August 11, 1944

ILWU To Push and the International Executive Board agreed upon an all-day conference July 25 on the prime importance of some of the steps which have already been taken. He explained that the coming year's budget for organizing had been increased from $8,000 to $11,000, that organizing activities had been moved from Chicago to San Francisco and has been accomplished with the locals and that plans have been made to urge this year's advantage, particularly the research department.

Robertson explained that the major pattern of organizing for organizing were the West Coast, the Midwest and the Gulf area. He indicated that there were 40,000 civil service workers doing ILWU work on the West Coast; that Chicago would be for the purpose of combining them with the principal contract. A single War Labor Board panel will be asked for all the cases involved in the matter reaches that stage.

Principal demands presented in the San Francisco negotiations committee's 13-man negotiating committee.

Increase in the basic wage package $1.873.4 with overtime at 81.67% against the present 81.65.

A guaranteed vacation of 80 hours, averaged for 4-week periods.

One day's sick leave per month up to 15 days.

Subsistence pay of 96 per day for out-port work.

Increase penalty rates for handling dynamite and offensive cargoes.

OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN

The negotiating committee selected by the conference consists of 13 representatives of the Coast Labor Relations Committee, the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the International Executive Board.

The conference adopted a proposed security preamble for the contract. The conference also propose a union with a statement on postwar planning and security which had been rejected by the Waterfront Employers Association.

Editor's Note

Separate editions of The Dispatcher cease with this issue.

There has been some discussion in the union about the need for the union in various divisions and locals.

It is now the feeling of the officers of the union that the best way to meet the interests of labor is through the ILWU. The board is working with these interests in the interest of the immediate needs of labor in the interest of national security and labor's future. The board is and voluntary.

such little and big strikes as sympathy strikes and sympathy activities were set up, the board's no-strike pledge is a statement that the ILWU supports the no-strike pledge. The board also has pledged the ILWU to similarly organize and expanded their political action program to unite people behind the President.

Negotiators

Here are some of the officials of the ILWU who will negotiate modifications in the coastwise longshore contract with the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast. Left to right, Howard Bodine of Portland, International Vice-President J. R. Robertson, Frank Andrews of Olympia, Wash., International President Harry Bridges, William Lawrence of San Pedro, Calif., Raymond Baldwin of San Francisco, and International Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt. Mining from the picture are five other members of the negotiating committee, Harry Schmid and Cof Jackman of the Coast Labor Relations Committee, and Clyde Miller of Longview, Wash., But Nolon of Seattle, Wash., and International Vice-President Roos Goldthwait.

Executive Board Days War Strikes Befray All Labor

Negotiations Are Started For Changes

San Francisco — Negotiators from the coastwise longshore contracts between the ILWU and the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast, agreed at a conference in 1940 and automatically renewed in '41, '42 and '43, were started here Monday, August 7.

Decision to reopen the conference and fourteen other local agreements were made at a Longshore Conference July 27, 28 and 29, which was attended by 66 delegates from Coast locals.

A single War Labor Board panel will be asked for all the cases involved in the matter reaches that stage.

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Program or Chaos

IS IT POSSIBLE, despite certain divergent interests, for labor and management and farmers and government to live together and work together in the postwar period for things that are of benefit to each of them and all of them?

If an employer, sitting at the bargaining table, agrees to a wage increase, has he necessarily advanced the interest of the union with which he bargains his own interests? Or, if he refuses an increase, has he necessarily advanced his interest while harming the union's? Does a farmer advance his own interests by battering the public and the government against price controls or by seeking a little bit of inflation? Does business advance its interests by acting without participation of all the groups, and particularly by labor, though inflation as the owners and the people behind the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News and the Hearst press.

These same forces work hand in glove with Trotskyites, and as we have said before the first job the Trotskyites are instructed to do in the labor unions now is to disrupt the unity of labor, violate its no-strike pledge, sabotage the war program and drive America ahead with red-baiting, not only making a main issue in the unions the driving out of the Communists but fighting any cooperation with Soviet Russia now or in the postwar period.

It is the nature of business that it wants more business at a profit. It is the nature of business to divide workers according to race, sex or sectional origin? Is the real interest of business advanced by pretending that the right and duty of Government, represented by Government in which all have a voice, the achievement of the objectives of all. But regulation, under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wagner Act, make the achievement of the objectives of all necessarily advanced the interest of the union while harming the union's?

The immediate job before us is to assure the unity of labor, to assure the unity of the common American people. He is also a dissembler, a big fool and a desperado—anybody who wants to find Max Eastman can drop around to Arthur Biddle's billiard room and ask the right questions in the evening and he will find Mr. Eastman in close collaboration with Attorney-General Biddle.

Now, to put two and two together out of all this, it has been the interest of labor and the CIO program to be an intimate friends of the U. S. Attorney General. And we should still remember Biddle's no-strike pledge, sabotage the war program and drive America ahead with red-baiting, not only making a main issue in the unions the driving out of the Communists but fighting any cooperation with Soviet Russia now or in the postwar period.

We have written about Trotskyites before. Now we have written quite a bit about a little known but one of the people who pal around with them and go on a long way to project them, Number One on the list is Attorney-General Francis Biddle.

Some people, particularly half-baked and theoretical liberals, make the mistake of thinking that there is something liberal in Biddle's makeup, especially upon the occasion of a banquet or a union convention where he spots a few more phony papers about defending civil liberties, upholding the rights of minorities, and so on. And also he is attacked by some reactionary Republican, isolationist employers or newspapers as a so-called New Dealer.

After all, Biddle is the Attorney-General of the United States under the New Deal administration. He has to do something to carry out his job, and if it has been him, I could be a damned fool, any guy with any guts at the job and with any strength to give him I would have done plenty more in prosecuting and exposing the Fifth Columnists and saboteurs of the nation's war program and security than Biddle has to date if they had been Attorney-General charged with the duty of doing such things.

Biddle delayed the prosecution of the comparatively small group of racketeers and seditionists now on trial in Washington. To this date he has done nothing about such Nazi agents as Father Coughlin and his Christian Frontiers, the Coughlinites. And he is still playing at the game of such Nazi agents as the owners and the people behind the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News and the Hearst press.

In one place and didn't move around so much they were all the things that Biddle says they are—and a few more besides—he put a couple of men to work to tap my telephone.

These operatives lied away the long hours of waiting, waiting and listening under a certain of Mr. Biddle's operatives in a room in the Edison Hotel, New York, in the summer of 1941. There, by Mr. Biddle's instructions, in an attempt to prove by his testimony that Bridges and his union were all the things that Biddle says they are—and a few more besides—he put a couple of men to work to tap my telephone.

STILL remember some of the fun I had with certain of Mr. Biddle's operatives in a room in the Edison Hotel, New York, in the summer of 1941. There, by Mr. Biddle's instructions, in an attempt to prove by his testimony that Bridges and his union were all the things that Biddle says they are—and a few more besides—he put a couple of men to work to tap my telephone.

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E. S. Smith Sees Unity In Post War

NEW YORK — "If you need the other fellow to help you through a tight spot you are going to work with him, not antagonize him," says Edwin S. Smith, in his article, "Labor and Management — Post-War Partners," printed in the September issue of READER'S SCENE, national digest magazine, now on the stands.

Mr. Smith, former member of the National Labor Relations Board and at present a consultant on management-labor problems, bases his belief that after the war we will have neither a wave of strikes nor a wave of anti-union activity. It is a matter of simple necessity that to solve the many basic problems involved in keeping the wheels turning after the war, labor and management must work together.

"Employers and laborers should merge their political viewpoints and shift to both the administrative and legislative arms of the government the workable conventions," says Mr. Smith.

Company and Coughlinites Stampeed Philadelphia Workers into Strike Against Themselves and FDR

By BETTY GOLDEIN

PHILADELPHIA — A plot to break the union and damage the Radicals' bid in 1920 to localize the company, its stooge employees and subversive groups playing Hitler's game in America was behind the huge Philadelphia transit strike which paralyzed the war industry area for three days and almost succeeded in creating another Hitler in this country.

The outline of this plot became clear during August 3 as shop stewards of the company, leaving their posts on threat of being known as strikebreakers, most of the men did not know until later that they were supposed to be striking in protest against the training of eighty juveniles for jobs as bus and trolley car operators, ordered in a directive by the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

The company had originally refused to accept a non-discrimination policy on grounds that a contract with the Philadelphia Transit Employee Union forbade it. Recently the company unions were overwhelmingly defeated in an NLRB election by the TWU, which won on a poll of no objection.

Actually the strike was called not because of a back-to-work movement and government officials. Opposition to employment of Negroes was and still is a deliberate part of the program of the company union, which is said to be strongly under the influence of Coughlinites. Ku Klux Klan and followers of American Firster Gerald L. K. Smith.

LOCKOUT CREATED

First hint that the company had some reason for wangling the strike came the first day when it closed down the entire system before the agitators had driven a large enough number of workers from their jobs to warrant such action. More in effect created a lockout.

Although the system was shut down, within a few hours after the appearance of the strike provocateurs, the company kept the car barns open to the strikers used as headquarters. While the TWU had other CIO unions and government agencies, the newer and civic groups went on the strike with back-to-work appeals, the company remained apparently silent.

The third day of paralysis the company had still made no appeal to the 6,000 men to go back to work.

After appeals of union officials to some 200 shop stewards a meeting the second afternoon of the strike resulted in their almost unanimous decision to go out and organize a back-to-work movement among the men, the company suddenly ordered the barns locked so the men could not gather there.

FASCISTS DENOUNCED

Union shop stewards managed to get the elevated and a number of other lines back in operation early August 2 after carrying the appeal of TWU Sec-Treas. Donald MacMahon and General Counsel Harry Sacher back to the men. Father told the stewards the company was actually afraid of the men in the $3 million wage fund to lose it in a TWU contract.

"If all of Hitler's soldiers can't make us retreat," he said, "his agents in America can't make us retreat. "President Roosevelt is going to win this war whether these tools of fascists get in his way or not. The question is not one of white men's jobs or black men's jobs, but whether Americans can run these lines so that war goods can be produced and the war won. Any man who hampers that war is a traitor."

It is generally believed here that the strike was partly a political maneuver of the Republican machine "to put President Roosevelt on the spot," said one strike leader, "and perhaps take away the Negro vote."

The company union followers hanging around strike headquarters were predominantly anti-Roosevelt. Acts of violence occurred all over the city as hoodlums and organized groups of older men, supported by federal agents, engaged in a battle of shooting for the possessions of numerous native fascist groups here, took advantage of the tension caused by the strike among both Negroes and whites.

Expansion

The greatly expanded facilities and services of the ILWU are reflected in this administrative chart which was prepared by Secretary-Treasurer Louis Glöckblait and approved by the International Executive Board at its meeting of July 24 and 25.

 Facts

The ILWU Research Department shows delegates some of the mass of facts which will be put together to support the negotiations for a modified and amended seafarists longshore contract. Newsreel天然のビデオブロードキャストが示す数値が含まれています。
Preamble for Security
Adopted July 29 by the ILWU Longshore Conference for inclusion in a new contract with the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast.

Recognizing that unity against a common enemy can be strengthened by mutual understanding of and respect for the rights of each of us,
Recognizing that we must dagore our energies jointly to victory over the forces that would destroy both of us, and
Recognizing that the full victory for which we are striving can and must mean expanded business and increased job opportunity in the post victory years.

The International Longshoremen’s & Warehousemen’s Union as one party, and the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast as the other party, hereby agree as follows:

1. The Union shall be guaranteed by the employers continuation of its basic union security and against lockouts, now and beyond the war and
2. The Union agrees and guarantees that for the duration of the war and beyond that the employer shall be protected against any strikes or stoppages, and
3. We shall seek harmonious methods for the settlement of all other issues that may arise between us, and in the event we are unable to resolve any dispute through good faith and in accordance with the terms of this agreement, we shall make use of proper machinery supplied by the Government.

In making these pledges we apply the principle, not only to this preamble, but to each provision of the agreement, that they must stand the test of being helpful to speed the victory and helpful to expanded business and full employment after the victory.
Longshore Conference Reports

At Arms Johnny O’Connor of San Francisco Local 10 (left) and Robert J. Upton of Vancouver Local 501 (right) were the sergeants-at-arms for the longshore conference in San Francisco July 27, 28 and 29.

Bridges also pointed out that the union could not maintain the position that it should be guaranteed in its right to exist free from attacks upon its basic so-
ciety and the form of government that administers our present form of society. He said that an organ-
ized plan of either our union or employers to destroy each other now or in the postwar period would mean civil war in Amer-
ica and an empty and insecure poise for the people of the na-
tion, even though victory is gained over the Axis through military might and coalition war-
time of the Allied armed forces.

RIGHTS NOT FORFEITED
Bridges emphasized that the right to strike was not an issue.

MUTUAL SECURITY
In essence, the recommendation of the International was to propose to the Waterfront Em-
forcement organization to adopt, many conference dele-
guance by the employers, and the employers, and that covered entire-
back and preferential treatment to the returning.

BRIDGES TALKS
Bridges also pointed out that the union could not maintain the position that it should be guar-

Picket Line Quer "In the house of discussion that followed the recommenda-
tions to adopt, many conference dele-
guance by the employers, and the employers, and that covered entire-
back and preferential treatment to the returning.

OPENING
Top picture shows the presence of the Santa Maria room of the CIO Building at 150 Golden Gate Avenue in San Francisco as ILWU President Harry Bridges opened the longshore conference July 27th. Shown at the right are ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt and Bridges. This picture shows the credit committee at work, left to right, Joe Georgeson of Portland, Ore., William Lawrence of San Pedro, Calif., Germane Buckle of San Francisco, George Clark of Seattle and R. E. Chandlair of Port Hueneme, Calif.

Report APPROVED
The report and recommenda-
tions were approved by the Waterfront Em-
forcement organization to adopt, many conference dele-
guance by the employers, and the employers, and that covered entire-
back and preferential treatment to the returning.

The entire security statement, of which the nostrike preamble was but a part, covered the prob-
lem facing many workers and
Work
Every hour of session for the longshore conference in San Francisco meant extra hours of work for the office staff which ground out the reports, news releases and other things that go with an important delegate meeting. Team Delegates W. K. Hobbs of Stockton, California, Jimmy Burns of Stoughton and R. B. Chandler and C. W. Dorsey of Port Hueneme, California, fitted in while Elmor Kline of the Research Department gave Pauline Rosenthal an assignment. Running the mimeograph below are, left to right: Ruth Garland, Sarah Sherman and Helena E. Stone of the International staff.

Longshore Conference Reports
(Continued from Page 1) called civil service status, should be and must be members of our union. It was seen that one of the great objections toward organizing such workers is the fear of many of our union members that at the war's end or even before, particularly in the longshore locals where work is equalized, that there might be too many workers on the registrant list and insufficient jobs to go around.

Organization is Vital
The union's approach toward continued full operation of the merchant marine, plus continuation of the hiring hall and its continuous program of seniority on the registration list was cited as the only possible constructive way to deal with this point. The refusal of any local union to organize, thinking that it can thereby save sufficient work for its members to work full time now and in the near future period by barring workers from the union, is a program leading to the ultimate destruction of soft union security as is presently enjoyed by Pacific Coast longshore-ermen through the hiring hall and through the longshore contract, it was stated.

The conference unanimously reaffirmed the no-strike resolution recommended to it from the International Executive Board (See Page 1) and upheld the action of the International officers in refusing to engage in a sympathy strike in support of the Montgomery Ward workers in Chicago.

The recommendations from the International Executive Board on political action (See page 9) were adopted unanimously, plus a motion to listen in all respects organization of all waterfront workers into the ILWU.

Huddle
President Mike Johnson of Local 34, R. M. Donnelly, of Local 63, Charles Becker, Local 34 Business Agent, and Charles "Gee" Duarte, Local 63 Business Agent, huddle during a Longshore Conference recess, whether for business or pleasure they didn't say.

Roll Call Votes at Longshore Conference
Note: Number of votes each delegate was entitled to cast at time vote was taken is indicated in Yes or No column, accordingly as the delegate voted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local-Delegate</th>
<th>To Open Contract</th>
<th>Security Preference</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Raymond, Wash.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Vancouver, Wash.</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Belleville, Wash.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Portland, Ore.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. San Francisco</td>
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<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. North Bend, Ore.</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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<td>7. San Pedro, Calif.</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Everett, Wash.</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Seattle, Wash.</td>
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<td>10. San Diego, Calif.</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Stockton, Calif.</td>
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<td>12. Bandon, Ore.</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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<td>13. Everett, Wash.</td>
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<td>14. Eureka, Calif.</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Monterey, Calif.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Honolulu, Calif.</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<td>17. Olympia, Wash.</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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<td>18. Eugene, Ore.</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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<td>19. Portland, Ore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Newport, Ore.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Stockton, Calif.</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. Port Townsend, Wash.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Wilmington, Calif.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. St. Helens, Ore.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Vancouver, B. C.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. New Westminster, B. C.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Called out of town before balloting.

Hawaiian Dockers Open 6 Contracts
HONOLULU — Longshoremen in Honolulu, Hawaii and Hono-lulu executed here and then planned to bargain for checkoff, joint hiring hall and union preference when contracts are re-opened with six firms in Sept. The Territorial ILWU Organizing Committee was dissolved, and in its place ILWU councils were formed on each island. Contracts to be re-negotiated are with Hilo plantation, American Stevedores, Castle Cooke, McCabe, Hamilton & Rany, and G. Brewer.
Scalers' Meeting Schedule

Supervisors, 4 p.m., August 15, Santa Maria Hall, CIO Building
Women's Division, 8 a.m., August 23, Santa Maria Hall, CIO Bldg.
Probationary Members, 8 a.m., August 30, Santa Maria Hall, CIO Building.

Foremen, 8 a.m., Sept. 5, Santa Maria Hall, CIO Building.

Fun

The Longshore Conference in San Francisco July 27, 28 and 29 was a seri-

ous session throughout, but some of the delegates who showed up early in the

morning were able to enjoy the sun shining and the breeze blowing. Many of the
delegates reported that they enjoyed the conference and that it was well worth their

time and effort.

Central Pay Office Open Until 7 p.m.

The central pay office is now open until 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, August 8.

Tuesday evening, August 8, it is hoped that all members will come to the central

pay office to pick up their paychecks. The pay office will be open from 8 a.m.
to midnight on these days, but as evening approaches, the pay office will become
crowded and it will be necessary for members to wait in line for their checks.

New Cafeteria Planned

For September

President Robert H. Bird and Warden speak at the last membership meeting. Captain Warden

came to the meeting to explain what the new cafeteria will be doing to cope with

the problem of over-crowding at the current time. The cafeteria will be open from

8 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, and from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
on Wednesday and Friday.

For Explosives

All longshoremen must have the proper identification passes in order to work

in the explosives area. The business agents are trying to get the Coast Guard to

put in a new system of passes that will make it easier for longshoremen to draw

their passes. The present system involves drawing pass blanks, which are then

sent to the Coast Guard office at 17 Washington St. in order to be verified. The new

system should make it easier for longshoremen to draw their passes.

The Election Results

The election results for the next meeting are now available. The candidates who

ran in the election are listed below. The candidates will be notified of the results

by letter.

Delegates

Local 2 Looks to Future When It Will Be One of Largest in the ILWU

The more than 1,500 book and file clerks at Local 2 are looking forward to the

future, when they will be one of the largest locals in the ILWU. They are

planning to grow and to improve their working conditions. Local 2 has already

established a bargaining committee, and they are hoping to have a new agreement

in place by the end of the year.

Seremos Una de las Mas Grandes Organizaciones de la Industria

All members of Local 2 are eagerly looking forward to the future, when the

organization will be one of the largest in the ILWU. They are working hard to

improve their working conditions and to make the organization a more efficient

operation.

The negotiations for the new agreement have been very much on the minds of

the delegates, and they are hoping to have a new agreement in place by the end of

the year.
Local 10 Longshoremen's Bulletin

Longshore Conference Report to Get

Thursday night the Stewards will conduct another round of business, as the next two meetings are at hand. The agenda will cover the same topics as the previous meetings, and will include matters of vital importance to the union and its members.

The stewards will discuss the progress of the union's negotiations with the shipping companies, and will review the latest developments in the war effort. They will also address the issue of safety in the workplace, and will urge members to be vigilant in their efforts to prevent accidents.

At the next meeting, the stewards will present a special report on the status of the union's legal cases, and will update members on the latest court rulings. They will also discuss the current state of the union's finances, and will outline plans for the union's long-term financial stability.

The stewards will also call for a show of hands on the issue of union leadership, and will urge members to participate in the upcoming union elections. Additionally, they will address the issue of membership growth, and will call on members to recruit new members into the union.

The stewards will conclude the meeting with a vote on their recommendations. Members will be asked to vote yes or no on each item, and the results will be announced at the next meeting.

The stewards will also meet with the union's legal counsel to discuss the latest developments in the union's legal cases. They will also meet with the union's financial advisors to discuss the union's long-term financial strategy.

The stewards will conclude the meeting with a vote on their recommendations. Members will be asked to vote yes or no on each item, and the results will be announced at the next meeting.

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The stewards will conclude the meeting with a vote on their recommendations. Members will be asked to vote yes or no on each item, and the results will be announced at the next meeting.
The Record Of Congress
And What It Means to You
Special Legislative and Political Action

How To Use This Record

A voting record of your Representative and your two Senators is one of the most useful tools you have in doing your job as a citizen concerned with what happens to you and your country.

It is not by itself a complete guide to legislative or political action. It is significant because it is a record, but it is not the whole story. A Congressman, whose record on issues must be taken into account, does not stand or fall by his recorded vote alone on one or even several measures.

A great deal of work in Congress is done in committees which consider and shape bills before they reach the floor. A great deal of work is done by Congressmen and Senators talking to each other, both on the floor and off. Congressmen also have close contacts with various government agencies, and seek to influence their administration of laws and policies.

There is nothing wrong or unusual in this. The kind of Congress— and the kind of Congress—we have depends on our understanding of all the issues, and our action based on that understanding. This understanding must be communicated to our Congressmen, both those now in office and those we will elect November 7th.

The men and women we send to Congress must get their guidance as well as the guidance from the voters. To give Congressmen that guidance, we need to have the issues clearly in our own minds when we talk to them and when we vote for them.

Only in this way can we tell Congress what the needs of the people are. Only in this way can we keep ourselves and Congress clear on the problems that face us.

Our men in the great armies of liberation depend on us to do this job, for them and for our country.

The VD has dedicated itself to political action for victory and a secure postwar world. The key to wise and successful political action is to know the record, understand the issues...

AND VOTE!

Statement Adopted July 25, 1944, by the ILWU Political Action Committee

Political action in simple terms is 1944-45 trade unionism. Political action today means to a union, not politics as usual, not the mere election of a job, but the election of true people's representatives to the government of the people, for the people and by the people, and the seeing to it that such representatives of the people are forced to fulfill the war in order that the war may not be a mere hollow military victory.

Political action today means the broadening of the field in which unions must work, and strive to protect the interests of their members, to advance their welfare and secure their future in terms of jobs, reasonable conditions surrounding the job, national health and safety programs, advanced education, brought within the reach of all people, security in old age. Political action means the real integration of our Union and its entire membership into the community and as part of the community and for the advancement of the community rather than being an isolated organized group of people that furnishes a target for reactionary attack.

Political action becomes an important job for every single member of the ILWU. Our ability as an organization, as a segment of the American people dedicated to win the war and win the peace of prosperity and full employment, depends on how well we understand what political action means today and how well we get out the votes and have them cast for the re-election of President Roosevelt and candidates for Congress who will support his program.

The Issues Are Outlined

The coming election in November will determine the future of America and particularly that of the American people. We, the ILWU, thoroughly believe that our perspective in this regard is a sound one and a constructive one and well worth the investment of hard work, hard thinking and the substantial financial support that every member of and officer of the ILWU can give.

The work of our International, its affiliated locals and members is clearly outlined—it is a hard working day by day job of getting out the vote and getting the vote for the right people. The Executive Board of the ILWU calls upon all its members to undertake the following steps in their political action program:

1. Victory in the 1944 elections is the primary task of our International and locals.

2. The election of President Roosevelt and Congressmen who will support him to the hilt is the main objective of this campaign.

We are obligated to register and have every member register to vote in the coming elections.

We are to find every genuine basis for unity with all other groups around the program of the Democratic Party and toward the election of candidates who will support the President.

6. Individuals and local members must participate in the fund-raising campaign launched by the International in conjunction with the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

We subscribe in full to the political action program adopted by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

INSIDE THE SUPPLEMENT

Aid for Veterans—What's Been Done...
Ban on Job Bias Helps Win the War...
Postwar Action Is Vital Problem Now...
How Congress Voted—The Record...
Man Who Went to Sleep...
Security Vital to 4 Freedoms' Life...
In order to freeze out the CIO of chartering company unions and then rider was to protect the AFL's habit accomplishment. A-A its end represents a solid CIO action for the Natl. Labor Relations Board that administers the act. Its history, though brief, is interesting—attached a year ago to the appropriation bill for FEPC and other war agencies came up a few weeks ago.

One of these devices to wreck the Wagner Act was passed, enemies of real collective bargaining have tried to repeal it, to amend it or put it out of business by one device or another. One of these devices to wreck the Wagner Act is the "free rider," first attached a year ago to the appropriation for the Natl. Labor Relations Board that administers the act. Its history, though brief, is interesting—and its end represents a solid CIO accomplishment.

Under the rider, drawn up by "Colonel" John P. Frey of the AFL, a typical "free rider" was to block any funds for whom a contract is a deal management and unions are sacred and cannot be investigated by the NLRB, even if the contract is a dead between management and employees.

The primary purpose of the "free rider" was to protect the AFL's habit of chartering company unions and then signing a ship contract with the boss in order to freeze out the CIO. CIO has consistently fought against all attempts to repeal or amend the Wagner Act. In the present session CIO has fought renewal of the Frey rider and has won a real victory.

As a result of CIO pressure, the Frey rider has been completely changed from its original form. Congress has removed the original protection from out-and-out company union contracts, and has restored the right to file charges against them within three months after they're in force or renewed.

There's still another form of attack on the Wagner Act that comes from within the NLRB itself. This is the proposed rule by NLRB member Gerard Reilly that would allow employers to question the right of a union to represent the workers even after it has been certified and even if there is no competing union in the plant.

CIO President Murray and the General Counsel Lee Pressman have both pointed out that would mean chaos in labor-management relations and serious cuts in war production.

CIO's vigorous action, taken against the AFL sell-out, stopped the Frey rider. CIO will continue to oppose any attempts to monkey with the Wagner Act.
Postwar Action Is Vital Problem Now

As the liberation invasion rolls out ahead, problems of what to do with America's gigantic industrial capacity get closer and closer to home.

The end of the war in Europe will bring tremendous cutbacks in war production. The industrial capacity and the workers are there, and must be reconverted from war to peace production—if we are to have full employment and a real guarantee of the Four Freedoms in the peace.

This is not simply a postwar headache. Re-conversion is an immediate question, as the sudden abandonment of war work by the Birmingham plant dramatically showed.

The Brewer-Bailey bill, where one day 12,500 workers were on the job and the next they were told they were through, was one example. There will be others. The problem has to be handled on a national scale by Congress. And so far Congress has not worked out a plan for handling it.

There is a bill cooking, however, that will take a long step toward rational solution of re-conversion problems. This is the Kilgore bill (S. 1893) now before the Senate. Sponsored by Sen. Harley Kilgore (D., W. Va.) and endorsed by the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods.

The Kilgore bill protects not only industry but war workers and returning veterans as well during the reconversion process, both now and after the victory. Another bill (S. 1730) sponsored by Sen. Murray (Mont.) gives very inadequate protection to workers, lacks any central workable plan for reconstruction as a whole.

The Kilgore bill sets up a central government agency with real powers to plan re-conversion, produce, contract termination, and the like. Full participation of labor with industry, agriculture, and the public is provided at every step.

It provides re-training for war workers and veterans with allowances of $50 to $100 a month for six months. It pays the total cost of moving workers into families to war jobs where they are needed or to prevent unemployment.

The Kilgore bill is sitting in the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Hearing has been made entirely predictably urged by Pres. Murray and the entire CIO. Several Senators have promised to support it.

The way to get action is to ask for it. Write your two Senators now, tell them you are for a plan, and the only way to work it through what the Brewers-workers had to take, that you want protection for yourself and for the returning veterans in reconversion now and after the war.

Price control affects not only our own pocketbooks and living standards, but the taxes we and our children and the returning veterans have to pay now and far into the future.

Wrecking price control by amendment, as both House and Senate have tried to do, adds enormously to the cost of war and to the burdens laid on us now and on future generations.

All the amendments proposed and passed aim at increasing the war-swept profits of the food monopoly, the landlords and the manufacturers. CIO, via Senior Murray's leadership, opposed them all, urged simple removal of Price Control Act itself without change.

A majority of Representatives and Senators thought otherwise, preferring profits to the welfare of their voters and the country.

Unions must see to it that the new Congressmen elected in November will prefer the welfare of their voters and their country and veto any bill that way there will be no more weakening of such measures as the price control act.
This is the key to the voting record given on these two pages. It explains briefly what the issues were on which the Congressmen and Senators voted.

• 1. SOLDIERS' VOTE. The House vote was taken Feb. 3, 1944, on a motion to lay aside the Rankin (Mississippi, M) bill which robbed the soldier of the vote by surrounding it with endless "states' rights" red tape, and to take up the Wadsworth (D, Tex.) bill that would have provided a simple, uniform Federal ballot that could be easily distributed, filled out and returned. The Rankin bill was passed 224 to 168.

The Senate vote was taken Feb. 8, 1944, on basically the same "states' rights" bill sponsored in the House by Rankin and in the Senate by Eastland (Miss.). It was passed by 46 to 38.

• 2. TAXES. The House voted Feb. 25, 1944, to override FDR's veto of the wholly inadequate 1944 tax bill which FDR described as "relief, not for the needy but for the greedy." FDR and CIO had asked for $10 billion in taxes based on ability to pay. Congress after months of delay passed a tax bill for only $2 billion, laid mostly on those with low incomes and intended to pave the way for a sales tax next year. The House vote to override the veto was 269 to 95.

The Senate vote to override FDR's veto the same day, by 72 to 24.

• 3. POLLTAX REPEAL. In its second vote in two years, the House voted May 25, 1943 to pass HR 7 which would repeal the poll tax that robs 10,000,000 white and Negro Americans of the right to vote. The bill was passed by 225 to 110.

The Senate vote on polltax repeal was not taken until May 15, 1944. Even then, the vote was not taken on the merits of repeal, but on "obstruction" (motion to avoid a vote that would have ended the polltax issue). The cloture motion was overridden by 56 to 25.

- S. SMITH-CONNALLY ACT. June 25, 1945, to override FDR's veto of Connally bill, which actually promotes unemployment by making strikes illegal, strikes, fought the bill. Important, it has found the law doesn't work, hence no force. The vote was over-ridden by 224 to 191.

The Senate vote to override FDR's veto the same day, within a few hours of the broken by 56 to 25.

What The Symbol Means:
* * * - Means Polltax State.
Plus (+) - Means a Vote for the Sales-tax Program.
Minus (-) - Means a Vote against the Sales-tax Program.
Zero (0) - Means the Congressman or Senator is "blank," it means that at the time the vote was taken he was absent or did not vote.

P+ or P- - Mean, respectively, positive or negative vote, intended to express the wishes to vote for a bill will vote for, against a Congressman who wishes to vote against a bill will vote against.

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ON SEVEN VITAL ISSUES

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1. **FOOD SUBSIDIES.** The House voted Feb. 16, 1944, to uphold FDFA's veto of a bill that would have barred use of subsidies to farmers to assure them a fair break on prices while cutting down food costs to consumers. The subsidy system, used also for copper and other war materials as well as food, saves the public up to $12 for every $1 spent, helps prevent inflation. The veto was upheld by 226 to 151.

The Senate voted Feb. 11, 1944, to bar subsidies by 42 to 28. This vote was for the bill that FDFA vetoed. Since the veto was upheld in the House, the bill did not become law.

2. **UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION.** Conceded under this long title is a simple plan for the U. S. to take part with others of the United Nations in helping countries ravaged by the Axis. The House vote of 338 to 54, taken Jan. 25, 1944, is a fair test of isolationism against cooperation in the war and in the peace. This vote simply authorized the appropriation in legal red tape. The bill passed June 9 by 39 to 35.

The Senate vote of 47 to 34 was taken Feb. 14, 1944, on the same issue.

3. **PRICE CONTROL.** The decisive vote in the House was taken on the Dirksen (R., Ill.) amendment to throw all price regulations into courts; and litigation, tying up price enforcement in legal red tape. The vote was taken June 14, 1944, and the amendment passed 206 to 181.

The decisive Senate vote was taken June 9, 1944, on the Bushbinder (polltaxer, Ala.) amendment to take price ceilings off cotton textiles, thereby raising prices of work clothes, women's house dresses, kids' clothes by 20 per cent and up, and opening door to destruction of all price ceilings. The amendment passed June 9 by 39 to 35.

 Symbols Mean

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<th>Vote</th>
<th>House</th>
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(Continued on Page 16)
ONCE UPON A TIME
THERE WAS A
MAN WHO
WENT TO
SLEEP...

... and before he went to sleep he forgot to look up his Congressman's record on a lot of important issues...

While he was asleep (and other people were doing what he forgot to do) he had a dream...

In this dream he was being chased by reactionary politicians...

... wrecking the Wagner Act and threatening to take his union away from him...

... or like restricting his right to vote more and more and keeping the polltax forever...

... and he also forgot to get together with his friends and neighbors... and worse, he forgot to register to vote...

... doing things like wrecking price control (which gave him the nightmare of inflation)...

... or like restricting his right to vote more and more and keeping the polltax forever...
... and like passing a forced labor bill that tied up him and war production both...

... or like tying up U.S. war agencies and plans (especially Reconversion) in knots of confusion and futility...

... and FINALLY getting him to the point where it seemed he couldn't do anything right...

... then he woke up POP! from his nightmare the way you do just before you go over that cliff....

... he rushed out thankful it was only a dream and he looked up the record of Congress on all important issues...

... and he registered to vote...

... and got together with his neighbor in POLITICAL ACTION...

... and was a WIDEAWAKE CITIZEN doing his duty as a voter to his country and to the servicemen who rely on him to help win the war and make a people's peace.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT stands for everything we want—speedy victory, security and freedom in the postwar world. For 12 years now he's fought for us and led the nation. The reactionaries in Congress who work and vote against his program are working and voting against us and against our country. The job of backing him is up to us.

Security Vital to Four Freedoms' Life

The Four Freedoms we're fighting for are bound up in one word—security. Two of these freedoms—freedom from fear and freedom from want—can be helped ahead if Congress passes the Social Security bill now before it.

Under this bill sponsored in the Senate by Sens. Wagner (D., N.Y.) and Murray (D., Mont.), and in the House by Rep. Dingell (D., Mich.), Americans will be protected in their homes and on the job by broadening and increasing unemployment insurance and old age and survivors' insurance.

The new bill would broaden and increase unemployment benefits; health, maternity care, disability aid and help for the needy; old age assistance, child care, etc. Returned veterans would get special help in finding jobs, benefits if they fail to get jobs at once.

The bill is sitting in Congress, after months of stalling. Urga your representative and your Senators to get action on it, to demand hearings and early passage.

Executive Board Praises Leaders

"For magnificent leadership which has made possible the broadening of political unity to include all sincere people of all sections of the nation, we accord to Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman our congratulations and our pledge to give them every aid within our resources and power," said a statement adapted from the National Executive Board at its meeting in San Francisco July 24 and 25.

The Act does not forbid labor political action or contributions in primaries or in local or state elections. It was directed solely against unions, since corporations and wealthy families are allowed to give any amount of money they like through their individual officers and members, simply by sticking to the $5,000 limit per individual.

Not satisfied with this attempted gag on labor political action, the Senate passed last February a new Hatch Act (S. 1272) aimed at the people's right to take political action. This was the bill, sponsored by Sen. Carl Hatch (D., N. M.) to make the Smith-Connelly Act's ban on labor union contributions permanent. Senator Hatch is also the author of the earlier Hatch Act that cuts off U. S. government aid to foreign workers from normal political life.

Servicemen's Wives Get CIO-Backed Aid

Service wives who have babies don't need to worry about meeting doctor's bills, thanks to CIO and CIO Women's Auxiliary initiative in pushing renewal of the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care program through Congress in June of this year.

Under the program, as renewed with a $125,000 appropriation, a service wife can get free care for herself through pregnancy and for the infant during the first year of life, including hospitalization, operations, etc. All she has to do is apply to her local Board of Health.

Hatch Aims Axe at Work In Politics

There have been many attempts to cut down on the right of workers to vote and take political action. Most famous of these is the Smith-Connelly Act which tries to prevent organized workers from taking their part in politics along with their fellow-citizens from other walks of life.

The Smith-Connelly Act (which runs for the duration and six months) forbids unions from giving money to candidates for election to Federal office—Congressmen and candidates for the job of President of the U. S.

The Act does not forbid labor political action or contributions in primaries or in local or state elections. It was directed solely against unions, since corporations and wealthy families are allowed to give any amount of money they like through their individual officers and members, simply by sticking to the $5,000 limit per individual.

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The new bill would broaden and increase unemployment benefits; health, maternity care, disability aid and help for the needy; old age assistance, child care, etc. Returned veterans would get special help in finding jobs, benefits if they fail to get jobs at once.

It would include many millions of people now left out of the present Act, which was passed 10 years ago and has not been improved since. Agricultural workers, seamen and domestic workers would be covered for the first time, as well as the self-employed. Social Security standards, now very uneven throughout the 48 states, would be lifted and made uniform.

The bill is sitting in Congress, after months of stalling. Urge your representative and your Senators to get action on it, to demand hearings and early passage.

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INDUSTRY AND LABOR IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD

Two viewpoints and a common view on security for Business and Labor

By Adrien J. Falk
President, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

I am not going to get down to particulars, anyhow, on matters of this kind. But I want to say that, in the concessions that will have to be made by both sides, by business on one hand and by labor on the other, I don't think that the challenge will be a hard one.

The workers, by and large, are thinking in terms of whether they are going to be working in the post-war period, and they are thinking in terms before they think so much about the conditions under which they will be working.

The thinking of other large groups of people that I have come in contact with runs along the same lines. Employers and workers and others want to be sure of housing, of the necessities of life, of education, safeguards against crime. They want a stable currency, not so much in terms of dollar values but in terms of stable people's wages and stable production values. Also, universally, they want to be sure that there will be no economic end wars; they want peace with their property.

In certain sections of business, big business—and in some cases small business—has an opportunity to make all the concessions that are necessary on both sides, all government as well, to produce the greatest amount of goods at the lowest possible cost. That is, in my opinion, the secret of America's ability to make all the concessions that are necessary on both sides, all government as well, to produce the greatest amount of goods at the lowest possible cost. That is, in my opinion, the secret of America's ability to make all the concessions that are necessary on both sides, all government as well, to produce the greatest amount of goods at the lowest possible cost.

You know, one of the things that I have to say is that, if you think about the concessions in the past, you will see that there has been a tendency to make concessions in certain class distinctions. We talked about it, as a matter of fact, in the argumentation of the United States in its war against Japan and its allies. In this country and in business and in labor we have to find, if we are to accomplish that objective, a little more trust and more assurance.

By Harry Bridges
President, International Longshore and Warehousemen's Union

We must look ahead. And, when I say "look ahead," I don't mean look back to yesterday, because things move too fast even to look back that far. Today there is a nation enlaved; tomorrow it is half free, or perhaps only half. The war, as judged by the way some of the Allied armies are moving at this stage of the war, is going to be in the reconversion period, in the peace that will come.

So, as a union that is striving for the same objectives generally outlined by Mr. Falk, we have adopted a basic policy of not making any concessions until we find out what not to do. We look ahead, and we try to figure out what not to do, so that tomorrow we will be in good shape to deal with the troubles we believe will confront governments.

When we apply the test of what is necessary now, and what is going to happen in the future, we see that the fine distinctions and the difficulties among us, are relatively few.

We have learned their points of view. We have learned their points of view. We have learned their points of view. We have learned their points of view. We have learned their points of view. We have learned their points of view. We have learned their points of view.
ILWU To Push Organizing Drive on All Fronts

(Continued From Page 1)

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Chicago Case Goes Back to WLB Panel

Chicago — A standstill in negotiations on a wage rate range for employees at Rathbone's warehouse in Chicago, resulted in the Board's approval for the case to be returned to the WLB Panel for further discussion. Rathborne's addressed the Board, mentioning that they were not acceptable to the company. The case was then referred back to the Board for further discussion.

Back Pay

Top is a picture taken of a group of workers of Royal Manufacturing Company of Chicago after the close of their work on their Back Pay case. These workers were awaiting their Back Pay checks, which they were entitled to after working for their company. The board was satisfied with the progress made in the Back Pay case.

Royal Wage Increases Paid
Back Pay goes to $123.55

CHICAGO — Royal Manufacturing Company of Chicago has announced the payment of Back Pay for their employees. The company has been ordered to pay a total of $123.55 to all eligible employees.

De Jonghe Hospitalized

In Australia; to Return to U.S.

SALT LAKE CITY — Ward was received here that former ILWU International Representative will be hospitalized in Sydney, Australia after being stricken with polio and the United States as the result of the ward's illness. De Jonghe was awarded a leave of absence to return to the United States for medical treatment.

Royal Praises Work

of British Officers

LONDON—Officers here have been praised by Lord Strathclyde, British Minister of Labor and National Service, for their hard work and dedication. The officers are acknowledged for their outstanding efforts and contributions to the war effort.

Lucas Reports on Party Conventions

CHICAGO—In a report on the Democratic and Republican conventions held here last month, President Bernard Lucas of Local 222 praised the efficiency of supporting Roosevelt and Truman for the coming November elections.

The report was made at a news conference at Phoenix Fire Works, which was attended by the press. Lucas addressed the group, expressing his support for the Democratic and Republican candidates.

Local 216 Union Organized

To Seek Wage Hikes at Zion

SALT LAKE CITY—The Salt Lake City News reported that Local 216 of the United Steelworkers of America has been organized to seek wage increases for its members. The union plans to negotiate with the company for raises.

Members of the constitution and bylaws committee are John A. Olney, Cliff Jansen, Oscar Olson, and Frank Kelby.

WILLIAM A. DE JONGHE

De Jonghe Hospitalized

In Australia; to Return to U.S.
Master Warehouse Contract Negotiations for 15 Cents Wage Hike, Vacations, Sick Leave to go to WLB

SAN FRANCISCO—Approval of the recommendation made by President Richard Lynden that the union considers further negotiations with the Employers’ Association useless and applies instead to the War Labor Board for a fifteen cent an hour increase in wages for all master contract houses was voted by the membership in the last general membership meeting, Wednesday, August 2.

The action constitutes recognition that the parties are unable to agree on a joint proposal for War Labor Board approval of demands. Therefore, a conciliator will be called in, a stipulation will be signed on agreed issues and other houses will be submitted to the Board for settlement.

The vote was taken after an explanation of the proposal by Lynden and an address by International Vice-President and Director of Organization J. R. Robertson, who stressed the importance of the present joint ILWU organizing drive in realizing the present organizing drive in realizing the union's demands.

Lynden explained that the employers agreed in basic principles with the security premises, including continuance of union security in the postwar. They were unwilling, however, to agree to submit issues other than union security to arbitration on the ground that suitable machinery could not be set up.

They were willing to go along for as long as the War Labor Board lasted. This was not acceptable to the union. In taking this position the employers undoubtedly had their eyes on the Novemers elections in the hope that Dewey would succeed Roosevelt and put them in a better bargaining position.

The union made it plain to the employers that the postwar was not a principle to be bargained over.

PREAMBLE STILL OFFERED

"Our offer to cooperate and work together for our common good still stands," Lynden said. "It only means that employers have a lot to learn. They still seem to be unaware of what the people in the trenches are fighting for, of the people's need for postwar security and that this union's not be pushed around."

Lynden explained that while discussions around the premises were not now taking place, they would resume at any time that the employers were willing. "We accept their challenge," he said.

WAGES BEHIND PRICES

He pointed out that the President's Committee on the Cost of Living had, after a detailed study, revealed that wages were now 15 percent behind prices. But the President cannot relax the "little steal" formula to stabilize the economy because inflationists in Congress would jump upon this as an excuse to call for relaxation of price ceilings.

"The job before the union," Lynden said, "if we are to obtain our economic demands, is first of all to get in November, not only President Roosevelt, but also a progressive Congress."

"If this is done, the President will be able to modify the "Little steal" formula so that we can obtain an increase without a corresponding increase in prices which would result in taking out of our pockets with one hand what was put in with the other."

NO WAR STRIKES

He explained that the unions had rejected the strike weapon during the war. "We can't strike against our own relations at the front," he pointed out.

Robertson and Joe Lynch pointed out how the union's present organizing drive fitted into both the plan to elect a progressive Administration in Congress and efforts to obtain a wage increase.

"Submitting our case to the War Labor Board via the dispute route will not solve our problem, alone," declared Robertson. "Organizing alone will not do the job. Neither will just electing a Congress," he said. "We've got to do the job simultaneously."

"We have the guarantees in the palms of our hands if we mobilize our forces—use the new weapons which we have at our disposal today," said Robertson. Joe Lynch explained that there are 25,000 to 30,000 unorganized workers in this area. If we put a union book in their pockets, we'll have a bigger and stronger group from which to do the job necessary in November."

"Let's drive the floor," Mc. Peyer said. "We're going to have to march our picket lines of today into the building house."

Welcome Brothers

Fifty-two men from Marine Corps depot warehouses in San Francisco are presented for membership in Local 6 at the August membership meeting. Left to right (above) are: Art Bortega, Public Welfare, F. B. Blish and James Parker Freeman, Edward Sabo, Raymond Sobo, Donald Sobo, Al Addy, Clarence Widmeyer, Geo. Carroll, Troy Peoples and Alexander Ben. Joe Lynch, behind the mike, reads off the new members' names. Now, left to right, Alexander Ben, Sam Barnes, Al Addy and Herb Baum, four of the group of organizers who signed up the men, look at the organizing pamphlet which helped answer the questions asked by union members about the organizing drive.
Maxey Tells of Mosquitoes Digging Fox-Holes in Blood Stream of Pineapple Soldier

When I first hit the rock I am now describing, the mosquitoes grew so big out here but our unit got through the harrassments without waking up their customers. They put the dog tags in the little crevices of bed bugs which went around between the feet and stamped on the dog tags. Type of thing which is quite equivalent to fine land. They don't bite just anyone, but mosquitoes are the most subversive nature. They are the outcome of the necessities of existence. We use the implement and the men to dig the holes.

When I got to up in the middle of the night and make a scientific study of the mosquitoes I told my commanding officer.

The army provides every soldier with a mosquito net which is so tightly woven that a sickly mosquito can't endure its bite. But they still get their own bug as well as all of their children and relatives. They are so simple as to take a special radar device to spot one. And they don't bite just anyone. By a random nondescript recruit could endure the bite. They dig out a little fox hole and curl up for the evening with their vicious blood sucking right up to the bone stream.

A mosquito with a CCT of 95 or better is like a good thing of this. When the nets are neatly folded for the day, he has just as good a shot at himself as the other guys. It's no use pulling up, he can easily slip into the net and be there waiting for you.

He can sleep off his Type A, there is no use putting on his pill box but the breeze with other men will keep him awake.

When night comes and his host goes to bed, the mosquito is the same thing sold by watching how carefully his net is tucked in all around to keep out the various flying insects.

Any mosquito who wants to be content with this fine and easy life, can exist comfortably for weeks. Of course, he must be free of his feet because a pineapple soldier has been known to go home from the islands with a敬畏able deformity. But those who want to netting takes its expected effect.

To me, the best thing the soldier finds an eloquent little smegm of how he takes it on his pill box. He keeps his exemption under proper lock and key. He leaves home at nightfall, but there will be no other to take place.

Overseas Local 6 ers on the Beam, Scarry Wins Bronze Star, Maxey, Gutsch, Votes Labor Ticket

SAN FRANCISCO—Letters received from Local 6 members in service this week indicate that they are on the beam in more ways than one.

Corporal H. J. Scarry writes from the jungle in Southeast Pacific that he was awarded the Bronze Star medal about a month ago. He thanks the union in his letter.

"I have heard on numerous occasions," he says, "of the swell job you are all doing at home. That is why policy of the membership union is the greatest thing in the world, in the eyes of the soldier." 

VOTED LABOR TICKET

Sergeant Ray W. F. Garcia from the Hawaiian islands says that he voted a 97 percent labor ticket in the May 16 primaries. He called the membership meeting of the union in connection with the inauguration of President John F. Kennedy.

"It was the thrill of my life," he relates. "The people voted me very warmly and gave me a big hand. I told the brothers how we operate on the coast, and that the men over here can get the same wages and conditions when they are 100 percent organized.

Garcia says also that he is carrying on an ILWU organizing campaign on Kauai. "All we need now," he says, "is a West Coast man to sign the boys up.

FRISCO REGISTRATION

Commenting on the on-coming situation, Gutsch predicts that "Everything in this city is on All American record for registration.

"Put that old bug in the basement. Send him just as good a job as they did last year. "Prison is the bone of labor."}

GUTSCHE TELLS OF THINGS

Gensch writes, "The things I have learned while here are on the beam. I have seen the Golden Gate bridge. So I have felt I am there and can see this "hunch.""

From W. F. Garcia on a landing craft gun, a request for mail from some pretty girl member of Local 6 "just to see how you keep up your morale." For any pretty girl union members who wish to write, Garcia's address is W. F. Garcia, 101 Bales St., San Francisco 7.

NO-STRIKE PLEDGE

Corporal H. J. Scarry, who is in the line, says Garcia, "But I wish it was "Prison. You can see by this that I didn't want to do any more. You can draw your own conclusions." Garcia ends his letter by saying that he "can't just let me say any more.

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Unions Deliver Goods, Japs on Run, Sailor States

OAKLAND—Back home last week after four months in the South Pacific aboard the H. W. Weircrook was merchant seaman Fred Fields, former Oakland dispatch.

During his four months out at sea, Fields visited the Solomon islands and the Gilberts. Here he ar- rived back in the states on July 1 week after four months

Giammanco, who has been in the Navy since February, 1944, arrived in San Francisco from Seattle on July 10. During the stay in Seattle, he did warehouse work at the Universal Warehouse home there.

"The ILWU should go up and organize in Seattle," he stated. "They certainly could use some more conditions on the job up there.

Giammanco has been a Local 6 member since early 1940. He joined the ILWU as an 18 year old unit since its early days, was employed as a shipping clerk at the MCsoon Miller company prior to entering service on the job.

"It was during his four months in the service of the sea, Fields visited the Solomon islands and the Gilberts. He ar- rived back in the states on July 1 week after four months

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San Francisco CIO Political Action committee reviewing its work as it passed 1,000 signatures and setting a prospectus for the coming months. President Richard Lynden gave thanks to all the local 6 members who helped in PAC's achievements.

A particular mention was made by Lynden of the work done by Mabel Keesling, Mack Posey, Joe Griswold, Joan Johnson, Nina Bissell and Grace Mathias.

Nina Bissell and Grace Mathias, members who helped in PAC's members who helped in PAC's east and a progressive Congress, by Lynden of the work done by Mabel Keesling, Mack Posey, and Ed Manning who resigned.

Lynden asked for continued cooperation with the AFL and the Democratic party as well as with the neighborhood clubs.

Lynden Praises Members for their works in the primary, nominated by 28,933 to 23,609. With the voters.

In the Fillmore district, they helped form in the Negro district. In the Fillmore district, they helped form in the Negro district. In the Fillmore district, they helped form in the Negro district. In the Fillmore district, they helped form in the Negro district.

Lynden Praises Members for their works in the primary, received 5,946 against 29,009, with the voters. with the voters. with the voters.

On election day, about 100 people worked all day including 200 people who helped in the PAC.

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**Union Long Awaited by Marine Workers;**

**It's a Right Nice Group," Says One**

SAN FRANCISCO — Insight into the attitudes of civilian service personnel now being brought into Local 6 through the organizing drive among marine warehouse workers in San Francisco was obtained at the third meeting on August 4.

After a preliminary address by Joe Lynch and reports from the organizers, the members asked Lynch to sign up, but was eager to take an active part in signing up the rest of the men on the job.

"I didn't know exactly what kind of a union I was getting into," confided Theodore Campbell who works at Jakes Creek. "But from what I've heard to night," he drawled, "it sounds like it's a right nice group to belong to. So I think I'll be able to bring you many more men.

N. J. Williams was not only convinced that he wanted to sign up, but was eager to take an active part in signing up the rest of the men on the job.

"I think that every one of us should be an organizer," he suggested.

Gene Feiga, employed at Sixth and Channel, took the floor to tell the group that he was convinced to sign up because "It's a Right Nice Group," says one.

**Lynden Picked By Democrats**

SAN FRANCISCO — Designated as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, Richard Lynden, Local 6 President, went to Sacramento this week to participate on August 11 in convention proceedings and on August 12 to act on the Credentials Committee.

**Urge Action**

Employers at Fruit Industries telegraphed Senator Downey for support of the Kilgore Bill (S. 1893). Above, work labeling nine bottles are on the left hand side of the one, (left to right), Lena Prieto, Nina Bissell, Olga El, Ivory Bessom, and Lucille Stout and on the right (right to left), Alice Dower, Tills Moeller and Margaret Bravo. Below, stewards Lena Prieto, Jack Brunclik and Clara Bush consider the wording of the telegram on their red period.

**HOT CARGO**

by hazel drummond

"Nothin' like up to the minute news, but they won't build no more of you haven't heard that BILLIE ROBERTS and FRANK HENDRIKS a white back. . .

Wander what OLD LAGIN is gonna do with the fifty bucks she won. . . MARY HOLAND is round 'em whaling and singing all day long since she heard her pox.

EAST is coming home in a week an' a day, Pappy Tomm De Matedt he who writes it's he returned to active duty in Italy after a hospital stop. . . What ever happened to the three (1) horses IRA VAIL and MAL-fifty bucks she won. . . MARY POLAN* is mania' round 50 bucks for the widow of TIM LARSON Is gonna do with the news, day long since she heard papa

didn't come down to the union hiring hall and asks you to tell the authorities in this matter. They will try to do in the union under the same conditions as the civilian personnel now working there — with a reduced initiation fee and some other benefits. We will do everything in our power to cooperate with the authorities in this matter.

We would suggest that the enclosed check be given in the form of a War Bond.

**Local 6 Offers $100 Reward For Appreciation of Hit-Run Killer**

SAN FRANCISCO — A $100 reward was added to the San Francisco News reward fund this week (August 5) by President Richard Lynden in the name of the Local 6 membership for apprehension of the hit-and-run driver who killed Mrs. Christine Perry and her four-year-old son.

The letter sent to the News states:

"Enclosed please find check for $100 as a contribution from the Warehouse Union, Local 6, to the reward fund of the San Francisco News for the apprehension and conviction of the hit-and-run motorist responsible for the death of Mrs. Christine Perry and her four-year-old child.

"The membership of the Warehouse Union and its officers are deeply moved by this tragedy. It is our feeling that his run driving must be stamped out.

"We will do everything in our power to cooperate with the authorities in this matter.

"We would suggest that the enclosed check be given in the form of a War Bond."
Opportunity to Organize Is Here—Definitely!

By J. R. ROBERTSON

Let's ask ourselves the question: Of all the great movements that are organically developing today, how do we fit into them? One of the main reasons is that the people are working today that ever before in the history of our country. There are over 16 million workers who are fully employed in the Unites States. Another reason is that millions of unorganized workers remain outside the protection of organized labor in the war effort and how unorganized they are will cause them to function to the detriment of national security.

One of the major obstacles to organizing in mass today is the lack of understanding on the part of unorganized workers. Some of our union members feel that if we bring in unorganized workers into our union, they will be taking away our own jobs; thus, our membership somehow will be built on an organizational barrier based on a national economic situation.

What is meant by "false security"? Well, some members feel that by bringing along unorganized workers they thereby provide a means to their own jobs and for the future.... that as long as these unorganized workers exist, the present working conditions will not change. If we are organized, we are able to participate in labor-management relations to the full extent, and we would be able to influence the conditions through our own organization to solve our own present problem of today.

By drawing unorganized workers into our union, we will be able to have the same protection that we have now, and give them the same rights that we have. Our union is free and open to all, and we are doing just that. We are organizing in the interest of our employers and workers, to make sure that we have a strong union to protect our jobs and to improve our working conditions.

Workers Have to Live

Some people are thinking in terms of the cost of living in the post-war period. They are afraid of a depression. We have to look into the future and see what happens. We are going to live, we can't anticipate bad times or that we are going to make a living, why should we? The unions are aware of this, and we are working hard to make sure that we have a strong union to protect our jobs and secure a better life for all.

There is Strength In Numbers

If, as some seem to think, we should go into a period of depression with the accompanying mass unemployment, we employers are going to take advantage of this opportunity to hire cheap labor. Of course they are, because history has proven that during hard times employers are bit, too, and they employ cheap labor, particularly if they have a cheap labor supply, particularly if they have a cheap labor supply. This is the way we have established through the years now.

If this analysis is correct on the labor-management relationship, then we can see that the unorganized workers are bit, too, and the employers cannot afford to employ unorganized workers. We should come to pass, and after we have established through the years now.

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