



The DISPATCHER

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

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INJUNCTION DELAYS STRIKE

Eightieth Congress Rolls Up Most Disgraceful Record in U. S. History

By WILLIAM GLAZIER

ILWU Washington Representative
The 80th Congress which adjourned at 7:00 a.m. Sunday, June 20, made one of the worst records in American history. Every single issue was decided for the benefit of the wealthy few and against the interest of the majority of the American people.

Based squarely on a foreign policy which was supported by the complete Republican-Democrat alliance, the Congress proceeded to pass laws on the home front which were also a product of the wedding of the two major parties. Although President Truman, in his characteristic manner, criticized the performance record of Congress, he did not mention that the record of the Congress was established equally by the actions of the party he leads as well as the party of Mr. Dewey.

As was indicated some months ago, the unanimity around the Marshall Plan became the justification for Congress opposing every single proposal which was in the interest of the workers and middle class groups in this country. Improvements in social security, amendments to the minimum wage law, housing legislation, all of this went down the drain. These sorely needed laws were described as "untimely" in view of the determination to place all U.S. resources behind the Marshall Plan. The "cold war" came first.

FOREIGN AID MOUNTS

A breakdown of the federal budget and the appropriations made by this Congress shows exactly where the federal money is going. The total expenditure which the administration is expected to make between June of this year and June of next year will amount to roughly 44 billions of dollars. Of this amount more than 7 billions will be spent on foreign commitments under the Marshall Plan, military aid to Greece and Turkey and other parts of the foreign program. Expenditures for the Army and Navy and Air Force will amount to about 13 billions.

It is interesting to see that expenditures on "national defense" which amount to a little over 13 billions next year, will be over 17 billions the year after and 19 billions the year after that. At the same time expenditures for civilian needs are expected to fall off for each of these years.

Secretary of Defense, Forrestal, summed up the meaning of this kind of budget when he said in a hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee: "You cannot

get a big military program unless you cease the making of motor cars and washing machines and refrigerators."

You also cannot build low cost housing, establish a program of medical care or extend social security when most of the federal funds are being poured into the military establishments.

The decision to break away from the United Nations and to carry on a foreign policy based on the Truman Doctrine, later elaborated into the Marshall Plan, is the key to everything else that happened in the 80th Congress. The program of military aid to Greece and Turkey and to the corrupt Chinese government eventually developed into the Marshall Plan for the countries of western Europe outside of the United Nations. And it was no big step to move from this to the Vandenberg Resolution that was passed in the closing days of the session.

The Vandenberg Resolution, which received little notice in the confusion of the last days, in itself marks an historic turning point in American foreign policy. For this resolution would involve the U. S. in a series of peacetime military alliances and commitments of the sort which we have never had except during a period of active fighting. The Vandenberg Resolution, supported by both parties paves the way for changing the cold war into a killing atomic war.

At the same time the passage of a peacetime draft law—equally a complete break with all of the past policies of the U. S.—was accomplished by both parties as part of their agreed upon program. Only the NAM can praise this

Pile Drivers Picket

S. P.-United Fruit Dock

SAN FRANCISCO.—With the "friendly" Southern Pacific paying wages barely over half the prevailing rate for repair of its United Fruit Dock here, the AFL Pile Drivers threw a picket-line around the dock June 11.

The rate paid by private enterprise and the federal and state governments in Northern California is \$2.12½ per hour. Southern Pacific is paying \$1.25.

Congress. For a fine job was accomplished in the interests of big business. Labor was hog-tied by the slave labor Taft-Hartley Act which is only now beginning to be felt by the trade union movement. In fact the maritime unions have been the first to receive the full weight of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Portal-to-Portal law, the refusal to increase the minimum wage, refusal to establish equal pay for equal work for women, the callous disregard of the problem of safety in the coal mines and on the waterfront; all of these were the result of the Big Business control of the 80th Congress.

At the same time this 80th Congress proceeded to pass the Bulwinkle bill which exempts the railroads from prosecution under the Anti-Trust Act. They refused to appropriate money for anti-trust investigations. They ex-

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Ray Heide, Local 6 Business Agent, Dies of Blood Clot

OAKLAND, Calif.—Ray Heide, popular business agent of ILWU Local 6, Oakland unit, died unexpectedly here of a blood clot on June 25. He was 35 years old. Brief and simple funeral services, attended by many hundreds, were conducted at First Methodist Church in Oakland on June 29.

Speaking at the services, ILWU President Harry Bridges said: "His goal was a better way of life for all men, women and children, regardless of race or color. As a tribute to his memory we pledge to carry on the fight."

Family survivors of Heide are his brother Paul, Vice President of Local 6; his wife, Yvonne; his mother, Mrs. Gertrude Heide; a sister, Mrs. Evelyn Warren, and two other brothers, Walter and Alford.

As a volunteer in the famous Seabees, which he joined in 1942, Heide served in every major campaign fought in the South Pacific. With the end of the war he returned to active leadership in the union, resuming his old post



Dies Ray Heide, business agent for Local 6 in Oakland, died June 25 of coronary thrombosis. He had just participated prominently in negotiations for new contracts won by his union at the Gladding, McBean pottery plant in Livermore and Pacific Clay Products in Alameda.

of business agent by election in 1947.

Heide was one of the founders of Local 6 and its predecessor unit. In 1934 when revolt against intolerable conditions and corrupt union leadership swept the waterfront and spurred the growth of industrial unionism, Ray, along with Paul Heide, was a truck driver member of Teamsters Local 70 in Oakland. He joined the International Longshoremen's Association, became chairman of the Oakland unit of ILA Local 38-44 and became an effective leader in the drive to organize Bay Area warehousemen. "He was in there tossing them back," recalled his brother business agent, Charles "Chile" Duarte, in connection with the use of tear gas bombs against warehousemen in 1937.

Along with others, Heide shared much of the credit for swinging the ILA into the CIO and bringing about formation of the ILWU-CIO.

As president of the Oakland CIO Council in its early days, Heide also played a leading role in the building of the California State CIO Council.

He was on the picket line for 24 hours a day during the famous "hot box car" beef and Duarte asserts: "The history of many of our units was tied up directly with Ray."

He led many of the union's important strikes.

Government Throws Book At Unions

SAN FRANCISCO.—The whole Taft-Hartley slave labor law has been thrown against the maritime unions of both coasts by the government and shipowners in desperate attempt to break the national maritime strike before it starts.

On July 2 Federal District Judge George B. Harris of San Francisco, as was expected, turned a temporary restraining order, which had been in force for 20 days, into a Taft-Hartley injunction against a strike for the full 60 days of so-called "cooling off."

The action holds back the strike—which is now as inevitable as the tides—until September 2.

ATTITUDE TESTED

ILWU longshore and clerks negotiations with the shipowners, pursued under the guidance of the United States conciliation service during the twenty days of temporary restraint, revealed that so long as the shipowners possessed the Taft-Hartley gun, they would only polish their finger nails through the seasons.

Shipowner attitude was amply tested July 1 when the ILWU agent negotiating committee made a proposal that would have quickly resolved the whole dispute without strike or lockout.

Their now familiar "ifc" swept through the room, making it plain that they are convinced they have the whole Truman administration behind them and that they can sit out all union demands and press their own union-busting plans.

Despite the complete bad faith of the shipowners, Judge Harris the next day, after getting a report from government attorneys, granted the injunction.

ARBITRATION OFFERED

The proposal of the ILWU, submitted to the shipowners in writing, was as follows:

"1. There appears to be irreconcilable conflict of opinion between the Union's lawyers and those of the Association concerning the legality of the present method of selecting dispatchers, i. e., a method by which dispatchers (1) are selected in the first instance by the Union; (2) must qualify according to standards prescribed and measured by the Joint Labor Relations Committee; (3) whose appointment and tenure is subject to joint approval by the Labor Relations

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Who Said It?

"The American laborer must make up his mind, henceforth, not to be so much better off than the European laborer. Men must be content to work for low wages. In this way the workingman will be nearer to that station in life to which it has pleased God to call him."

(Turn to back page for name of author.)

Over the Odds



THE warehouse bosses of Northern California did not think there would be a strike this year. Everything was on their side, they thought. The union was soft, they thought. Anyway, no union in the country has made any real gains under the Taft-Hartley law. And they pointed gleefully at steel.

The distributors accordingly offered ILWU Local 6 a raise of zero cents. The union took a tough attitude, but the bosses did not take it seriously. The union said: "Our members need more to live." One boss said he was bored, the others were not so blunt, but they obviously weren't interested.

Up their sleeves, not so far up the union couldn't see, the bosses had the teamsters. They figured the warehousemen were afraid of the high teamster officials who, after snooping around town a few weeks, had clearly indicated they thought now a good time to move in and take over the warehousemen's jobs, and Safeway a good place to start. The bosses counted on the warehousemen being afraid enough not to risk a battle of any sort.

Well, whoever the bosses' informers were, they reported only what the bosses wanted to hear: "There's disruption in the union, they'll never take us on, you'll win, boss."

THE distributors must have had doubts about the accuracy of their stoolpigeons' reports when the warehousemen hit the bricks with a real fighting spirit on the morning of June 14, and stayed in that fighting mood until the bosses came to the conclusion that 1948 was not the right year after all for a battle to the death.

They drew in their horns after eight short days in which they saw their workers united on the picket lines, shoulder to shoulder in their determination that this was going to be one union not joining in the general retreat of labor, not intimidated by the Taft-Hartley law.

The warehousemen let their bosses know in terms they understood—economic action—that a strike-breaking teamster official is

no match for a warehouseman out to get his due.

The distributors made a respectable offer and fast. They agreed to raise wages 10 cents, and they agreed with the union that Safeway is bound by its CIO contract and not free to move in the AFL.

Local 6 won its victory by a militant, united, well-planned and executed strike. The way is plowed through every obstacle to an excellent settlement shows every disheartened worker in the country that with solidarity it can be done.

What Now?

GOVERNMENT by injunction has hit a large section of our union's membership.

What will come of it?

Answer one: The shipowners will sit on their fat profits.

Answer two: Longshoremen and clerks, along with their seagoing brothers, will generate steam aimed at an explosion on September 2.

Answer three: A lot of people will see President "Injunction Harry" Truman, as we now see him, a willing tool for grasping big business.

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MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR
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Taft-Hartley Injunction Halts Dock Strike for Time

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established by the Labor Relations Committees and are reviewable by the Committees. Disputes over any of these issues are subject to the grievance machinery and to ultimate decision by the impartial Chairman.

"In view of this disagreement, and in order to reach a settlement on this issue, the Union proposes:

"a. That the above method of selecting the dispatchers be continued pending final court determination of legality.

"b. That the legal question at issue be submitted at once to the proper court.

"c. That the contract include a clause providing for renegotiation of this issue in case of a determination by a court of last resort that the above method of selection is illegal.

"2. Whatever settlement is ultimately reached on the Union's money demands shall be retroactive to June 16.

"3. Upon acceptance of the two foregoing proposals, the Union is willing to submit to arbitration all of its demands."

OWNERS PROFIT-HUNGRY

The profit-hungry shipowners were completely cold to the idea of making any wage adjustments retroactive to last June 16 when the coast longshore agreement ceased to exist. They were saving money by the government injunctions and they made no bones that they intended to stick it in their own pockets, no matter whose sweat earned it.

The full 80-day injunction was granted on the East coast ten days before Judge Harris acted.

An amazing facet of the sweeping injunction is that it restrained, not only longshoremen and clerks, but other groups for which the shipowners refuse to bargain in any manner whatsoever. Chief among these groups were walking bosses and supercargoes.

OUTSIDE LAW

As for collective bargaining, these groups are entirely outside of the Taft-Hartley law. As to striking, the government finds it convenient to apply the Taft-Hartley law. The union is pursuing a legal fight to lift the injunction immediately as to walking bosses and supercargoes, so that they may gain collective bargaining the hard way.

In sessions of June 30, the shipowners indicated it was their intention to lock out the longshoremen and clerks to enforce their own demands, which now include wage cuts.

WEA announced that long-

shore work performed at night, on Sundays, holidays and during meal times, should "be paid at the straight-time rate of pay with no overtime provided until after 40 hours of such work."

The employers also stated that with the lifting of the injunction against the strike or lockout they would refuse to hire through the jointly controlled hiring hall as in the past. They further demanded elimination of vacations for longshoremen and ship clerks. The shipowners offered five cents an hour increase in lieu of vacations and it was estimated that the proposal would mean a decrease of approximately \$130 a year for each individual.

DiGiorgio Hires Kids For Scabs

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. (FP)—For nine months the DiGiorgio Corp. has used strike-breakers, vigilantes and police pressure in vain efforts to smash a strike by 1,100 members of the National Farm Labor Union (AFL). Now something new has been added—child labor.

At least 100 children between the ages of 12 and 16 are working under sweatshop factory-in-field conditions at a strikebound ranch near Arvin, the NFLU strike committee charged here June 29.

"It has been brought to our attention that children are being hired for employment," a leaflet addressed to Kern county parents says. "In allowing your children to become employed, your struggle as well as the strikers' for decent wages will be severely hurt," it warns.

REWARD OFFERED

Signer of the leaflet is James Price, who was shot through the head May 17 while presiding over a meeting in a striker's home. As yet the person who fired nine bullets at Price has not been found. The Kern County Central Labor Council has offered a \$5,000 reward to spur the search for him.

Demanding legislation to bar child labor in the fields, the strike committee pointed out that the law now allows employment of children 12 or over. Working alongside tough scabs, the children are being taught many things that are socially incorrect. NFLU Representative Hank Hasiwar said.

"These children in most cases are so young that they are unaware of the moral consequences of what they hear from these people who stem from the dregs of society."



"Which one's mine, nurse? I want to show my friends how he stands out from the others"

Truman Asked To Pardon Anti-Fascists

SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU June 24 asked President Harry Truman to exercise his power of executive clemency and grant pardons to the 11 executive board members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee sentenced to jail and fined for defending their right to aid Spanish Republicans who fought Franco fascism.

The 11 were convicted of contempt of Congress for refusing to turn their records over to the Un-American Committee, and the Supreme Court has refused to review the case.

ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt wired Truman that the "splendid record of these people as loyal fighters in the cause of democracy and support of Republican Spain and their wonderful humanitarian work in assisting the refugees from Franco clearly warrants your consideration."

AIMED AT PEOPLE

"The imprisonment and fining of these people would be a blow to American democratic tradition from which all of us would suffer in years to come," Goldblatt told the President.

Dr. Edward Barsky, chairman of the JAFRC Board, faces six months in prison and must pay a \$500 fine unless Truman grants a pardon. The other board members, including United Electrical Workers District Representative James Lustig, Educational Director Charlotte Stern of the AFL Hotel Employees Local 8, and writer Howard Fast have been sentenced to three months in jail, and a \$300 fine each.

ILWU Refused Say On Rates

HONOLULU, T. H.—The ILWU was refused the right to intervene in recent public hearings on a telephone rate increase by the Territorial Public Utilities Commission.

The ILWU charged the Mutual Telephone Company, seeking higher rates, with inefficiency and the maintenance of an extremely heavy administrative staff.

Though the union represents almost 35,000 residents in the Territory, the Commission voted three to zero to deny intervention to anyone "except those directly concerned."

The general public has the right to take part in the public hearings, but an intervenor can cross-examine and submit briefs to back up its position.

Printers Lockout Broken in Chicago

CHICAGO (EP)—A lockout by commercial print shops against 1,800 members of Local 16, International Typographical Union (AFL) ended early June 28 when printers won an \$11.89 weekly wage boost. The men had been locked out since March 2 by 48 Franklin Association member shops. They voted to return to work under a contract that runs for 18 months and includes other benefits.

The new scale provides for \$92 for 36½ hours of day work, \$97.08 for the same amount of night work and \$97.08 for 32½ hours on the midnight shift. Other printers have been striking against newspaper publishers here since November 24.

Under the new tax law the \$3,000-a-year man has his taxes cut \$20 per \$1,000 while the \$100,000-a-year man has his taxes cut by more than \$166 per \$1,000.



ILWU and MCS Greet ILO Labor

SAN FRANCISCO—On Saturday afternoon June 28 the ILWU and the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards acted as joint hosts to the labor delegates attending the regular session of the International Labor Organization, now meeting here.

ILWU officials alternately served as refreshment servers, while the Marine Cooks prepared and served a tasty buffet lunch in the basement Green Room. The festivities were topped off with the serving of a fine "Unity" cake baked by the expert MCS chefs.

Many of the member nations were represented at the gathering. Among those who signed the guest register were:

Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Italy; Alfred Drummond, Australia; Albert Monk, Australia; August Cool, Belgium; Frantisek Vavricka, Czechoslovakia; Evzen Erban, Czechoslovakia; Ramananda Das, India; Abis Ali, India; Domingo Barria, Panama; F. P. Fuykschot, Holland; Henry Kniptrick, New Zealand; Konrad Nordahl, Norway; Wacław Zukowski, Poland; Czesław Grzelak, Poland; Nils Goude, Sweden; August Villalba, Venezuela; Jose G. Navarro, Venezuela; J. Tsarou, Cuba, Peru; Felix do Carmo, Peru; Jorge Ramirez, El Salvador; Paul Berceovich, Argentina; and Coh Sien Hong, Indonesia.



Army Praises Local 8 for Flood Work

PORTLAND, Ore.—U. S. Army Engineers praised the help given by members of ILWU Local 8 longshoremen in aiding victims of the recent Vanport flood.

A letter was sent June 23 to the Local by Robert M. Stewart, engineer, of the Field Office of the Corps of Engineers here.

Stewart wrote: "May I express to your board members my deep appreciation for the fine work and co-operation given us by your regular members and permit men in fighting the Columbia River flood of 1948. At no time did any of them question an order or fail to carry out their assignments."

"Will you please express to the membership my thanks for their fine work."



Reception—The ILWU and the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards played hosts in the ILWU's new headquarters at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, June 26, to International Labor Organization trade union delegates who were participating in a regular conference of that organization in San Francisco. Upper left: Jiri Kubelik, Czech delegate, shakes hands with Giuseppe Di Vittorio, head of the Italian Confederation of Labor, as ILWU President Harry Bridges looks on; upper right: Kubelik, Evzen Erban, Czech minister of social welfare and general secretary of the Czech national trade union council; Eddie Tange, MCS secretary; Dr. Kraus, assistant to Erban; Frantisek Vavricka, secretary of the Czech union of professional workers; Dr. Mostitz, assistant in the Czech ministry of social welfare and Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer; lower left: Bob Robertson, ILWU vice-president confers with Howard Bodine (back to camera), member of the longshore coast labor relations committee, over the refreshment situation; lower right: seated: Herman Stuyver, member of the ILWU delegation visiting Europe this summer; A. Cool of Belgium, and F. P. Fuykschot, of Holland; standing: Henry Schmidt, CLRC member and ILWU Vice-President Germain Bulcke.

Latin-American Labor Backs Dockers Here

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Full support was pledged by the powerful Latin American Federation of Labor to ILWU longshoremen in the event they are forced to strike for their demands.

This action was taken, according to a report issued by the CTAL last week, at the Third General Congress of that organization held here last March.

The CTAL called the ILWU "a strong and loyal friend of the workers of Latin America," and recalled that union's "long tradition in the vanguard of the US labor movement on the Pacific Coast."

SCRAP IRON RECALLED

"We recall the struggle of the West Coast longshoremen against the shipping of scrap-iron to imperialist Japan. We recall their demonstrations against the invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini's armies; their boycott of Nazi-manufactured goods and their more recent action, in Canada, in refusing to handle arms destined for use against the people of Indonesia."

"The Third Congress of the CTAL takes into consideration

the direct ties between the shipping companies of the United States and the imperialist plans and colonial policies of US capital in Latin America. Any attack against the longshoremen of the West Coast of the United States is an attack against the workers of Latin America."

Four points are contained in the original resolution passed by the Third Congress of the CTAL calling for fullest co-operation with the longshoremen's efforts to secure a new contract and better conditions.

UNIONS ALERTED

"1. To promote fraternal solidarity among all longshoremen of the Pacific Coast in their struggle for renewal of contract and for preserving its essential meaning."

"2. To place Latin American unions on the alert with regard to the importance of these negotiations and to give the widest possible publicity to the development of the struggle among the workers of Latin America."

"3. To be ready to give all possible help to the Pacific Coast longshoremen of the ILWU, CIO, if that union sees itself obliged to

strike in order to obtain renewal of its contract and to preserve its rights and the conditions under which its members work."

"4. To notify the maritime companies of the United States of the resolution taken by the Third Congress of the CTAL in support of the Pacific Coast longshoremen."

All CTAL affiliates were requested to keep the central offices in Mexico City informed of any measures taken in support of this policy. This appeal was signed by CTAL President Lombardo Toledano and Secretary Salvador Ocampo.

Portland Longshoremen Hold Rites For 1934 Maritime Strike Dead

PORTLAND, Ore.—ILWU Local 8 longshoremen held a Maritime Memorial Day ceremony on the seawall at the foot of Everett street here on July 3. Purpose of the service was "to commemorate the supreme sacrifice paid by our departed brethren in the 1934 maritime strike."

Local 6 to Map Political Action

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Warehouse Local 6 will hold a working conference on political action at Asilomar July 28 and 29 for some 100 members.

The conference will set the local's program for mobilization in the 1948 elections. Round-table discussions are scheduled on precinct work, educational methods, registration drives and Local 6's Wallace for President club.

The warehousemen are on record in support of Wallace and the third party.

Three companies produce 80 per cent of our copper.

Following assembly at the hiring hall, the members marched to the seawall where a basket made of flowers was thrown into the Willamette River.

Chosen to make the arrangement were: James Fantz, Joe Eagle, Kenney Ford and Johnny Frugrouse.

Matson Seeks Air Route To Evade Unions

WASHINGTON.—As a Taft-Hartley injunction forced an armed truce on the waterfronts of east and west coast, it was revealed here that the Matson Navigation Co. has tried to get an air route to Hawaii to run away from maritime unions.

Matson's application is still pending with the Civil Aeronautics Board. The steamship line has a natural interest in breaking into the profitable air traffic to the Hawaiian Islands. Testimony before the CAB reveals that Matson was also thinking about union busting possibilities.

During hearings in April 1947, Vice Pres. Sidney G. Walton of the Matson Co. said: "Now there are other benefits that would accrue . . . During the layups of our vessels and during periods in which there might be strikes in connection with surface operations, aircraft could be used to great advantage."

OVER PICKET LINES

Walton indicated that aircraft had already been used to fly over waterfront picket lines. He said, "That was demonstrated last fall during the months of October and November when our entire fleet was strikebound; and we were able to use our non-scheduled aircraft to advantage."

During hearings in Sept. 1948 the Matson Co. argued that the need for the airline had increased since the original application in 1944 because of prospect of a maritime strike.

The company said, "Maritime labor disturbances are presently causing a complete cessation of all surface transportation between the Pacific coast and Hawaii, thus throwing a greater burden upon air transportation facilities. Important labor contracts will shortly expire and there is in prospect further labor strife with accompanying interruption of surface transportation."

Labor Group Asks Denham Removal

NEW YORK (FP)—Removal of NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham was urged on President Truman here June 29 by the New York Labor Committee for Wallace and Taylor.

In a letter to the President assailing Denham's efforts to find the International Typographical Union (AFL) guilty of violating the Taft-Hartley law, the group attacked the NLRB head "on the ground that he has shown himself to be so obviously vindictive against the labor movement as to render him unfit to administer his office with any degree of fairness and justice."

His continuation in office, the committee representing thousands of AFL, CIO and rail union members declared, adds to the evidence that "the Taft-Hartley law, conceived in the ruling bodies of both the Democratic and Republican parties, has been nurtured by both into a full-grown monster, intent upon devouring the free trade union movement of this country."

Columbia ILWU Is for Wallace

RAINIER, Ore.—The Columbia River District Council of the ILWU endorsed Henry Wallace and Glen Taylor for President and Vice-President of the United States on the New Party ticket at its regular meeting here on June 13.

The action carried with only one dissenting vote, L. O. Fertig, secretary of the Council reported.



Mexico Unions Repudiate Amilpa, Form New Body

MEXICO CITY (ALN)—Mexican unions with a total membership of 830,000 are forming a new national federation to replace the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM). The move arose from their joint protest against government appointment

of CTM Secretary-General Fernando Amilpa to represent Mexican workers at the current International Labor Organization conference at San Francisco.

President Vicente Lombardo Toledano of the Latin American Confederation of Labor (CTAL) to which most Mexican unions belong, also protested Amilpa's appointment, which was made without consulting member unions. He said he would not participate in the ILO conference. Amilpa was seated. He has since resigned from the ILO governing body.

THOUSANDS OF MEMBERS

Repudiation of Amilpa by many Mexican unions stems from his many unpopular actions during past months. Earlier this year, Amilpa not only opposed formation of labor's new independent Popular party but expelled three members of the CT executive board from backing it. One of these members was Lombardo. Amilpa himself represents the government's Revolutionary Institutional party in the Mexican Congress. The union charge that he has tried to turn all Mexican labor to his party.

Active in the formation of the new national labor federation which as yet has no name, are the Electrical Workers' Union with 40,000 members, the United Confederation of Workers, which includes transport, telephone and communications unions with 400,000 members, the Mine and Metallurgical Workers Union (85,000 members), the Railroad Workers Union (90,000 members), the Alliance of Workers & Farmers (180,000 members) and the Oil workers Union (35,000 members).

Scalers Give to Labor War Fund

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Local 2 Shipscalers were commended for their "splendid contribution" by International Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt when they turned in a check for \$231 representing voluntary donations by the members to fight anti-labor legislation.

The scalers collected the money in spite of the fact that work is slow in their industry this time.

The membership of American unions rose in 1947 to 14,281,000.

GOP Platform Blasted by Wallaceites

NEW YORK — "The anti-labor record of the Republican Congress speaks much louder than the squeaky and insincere voice of the party's platform," the executive board of the National Labor Committee for Wallace declared here.

The board, headed by President Albert J. Fitzgerald of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO) and including 21 international presidents and other officers of AFL, CIO, railroad and independent unions, described the platform in these terms:

"The Republican platform promises the workers of the country to go right on busting unions and breaking strikes, to continue doing nothing about high prices but blame them on the Democrats, to do nothing about civil rights but attack the Democrats for doing nothing about them, to do nothing more about inadequate housing than to deplore it, to keep the Taft-Hartley act on the books with the threat of making it worse, to leave monopolies and their huge profits as comfortably undisturbed as ever; to soak the poor and spare the rich."

ABUSES LABOR

The platform, the board asserted, "adds insult to the injury already inflicted on labor by the Republican Congress — with the able assistance of the Democratic party."

"Citing Congress' failure to raise the minimum wage or to pass adequate housing or social security legislation, the board pointed out:

"There is not a single fair-sounding proposal in the Republican platform that the party could not have enacted with its majority control of the last Congress. Its failure to enact them exposes the dishonesty and hypocrisy of the Republican platform."

A COMMITTEE of four to represent the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, CIO, on a fraternal visit to Europe and to make a full report to the union on their observations was scheduled to leave San Francisco July 10 and fly directly to Paris by way of New York.

The committee consists of four rank and file members of the union, chosen so as to give the widest possible representation as to industry and area. The four are:

Herman Stuyvelaar, of San Francisco, a ship's clerk and veteran member of ILWU, Local 34.

Julian Napuunoo, of Honolulu, T. H., a longshoreman and member of ILWU, Local 136.

Jovan Zuber, of Oakland, Calif., a drug warehouseman and member of ILWU, Local 6.

Donald Brown, of Coos Bay, Ore., a longshoreman and member of ILWU, Local 12.

The committee members were chosen from among 80 members nominated by their respective locals. Paid officers and functionaries were not eligible of selection. In this respect the delegation is unique, for while the idea was conceived by the national officers of the union, it was they who recommended that no officers be eligible. Those selected were considered for open-mindedness and the degree to which they enjoyed widest respect and support from the majority of the rank and file.

The expense of the expedition is being borne by the whole international union.

The itinerary of the delegates, subject to some change as result of possible transportation difficulties, calls for visits to the following European cities:

PARIS, FRANCE	MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.
MARSEILLE, FRANCE	HELSINKI, FINLAND
GENOA, ITALY	STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN
ROME, ITALY	OSLO, NORWAY
ATHENS, GREECE	COPENHAGEN, DENMARK
SOFIA, BULGARIA	BERLIN, GERMANY
BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA	AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA	BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
WARSAW, POLAND	LONDON, ENGLAND

It is expected the delegation will have completed the trip in 60 days.

Each of the four delegates will be supplied with a blank journal in which to keep a running day-to-day diary on his observations. These will become permanent historical records of the union. At the end of each day, the delegates will compare notes, join and summarize their observations and send back a report to the union. These will be collected and printed in *The Dispatcher* as preliminary to their overall report at the end of the trip.

BEHIND this trip to Europe by a rank and file delegation there lies a background of years of feeling sometimes directly and more often indirectly the impact of foreign affairs and events upon the lives and welfare of the union's members. Politicians, editorial writers, and even some leaders of labor, have been quick to tell our ranks that such things as opposing the shipment of scrap iron to Japan (when Japan was attacking China) or criticism of the Marshall plan had best be left to governments or the so-called experts on foreign relations. Often as not we have been told that behind our position, based upon the best information we could find, there lay sinister forces advocating communism, socialism, espionage, world revolution, etc.

The ILWU delegation will therefore be after factual information to enable the working people of our union to reach proper conclusions and correct positions. The information obtained can also be expected to enable the ranks to check backward and determine if the

The ILWU European Study

Rank and File Delegates Start Tour of 18 Old Country Cities; Will Make Full Report to Membership.

positions recommended by their leaders in the past have been correct or, indeed, if they have been based upon "orders from Moscow."

The delegates will talk to people, mainly to working people. It will not be the purpose of their study to make comparisons as between sections of Europe and the United States. They start the trip with full knowledge of the weaknesses inherent in most reports on economic and social conditions, which almost uniformly follow the habit of comparing what is seen in Europe with what can be seen in the United States without considering the factors that may explain wide differences.

immediate superiors and the owners of these facilities. Are there trade unions? Is there free collective bargaining? Are there bars to trade union organization? Is the collective bargaining genuine? What future is afforded the worker in terms of security?

They will be interested in the government in each instance. They will want to know if it is democratic or autocratic. They will want to know if it functions only in the interest of the wealthy and powerful, or if it genuinely functions for the people. They will want to know if there is racial or religious discrimination, how much there is, and why.

They will want to know if there is freedom of speech, press and assembly and how much of it there is. They will want to know what role the trade unions play politically and economically in the development of each country, or if they

ON this trip there will be no attempt to measure wage conditions in terms of United States dollars and come



What's Going On? The ILWU European delegation will visit

Germany on its tour to study conditions first hand. Scenes like the above may be encountered. Shown are students of Heidelberg University in the U. S. zone, as they staged a sit-down demonstration in front of U. S. military government headquarters to protest meager food rations and bad living conditions.

up with pat conclusions on living standards. The delegates will take into consideration the local values available for work performed, what is done toward earning of the wage, what share of the value created accrues to the workers, and whether the standard of living is advancing, has a prospective of advancement, is standing still or going backward.

The delegates are mindful of the fact that no special trip, such as theirs, is needed to learn that there are more radios and automobiles in the United States, as well as more millionaires, gangsters, and double-talking politicians than in some other countries.

They will not be too much interested in seeing if the machinery in a given factory is up to date, or in gathering statistics on how many millions of cans can be punched out in a given time. They will be more interested in the economic, cultural and social opportunities of the operators of the machines.

Being trade unionists with the duty to bring back first-hand information to trade union brothers and sisters, they will want to know how the workers in mines and factories and warehouses and on the docks are treated by their

these social assets are missing, they will want to know what is being done toward achieving them or improving them. What are the plans? What are the prospects? What are the factors that advance them or retard them?

THE delegates will be in Europe with full knowledge that some countries have economic systems which are far different than the one under which they live. They will not have to ask how some people who formerly lived in luxury under guaranteed, unearned dividends, now feel about having these bonanzas taken from them. That they are bitter and resentful goes without saying, but it also goes without saying that in any country the people who own the factories and mines and other means of production are an extremely small minority. The ILWU delegation is interested in the common man—the overwhelming majority.

Home conditions of the workers will be studied, not to make comparisons, since it is already well known millions of people in Europe are forced at present to live in Hoovervilles. Nor is there any doubt but that in some war-devastated areas an American slum would look like a palace. But, again, what is being done to correct these conditions?

THE delegates are aware of the many slanderous clichés about some countries in Europe which are perpetrated by the Hearst newspapers and their imitators. They will want to look around in Russia and ask freely about the so-called 10,000,000 slave laborers which Hearst keeps alleging.

They will look into other clichés and charges, such as those concerning restrictions on freedom of religion and trade union organization. If he will receive them, the delegates will call on the Catholic Bishop in Moscow. They will go directly to the people to get answers to the charges that trade unionism is not free or that there exists no right to strike, speak and organize.

They will also study the rights of small business men as distinguished from corporations, and the right of people to have and hold personal property, such as a home to live in, an auto, etc.

They will study the one-party system which exists in some countries and which has been so often denounced as "totalitarian." How does it work? Is it like the political systems of our own American trade unions where officers are with one notable exception nominated and elected on issues, meaning more contest at the level of nomination than at the level of election? (The exception noted is that of an American trade union which constitutionally requires two parties, thus dividing the union into two warring camps even though no issue exists.)

The answers to the above many more questions which will arise on the spot will be sought by the ILWU delegation.

In addition to seeking answers, they will carry to Europe some information on their own trade unions in America, and will do what they can to encourage the sending of delegations of European workers to America.

Still another main task of the delegation will be to inform dock and maritime workers everywhere on the score of the American maritime labor situation to the end that American shipworkers next September — when present injunctions lift — will find any attempt at strikebreaking up against a great wall of international labor solidarity.

It is the hope of the whole union that the bonds of working class solidarity worldwide will be strengthened by this visit.

"Strong, United"

One ILWU member who could have gone to Europe bowed out because he believed another should go. He was Shiro Hokama of the Hawaiian Pineapple Local 152. As alternates were chosen to others who for one reason or another could not go, the delegation shaped up with two from Hawaii. Hokama wrote that he believed a mainland longshoreman of the Northwest should go instead of himself. To Hokama the ILWU officers wrote: "It is such unselfish acts as yours that makes our union a strong, united, fighting organization."

are barred from any such role.

The delegates will be interested in all the things that go to make up the standard of living in a community. They will go into education and the opportunities for higher education. They will want to know about housing, library and museum facilities, unemployment insurance and medical insurance. Again, they will not be collecting mere statistics to compare a European community with an American community. Where

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DOCKS & TERMINALS

Scalers Negotiate

Local 2 Shipscalers in San Francisco opened negotiations with the Shipscaling Contractors' Association last week for wage increases, adjustments in vacation periods and reclassification of work when the present contract terminates August 20.

The scalers' last wage increase was 8 cents this April in an arbitration decision. Wages now range from \$1.41 to \$1.73, with most members in a \$1.53 classification.

Independents Talk

Preliminary negotiations between ILWU Local 19 and a number of Seattle independent waterfront employers for a new longshore contract started June 22.

Talks were begun by William Gettings, ILWU Regional Director, and David Hamlin, representative of the employers. Included among the firms sitting in on the discussions are: Griffiths and Sprague Stevedoring Co.; Salmon Terminals; Pacific Coast Coal Co.; M. B. Dahl and Sons; Lane Brothers; G. and S. Handling Co.; and Northern Docks. None of these companies are members of the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast or the Seattle branch of that group.

Union and employer negotiators agreed unanimously that "every effort should be made to reach a reasonable and workable contract through collective bargaining."

Considerable progress was reported upon methods of keeping the shipping lanes open with particular stress being placed upon those to Alaska, in the event of a maritime strike. Other sessions will be held as soon as both sides have formulated their complete demands.

Local 13 on Air

ILWU Local 13 has inaugurated a series of weekly broadcasts over radio station KLAC, in Los Angeles, to explain the maritime unions' position regarding the impending strike against the shipowners.

These talks will be aired on Friday nights from 7:15 to 7:30 p.m. for 12 weeks. The first of the series was broadcast on June 25 with L. B. Thomas as the speaker.

Local 19 Assesses

Local 19 in Seattle has assessed each of its members \$20 for a strike fund.

Collection of the assessment has been concluded. A strike committee and other functioning committees for strike operations have been elected.

Among the active committees established are Relief, Housing and Food, Publicity, Release, Picket, Sick, and Finance.

Back Pay Comes

One of the few gains in negotiations with the Waterfront Employers Association which have occurred since a federal court extended a temporary restraining order against a West Coast maritime strike, has been the payment of overtime due ILWU winch drivers and waterfront clerks.

The heat was put on the WEA at a session between them and the ILWU June 29 in the presence of US Conciliation Service



Stop Work—Meeting of longshore members of ILWU Local 10 at Coliseum Bowl in San Francisco to hear union officials explain the meaning of the extension of the temporary restraining order handed down by Federal Judge George B. Harris against the maritime strike set for June 16. Picture shows Local 10 and international officials on the platform at the June 24 stop-work meeting. At rostrum, James Kearney, Local 10 president; Marty Callaghan, business agent; Phil Sandin, vice-president; ILWU President Harry Bridges; Charlie Hoffman, business agent and Frank Andrews, member of Coast Longshore Negotiating Committee.

observers. ILWU President Harry Bridges asked bluntly when the shipowners were going to pay the retroactive pay to the drivers and clerks.

The employers hemmed and hawed when he also pointed out to them they had agreed to pay up in 1946.

Finally, shipowner's attorney Marion Plant gave definite assurance the money would be paid Wednesday, June 30. It was.

Winch drivers received some \$77,000 in the San Francisco bay area while clerks got another \$30,000 in payment of retroactive expense pay.

Three Reinstated

Three longshore members of Local 136 were reinstated to their jobs at McCabe, Hamilton and Reany Stevedoring Co. in Honolulu by an arbitrator's ruling last month. They are William Lelepal, Julian Napaunoa and Boyd Asamura.

After the three men were discharged by the company, the union took the case to arbitration. Hearings were held in the Tax Building on May 26-27 by James L. Coke.

He said that both the men and the employer should live up to the terms of the contract. Arbitrator Coke ruled that the company could not discharge men without good cause.

Shippers Invited

ILWU President Harry Bridges informed Mr. V. Bond, head of an importing and exporting firm in San Francisco that his company was welcome to attend future negotiating sessions with the Waterfront Employers Association.

Bond had written the ILWU that he felt shippers, because of the past effects of strikes upon

their interests, were entitled to sit in on negotiations.

The company executive said that it is "we who pay the bills" and supply the cargoes and income for both the ship operators and the longshoremen. It is high time the foreign traders organized and insisted that their demands be considered, otherwise we may decide to strike, or to send our shipments to other ports where we will get fair treatment."

In his reply on June 24 Bridges pointed out that "the union would welcome your presence at negotiations with the WEA. The same goes for a committee of foreign traders, if you care to organize such a group."

Void Guards Election

Only after repeated pressure from members of ILWU Organizing Committee for Contract Guards and Watchmen, did the NLRB void the election it had held earlier certifying a company union as bargaining agent at Veterans Security Patrol in San Francisco.

At the same time, the NLRB ordered the owner of the Patrol Co. to withdraw all recognition from the phoney outfit known as the International Association of Guards and Watchmen.

Individual members of the ILWU working at Veterans Patrol had brought unfair labor practices charges against the company before the NLRB last November. The NLRB refused to hear them on the ground of insufficient proof.

After the election conducted by the Board, the ILWU members again filed charges of unfair labor practices. On June 8 all parties involved in the dispute at Veterans Patrol signed a stipulation setting forth the voiding of the election and requiring withdrawal of recognition from the company-union.

Fishermen Win Raise In Alaska

SEATTLE, Wash. — Negotiations between the salmon fishing industry of Alaska and the Alaska Fishermen's Union brought a 28 per cent increase in the price paid per fish, the International Fishermen and Allied Workers Union CIO, reported June 28.

The agreement was reached after almost three months of talks in which officials of the IFAWA sat in on the discussions. President J. F. Jurich and Jeff Kibre, Secretary-Treasurer of the International, participated in the negotiations. Alaska Fishermen are affiliated with the IFAWA.

Following the signing on June 24 of the contract granting what amounted to a 32 cent increase on the price paid for Red Salmon, the fishermen were flown to Alaska on the day the season opened.

The Salmon industry has also signed with Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Local 7 for its cannery workers, granting a \$30 monthly wage increase and a jointly-run employer-union hiring hall.

The settlement marks an FTA victory over the efforts of the industry and a stooge union to engineer a Taft-Hartley election and take away its bargaining rights of 11 years.

Bosses Fall Out Over Wage Raise

CHICAGO (FPR)—The Chicago Foundrymen's Association is trying to make it hard for an employer to settle with a union.

This became evident here when the association filed suit for \$300,000 damages charging the Delta-Star Electric Co., a member, had negotiated a strike settlement with the AFL molders and foundry workers and thus forced other members to grant a higher rate.

The union's 5,000 members struck against the association from May 1 to 24, shutting down 74 foundries. The association charged that Delta-Star made a 13 cents an hour settlement with the union May 3 in violation of an agreement to abide by association negotiations.

The employers' outfit had made a pre-strike offer of 10 cents an hour but was forced to grant a 12-cent increase after the Delta-Star action. Delta-Star has notified the association of its intention to withdraw.

Packhouse Workers Call Strike in Cuba

HAVANA (ALN)—Slaughterhouse workers in Cuba started a nationwide strike June 26 in protest against stockyard hoarding of steers, which has cut down their workdays to two or three a week.

Havana has recently been without meat for weeks at a time. Cattle ranchers claim wartime exports cut down their herds to a point where postwar shortages were inevitable, but the workers do not accept this explanation.

Result of cartelization; eight of the larger chemical companies in 1932, worst year of the depression, earned an average of 8.4 per cent on invested capital. Their average earnings were double this rate in 1940.

In 1925, 800 Boston carpenters conducted the first strike for a 10-hour day.



"It's just a little idea my boy friend had!"

WAREHOUSE & DISTRIBUTION

"Best Organized Strike"

The strike was the best organized, most disciplined and most unified in the history of our union. That's the way the Local 6 Bulletin described the recent victory of San Francisco Bay Area warehousemen over their employers.

"In the face of threats of Teamster raids, the membership was cool and determined. So the employers folded and came through with a 10 cent raise after eight days with no business.

"Every member of this union has a right to feel proud," the Bulletin said. The story behind the victory is the story of a smoothly functioning strike organization, with every member and every committee doing the job assigned fast and well.

COMMITTEE SET UP

The overall planning of the strike was in the hands of a strike committee of 65 rank and filers elected in San Francisco and another 40 in Oakland. This was the committee that made the strike the best organized in the local's history. Its chairman was George Valtier, its secretary Cody Flower.

The strategy committee, made up of the chairman and secretary of the overall committee and seven rank and filers directed strike operations from day to day, determined which houses to strike at what time. The strategists planned the timing of the Safeway walkout to prevent the company from supplying the previously struck warehouses.

Rank and filers on this committee were Ernest Fox, Henry Gliksohn, Marge Donnelly and Swede Carlson in San Francisco, and Jim Nelson, Frank Brown and George Canete in Oakland.

PICK RANK AND FILERS

The rank and file negotiating committee—George Valtier, Betty Ludwig and Art Ballet in San Francisco and Ed Newman, Charles Brown and Frank Brown in Oakland—did the actual bargaining along with Local 6 officials.

On both sides of the bay picketing, clearance, relief, publicity and canteen committees kept the strike disciplined and the morale high.

The picketing committee, led by Harold Pride and Della McCreary in San Francisco and Battisto Ghigo in Oakland, organized picket shifts, kept the lines strong at every house by shifting pickets wherever a small house needed more, punched the cards and kept the records on every member. Roving squad cars checked up on the warehouses every night to guarantee that there would be no surreptitious moving of goods.

ALL NEEDED CLEARANCES

Clearances for businessmen to move goods out of commercial warehouses and for the moving of emergency drug orders were in charge of the clearance committee, led by Grover Beale and Henry Gliksohn in San Francisco and George Canete in Oakland.

This committee also issued picket excuses to sick members, and granted clearances to members of other unions to keep on working at other than warehouse jobs.

In three cases commercial warehouses refused to allow businessmen to move their goods, although Local 6 had agreed to work. (The longer the goods stay in these warehouses the more money the owners make.)

CANTEENS ORGANIZED

The canteen committee provided coffee and doughnuts for every picket line twice a day. It



Mermaid— This bathing beauty can also swim. She is Corky Crowley of Dallas, Texas, who was chosen as National Swim for Health Girl.

was directed by Eloise Sawyer in San Francisco and Fred Cuccia in Oakland.

Backing from other unions and the public were the responsibility of the publicity committee. Newspaper ads, radio programs, letters to retail merchants, leaflets to AFL Teamsters, speakers to other unions and to churches brought in pledges of support from large numbers of organizations and individuals.

The publicity men also arranged entertainment for the picket lines, including music.

STRIKE BULLETINS ISSUED

The publicity committee, led by Maurice Hamilton and Irene Baxter in San Francisco and Louis Gonick in Oakland put out a bulletin to the strikers every day for the duration.

The campaign to win unemployment insurance for all members possible was directed by the relief committee. The fight to collect is still being carried on, now by the local's welfare committee.

The relief committee took care of all hardship cases during the strike—one man with nine children was sent to a job in an independent house instead of to a picket line the first day on the bricks.

Keith Eickman and Harriet Miller were in charge of this committee in San Francisco and James Denniston in Oakland.

Safeway Enjoined

The temporary restraining order forcing Safeway Stores in San Francisco to end its lockout and live up to its contract with Local 6 became a temporary injunction June 28 by decision of Superior Court Judge Edward Murphy.

The injunction decision, filed

that Safeway is bound by the agreement in effect between Local 6 and the Distributor's Association of Northern California until 1950 and that there is adequate provision in the agreement for Safeway to seek any redress it desires, is effective until further hearings are held, if Safeway appeals to a higher court.

Meanwhile the Taft-Hartley National Labor Relations Board has filed unfair labor practice charges against the union for Safeway, alleging an organized slowdown and claiming that the contract is illegal.

SAFEMAN BAMBOOZLES

The NLRB charges follow the position that Judge Murphy literally laughed out of court. Safeway said that it did not deliver its signed stipulation of agreement to the union's offices until August 25, 1947, three days after the Taft-Hartley law went into effect.

The company does not deny that the DANC signed the contract for all plants June 11, 1947, and that its own stipulation was signed during July.

After living under this contract for a year, Safeway suddenly decided it was illegal under the Taft-Hartley law.

CONTRACT BINDS

The DANC itself has stated in writing that the contract is binding on all signers, including Safeway.

Safeway Grocery and Produce and Dwight Edwards, a Safeway subsidiary, tried to pull out of the DANC in order to hire AFL teamsters in warehouse jobs during the strike won by Local 6 warehousemen with a 10-cent wage increase June 22.

The 261 warehousemen employed by Safeway walked off their jobs after the company had announced it would supply previously struck houses. Safeway immediately announced to the press that it was through with the CIO and intended to hire AFL warehousemen.

Under Judge Murphy's injunction Safeway must hire under

terms of the DANC contract, that is from Local 6's hiring hall.

The local's general executive board has voted to throw all the warehousemen's resources into the Safeway fight.

Crockett Boost

A 10 cent per hour wage increase and two more holidays were agreed to by Local 6 in Crockett and the Port Costa Brick Works last week, effective June 1.

These gains bring the base rate to \$1.33½ and the total paid holidays to five. The Permanent Health Plan in the present contract will be continued for the 70 warehousemen at the brick works.

Sacramento Pact

The Sacramento (Calif.) Wholesale Grocers Association and Wholesale Paper Association agreed to a 10-cent per hour across the board wage increase for Local 17 members June 22.

The increase, effective June 1, brings the base rate for freight handlers to \$1.37½, in line with the pattern set by Local 6 in the San Francisco Bay Area after its eight-day strike against the Distributors Association of Northern California.

Nine grocery and four paper warehouses are affected by the settlement.

10 Cents for Clay

A 10 cent an hour wage raise was won by the ILWU at Gladding, McBean and Pacific Clay Products plants in Northern California when a new contract was agreed upon June 22.

Joint negotiations were conducted by representatives for all the unions involved, assisted by Andrew Sale, ILWU research associate, ILWU Local 17, at the Lincoln plant, Local 8 at the Livermore and Alameda plants, and Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, Local 391, sat in on the talks and

approved the new contract provisions.

In addition to the wage hike the settlement called for two more paid holidays and a union security clause. This clause provides for irrevocable checkoff, hiring halls must be notified when jobs are available and there can be no discrimination against union members in hiring.

Any questions of discrimination in hiring are subject to the grievance machinery of the contract. Preference of employment is guaranteed for all employees who have worked in a plant for the last three years.

In the Gladding, McBean plant in Lincoln, California, 700 workers are covered by the new agreement. They are members of Local 17. The Livermore operations cover 50 members of Local 6 and the Pacific Clay Products plant in Alameda embrace another 120 Local 6 members. Mine Mill and Smelter Local 391 speaks for the 120 workers at the Pittsburg plant of Gladding, McBean.

Petaluma Increases

In the Petaluma, Calif., area, Local 6 warehousemen have chalked up wage increases in three plants. At the Poultry Producers egg plant in Santa Rosa 150 workers received a 3½-cent per hour boost, effective June 1. Added to the 6½ cents they won last March, this brings Poultry Producers up to the 10-cent pattern established in the San Francisco Bay Area by the Local 6 strike. Base rate is now \$1.37½.

Egg candlers at Poultry Producers will receive a raise of 1 cent per case. The new rate is 38 cents.

R. W. Burrows, a small paper converting plant in Petaluma, granted a 12½-cent raise to its five warehousemen, and will grant a further 10 cents on January 1, 1949.

The 152 warehousemen at Soren Feed in Petaluma received a 10-cent increase, effective June 1, and a commitment that the company will pay more if other feed mills in the area do so.

SUGAR & PINEAPPLE

Sugar Profits

The sugar industry of Hawaii, under contract with Local 142, is making profits at a rate even more fabulous than that of mainland manufacturing concerns, but both are crying poverty.

A recent report from the City Bank of New York revealed a return of 18 per cent on invested capital, "a mixed showing" commented the bank, though an ordinary individual who invests his money in a government bond gets a return of 3 per cent.

But 18 per cent is peanuts compared to profits reported by the Big Five factors in Hawaii. These factors are agencies that handle financial and management affairs of the sugar plantations and the rest of Hawaii's industry.

American Factors made a return of 28 per cent on original invested capital in 1947. Since 1942 this agency has been able to pay off all the capital originally invested in it.

The story is the same for Alexander and Baldwin, except this agency made a 35 per cent return on what is invested in it. Its average profit per ton of sugar in 1947 was \$26.94.

C. Brewer topped them all with a 37 per cent return in 1947.

Castle & Cooke kept its financial reports a deep dark secret

until 5 years ago, but since then the agency's net profits have totaled almost 7 million dollars.

Theo H. Davies, an English-owned agency, won't issue its financial reports.

The employers nevertheless point to "marginal" plantations and claim that times are bad. The way a plantation becomes "marginal" is through the factor skimming off all the profits it can so that they don't show on the plantation's books, only the super profits that can't be hidden need show.

Honokaa plantation, run by a smaller factor, Schaefer, has not paid a dividend in 24 years, but it still stays in business. The answer is that the profits are rolling in all right, but the factor absorbs the money and the plantation can use its alleged poverty to beat down its workers' demands.

Rania Tour

As part of the United Sugar Workers' tightening up program, Local 142's President Antonio Rania has just completed a tour of the islands speaking to more than 6,000 members on the need for maintaining the unity and solidarity the union had during the 1945 strike.

Sugar workers on all the islands are stocking up on rice

and other food staples for any eventuality when their contract terminates this August.

The Maui units have ordered 1,700 bags of rice. Kaula has been receiving it regularly and Oahu made a good start in June.

At the Onomea plantation on Hawaii 400 members marched in a demonstration June 22 around the manager's house with placards pledging unity with the ILWU and full support to their negotiating committee.

Suits for \$100,000

More than 500 Local 142 powerhouse workers on 12 sugar plantations have filed suit for back wages amounting to \$50 to \$100 thousand following a test case at the Waialua Sugar Company in which Judge Delbert Metzger ruled a broad coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Back wages are due other classifications of workers also, retroactive to January 15, 1947, under the FLSA.

The National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, forerunner of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), was formed in November 1891 by five local organizations of electrical workers which met in St. Louis.

Truman Tells Lawyers to 'Get Bridges'

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From authentic sources it has been learned that President Truman's first order on returning from his flattened Western tour was to the department of justice to make another attempt to deport ILWU President Harry Bridges.

The instructions, it was learned, were to push a new case at full speed and have it in high gear before November and in time to coincide with and weaken the expected September strike of maritime unions.

The revealing source said Truman was not only vindictive about his failure in the West, blindly and dumbly holding Bridges largely responsible, but that he was also anxious to furnish the shipowners with a new red-baiting angle for the coming waterfront struggle.

Two previous attempts to deport Bridges, instigated by the shipowners, bogged down in a mass of perjured and framed evidence which was held up to the final light of exposure by the Supreme Court of the United States. Shortly after the Supreme Court threw the case out, Bridges became a naturalized citizen.

To make another attempt at deportation the government will first have to sue in an effort to cancel Bridges' citizenship.

Seattle Machinists Cancel Subs to Labor-Hating Commercial Dailies

SEATTLE (FP)—This city's labor-hating commercial press got its worst kick in years when 9,000 striking members of Aero Mechanics Lodge 751 voted a unanimous "Aye!" to a proposal to stop subscribing to the two Seattle dailies.

Both the Seattle Times and the Hearst Post-Intelligencer have loaded editorial columns with company propaganda from the



Starlet Lovely Ann Miller, featured in the new Irving Berlin musical *Easter Parade*, inspects her appearance.

Starlet Lovely Ann Miller, featured in the new Irving Berlin musical Easter Parade, inspects her appearance.

day workers shut down the plant April 22.

The action came at a union general membership meeting. Next day telephoned sub cancellations flew so hot and heavy that the Times stopped answering the phone.

In 1835 unions in six trades held national conventions and organized on a national basis.

Eightieth Congress Rolls Up Most Disgraceful Record in U.S. History

(Continued from Page 1)
empted the insurance companies from anti-trust prosecutions. They reduced the coverage of the Social Security Act. And they even passed a natural gas bill which will raise the rate to consumers about 50 million dollars a year.

GIVES RELIEF TO GREEDY

The same 80th Congress passed a tax bill which gives pennies to the needy who really require tax relief and millions to the wealthy. They killed an effective rent control bill and destroyed the OPA and price controls.

The Finletter Commission—Finletter is now the Marshall Plan chief in Great Britain—had this to say about tax relief and war expenditures:

"The taxpayers money goes mainly for war. The Bureau of the Budget has informed us that about 80 per cent of the budget for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1948 is for the payment of past wars or for our present military establishment. Indeed, the figures show that since 1915 about 85 per cent of our total federal budgets have been spent for war or preparations for war or payments for war. And yet the evidence is overwhelming that even this amount is not enough. . . . Large military expenditures will help to keep taxes high and will drain away from the people a large part of the product of their labor."

At the same time that the Republicans and Democrats were hysterically appropriating money for the military and binding the trade union movement to the ground they turned a deaf ear to every single demand of the people for legislative relief. The civil rights program which was in the 1944 election platforms of both major parties — to establish an FEPC, to repeal the Poll Tax, to pass an anti-lynch law, got nowhere. In fact the attempt by a

few progressives to amend the draft law in order to rid the army of segregation was overwhelming-ly defeated.

Although the leadership of both parties made phony claims to doing something about civil rights the kind of mobilization of the party that smashed through the Marshall Plan and draft law never developed around the civil rights issue.

Truman himself has the power to put into effect many of the planks in his own civil rights program. By Executive Order he could rid the army of segregation. He could remove segregation from the City of Washington as well as from the Panama Canal Zone. He could establish an FEPC for federal employees. He has done nothing, nor has his party. In fact the majority of the party that Truman leads voted in favor of every single issue in the interest of Big Business and opposed every single issue in the interests of the ordinary people.

HEALTH PLANS SUFFER

While there were billions available for the military and the Marshall Plan there was no money for a health program or for federal aid to education. For the fifth successive year Congress refused to raise old age pensions to a minimum standard.

This was the same 80th Congress which was able to defeat statehood for Hawaii by smearing and red-baiting. In fact the Senate debate on statehood hit a new low. It was concerned primarily with repeating the long-exposed slanders and lies about the ILWU in Hawaii.

The Mundi-Nixon bill passed the House overwhelmingly and was only prevented from passing the Senate because of the overwhelming opposition of the American people. It is an example of the kind of fascist legislation which the 80th Congress was

ready to put on the books.

After much debate a bill was passed to permit displaced persons in Europe to come to this country. This law was carefully drawn up in Congress which could find billions for the military nevertheless cut an original appropriation of 60 million dollars for feeding the children of Europe to 40 million in order to prevent any of the money being spent behind the "iron curtain."

Under the leadership of Senator Downey of California, the Senate tried every possible means of wrecking the Central Valley Project. The acreage limitation which has always been the protection of the small farmer was under fire from the beginning of the session.

The veterans are already forgotten men as far as Congress is concerned. The record of this Congress as far as veterans needs is concerned is one of cutting the Veterans Administration budget, killing low cost veterans housing, refusing to raise the subsistence for veterans substantially, and refusing to construct sorely needed hospitals for wounded veterans.

BRIBES ALONE REMAIN

The Taft-Henderson-Wagner housing bill combined low cost housing, slum clearance and other desirable objectives with financial bribes for the banks and real estate interests. The theory was that they'd take the bribes and with them the housing proposals as well. Instead, the House passed the bill with everything knocked out but the bribes. It was a good deal. But not for the men and women who need low-cost housing.

The 80th Congress expired as its leaders hurried away to prepare for the party conventions. It is difficult to find one single issue that passed this Congress in the interest of the ordinary people of this country.

Czech Labor Leader Tells of His Country's New Social, Economic Setup

SAN FRANCISCO—The Czech people are now engaged in organizing an entirely new social and economic system. Even Erban, Czech minister of social welfare and general secretary of the Czech trade unions, said here last week.

He also told a press conference June 25, at the International Labor Organization, to which he was a government delegate, that the workers in his country are co-operating with the peasants, professional and white collar workers and the small businessmen in bringing about this change.

These changes are being accomplished through the nationalization of all industries and banks, land reforms which guarantee the break-up of the large landed estates and their division among the landless agricultural workers. **95% NATIONALIZED**

At the present time, the Czech minister said, 95 per cent of the industries have been nationalized. An economic order is being created, under the Two Year plan (1946-47) and the Five Year plan, now in operation, which will safeguard against future depressions and unemployment.

There has already been a substantial rise in the standard of living for the great majority of the people. Taking 1938 as the last normal year prior to the outbreak of the second world war, production last year reached 145 per cent.

The only sufferers have been the big industrialists and landowners whose standard of living has been drastically reduced. Many, of course, have fled and others mark their time, hoping that the Czech nationalization program will fail.

HIGHER LIVING STANDARD

Chief motivating principle of the new Czech socialist regime is the subordination of selfish individual interests to the future economic welfare of the people, Erban remarked.

"Under capitalism, the interests of individuals are decisive and this is being eliminated from our system. Our success will be tested by its ability to guarantee a permanently higher standard of living for the masses of the people. This also means there must be higher industrial and agricultural production with an accompanying more equitable distribution of the resources produced by the common effort."

He pointed out that the Czech example has already given positive proof of such an accomplishment.

PLANNING HELPS

National planning started, the minister asserted, immediately after the end of the war, with the Two Year plan. Despite the fact that the country suffered directly from war devastation, mostly at the hands of American bombers, during which much of the textile industry was destroyed, tremendous strides have been made not only in production, but in the extension of the national insurance program.

For example under the old system workers received six holidays

a year. Now each worker gets from two to five weeks paid vacations annually during which time he may go to one of the numerous health resorts for which Czechoslovakia has always been noted. In addition, at Christmas, each worker receives a premium or bonus.

Broadened social security laws protect workers and their families from "all the risks of life," Erban explained. All wage disputes are settled under agreements obtained by the Czech Central Labor Council — a unified trade union movement having been created at the end of the war. Trade union unity and political unity of the working class has been realized so that now workers have nothing to quarrel about.

HAVE SELF RESPECT

Besides vacation provisions; housing is allocated according to need rather than income. Newly married couples receive loans on which to start out.

Mr. Erban was asked why his country is not participating in the Marshall Plan. He replied that at first the Czech government agreed to go to Paris for discussions on the plan because it did not have adequate information on what Marshall really intended.

He said that his country finally decided against participation in it because it is more important for Czechoslovakia to retain its political and economic sovereignty. "We were willing to forego the more rapid reconstruction of our country rather than lose our self respect and sovereignty."

"We will always be ready to participate in any recovery plan which does not subordinate our independence."

At this point, the Czech delegate for management, Jiri Kubelik, head of the State Beverage Industry, gave an example of how the Marshall Plan works to the detriment of a country it purports to benefit. Take the Austrian match industry. Before the war, Austria had a modest match industry, but imported considerably from Czechoslovakia.

When the so-called Economic Recovery Program (Marshall) was adopted, the Austrians were promised money with which they were told to buy American matches. The result will be unemployment and destruction of the Austrian match industry. A few years hence, when the United States gets tired of giving money to its satellite countries in Europe, Austria will have neither a match industry nor money with which to buy them from other countries.

STILL SHORTAGES

This example, he explained, could be applied to many of the industries in countries which have reluctantly accepted Marshall plan regimentation. Desire for immediate cash out weighs their self-respect and determination to conduct their political affairs without external interference.

Despite the gains already made, Czechoslovakia, like many nations today, suffers from critical shortages of meat, iron ore and building materials. These shortages slow down the rate of achievement in planning. But compared with the United States the cost of living is 50 per cent lower.

Erban explained that his country enjoys great benefits from trade with the Soviet Union. He said that the Russians want more steel than the Czech national iron industry can produce. In return for this market however, the Russians ask for a level of production which the Czechs themselves had thought was impossible to fulfill. In practice, however, under this pressure the iron industry is expanded to the point of supplying the export demands.

STRIKES ARE LEGAL

What about strikes. Do Czech workers enjoy this right now? The Welfare Minister replied that they do have the full right to strike.

In the party system now evolving, Erban said that the Social Democratic Party and the Communist parties were to be formally merged by the end of June, 1948. "The time will soon come when there will only be one worker's party in the world. A higher social development of the world, will be reached in which there can be only one workers' political organization." It may go by different names in various countries, he concluded, but the aims will be similar, and the nations of the world will be organized on the basis of socialism.

Asked when this day will come, Erban said he would not predict. He foresees the prospect of economic collapse in many capitalist countries. When this happens, the capitalist system will be faced with major difficulties and the result will be a greatly strengthened working class in both France and Italy, as well as in many other European nations.

Answer to Who Said It
The New York World, 1896.