Executive Board Formulates ILWU Policy on Strikes; Acts To Broaden Political and Educational Program

By C. W. FOWLER

WASHINGTON—Meeting for the first time in the nation's capital, the ILWU Executive Board last week took action to broaden and intensify political work, to develop a new educational campaign, to place strike action under the supervision of the International union, and to go on record in protest against oppression in the East Indies.

The Board, headed by President Bridges, also paid visits to Congressmen and Senators from the states covered by the union, reminding them that the voters back home expect active support for the CIO legislative program on unemployment compensation, jobs for all and the 65-75 cent minimum wage bill.

In the resolution on political action, the board ordered a campaign to provide needed funds for political work now and in the 1946 election. This included a drive for a continuous monthly political contribution of 10 cents per member and a drive to collect at least $1 per member as a voluntary contribution for the 1946 elections, the money to be used, within existing laws, for support of candidates in the 1946 national elections. This drive is to begin January 1, the other one immediately.

Mapping out a new idea in education, the board approved a plan to bring selected local leaders into the San Francisco Bay area for an intensive week's course in the problems and workings of the International, at the end of which the local leaders will set up similar courses back home.

Local leaders will sit in with the International officers, will work with them on current problems, discuss International issues and strategy, and generally learn (Continued on Page 5)

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Taylor Quits As WLB Chairman

WASHINGTON—George W. Taylor, whose removal as chairman of the National War Labor Board has been frequently urged by the ILWU, resigned the post, effective October 15.

President Truman was believed to be ready to appoint Lloyd K. Garrison as WLB chairman, with instructions to streamline procedure and handle wage cases more speedily than during the war. Garrison is a member of the ILWU staff, and has been with the union for more than 20 years.

Planners Center, to be held some time this month, will provide a place for discussion, planning and study of the problems facing the union in the coming year.

Taylor, who has been with the ILWU for more than 20 years, is a member of the Executive Board and has been active in the union's political work.

(Continued on Page 6)
WE are carrying our struggle for jobs and security to the people, to our respective communities, for if we learned nothing else in four years of war, we did learn that there is nothing more powerful than public understanding of an issue.

The issue can be posed simply as: "Shall some of us be jobless and starved and the rest of us underpaid, overworked and underfed? Or, shall all of us be employed and earning enough to feed, house and educate our families decently?"

And within that issue are a number of important subsidiary issues. Guaranteed veterans rights is one of them. Fair employment practices is another. Also, rent and price control, adequate and uniform unemployment pay to try to build up the unemployed movement against Ryan. They are getting the feeling that Ryan can be defeated in his attempt to sell them out by using all the tricks he used against longshoremen and women in the '34 strike on the West Coast.

Ryan is fighting desperately to maintain his job as lifetime president of the ILA. He has his goons and gangsters out in full force trying to get striking longshoremen back to work and has succeeded in getting some of the men back, at least, between two to four hundred of the 40 to 60 thousand on strike.

Ryan turned down the mayor's proposal because it somewhat or entirely removes him and his handpicked officials as a factor in the strike. They are seeking to build up the impression that the dispute is a "Commy" plot and that the ILA is a well-entrenched and powerful bunch of gangsters.

Such committee would proceed for 15 days and if no agreement is reached, the matter would be referred to arbitration. If an election of a representative committee which would include both strikers and Ryanites, the election would be supervised by a board of three trustworthy public citizens.

The strikers assembled October 14 in a hall and sent a telegram to the umbrella board at the ILA headquarters. The mayor's proposal, in essence, called for the election of a representative committee which would include both strikers and Ryanites, the election to be supervised by a board of three trustworthy public citizens.

Ryan, in a press release, made the point that the mayor's proposal was actually a "Commy" plot and that the ILA is a well-entrenched and powerful bunch of gangsters.

The strike still is solid, especially on the Brooklyn waterfront, also to appeal for moral, financial and other support from all trade unions.

The first step in carrying this program to our communities and winning understanding and support from those communities is to understand it ourselves, to understand its possibility of realization and to understand how it can be achieved and applied step by step. Once we ourselves understand, not all the reactionary employers and their press can keep that understanding from spreading.

Therefore, it is most important that we tighten our lines of solidarity on the job and act as real trade unionists and citizens by discussing the program at every opportunity. Let there be no moment of the waking day when every member is not keenly aware of the program to the end that every member shall be able to preach it, write it and carry it into the everyday circles of his life.

It is up to the membership to keep the ball rolling!

THE Eyloughmen were to meet again today (Oct. 15—Ed.) to decide on further plans and strategy to prevent Ryan from breaking their strike and to establish headquarters for the movement to secure support from all trade unions.

The position of supporting unions, including the ILWU, has been officially stated to the effect that Ryan is trying to break the strike and that the men and the press as being a matter to be determined by vote of the membership.

There is involved here no attempt to capture East Coast waterfront for the ILA. It's a matter of supporting the workers' struggle and fighting a longshoremen's movement against Ryan. Strange all about these racketeers are that old pen fighter, Pegleg, and congrummen like Rankin. When a Walkin' comes to a conflict between honest working-men and gangsters, these cruisers can always be counted on the side of the gangsters.
Executive Board in Nation's Capital
Broad Action Plan Drafted for ILWU

(Continued from Page 1)

at firsthand what makes the 1 million workers of the ILWU unique. On three basic assumptions: (1) that trade unionism is the right way, and reading matter is not sufficient; (2) that education is essential, but what people want to know, not what others declare they want to know; and (3) that people learn best by doing, not by merely studying.

STRIKE POLICY

In forming policy on strikes, the board adapted a resolution won by a vote of the delegates, which said:

"Before any local union takes strike action, it must be clear to all the rank and file that a strike is justified; that aid becomes the focal point of union action for its own members, or before it takes strike action in support of another strike or on the basis of other union's picket lines, it shall contact the International union in order that any contemplated action be discussed with the International and that the action be taken determined by the International favoring each case."

This position is to be conveyed to all other International unions. The board asks the delegates to contact the International before calling any strike action, including pickets and strike lines. Nothing in this action is to be interpreted as meaning that the ILWU will not support bona-fide strikes that have been called by other unions in defense and advancement and protection of the International union.

The board, while dealing in detail with many of the problems or issues, took a vigorous swipe at pro-fascist forces in Zurich and elsewhere, and at attempts to stifle independent movements in the US.

The attack on pro-fascist forces in Zurich was made in a cable to the World Federation of Trade Unions. The delegates there of possible action was taken. The board to the general membership of the ILWU to soft-pedal the trials of Biddle to the International before calling any strike action, including pickets and strike lines. Nothing in this action is to be interpreted as meaning that the ILWU will not support bona-fide strikes that have been called by other unions in defense and advancement and protection of the International union.

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Free Indonesia

Dying, Offers Peace to Indonesians

Protesting the shipment of supplies and troops to suppress the newly elected Indonesian People's Republic in Java, Bay area ILWU locals joined with other San Francisco CIO unions in picketing the Netherlands Consulate, October 3.

Dutch Official Says Colonial System

LONDON—With the republic firmly established in the outer islands of Indonesia and nearly all of Java, the Netherlands government was reported willing to negotiate with the "free" Indonesian "Nationalists" in the rich colonial empire of the Netherlands East Indies.

A Batavia dispatch from the official government agency Aneka quoted Herbertus Van Dermost, lieutenant governor of the Dutch East Indies as offering to negotiate with the "free" Dutch-Indonesian colonial government. The Dutch government said the statement was quoted as saying.

Colonial SYstem DYing

"The old Dutch colonial system is dying," says the department.

Quoted further, the Netherlands government said the statement would not be interpreted as meaning that negotiations would be undertaken specifically with Dr. Soekarno, president of the "Indonesian Republic." Sporadic fighting continued in the East Indies despite the "peace bid," Dutch using Japanese, Indian, and British troops against the republicans.

Meanwhile, the Australian labor movement and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in India, Indonesian seamen, San Francisco trade union members and others supported the Indonesian Republic by boycott and strikes against Dutch shipping and condemned the use of Dutch and Indian troops to restore order in the former Dutch colony.

"We're going to get the bell out of here," he said. "You're gonna live decent. That's what I'm after.

"You're gonna live decent. You're gonna be a good man. You're gonna live as decent as we make it in life.

"I'm going to have a decent suit." I said Jim. "I say to hell with economy,

"I say goddamn economy. I'm after a good job at good pay. And I mean high pay. You're gonna live decent.

I'm going to have a decent suit."

"But how, darlin'?"

"There's unions, ma. There's unions. I'm going to have a decent suit."

"I say goddamn economy. I'm after a good job at good pay. And I mean high pay. You're gonna live decent."
Covalesk Met Japan's Progressives

SAN FRANCISCO — Applying for waterfront work last week was former longshoreman John Covalesk, who lived 11 months in military confinement in a Japanese military prison, along with native labor leaders, Communist clerics, teachers and other "radials.

Although Covalesk was not confined for "agitating," if the Japanese had known about his NWLB and ILWU record and the picket cards he carried from 1936 and 1937, strikes, they might have changed the charge.

TRAITORS TO THE EMPEROR

At Sendai prison, the men kept themselves from going crazy by shooting through the walls to each other. In this way, Covalesk, who had learned a few Japanese words, heard the story of a Japanese technician who was interrogated for trying to establish radio communication with the Soviet Union and the United States on a small island.

Covalesk also found out about a Japanese who was imprisoned for five years before he was tried on the charge of giving out information on the patrolling of supplies.

WERE LIBERALS FREE?

The story of what happened to Watchmen's Local and Clerks Merge

SAN FRANCISCO — Amalgamation of Watchmen's Local 73 and Ship Clerks Local 24 was scheduled to be completed October 22 with the signing of an agreement covering organizational and sanational coordination.

Watchmen voted, 27 to 16, in favor of the merger at a meeting held last week, while in a separate session, Local 24 also approved the merger.

Shortly after unification of the administration of both locals, an organizing drive among union watchmen will take place.

Cooperation of the executive boards of the two locals and national staff has been pledged to the drive.

JOHN COVALESK

Japan's Progressives when the armistice was declared is not clear in Covalesk's mind. He thinks and he hopes that the men were released and that they will form the basis for a militant trade union movement in Japan.

Covalesk was assigned to military for escaping from the Osaka military prison, where he made the break becoming remained at hard work in an open cell tapping, mine on meager rations meant certain death.

SABOTAGE CARRIED ON

Covalesk was captured by the Japanese on Wake Island on October 23, 1941, after 16 days of battle. He had gone there to work as a rigger after four months of longshoring in San Francisco.

In concentration camp, Covalesk said the prisoners were very resourceful. He described how they sabotaged forced labor projects.

Covalesk says he used to hide out in cracks in iron bars which were later molded into rusty pipes. Another favorite trick was to put sand in bearings which were later molded into rusty pipes. Another favorite trick was to put sand in bearings which were later molded into rusty pipes.

Covalesk gathered information whenever he could and turned it all over to military intelligence.

The FEPC bill would make the present agency a permanent body.
Action Committee Discusses How to Sell Local's Wage Demands

Why are scalers and painters making higher wages? What can they win in their wage demands? What can each member of the Local do to help put this program into action?

Local 2's newly formed Action Committee, set up in conjunction with other delegations in other ILWU locals, threw these questions before a special meeting of the Local 2's delegates and stewards last Saturday.

TELL THE NEIGHBORS

The wage demands were discussed in an extremely frank manner. The delegate from the Union on the job, the neighbor who lives next door, and the shopkeeper who sells the bread and milk all have a part to play in meaning the demands in the scaling and painting industry.

Committee members delivering the message were: James Jones, business agent; Gwen Kitch, vice-president; Revels Cayton, dispatcher; Richard Campbell, president; Bill Keneally, and Erwin Elser of the California Labor School.

Aiding the phase of the program is the preparation and publication of a booklet called "Meet the Scalers." Assigned to full-time publicity work is Registration Secretary and chairman of the Local 2 delegation, Reeler Cayton, who is in charge of using this pamphlet.

NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN

In the drive to inform the community of the importance of informing the employers, there has been some look out. First negotiations session was held in the conference room of the contractor's association last week. A deal was made at October 11 at 210 Drumm Street.

Although the contract expires September 30, 1945, there is very little discussion on wages. The union asked that the employers maintain agreements for their own benefit. For general work a wage rate of $1.00 to $1.50 was asked for in the days of work.

How can they win what they want? What can each member of the Local do to help put this program into action?

James Jones, Agente de Negocios; Gwen Kitch, Vice-presidente; Revels Cayton, dispatcher; Richard Campbell, Presidente; y Erwin Elser of the California Labor School.

DIENAL AL VECINO

Se discutirá la demanda de salarios y se acordó que se lleve a cabo un informe sobre la situación laboral. Se llevará a cabo un informe sobre la situación laboral.

El Comité de miembros que presenten esta demanda de salarios y se acordó que se lleve a cabo un informe sobre la situación laboral.

For the sake of the neighbors, the union asks that the employers maintain the wages as they are. The union asks that the employers maintain the wages as they are.

A plan of vacinación similar al de los afiliados a la Unión es la negociación a la que se refiere en el texto. La Unión ha pedido que los trabajadores sean informados sobre el tema.

El Comité de negociadores que discuten la situación laboral se refiere a la cláusula de la Unión de que no se afecte.

Otra fase del programa consiste en la preparación y publicación de un folleto titulado "Comunícar a los Linguarabes." El secretario de negociaciones, James Jones, dijo que el programa se enfocará en un reconocimiento por escrito de la cláusula de la Unión de que no se afecte.

El Comité de negociadores que discuten la situación laboral se refiere a la cláusula de la Unión de que no se afecte.

The meeting was open to the public and all members of the Local 2 delegation to the Comité principal de negociaciones.

Una vez finalizados los trámites, se comienza a discutir acerca de los problemas y se decide que se realicen actividades en la comunidad. La Unión pide que los empleadores mantengan los salarios ade administrados.

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The Unions are studying the demands of the workers and are prepared to negotiate.

Additional expenses for the job in San Jose are Daniel Moreno and Daniel Cam
eros, who were paid $7 for additional expenses to keep at home. They will be paid $8 daily and $100 for 10 days activity.

Shippers' aides will each receive $100 for 10 days activity.

Scalers, Akin & Son, who have been working at the job in San Jose are Daniel Moreno and Daniel Cam

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Germain Bulcke Installed; Urges Union Teamwork

Germain Bulcke, five times president of Local 10, and 20 years of union service behind him, took over the gavel from outgoing Business Agent James Keenan, at October 3 meeting.

"I am deeply appreciative of the confidence that has been expressed in the recent elections by again placing me in office as president of this local," Bulcke said. "Pointing out the responsibilities of the office, Bulcke said: "In this coming year it's not going to be very easy. The shooting war is over, but the struggle of working class is being sharply pointed up."

Bulcke declared union team work and community causes had had a lot of progress in more than three years of collective bargaining.

As recommended by the board of trustees, the 16-member executive board will be continued through December, 1945, with distribution of the funds to be determined by the membership. Full report in PICTURES NEXT WEEK.

From June, 1942, to August, 1945, the Local 10 contributions were divided among the Joint Anti-Nazi-Communist Committee, the Servicemen's Welfare Fund (GofC), the American League for the Defense of Foreign Wars' Veterans, the American Red Cross and the San Francisco War Chest.

Included in the War Chest were the following groups: San Francisco Home Services, USO, United Service's Service, American Relief for Italy, Belgian Welfare Relief, British War Relief, United China Relief, American Relief for China, and Danish War Relief.

Local 10 War Relief

Donations

Payment of a $116,471.40 announcement in the UAW Relief Fund was terminated by vote of Local 10 membership at the October 3 meeting. The contributions will be turned over to the ILWU war chest for immediate distribution for 20000.00.

"As this is the last meeting of the year the union will have no further expenditures unless it is determined by the membership," reported Local 10's business agent, James Keenan.

Edna H. Concurrence in the ruling was to be asked at the general membership meeting.

Board Tightens Attendance Rules

In a move to get greater participation in Local 10's executive board planning, the board at the October 11 meeting tightened up attendance requirements for its board members. The board voted that any member absent more than three consecutive meetings will be removed and the next highest candidate automatically named to his seat. Previous four absences were allowed.

Concurrence in the ruling was to be asked at the general membership meeting.

ILWU Visitor

Local 10's new business agent, John "Stumpy" Johnsen, recently returned from 404 Montgomery Street last week to work on some facts on the longshoremen's demands and to talk over current basis with International officials. Here he offered the ILWU member and Hawt Stone, of the Research Department in the union library.

Oldtimer at Longshore Is Business Agent Johnsen

John "Stumpy" Johnsen, old-timer at longshore, is a new comer at the trials and tribulations of business agenting.

Elected to serve as Local 10's business agent, Johnsen found himself away from the waterfront for the first time in 25 years. He thinks the job is all right but: "When this year is up, I'm going back to the waterfront. It's more in line," he said.

UNION RECORD

Johnsen has been a gang foreman for 15 years. He served on the executive board in the crucial years of 1929-32. He has picked cards from the union-forming 1934 strike, and the '36 walkout. In the early twenties when Johnsen was winch driving, he worked on the same bitches ILWU President Harry Bridges. "We had nothing wrong with Harry," says Johnsen. "He was a Blue Book union or union then. It was even worse than the International Longshoremen's Association, entirely company run."

"For the ILA, belonging to that was just like being a prisoner with nothing to say."

Johnsen is 100 per cent ILWU charter member, his first mem-

"As for the ILA, belonging to that was just like being a prisoner with nothing to say."

Bulcke smilingly declared:

With the planning of an enlarged executive board meeting, Local 10 moved to organize a broadly representative program and action committee to put ILWU policies and specific wage and hour goals before the community.

The meeting, to be held within two weeks, will be scheduled to include the 300 dock and gang stewards, executive board members, all committee members, trustees and rank and file members of the local interested in the program.

AN ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

At the October 3 membership meeting, Local 10 authorized the formation of such a strategy committee, on the recommendation of newly inaugurated President Germain Bulcke.

Introducing the proposal, President Bulcke said: "Over the past years when we had struggle and strike we were successful to the extent each member of the union participated in our fights. Again we are faced with a battle and it's true that we are not on the bricks walking a picket line, but it's still a battle.

PICKET BIGGER

First of all we must acquaint ourselves and secondly we must acquaint the public with our demands on the strikers to get every member and the entire community behind it."

Pointing out that the program worked so well, he said: "Our chief interest was to send the cops the union strike strike against their leadership."

Conditions were pretty rugged in San Francisco, Lopez declared, "We are demanding removal of this racket, the windowless Apartment Room he inhabited, the unbroken hours of work and the related parties keep the ILA as a racket."

"Our chief interest was to keep sending the cops the union strike strike strike against their leadership."

Members of Ryan's International Longshoremen's Association complained to Lopez that the AFL union was running a racket. Instead of being dis- patched to work from a hiring hall, the men paid kickbacks $2 for a day's work, $5 for an unorganized work and $5 for a week's work.

MILITANCY RECOMMENDED

Lopez told them that the same union racketeering had coerced West Coast longshoremen until 1942, when the ILWU moved out of the Pacific Northwest. He urged ILWU members to get a militant racket and file union organized and to speak up at meetings "the way we did in 1942, despite Ryan's guns and hounds.

Experience backed up Lopez's theory. He was a charter member of Local 10 and went through the hard times of the '31 and '36'7 strikes out of which developed a progressive, strong ILWU union.

Lopez entered to work on the waterfront in 1929. In 1943 he went into the armed forces and was honorably discharged in 1945 to serve as a civilian longshoreman in the transportation corps under Army control.

Here's Local 10's Longshoremen's Bulletin

October 19, 1945 San Francisco

Local 10 President Germain Bulcke installed his successor, John "Stumpy" Johnsen, October 3 in the ILWU union hall, the men paid kickbacks $2 for a day's work, $5 for an
Some wear skirts and some are now in uniform, but all spend make America's economic machine tick.

Employed, 'but even in the war years they got little more than $4 out of $7 of the national income.

To produce. They have a sound instinct that big production is the way to prosperity. Not all Americans agree.

Wage earners are first to join the issue, for unemployment is growing. They have no choice. It's a struggle for life, for the right to work, for the right to raise a family by decent living standards. And unless these men in overalls win the battle for full production, full employment and full wages now, 'twill be long before farmers in overalls will be engaged in a life and death struggle for good markets at parity prices.

For all men in overalls are in the same boat. They ride the waves of prosperity together, they sink or swim together. If wage earners are making money, so are farmers. The country is prosperous. If men walk the street suffering while Wall Street trembles.

Farm prices increased 105 per cent.

Wages "Profiteering"

Corporation profits after taxes were taken out increased 147 per cent in 1944, compared with 1929. Wartime "Profiteering".

When linked with good management, capital gets unmatched results. When high costs are blamed on wages, what is meant?

For example, a three-bottom tractor plow for which farmers paid $105.67 in 1929 cost only $65.25 in 1943. Still, $50 a week looks like a lot of money to a farmer who's a man who deserves the "breaks." A good share of the money wage is not the only measure of labor cost.

For a minute. The labor cost of farm machinery. Studies done by the University of California estimated that it takes about five thousand dollars a year me just that—stories, experiences.

The stories of any Tom, Dick or Harry getting four or six dollars an hour from 1920 to 1939. During this period the wage level went from 1920 to 1939 level, in the next three years or so.

For workers have a right to a market, a patent, a process, a natural resource. To strike is a means of getting a reasonable settlement. Management sometimes breaks its promises, or is trying to break the union. The strike is frequently the only weapon the worker has to hold his own with big corporate business.

America no longer has a choice between prosperity and a small depression. Big production forces prosperity—or else. This article, reprinted from the CIO's monthly Economic Outlook, points out basic facts which should bring all working men and women of the Nation into closed ranks for full employment, full production, decent wages and fair farm prices.

The time has come when the issue must be settled.

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Wages

Even in wartime, wage earners employed full time throughout the year, averaged only about $2,000 a year. The stories of any Tom, Dick or Harry getting four or six dollars an hour from 1920 to 1939, in the next three years or so—those are in very rare cases of highly skilled workers.

At this time in overalls wages reached their peak, average weekly earnings were:

- All manufacturing industries $47.52
- Highest paying industry (work-shirts) 21.57

With the end of the war, and the elimination of over-time and night premiums, weekly earnings of those fortunate enough to hold on to their jobs will take a downward plunge. In the steel industry, for example, the return to the 40-hour week will cut weekly earnings between 25 and 30 per cent.

Wages Men in overalls don't always understand each other. Wage earners, on the other hand, can't understand why farmers' leaders talk so mean about them, for wage earners think highly of the farmer. They think he's a man who deserves the "breaks." The farmer, however, knows that wage earners aren't more than a generation removed from his own background. He lives in pretty good homes; that the farm is a healthy place to raise a family; and that most farmers are now making good money.

The glasses of both groups need adjusting. Facts are overlooked. The country is prosperous. If men walk the street suffering while Wall Street trembles.

Labor Costs

When high costs are blamed on wages, what is meant by wages?

Of the 1944 total income from non-agricultural goods and services, after taxes were paid:

- About 60 per cent went to "wage earners"—those the farmer thinks of as "labor."
- About 40 per cent was "wages" to management—"wages" to capital; "wages" to monopoly.

Management in successful business receives very high "wages."

When linked with good management, capital gets handsome "wages."

Monopoly gets exorbitant "wages" for the exclusive right to a market, a patent, a process, a natural resource. Let's look at the machinery. Statistics released by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission indicate that the factory labor cost of farm equipment is only one half of the total price charged to farmers.

For example, a three-bottom tractor plow for which farmers paid $105.67 in 1929 cost only $65.25 in 1943. Still, $50 a week looks like a lot of money to a farmer who's a man who deserves the "breaks." A good share of the money wage is not the only measure of labor cost.

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The time has come when the issue must be settled.
Rural Health

The farm isn't as healthy a place to live as most people think. Natural disasters, such as drought, cut about a fifth of the U. S. farms. But there are also many who don't work and don't pay.

It's hard to get medical care in the country. There is a large shortage of doctors. A family doctor may not be able to do anything about it. In rural areas, there are many doctors who don't have a license to practice medicine. There are also many who have a closed shop in their co-ops. In organized America the closed shop is the rule.

Government "Pampering"

The country can't stand such cuts. America has outgrown its pre-war factories. Big wartime production did it. Only war-time factories can fill the gap. But if they don't fill the gap, the country will be cut down too.

Cutting farm prices will shrink the market. If farm prices fall in the pre-war level, the market will be cut by $4 billion. The country can't stand such cuts. America has outgrown its pre-war factories. Big wartime production did it. Only war-time factories can fill the gap. But if they don't fill the gap, the country will be cut down too.

Bigger factory production can find a growing market on the farm—if farmers' net incomes remain high.

American no longer has a chance between prosperity and a small depression. Big production forces prosperity or depression.

And because he is an American he wants to have something to say about that job. If he didn't feel that way about it, he wouldn't be an American, would he?

Farm Security

Men in all walks of life can eye it get hurt these days. They think of family, or future, or if they don't sighted fight right over it they wish themselves and the country. In all walks of life, the key to the future—

SPECTACLES ALL IN FOCUS

American no longer has a chance between war and peace. The atomic bomb forces peace—or extinction.

The day has gone for men in overalls to quarrel with each other over the size of the piece of national pie each gets. The time is here for keeping on making a big national pie every year. The bigger the pie, the bigger the slice.

Bigger factory production can find a growing market on the farm—if farmers' net incomes remain high.

Bigger farm production assures wage earners of plenty of food to eat up and fibre to wear out—if they have jobs at good wages and in families.

The farmer is in the business of feeding and clothing people. He wants resources to fill and backs to clothe. Over half the stomachs and backs belong to wage earners and their families.

It takes at least $200 a year to buy enough food to fill a stomach. Translated into wages this means a family of four must get at least $270 a year in order to afford $200 for food alone.

About half the wage earners get less than $200 a year. Only 10 per cent of the families are on a subsistence level. The price of full prosperity is spending that for each worker.

1200 workers get less than 684 an hour for 800 or 65+ Economic Outlook, CIO

According to the War Labor Board only 14,000-1 out of 4,000 wage earners in private industry get $2,10 an hour or more straight time pay in 1945.

For the War Labor Board only 14,000-1 out of 4,000 wage earners in private industry get $2,10 an hour or more straight time pay in 1945.
Painting Is Fun

After school instead of romping in the street where automobiles are a menace, these children (left to right) are Kathryn Young, Local 6 steward; Mary Sandoval, Local 2 secretary-treasurer; and Martin Jones, Local 2 delegate, seeing where their money goes.

The recreational center is supported by funds from the Community Chest. Contributions are needed for such activities as this and here (left to right) are Kathryn Young, Local 6 steward; Mary Sandoval, Local 2 secretary-treasurer; and Martin Jones, Local 2 delegate, seeing where their money goes.

Here are the highlights of labor news picked up from reports flashed from Paris, London, Moscow, Montevideo and Mexico City.

MONTIVIDEO—Police were still shooting at crowds demanding the end of dictatorship in Argentina, although Colonel Juan D. Peron was thrown out of office and control of the House passed to a different clique of army and navy officers from those who had ruled before.

Despite the reports of a drastic shake-up in cabinet posts, President Edeimiro Farrell was still in office and candidates for high government posts belong to a slightly different clique of army and navy officers from those who had ruled before.

A few concessions towards democracy such as the opening of universities and the lifting of censorship did not detract the three "legal" parties, the Radical, Socialist and Conservative, from stating they would not participate in any government under President Farrell.

Trade unions, university students and the Communist Party continued to organize strikes and non-cooperation movements to overthrow Argentina's form of fascism.

PARIS—In the French cantonal elections, with official figures lacking only from Corsica and a few other cantons, the following results were announced:

Socialists, 311, compared with 299 in the last election in 1877; Communists, 234, compared with 277; Radical-Socialists, 607, compared with 622; Popular Republican Movement (MRP), a new party representing the Christian Socialist viewpoint, 220; the pre-war Christian Democrats held 60 seats; Conservatives, 46, compared with 124; Democratic-Republican Union, 269, compared with 219.

The popular vote for Socialists was 3,475,000; Communists, 3,083,000; along with 962; Popular Republican Movement (CTAL). For the present, he said, the MUP will not support any presidential candidate in the forthcoming elections.

The recreational center is supported by funds from the Community Chest. Contributions are needed for such activities as this and here (left to right) are Kathryn Young, Local 6 steward; Martin Jones, Local 2 delegate, seeing where their money goes.

PARIS—A smooth switch-over from war to peace production can only be achieved if a list of priorities is worked out according to the most urgent needs of the peopie, and manpower and plants are allocated to that purpose, it was stated by Stewards National Council to the national government such as the opening of universities and the lifting of censorship.

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MEXICO CITY—The immediate political objectives of Brazil's Workers Unification Movement (MUT) under President Farrell.

The contract, signed October 8, provided 14 1/2 -em column instead of the 11 1/2 -em column; here is 10-point type instead of 8-point.

Here's the Legislative Round-up

WASHINGTON—Here's a brief legislative round-up of events in the nation's capitol:

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee was to begin consideration of the Seamen's Bill of Rights, H. R. 2346, October 18, with the CIO Maritime Committee preparing to testify for immediate action.

Recognition of the war service of merchant seamen with concrete benefits to aid their readjustment to peacetime life was fast gaining ground almost three years ago. Merchant seamen are asking for specific aid upon action to help them meet the misfortunes of war.

SHIP SALES BILL

A powerful attack on the Bland-Jackson ship sale bill, HR 3003, which won House approval, was launched before a Senate Commerce subcommittee this week by the shipping industry.

The CIO Maritime Committee pointed out that the pending bill had been whittled away at a different section of the House-passed bill, urged union members to write their senators to block amendments to the ship sales bill, especially regarding provisions for vessels of 42,000 and adjustment of prior sales.

TAX BILL

The CIO joined 15 church, women, consumer and labor organizations in condemning the House tax measure and demanding a broad, tax reduction plan, as a "relief for the rich" bill and demanding changes which would give low income groups greater benefits, last week.

PERMANENT FEPC

The International Labor Defense has urged all union members to write their Representatives urging they sign Discharge Petition 4 to prevent the permanent FEPC bill from ever being placed on the floor for debate and vote.

POLITAX

Senator Bilbo of Mississippi and Senator Eastland of Louisiana announced their support of the anti-poll tax amendment, saying that it will not abolish the poll tax.

The International Labor Defense charged that the tax is a trick which must be defeated. A flood of letters to senators demanding that H. R. 7 be brought to the floor and the amendment disapproved, criticized the legislative trickery has been urged.

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Local 208 members rode in the margins of the nation's Capitol October 5 to tell Congress of their legislative needs. Meeting with Illinois senators are, from left to right, Senate Majority Leader George Dukas, from Goldblatt Brothers; Tom Collins, from Barthold, and E. H. Folsom, from Elgin. They urged Congressmen speak up for minimum wage, unemployment compensation bills, the Farm Security bill, the Wage and Hour bill, the War Pensions bill, the Social Security bill, the permanent FEPC, the anti-poll tax bill and veteran's benevolent.

Making possible the trip were Local 208 members who contributed generously to a fund to defray delegate expenses. The list included all eligible members of the ILWU-CIO Local 220 except four girls and one man in the company off duty on sick leave.

Jim Crow Ignored At ILWU Capital Fed Washington—Jim Crow in the nation's capital—when it is entrenched despite the fact that Washington is the seat of our free government—becomes Member of ILWU

SAN FRANCISCO—The Binyon-O'Keefe picket, when he landed here via Navy during World War II, was referred to the United States for further processing. He then made a trip to Japan, to which he says: "Local 6 is my home." Villagomez made $45 a month. Working for Pan-Am, Villagomez lost 35 pounds during his stay in prison. He came the collective bargaining agent for all Binyon-O'Keefe employees. A certain victory will be chalked up, according to Hollowwa.

HONOLULU, T. H.—The Department of Public Welfare when he landed here via Navy transport, October 4. He was referred to the United States Employment Service. At the USFS office the very same day, the Binyon-O'Keefe was certified the bargaining agent for all Binyon-O'Keefe employees.

First Contract Organized in May, under contract which is the story of progress written by members of Calgary, Alberta Local 504. It took five meetings to reach agreement on such matters as pay, working hours, the structure of the union, recognition of the union. The those who agreed were left to right: the ILWU's George Susy, Robert Holt, Emil Himmelfarb, Sam Mercer and Ted Sutton. Sitting, left to right, are Alberita Box, management; M. Shyback, H. Strickland, and Mar-
First Ex-Prisoner of War Finds Job With Local 6

SAN FRANCISCO—First released war prisoner. Private First Class Thomas Armstrong, a 5-foot-7, 149-pound Negro from Jackson, Miss., a prisoner of the Germans since December 44, 1944, was dis- patched from the union hiring hall to Schenley's Liquor Warehouse Monday, October 8. When the union was employer acceptable, he was given a job in the warehouse program, Armstrong will be en- titled to five years' seniority on the job. All rights under this program will include eligibility for two weeks' vacation, five days' sick leave and five years' seniority preference for promotions.

HAPPY ABOUT CIO

Gratitude to the union and the quick and efficient services of the CIO Veterans Service and the Local 6 Employment Service was dispatched to a job under the jurisdiction of Local 6 last week.

The five-year war veteran, a prisoner of the Germans since December 44, 1944, was dis- patched from the union hiring hall to Schenley's Liquor Warehouse Monday, October 8. When the union was employer acceptable, he was given a job in the warehouse program, Armstrong will be en- titled to five years' seniority on the job. All rights under this program will include eligibility for two weeks' vacation, five days' sick leave and five years' seniority preference for promotions.

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Local 6 Bomards the Community
With Story of Its Demands

SAN FRANCISCO — On the radio, in the newspapers, in the ears and on its doorstep, the Bay Area community will rise tomorrow to find the story of the Local 6 wage program.

During the past two weeks, on recommendations from the local-wide publicity committee and as part of a similar program of the national ILWU, a Wage Program was launched to acquaint the community with the wage demands and their pertinent relation to the development of a prosperous Bay Area.

With his morning coffee and his nightly newscast, Mr. Joe Public will hear and read that ILWU wage committee members are alarming for 40 cents an hour less than the scale for the first three years of employment and 5 cents less for the following three months.

For members themselves, there have been prepared 10,000 picket signs, all similar, the first 40 cents for the $40 for 40 slogan, an explanatory sign to encourage the union's demands and their relation to the community. In Oakland, a leaflet entitled "Meet the Warehouse Union" has been published, a list of similar publications from other ILWU locals in the job.

Oakland To Hold Meeting November 8

San Francisco — The local union will hold only one regular membership meeting on November 8, the first November meeting of the ILWU. A special membership meeting may be called if developments in negotiations so warrant.

Three Year Veteran Auds Local 6 Program on Veterans' Seniority

SAN FRANCISCO — On the northern, central and southern ILWUs, the program of the Local 6 as it affects three year veterans is being reviewed, with an eye to possible changes in the campaign.

For members themselves, there have been prepared 10,000 picket signs, all similar, the first 40 cents for the $40 for 40 slogan, an explanatory sign to encourage the union's demands and their relation to the community. In Oakland, a leaflet entitled "Meet the Warehouse Union" has been published, a list of similar publications from other ILWU locals in the job.

Oakland Stop Work Meets OK'd

In Oakland, it is proposed to stop work and meet in an emergency furlough, Three year veterans for their job and the job of their families. They will ask the community to support the program by a square break with the employers.

Howdy! Staff Sergeant Sprunger takes last look at himself in the mirror. He's due to be a civilian soon, but he still has the look of a man on a mission to make the war effort pay off with the last of their savings toward the War Chest.

Part of Dried Fruit Case To Arbitration, Rest Won

SANCHEZ—The 1-day dried fruit strike in San Benito and Santa Clara counties ended October 28 with parties agreeing to submit the difference between a 7½ cent raise for pickers and the 15 cent demand of the union to arbitration.

Also won by the union in the settlement was the establishment of Saturday as an overtime day as well as elimination of the San Jose exchange and spending thousands of dollars on creating a favorable advertising campaign for their coffee, their jellies and the private enterprise system.

Good Will Is a Victory Must

In this fight, Local 6, along with the rest of the ILWU, is also making use of the facilities available for creating good will for their cause. In many respects, they can do a better job. They have the resources, the manpower, the justification and the facilities. And the thousands of warehouse workers who are making available their mail clerks and salesmen of this union are THE ROAD TO COMMUNITY SUPPORT.

In the past years, the union has been criticized as "political" first and attempted to create a favorable public opinion for their cause later. This year, the union is taking first things first, so that if it becomes necessary to get tough, the fight may be won without the necessity of the workers leaving their jobs.

TALK-TALK-TALK

In this campaign, the spoken word and personal contact is the import of all media. If every member in every unit only talks to all his friends and neighbors, but also makes his兄弟在政界人仕 who works in office and distribution literature, the membership of our union in this campaign will be returned in a fight won.

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Local 6 Asked to Give Fully to 1945-6 War Chest

SAN FRANCISCO—Local 6 members have been urged to contribute voluntary to the War Chest on the job to fulfill the possible amount for the 1945-46 campaign.

Shop stewards in both Oakland and San Francisco have been requested to give assistance to collections.

Friday, October 19, was set aside as War Chest Day in San Francisco warehouse for donation on the job.

STAKE IN FRISCO

In letters going out to stewards on both sides of the Bay, members were told that this union still has a stake in what happens in the world over; in what happens in our own San Francisco; in what kind of services are provided for our men and women still in uniform.

It pointed out that by giving to the War Chest, "We will be doing our part to see that the first winter of peace does not mean death for our allies weakened by the years of terror and starvation when they resisted fascism. Millions are homeless; seven out of 10 children are ill and without shoes; fuel and medicines are shortages; they will die without help."

It pointed out that contribution to the War Chest also aid in supporting home welfare services for our fighting forces, wherever they are.

"Let's show San Francisco," stated the rule, "that in the midst of our war effort for 48-46, we still carry our share of the community load, and whether it's getting of our war job done or making use of the facilities of an outstanding record in a community effort—LOCAL 6 KNOWS HOW."

Loehr Cartoons For His Own ILWU

SAN FRANCISCO — Cartoons by Locoh, Local 6 member and night foreman at United Grocers, will be a new feature of the Dispatch.

George W. Loehr, who has been a cartoonist since the end of the war, after Pearl Harbor, has been drawn to his work by his love for his country and by the experience of his father. He studied art at theu Kansas City Art Institute, the Art Institute of Chicago and the University of Minnesota in 1930. Several years ago he emigrated for the Oakland Inquirer.

"I was very proud of John Voight," he said of one of his cartoons. "The first cartoon by the native San Francisco artist was published on October 10 of this issue of The Dispatch."

The Jobs for All bill empowers the United States to see that all have jobs either by private enterprise or with United States aid.

Ask Exemption Minimum Wage

WASHINGTON (FP) — A plea for exemption from punishment of a 65 cent minimum wage rate for the nation's officials of cotton processing, grain elevators and independent telephone companies October 9.

The bill opposing the exemption proposes a 65 cent wage floor at a Senate labor and education subcommittee by a 4-3 majority, which was written as the act of 1930 by opposing those industries. Agriculture, cultural industries are still dashing.
Roy Meets Roy Roy Gutsch shakes hands withboY. Otto satisfied the American-born citizen welcomes the veteran back into Local 6. You can't kid Roy that servicemen and women are not the same men. Take it upon yourself, Gutsch was discharged from the Army last week.

Good Will Can Mean Pork Chops Says Gonick

OAKLAND—Importance of public opinion and the current Local 6 publicity campaign to win public support of its wage program was stressed by Andre Jordan, Local 6 publicity director, at a meeting of the Oakland membership Thursday, October 11.

"Good will is reckoned by employers as an asset worth thousands of dollars," Jordan told the workers. "They realize that without public opinion behind them, they will be defeated, when they try to sell products, as their extensive advertising campaigns show.

"But we can do a better job than they do. We have the resources we have justice and truth on our side, we have the masses and W.C.T.U. THE PUBLIC."

Gonick requested every member to consider it part of his union work to work for the good will of the union. He then reported to the group his experience and friendships the union and the Local 6 wage program would aid in bringing prosperity for all.

Reporting on recent negotiations with independent employers.

Otto, Austrian Anti-Fascist, Saw Too Many Victims to Be an Onlooker of Nazism

By CARL SPITZ

(Editor's Note: Carl Spitz is an Austrian-born member of Local 6 and has been the business manager of the San Francisco Golden Gate and Oakland Raider for ten years.)

Otto, of whom he writes, is a young, energetic, idealistic, and optimistic. Like many others, he is lured by the promise of a better world and work with the millions of others who are fighting for freedom. He is an example of the young people who came to America, young people who left their homes in Europe, because they could not live in a world of Fascism and Nazism.

This is a story about Otto, an Austrian anti-fascist who has come to America with his wife, Cilly, a Czech, and their role in the American labor movement.

Their tale echoes the experiences of the young Yugoslav, Robert, competing the bulk of the young army, the Czech young "Sokols," and the resistance leaders of Europe, who fought against the Nazis and Fascists.

They are the story of the millions of young men and women who fought against the Nazis and Fascists.

The war was a war of young men and women, against the Fascists.

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All Members Urged to Cast Ballot In Local 6 Election

SAN FRANCISCO—With contests on in most of the important elections was expected this month and next.

Voting takes place at the last membership meeting in October and the first in November. Every member was urged to cast a ballot in the elections.

Candidates for all offices are repeated here from the last issue of The Sentinel.

Local-Wide

(All member in all units vote on the following, and will be elected to each office):

President—Richard Lyden; first vice-president, Joe Dillon, Joe Lynch; second vice-president, Paul Heide; secretary-treasurer, C. T. Quirky.

San Francisco

Business Agent—(Three will be elected): Dominic Gallo, Mabel Keenoh, Joe Minto, George Pedrin, Mack Pouncy and John Bomier.

Dispatcher—(One will be elected): Charles Giloin, Swen Carlson, S. J. Solmon

Sergeant-at-Arms, Assistant Dispatcher—Toni Koslisky.

Trustees—(Three will be elected): Hazel Drummond Gagnon, Frank Maxey, Tom Walker, John McSaul, Paul Clemence, San Le- vine, J. Harold Pride.


San Jose

Business Agent—Jim Pinkham.


Recording Secretary—(Three will be elected): Leonard Sheppard, Ralph Vittorio, Bill Delore.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Rocky Tam- berto.

San Francisco

Business Agent—(One will be elected): E. M. Balatti, James C. Hall.


Trustee—A. H. Hergren.

Sergeant-at-Arms—(Three will be elected): Leonard Sheppard, Janet Schenke, John Light, William Danne.

Oakland

Business Agent—August G. Hemenway.

Dispatcher—(One will be elected): Dominic Luceri, Hugo C. Kaufman.

Trustee—(One will be elected): E. Holmstrom.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Richard Heme- nway.

Chairman—R. W. Holmes.

Executive Board—(Three will be elected) Allen Engels, An- thony Marzetti, John D. Quill, Ed Thomas.

Petuluma

Business Agent—Irja Vail.

Chairman—Walter Hallenhar- ler.

Sergeant-at-Arms—F. D. Gar- dells.

Secretary—Wade Hampton.

Trustee—Dale Petersen.

Local 6

Business Agent—Jim Pinkham.

Dispatcher—Assistant Business Agent—Bill C. Bull, Tom Michael, Paul Clemence, San Le- vise, J. Harold Pride.

Recording Secretary—Beatrice Touda.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Rocky Tam- berto.

Business Agent—(One will be elected): E. M. Balatti, James C. Hall.


Trustee—A. H. Hergren.

Sergeant-at-Arms—(Three will be elected): Leonard Sheppard, Janet Schenke, John Light, William Danne.

Ghost Harold "Jimmy" Vallier (above) re- ported killed by the Japs, was re- turned to San Francisco last week after the San Bruno courts had served him a war prisoner of the Japanese.

Speaker Goes For Broke On Demands

San Jose Villier, reported killed in action and a war prisoner for four years, returned to San Fran- cisco last week.

Vallier was captured by the Japanese on January 1, 1942, when the merchant ship S. M. lama was lamed and sunk in the South Pacific. An account of his captivity was spent in a prison camp in Japan, where there he was taken in labor draft of 500 prisoners and worked the whole day for the dura- tion of the war as a conscripted merchant marine.

He was released from the Japanese on January 1, 1945, when the Japanese surrendered. It was marked in camp by barrows of food dropped from Allied airplanes to the starving prison- ers and the beginning of a two-week food orgy.

"On one night we ate five meals, and on the fifth the Japanese gave us a hot meal, " reported the Valler. "The Japs had it figured that we would die, and they brought in a big supply of rice and fish soup."

We were fed three or four times a day, he said. "The rice served us well, but we were never hungry in the camp."

Vallier is a seamen Local 6 member. From the time he joined the union in 1935 to July, 1936, when he went into the mer- chant marine, Vallier gave com- mission to help to aid to the war effort o- pings in San Francisco. He par- ticipated in organizing at Mo- komea, Rossmoor, San Jose, the San Francisco warehouse, Hyselt's, Scher's, Gray's and others.

Vallier was also secretary of the Petuluma unit when it was first organized.

A Dead Man Returns To Local 6

SAN FRANCISCO—A man virtu- ally back from the dead, the merchant marine, Vallier, reported killed in action and a war prisoner for four years, returned to San Fran- cisco last week.

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Biggest day in camp, remember- ed Vallier, was July 4th, when we were served a hot meal and a war prisoner of the Japanese.

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Biggest day in camp, remember- ed Vallier, was July 4th, when we were served a hot meal and a war prisoner of the Japanese.

What is the ILWU President Rates...
The Dispatcher is an important organ of the union. The Dispatcher's job is to make the union members understand their rights and how to exercise them. The Dispatcher should be able to interpret the union's policies and explain them to the members. The Dispatcher should also be able to advise the members on how to handle labor problems and how to organize for the union. The Dispatcher should also be able to interpret the union's policies and explain them to the members. The Dispatcher should also be able to advise the members on how to handle labor problems and how to organize for the union.

Haman Contacts Are Vital

For women, he should know the union's policies and be able to explain them to the members. For veterans, he should have an understanding of the special problems of veterans and be able to assist them. For those in government service, he should be familiar with the laws and regulations governing the union and be able to assist the members in understanding them.

Haman Contacts Are Vital

SAN FRANCISCO — Stronger organization of political action committees in local unions and coordinate support of political action programs was the key factor in making the 1963 California CIO Conference on Jobs and Security for All a success, according to the local 154, ILWU
councils to support CIO's political action. The failure of the Truman administration to secure passage of the CIO's minimum wage bill, was emphasized.

Haman Contacts Are Vital

Vital Importance Of Committee Work

Committees have been taken over by the top leadership of the union and many have been left without a function and, therefore, have stagnated. committees perform a definite and essential function in the life of the union through the participation of interested and active members. A local union grows, industrially and geographically, by the methods of committee work. Often the essential functions of committees are carried over from one generation to another by the top leadership of the union and committees have been left without a function and, therefore, have stagnated. committees perform a definite and essential function in the life of the union.

Vital Importance Of Committee Work

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The Dispatcher is an important organ of the union. The Dispatcher's job is to make the union members understand their rights and how to exercise them. The Dispatcher should be able to interpret the union's policies and explain them to the members. The Dispatcher should also be able to advise the members on how to handle labor problems and how to organize for the union. The Dispatcher should also be able to interpret the union's policies and explain them to the members. The Dispatcher should also be able to advise the members on how to handle labor problems and how to organize for the union. The Dispatcher should also be able to interpret the union's policies and explain them to the members. The Dispatcher should also be able to advise the members on how to handle labor problems and how to organize for the union. The Dispatcher should also be able to interpret the union's policies and explain them to the members. The Dispatcher should also be able to advise the members on how to handle labor problems and how to organize for the union. The Dispatcher should also be able to interpret the union's policies and explain them to the members. The Dispatcher should also be able to advise the members on how to handle labor problems and how to organize for the union.

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