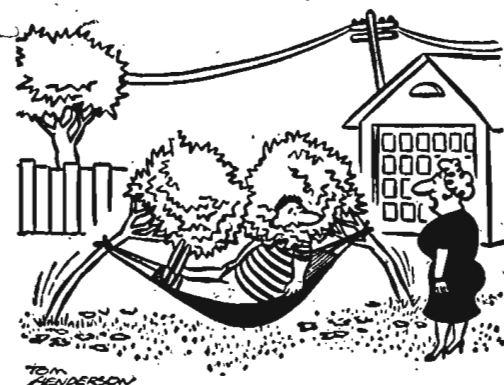
to workers as a result of unionization.

Future programs will be on the Taft-Hartley Law and the cost of living.

### Hawaii Dockers Go For Soft Ball

HONOLULU, T. H.—ILWU Local 136 longshoremen here have organized a soft ball team and had their first game against Wapahu ILWU members.

Plans are being made to organize an intra-union league to include sugar, pineapple and miscellaneous workers as well as longshoremen.



"Well, don't forget you've gained a few pounds since last summer!"

### N. Y. Judge Redbait Red-Baiting Harry

NEW YORK — Even red-baiting with every other breath is not enough to satisfy some judges that all union members are not agents of Moscow. Harry Lundeberg, champion red-baiter of them all, just does it to hide his secret Communist affiliations, according to a decision by Judge Frederick L. Hackenburgh here.

In the case of a member of Lundeberg's AFL Seafarers International Union, who picketed the Stock Exchange during the recent strike of AFL Financial Employees, the judge said that he picketed under "compulsion" that "did not come from the United States but was dictated by a foreign government which under the guise of ideology tries to start trouble so that they can publish in Moscow, 'Riots in Wall Street.'"

## Supreme Court Okays Premium Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

an ace up their sleeves—to get Congress to pass a bill saying that even if the employers have been in violation of the law, the men are not going to get what is coming to them.

This swindle which the shipowners are now trying to put over on the American workers is quite in line with their whole conduct from the start. They have millions of dollars in reserve to push such legislation, to secure the enactment of union-busting Taft-Hartley laws and rob maritime workers of their just claims. They have this reserve because they stole millions of dollars from maritime workers during the war and since by violating the very law they are now declared guilty of violating.

Similar suits brought in Pacific Coast courts against the shipowners by walking bosses and terminal workers of the ILWU have been held up until the Supreme Court finding June 7th. Now about 1,000 walking bosses and 1,000 terminal workers will be able to proceed with the disposal of their court cases.

### FANTASTIC CLAIMS

Testimony presented by the ILWU before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor this spring shows that claims of the shipowners that the Supreme Court decision will bankrupt the shipping industry are fantastic. At most not more than \$28 million in claims can be recovered under the new court ruling. Of this figure at least two-thirds is recoverable from the federal government by the shipowners.

Scare stories are being piped out to the commercial press charging that many industries besides the maritime industry will have to pay a few billions of dollars in "windfalls" to workers—one report said anywhere from seven to 30 billion dollars.

This is pure hogwash according to legal counsel for the ILWU.

Shipowner spokesmen at one time branded suits to collect "overtime on overtime", as they falsely call it, immoral because they violate present contractual agreements. But the walking bosses of the ILWU who are suing the shipowners have no contract and are not even recognized by the WEA.

**Answer to Who Said It?**  
CIO Pres. Philip Murray  
(At 1945 CIO Convention)



**Shipowners' Inquiry** This candid shot was taken as West Coast hearings opened in a crowded small room of the Hotel Sir Francis Drake in San Francisco June 7 as result of President Truman's appointment of a Board of Inquiry into the maritime dispute. The Presidential action was requested by the shipowners who are using all of the weapons of Taft-Hartley in an effort to head off a strike June 15. Strategy of the shipowners has been to prevent proper strike mobilization by holding up the spectre of an 80-day cooling-off period. Appearing before two West Coast members of the board to blast the Presidential interference on the side of the shipowners and give the facts in the ILWU dispute were Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, Vice President Germain Bulcke, Coast Labor Relations Committeeman Henry Schmidt and Attorney Richard Gladstein. Faces showing in the picture are those of Reporter Ed Conklin, Harold Enarson, West Coast executive secretary to the board, and George Chaney and Arthur P. Allen, members of the Board. Henry Schmidt (with pipe) is in center and Germain Bulcke, Michael Johnson and Cole Jackman are at the extreme right. ILWU President Harry Bridges attended hearings held in the East, where he had been attending a joint conference of maritime unions.

## Truman Plays Ball With Shipowners As Ports Mobilize to Roll June 15

(Continued from Page 1)

exposition by the members of the board into the nature of this dispute. In fact, it is impossible that any report coming out of these sessions could be an accurate one.

He pointed out that none of the unions had asked for the appointment of a fact-finding board, that it had been granted solely at the request of the shipowners. The purpose of the hearing is to postpone the strike and in doing that to seek destruction of the ILWU by breaking its strike.

### MERE FORMALITY

Gladstein said that it has already been decided that Attorney General Tom Clark will ask for and be granted an injunction to declare an 80-day cooling off period. "This hearing," he added, "is a mere formality in which the government has stepped in on the side of the shipowners."

At this point the ILWU counsel listed the seven major demands of the union which the shipowners have refused to discuss in negotiating sessions. "These demands are economic ones, and I want to make it crystal clear that we are not going to strike for issues of the hiring hall, registration of longshoremen or the union dispatcher. Every one of our demands is reasonable, moderate and fully within the ability of the WEA to afford and grant."

### SEVEN DEMANDS

These seven demands are: The 8-hour day; reduction of the seven day, seven nights a week availability of longshoremen; revision of the present vacation provisions under which many men are denied vacations because of lack of work or due to injuries; a substantial wage increase; removal of the disciplinary and penalty provisions of the contract; safety clauses to be written into the agreement; a contract to run two years with semi-annual wage reviews.

Ship clerks have four major demands: (1) uniform wages, (2) differential over longshore rates,

(3) vacations, (4) inclusion of all classifications of the NLRB award.

Gladstein then reviewed the record of the WEA's miserable history of bargaining in bad faith. He pointed to the notorious violations of the Wagner Act proven against the Association by the La Follette hearings in 1943.

A La Follette report branded the WEA an anti-labor outfit using labor spies and stoolpigeons to disrupt unions. The union counsel quoted the report as stating that WEA waged a "battle" against maritime unions based on "class warfare."

In contrast, "this union has been for a long time trying to get the WEA to abide by the laws of the land." He cited the refusal of the shipowners to comply with the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

### WILLING TO OPEN

In discussing the employers demand that the ILWU comply with the Taft-Hartley Law before they will bargain with the union, Gladstein said that the union is ready to sign a contract with a provision opening the agreement to renegotiation if any court of last resort says that the hiring hall, union dispatchers or the present system of registration of longshoremen is illegal under the law. But the WEA would have none of it.

"Failure to bargain in good faith is a clear example of the WEA violation of the Taft-Hartley Law."

In conclusion the ILWU counsel said that the use of the injunction procedure, by the government is unnecessary. "Does the government want to give the shipowners another 80 days to cool off in which to say no to all union demands? This board should step in and force the employers to bargain in good faith. The government should stop helping the shipowners, but if it does finally issue an injunction it should also force the shipowners

to bargain. Otherwise, we will be victims of a monstrous frame-up. We will be locked out by the WEA and the government but let me assure you that this will not be taken lying down by our men. In 1934 the maritime workers were ready to lay down their lives and did so to change the corrupt conditions of the Pacific Coast waterfronts, and I reiterate they will be ready to do this again."

Hearings were under the chairmanship of George Cheney who styles himself as head of the "Collective Bargaining Service of Southern California," with main headquarters in San Diego.

### MEBA EXCUSED

Henry Melnikov of the National Labor Bureau, speaking in the name of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, opened the hearing with a request his union be excused from the fact-finding on the ground that engineers, as supervisory employees, do not come under the terms of the Taft-Hartley law.

Oliver Treadway, as chief negotiating committee member of the Radio Operators Local 6 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, protested at the lack of time his union had been permitted in which to prepare a statement of their case. He stressed the fact that his union agreed in general principle with the arguments presented by the ILWU. He concluded with a listing of three major demands of the IBEW. These are a substantial wage increase, clarification of working rules and a welfare and pension plan.

### A CONSTANT 'NO'

The first day's hearings wound up with the statement of the demands and negotiations with the FASA of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water-tenders Association. Vincent Malone, president of the independent union, said that the shipowners' response to their demands was the same as in the case of the longshoremen, a constantly reiterated "No."

## Local 6 Vote Sets Strike On June 14

(Continued from Page 1)

similar unanimous action.

A union report on negotiations recommended the secret ballot to make it crystal clear to the DANC that the members are willing to fight for their wages and classifications, that they have not been taken in by the employers' splitting efforts and phony propaganda.

The ballot is designed to show that there are no cracks in the ranks on bread and butter issues, and answer the lies about "no democracy" in unions.

International Secretary Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, who has been assisting Local 6 in negotiations, told members the ballot will show the employers "We've had a bellyful of these phony negotiations," and we're ready to fight.

### STRIKE PLANS ROLLING

All strike strategy, picketing, clearance, publicity, canteen and relief committees are meeting regularly to complete plans for a smooth, effective strike.

A number of the plants have already worked out picket assignments.

Independent houses that have agreed to go along with any DANC settlement will not be struck.

Membership meetings last week instructed the negotiating committees to continue its efforts for a peaceful settlement right up to the strike deadline.

Negotiations with Federal Conciliator John A. Moran have been hung up on the classification question without even getting to the union's 20 cent across the board wage demand yet.

### EMPLOYERS QUIBBLE

The union is demanding classification changes for a number of skilled machine jobs, and obnoxious and hazardous operations. The employers refuse to discuss classifications on the ground that the contract, running to 1950, is not open on anything but the base rate until then. This in spite of the fact that the contract states that "hourly rates" are open.

The employers further say that even if classifications were open, the answer to changes would still be "no." They refuse to arbitrate interpretation of the contract clause under terms of the contract grievance procedure.

They also refuse to talk about mechanization or recognize it as a factor in determining wages. They are in effect demanding the right to introduce machinery, speed up jobs and eliminate workers without any consultation with the union.

### UNITY APPEAL

The warehousemen appealed again for support to AFL Warehouse Local 800, which is in arbitration now on demands for a wage increase cut down to 1 1/4 cents an hour.

A Local 6 leaflet distributed to AFL rank and file recalled last year's arbitration when the AFL received nothing until Local 6 fought and won a strike. "You can't win if we lose," said the ILWU local.

"A decent wage increase can do won't it, warehouse workers show the employers that we are not prepared to back down from our just demands. . . and if your local emphatically says to the employers and to the world that you will not be used to break our strike . . .

"Let's forget the curves and maneuvers and let's work together for a wage increase," said Local 6.