Ships Need Longshoremen Aboard—
And Sailor McCluskey Proves It

SAN FRANCISCO — "Sailor" McCluskey, of San Pedro's Local 11, is in port with new honors from World War II and these days the soudigness of the CIO Maritime plans to put every experienced longshoremen on every ship.

War heroes are nothing new for "Sailor." He came out of Bolinas Wood in World War I with the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Victoria Cross and the Medals Militaires.

PRIAED BY CAPTAIN

When the S. S. Santa—put into port early this month the captain gave "Sailor" a letter in which he said: 

"As a direct result of Mr. McCluskey's enterprise, the vessel received a full cargo of cargo from the enemy. And so longshoremen in times of emergency and in spite of a difficult situation, the discharging record made by the ship has led to the recommendation of an "E" pennant, for which the longshoremen on every ship.

The enterprise mentioned on the part of "Sailor" was just the little matter of getting ships unloaded. The ship that unloaded it, is a record cargo that native labor was not able to handle. The cargo: planes and big guns which the Army in the field was none too anxious about 

ONE BIG SHAMSHED

One big plane was smashed before the ship was unloaded. The cargo was off the job. Then an Army captain, who had been a Port of San Pedro man, recognized "Sailor" who had shipped on the vessel as bos'n. "For God's sake, take off the rest of these planes and guns," he beseeched McCluskey, "We can't use them.

An Army major, who said that experienced longshoremen and foremen did the work at $145 a month, was underpaid in record time cargo that native labor was not able to handle. The cargo: planes and big guns which the Army in the field was none too anxious about.

SAILOR GOES TO WORK

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CIO Maritime Plan Aims at Raising Efficiency 25 Percent

The CIO Maritime Plan, which the CIO's labor-relating administrative committee has just adopted and which has been under discussion for several months, was drawn up by Harvey Bridges, president of the CIO, and a committee of the Maritime Union, John Green, president of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union, and John Carr, acting director of the American Communications Association. Leonard Herlich, a government labor-relating advisor, has been called in to serve as a consultant in the process of putting together the committee's findings and recommendations.

The plan, which will be implemented in the CIO's attempt to control the entire marine shipping industry, will be submitted to the Defense Production Board and a government agency, if necessary, for implementation. The plan is designed to control the entire marine shipping industry, including all aspects of shipbuilding, upholstery, and marine trade unions.

The plan is based on the premise that the entire marine shipping industry should be under the control of a single agency, which will be responsible for the allocation of labor and resources. The plan is designed to promote efficiency and economy in the marine shipping industry, and to prevent waste and inefficiency.

The plan is divided into three parts: (1) a plan for the allocation of labor and resources, (2) a plan for the supervision of the marine shipping industry, and (3) a plan for the promotion of efficiency and economy in the marine shipping industry.

The plan is designed to be implemented as follows: (1) The plan will be submitted to the Defense Production Board and a government agency, if necessary, for implementation. (2) The plan will be implemented by the government, in consultation with the CIO. (3) The plan will be reviewed and modified as necessary, in consultation with the CIO.

The plan is designed to promote efficiency and economy in the marine shipping industry, and to prevent waste and inefficiency.
Canada Workers Denied Beer, But Meat Plentiful

By Rosco Craycroft

EIG, New York City, May 31

A few interesting conditions I noted in Canada. Meat is plentiful and will not be rationed until May 31. You can go into a good restaurant and have ham or ham with two eggs, potatoes and coffee for 50c. T-bone steak with soup, vegetables, and pie is only 75c. On my way home I bought a 9 lb. ham for 5c a pound.

The American dollar in Canada is worth $1.10. In other words, everything an American buys actually costs 10 per cent less.

FOUR DECENTS OF COFFEE

Each person is allowed four ounces of coffee and one ounce of tea per week. A half pound of sugar per week and a half pound of butter per week.

The workers are also paid what amounts to a union bonus. This is a cost of living bonus.

The workers are also paid what amounts to a union bonus. This is a cost of living bonus.

Brother Richard L. Criley of Local 6, ILWU, is conducting the *wire on wage increases.

The Minimum Wage

The minimum wage in the shipyard is 50c per hour in seamen, 75c in longshoremen, and 60c in skilled workers.

The workers are also paid what they call a cost of living bonus.

The workers are also paid what they call a cost of living bonus.

Tell Gatemen Join Local 75

ForPayBoost

SAN FRANCISCO—The Gatemen's and Watchmen's Union, Local 75, ILWU, is organizing an drive in conjunction with the ]ional War Labor Board to get the Region. War Labor Board for wage increases.

Three Months Ago

A letter from E. C. Ellison, controller of the United States Maritime Commission, to non-union waterfront employers, points out that the minimum wage is not a 50c increase in the cost of living but that it is a 50c per hour raise for the union member.

The minimum wage in the shipyard is 50c per hour in seamen, 75c in longshoremen, and 60c in skilled workers.

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Arthur Linden

I belong to the San Pedro Local 3. I have been in the same trouble as other men who have tried to join the union. I have been threatened with the loss of my job and have been told that I would not be allowed to work in the yards.

There's a lack of adequate planning on the part of the employers. Procedure in handling cargoes is very bad. It could all be planned and handled ahead of time so that everyone will know what to do and when to do it. This would save time and money. They wait until the gangs are ready and then load the ships, in regular mem-

B. A. Armstrong

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Cecil Tincknell

Every day this staff goes on...

...all kinds of mix-ups. It's the fault of the people who should have the cargoes there...
As the American Colonies were run by the English, American manufacture and trade were regulated by appointees of the English Crown.

The colonists were assigned the role of furnishing the mother country with raw materials and agricultural products and of buying back from her manufactured goods; they were not permitted to settle farthwest than the Alleghanies. Now, many of them realized that this was a huge country with plenty of resources and counted the fact that England was holding them back by restricting them to the east where to make what to buy and sell and because of heavy taxes upon many necessities of life, there was a growing feeling of discontent among the colonists.

LABOR HAD ROLE
Colombian miners, artisans and day laborers, because they lived in densely populated towns along the coast, played a prime role in the events that led to the American Revolution. They took part in street demonstrations, circulated petitions, distributed handbills, fought the British, and formed the Boston Tea Party. They belonged to political organizations that were the forerunners for those active today.

The most important of these, the "Loyal Liberty," founded in 1745, and strongest in Boston, reigned.

CHAPIPl I

In the early days of our country the lives of workers were very different from what they are today. The wage earning population, for this period preceded our machine age of large scale production and advanced machinery. Though there were already extensive cotton and wool spinning and carding, they employed only about 10,000 operatives. The majority were farmers and most of them worked on their own farms connected with farming activities; there were some cobblers, weavers, carpenters, mechanics, cooperers, carpenters, metal workers, some painters. The work was mainly done by hand with the aid of simple tools and there was very little machinery. Though some small machines such as cards and looms, there were many shops where especially the women worked for a master (employer) for wages. The work consisted of making up their work to merchants with whom they had contracts. As these merchants—to secure larger quantities of raw wool—had to pay the landlord a fixed sum.  The amount of the happy worker's wages was great. Wages were low and hours were long:

"This is how an historian describes the life of a laborer at the time of the Revolution."

On the floor stood a depot. Hand sprinkled on the floor stood a carpet. There was no writing in his wallet, there were no prints on his wall. He had to beg and borrow, and coal, he had 'never heard of. He rarely tasted meat and then only once a week, and paid for it a much higher price than his poor. As a pair of yellow buckskin or leather shoes, a red velvet jacket, a checked shirt, a rusty hat, had caved up at the corner, a shirt of cotton, bought for a huge buckles of brass, and a leather apron, completed his scanty wardrobe."

CHAPTER II

As early as 1763, when times were bad, there was a growing feeling among farmers and workers that the wealthy people in America were taking more than their country. During the Revolution and the framing of the Constitution there was a lot of debate over the rights of the country. This split into two groups, those protecting property rights and those defending human rights. They were called Conservatives and Democrats. The conservative men with large landholdings and money wanted the constitution so that the mass of the people were ig- nored. These included a small group of wealthy and educated men of the country. But the democrats, led by Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams and Benjamin Franklin, and included men like Patrick Henry and Thomas Paine, believed in the dignity of man, and his right to "property and the pursuit of happiness." Among the support for this "popular party" were the majority of small farmers and workers. They wanted the constitution to control government through the vote and to cancel the land (which was then the main form of wealth) to the people and not only to those who cultivated it.

To the democrats, we are indebted for the first amendments to our Constitution known as the Bill of Rights. The Constitution, which had been framed during two sessions, contained little provision for the protection of the rank and file citizens. A heated struggle ensued which enabled the rejection of the proposed constitution and addition of these amendments in the form of the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights was a great legal and constitutional of the democratic rights—of the people.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

How to Write for Your Union Paper

By Morris Watson

Chapter 3

Any piece of writing intended for print is called "copy." In literary circles it would be manuscript. Since "copy" goes through considerable processing before it is sent to the printer and then converted into type, it is important that it be prepared so that it can easily be edited. The writer should require writing between lines for changes of words or phrases, or even whole sentences. Therefore the copy must be a double-spaced and sufficient margin should be left at each side of the paper for "marking up." This term describes the editor's instructions to the printer as to the size and angle of type, the length of line, etc.

Preparation of copy is important because it reduces the labor in the editor's office, gives him more time to study the news worth of the copy's content and enables him to focus on it. If the copy is not prepared correctly the editor is forced to throw it in the waste bin. When copy is properly spaced, the first step toward clarity has been clarified. Clarity in the writer's self will be discussed in later articles.

Rules Are Simple, Instructive

These are simple rules, all of them important:

1. The copy should be double-spaced. The copy should be on one side of paper 8 1/2 x 11 inches in dimension. This is ordinary business letter size.

2. The first page of a story should be a third or half way down the sheet. If more than one sheet is used, each must be numbered in its proper order.

For ease of these rules there is good reason. Following them makes for uniformity in routine, minimizes error, and helps in the production of a well-edited interesting paper.

Here is an example of copy properly submitted:

From the Leavitt, 345 Lemon Ave.

Local 00

Local 00 on March 26 went on record in a resolution adopted by a majority vote. The resolution was sent to the House and was read later and later and later and was sent to the House.

A study of the illustration above will show why the story should be written in this particular space for the headline and any necessary instructions to the printer. He is able to take this copy directly from the typewriter to the printer and shorten the story according to his space limitations.

Here is an horrible example of copy that is impossible to handle:

What's wrong with it? First, the editor dare not print it or any of the information in it because he does not know from where the writer must be overscored. Any piece of writing intended for print is called "copy." In literary circles it would be manuscript. Since "copy" goes through considerable processing before it is sent to the printer and then converted into type, it is important that it be prepared so that it can easily be edited. The writer should require writing between lines for changes of words or phrases, or even whole sentences. Therefore the copy must be a double-spaced and sufficient margin should be left at each side of the page for "marking up." This term describes the editor's instructions to the printer as to the size and angle of type, the length of line, etc.

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Three Men on a Horse

April 23, 1943

Page 5

The ILWU DISPATCHER

Published every two weeks at San Francisco, Calif.
by the
International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union
H. R. Bridges, President

M. P. Bridges

The PROGRAM of the ILWU
For a People's Victory and a People's Peace:
An Overall Production-Fighting Plan
More and Faster Production
A Second Front in Europe Now
No Discrimination Because of Race, Creed or National Origin
International Labor Unity
An End to Collaboration with Fascists
Immediate Freedom for India and All Subject Peoples
Full Military Alliance with the Soviet Union and China
Citizenship for Harry Bridges
Organize the Unorganized
Ration All Essential Commodities and Control Prices

THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 23, 1943

Page 5

ON THE BEAM

By Harry Bridges

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER
PREMIER WINSTON CHURCHILL
PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN
GREAT ESSEMBR CHANG KAI-SHEK

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

O N AGENDA of these being nothing to do today at our pier but stand around, we thought we might give you a few hints on why you haven't been getting all the stuff you need. You've got a lot of funny stuff piled up here on the dock and the ship is here with steam up and a wincher, but nobody just discovered what this cargo is for, or just discovered that there was something wrong with it for some other ship. We worked about an hour trying to get things going until we discovered the stuff on before the discovery was made. Then we worked another hour trying to get it off. That was about three hours ago. We called the boss, and the boss said for Chinkies be short of a dozen gongs, but that doesn't make any difference. Whomever is running this show is holding us and people around knowing that you fellows have got to have more than bare hands to give Hitler and the Japanese a licking.

The way it goes almost everyday here on the waterfront and it give us a guy the will to be standing around knowing that you fellows have got to have more than bare hands to give Hitler and the Japanese a licking. If it isn't the wrong cargo its something else. Like the other day they called us for seven hours in the morning. Only somebody forgot to arrange for the ship in and there we stood for a long time with nothing to do but get discouraged.

Well, we think it's one hell of a way to win a war. The funny part—and we don't mean, the kind of funny that make you laugh—is that we're working for hasn't got the right gear to load the ships and we can't use it on account of the funny stuff piled up here on the dock. For one thing, there're too many bosses. One of the first ousters that must be brought along with any sacrifice on the part of the bosses and the union. He has not exhibited the vision, imagination or courage necessary to make the Board fulfill its function. It was never intended that the Board should be merely an instrument for settling disputes. There is other machinery for that. Its function is to get ships turned around, come hell or high water and let the ships fall where they may.

The Pacific Coast Maritime Board is of the utmost importance to West Coast shipping. Both it and the WSA must be reorganized and the food on the other. The plan has been turned clown.

The only leak to the enemy that would result when it reaches the breach of the gun aimed at the enemy. Until then, it is but a potential war. The plan has been turned clown.

It was never intended that the Board should be merely an instrument for settling disputes. The plan has been turned clown.

Those of us who will live will come back to the world that emerges after the war. For them, for us, for the whole Nation, we cannot afford a complacent indifference to this war. We have demanding outfit and we can't use it on account of the funny stuff piled up here on the dock. For one thing, there're too many bosses. One of the first ousters that must be brought along with any sacrifice on the part of the bosses and the union. He has not exhibited the vision, imagination or courage necessary to make the Board fulfill its function. It was never intended that the Board should be merely an instrument for settling disputes. There is other machinery for that. Its function is to get ships turned around, come hell or high water and let the ships fall where they may.

The War Shipping Administration, now so chaotic that it is a wonder how it finds its own offices, says that such management-labor cooperation would result in leaks to the enemy. The only leak to the enemy that would result when it reaches the breach of the gun aimed at the enemy. Until then, it is but a potential war. The plan has been turned clown.

Every day that passes piles up new evidence of the colossal bungling which has proved the magazine Nation to remark that "there has been no more disgusting set of revelations in this war," and to add that it joins with the CIO "in demanding a full investigation with punishment of the greedy interests and compliant WSA officials responsible." We have demanded a full investigation. We are not so much interested in punishment as in getting thew whole that emerges after the war. For them, for us, for the whole Nation, we cannot afford a complacent indifference to this war. We have demanding outfit and we can't use it on account of the funny stuff piled up here on the dock. For one thing, there're too many bosses. One of the first ousters that must be brought along with any sacrifice on the part of the bosses and the union. He has not exhibited the vision, imagination or courage necessary to make the Board fulfill its function. It was never intended that the Board should be merely an instrument for settling disputes. There is other machinery for that. Its function is to get ships turned around, come hell or high water and let the ships fall where they may.

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SEATTLE—Democracy is on trial in the Bridges case, says an editorial in the local afternoon newspaper. The Bridges case has been described by a United States Senator as the most important test of the nation's political life since the trial of Babe Ruth.

The editorial states: "The continued persecution of Harry Bridges and the cooperation of the United States government in that persecution are an indictment of our state and a reflection on the integrity of the Attorney General, Fredrick Biddle."

Our purpose here is not to dwell on the details of the case, but to show that these recent events are not the only incident on the part of governments that are the cause of international explosions on the home front.

"Harry Bridges came to America from the hell of one of our Allies. Out from the same birth he has been sent to men at arms to fight side by side with our American soldiers to defeat a common enemy on many battlefields.

"This Bridges' contribution in America has been to mobilize his union to the end of the day that goods are sent to these emergency zones. We reecho the commendations he has received from his countrymen.

"The men who load the boats and the men who 'go down to the sea in ships' realize their wonderful job Bridges has done for our country.

"Bridgeheads of supplies have been organized and the union is taking the lead in making for more expedient ways of handling the demands of the government. His organization is buying large blocks of war bonds through the Regional Attorney, Biddle, after him a deportation order on the alleged assumption that he is a Bolshevist or alien or some other person which pleases Biddle's fancy."

"The attorney general's order has surely brought the state into disrepute as an instrument of democracy. He has put democracy to the test by his action and further the plans of these initiators who would rather see Hitler win than retain at this production front one who has shown himself to be a dynamic force in a cause for which America is fighting."

In seeking the reason for the post and downturn of Bridges, has come about, under the administration of Attorney General Biddle, a mockery in the eyes of right-thinking people who care not from what shore comes their accent.

"Harry Bridges has kept faith with democracy and knows the enemy is also within our borders, and because of his activity to expose them he has been marked for the slaughter. Our country will raise their voices and demand that Harry Bridges shall be left alone and unquestioned, if they want the task of defeating Hitler's Germany, and that democracy is on trial."

Another Sullivan Joins Navy

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Daniel A. Sullivan has been sworn in as a seaman in the United States Navy. Sullivan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Sullivan of 5500 Fifth Avenue. Sullivan graduated from Garfield High School in 1942 and had been a student at the University of Washington prior to his induction.

Keep Your Eye on Congress

Prepared by the CIO

The farm bloc lost a strategic decision when the inflationary Richardson bill (S 660) was sent back to the Senate Agriculture Committee after the President's veto. The bill, however, is still available and can be dragged out again when the big money farmers feel the tide is ripper. A cut-out village of the votes would be a real victory for the war.

The House inflation-busting bill (HR 653) passed by the House has gone to the Senate. Though the Tolan-Kingworth inflation-busting bill (S 661) is still locked up in the Senate Military Affairs Committee pressure should be kept up to get it out and through to a vote.

**News from Local 221**

**Another Sullivan Joins Navy**

**Willkie Calls for Ending Imperialism Here, Abroad**

By JOHN DUNX

Federated Press

NICHOLAS R. HANSEN

Willkie's appeal to the Congress is to close the doors on the spread of international conceptions of exploitation of wages and the war, the price, Wendell Willkie also called world's, on his famous 45-day tour around the world, the West Coast union leader Charles M. Shacht and Shacht's in 13 classified and 15 unclassified.

The 1940 presidential candidate's book has become a publishing sensation and the subject of lively political debate.

For an explanation of the labor upheaval in the United States, Willkie writes:

"We need a council today of the United Nations—council, that is, which could plan, not a council of a few who direct for us to work, but a council of others, as they think wise. We must have a council of grand men and men of the highest all that are bearing the brunt of this international struggle are represented. Perhaps we might even be looking for the leaders among the rubber workers, who with so little have fought so tenaciously the entire local and the rubbermen who have recently seemed to know something about the price of rubber.

"We must have a common council, today of all belligerent nations as a means of strengthening the economic strength of the United Nations, that is, not a council of production and to study jointly the possibilities of future economic cooperation."

Of all the doors, if any, that are the most important of all, an undertaking by the United States on which we must meditate now the principles which will govern all our activities as we move step by step in the freezing and the extermination of the dark forces that are abroad in the world. Otherwise we will find ourselves maneuvering from one extremity to another sowing the seeds of future conflicts, religious, political, and aloneness among the peoples we seek to free, but especially among the United States, where Willkie denounces what he calls domestic imperialism—discrimination against and persecution of racial, religious and political minorities. He demands that anti-Semitism and anti-Semitism be done away with.

As a capital, he denounces with the Social methods of the Soviet Union but he could not admit that they were, and he is not at all afraid of the current of the pressure to do otherwise, with the kind of the term that is used to effectively by Hitler."

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex. (Federated Press) 

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Lost Wallet Returns Prove World Labor Solidarity

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Charles W. Reardon, Local 11, ILWD, lost his wallet while loading on a ship in San Francisco harbor

week ago. Several days ago a British seaman

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The wallet was entrusted to his care by an American sol-

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Reardon sent $5 to Private Pike.

Friday's dinner calls for assorted fish fillets, fried. In other words, fish are commonly sold at about 15 cents a pound, so the fisher of your fish and meat market will not be the fish 

luried and eaten. The present is handcut.

Let us do our part.

Monday

Breakfast: Oatmeal, Toast, Coffee.

Lunch: Deviled Egg Salad, Cookies, Coffee.

DINNER

Baked Veal with Carrots and Brown Bread.

Roast Beef with Creamed Spinach, Whole Wheat Bread.

Points: 3 for 1/4 pounds

Tuesday

Breakfast: Orange Juice, Toast, Coffee.

Lunch: Tuna Fish Salad, Whole Wheat Bread.

DINNER

Baked Veal Fillet.

Holstein Potatoes, Milk.

Points: 20 for 1/4 pounds

Wednesday

Breakfast: Granola Crunch, Coffee.

Lunch: Tuna Fish Salad, Toast, Coffee.

DINNER

Baked Veal Fillet.

Roast Beets, Whole Wheat Bread.

Points: 20 for 1/4 pounds

Thursday

Breakfast: Oatmeal, Toast, Coffee.

Lunch: Peanut Butter Sandwich, Sparkle Bread, Lettuce-Devo-

DINNER


B read: Butter, Marmalade.

Sunday

Breakfast: Oatmeal, Toast, Coffee.

Lunch: Potato Salad, Cabbage, Cornbread.

DINNER

Baked Veal Fillet, Toast, Coffee.

Points: 20 for 1/4 pounds

Four Freedoms for Children Promulgated at Conference

A children's charter was adopted by the recent Child-Care Conference in Detroit, conducted under the auspices of the University of Michigan.

All American children are entitled, as a right and not merely as a privilege, to the following Four Freedoms:

Four Freedoms for Children

1. Freedom From Disease - Protection from disease. This means expert preventative care by nur-
     sery and medical personnel. This means not only a healthy body, but also a healthy mind.

2. Freedom From Want - Every child is entitled to sufficient food and clothing to keep him in
     good health. This means free hot lunches wherever nec-
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   3. Freedom From Fear - Every child is entitled to sympathetic protection while his mother is
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   4. Freedom From Lying High

Sunday Card: "I like the sound of that, but it's a long way from doing it, isn't it?"

"I told them: 'You Goddamn black nigger, come up here.'

"I said: 'You wouldn't say that to your white brother.'

"The lieutenant says: 'Yes I would.'

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For Revival of FEPC

Feast of the Fourteen - A cam-

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Fair Employment Practices Commission, was launched here at the Eastern Soborn

Hoffm and the War, sponsored by the National

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witnesses and records, and to fix and enforce its mandate by appropriate penalties.
On The March

Unions Must Provide Appeal For New Women Workers

By J. R. ROBERTSON

In their own words, the ILWU is organizing at present it is confronted with a common major problem—the proper integration of the large number of women into our union structure.

During this maneuver workers of all ages and experience are included: (1) men past active military age, (2) young girls just entering industry, (3) young girls just out of high school, and (4) the working force; and (2) women may be divided into two categories: (a) housewives of all ages who have never worked in industry before, and (b) young girls just out of high school.

Employers Forced To Employ Women

Many of the problems encountered in the integration of female labor in industry are the same as those encountered in the integration of male labor. In the various warehousing and distribution groups we are organizing throughout the country, we find employers more and more interested in the opportunities presented by employing women as part of the working force; and the principal of employing women is accepted as a matter of course.

The percentage of women in our new local unions has skyrocketed in the recent period. In Minneapolis, our women have formed a majority of the total; in St. Paul, about 88 per cent; in Chicago, about 67 per cent; and in the other cities, about 70 per cent. These figures refer to all ILWU warehouse locals.

We Must Evaluate Housewives' Problems

To successfully organize the average housewife or other female worker entering industry, we must meet her every need, including the psychological, economic, and social. The problems are many, but they must be properly analyzed and met.

The average housewife has some knowledge of unions from a social, economic, or religious viewpoint. However, she may be a shopaholic, a gambler, or other. And although she may know that they believe unions to be a racket and collection agencies to get dues, they believe patronage, they only rarely join the union or give it support without suspicion and without investigation.

Soon Learn Interests

Life With Co-Workers

But it doesn't take these girls long to realize that their lives are inaccessible from those of their co-workers, that their problems and interests are not identical, and that only through uniting can they become a potent force in solving their everyday problems. Many of these new industrial workers have heavy financial responsibilities at home with members of the family entering the armed forces, and stabilization of income is essential to domestic living.

Unions must meet the need for regular and long working hours they soon find necessary to maintain their health. An overwhelming majority of these young girls have sweethearts, husbands, in the armed forces and, when they realize how, as union members, they can contribute to the war effort, they gain respect for the union.

Union responsibility toward the family is the most important in industry does not end when they leave their work at the end of the day, social and recreational programs should be planned for them. Survivorman's Clubs should be organized, giving them the opportunity of entertaining our armed forces stationed nearby, and writing letters to the many young men from their local who have been inducted. Red Cross activities should be expanded in; Civician Defense; and all with the basic idea of proving the influence and value of the union organization that result from an organized group.

These are the demands of women entering our unions, when properly integrated into union structure, that will help us to win. It is a battle for their boundless energy and can be won by them if we serve as local union officials and field organizers for women when every union responsibility. It is up to the "Old Timers" in the union to help develop more and more women officials and leaders, for both temporary and full time positions with local unions and field organizers.

Congratulations to the San Francisco membership of Local 214 in Minneapolis, on their third ILWU election victory after a hard-fought fight for union recognition. Congratulations to the Arco employees for the success of their speedy organizing drive. A commendation for the success is due the National Labor Relations Board soon.

Bargaining

By Redfield

Third Win Is Decisive in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS—For the third time ILWU Local 214 has emerged the victor in an election to determine the bargaining representative for the 1,100 employees of the Sears-Roebuck Mail Order plant.

The selection of the ILWU, made on April 1, is the result of a hard-bitten fight and the local is preparing for negotiation of a contract.

The victory comes after a year of fights and many frustrating delays. In the first election, held in November, 1942, the ILWU won a clear majority. The AFL, however, challenged the result and succeeded with the combination of the two unions in getting an election on a clandestine technicality and again failed.

BARGAINING WAS DELAYED

The only service performed by the AFL representatives was to conduct collective bargaining for which the employees had been patiently waiting.

The confusion caused by the AFL moves resulted in a second election in which neither union received a clear majority. Although the ILWU vote was considered greater than that of the AFL, the "no union" vote made it impossible to select a bargaining representative.

The third election on April 1 eliminated the AFL and cleared the way for genuine union representation.

LOCAL EXPRESS PIDE

In a meeting following the victory, Longshore Local 19 of San Francisco was bailed out of the right to place the ILWU in better bargaining position. It expressed to the members of Local 214 its "pride of solidarity with them in the great struggle to defeat fascism and for the cause of workers and a people's peace."

Dockmen Get Housing Privilege

Seattle—The following letter was received recently by Jimmy Differton, Secretary of Local 19, 3rd Ward.

Dear Jim and Brothers:

We've had a lot of questions from our members regarding the housing privilege enjoyed by the dockmen. You fellows of Local 19 are certainly entitled to this right and we want to make sure you get it. We have a housing project and you should contact the committee in charge.

The committee is taking applications from members of the ILWU today. We are sure that you will find this privilege to be a real one.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. Hallowell (C.B.R.M.)
Ship's Co. Stevedore In-
Camp, Puget Sound.

If you haven't gotten around to buying a second War Loan Bond yet, the highlight of this week's news would mean to you if our sold-

If you want to be a part of the great ILWU family, get in touch with your locals and get your application in before the deadline.

ILWU Presents Solid Membership Front for Montgomery-Ward Plant

These are some of the witnesses who testified for the ILWU at the Baltimore NRLB hearing on petition for an election in the Montgomery Ward plant. Left to right: James Stanley, Carol Miller, Clarence Mitchell, John Lehrer, Edward Viverette, William Wilson, Leon Dean (ILWU representative), Arthur Sorensen, Robert McCoy, Roberta Jones (ILWU representative), Harold Buckman (chairman of the ILWU's Montgomery Ward plant.

Baltimore — The ILWU submitted more than 1,984 mem-

The ILWU won an overwhelming majority of the votes cast in the case of the Montgomery Ward plant. It is the third time the ILWU has emerged the victor in an election to determine the bargaining representative for the 1,100 employees of the Sears-Roebuck Mail Order plant.

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