"Hit the Bricks" Ballots Out to Longshoremen: Bridges Predicts Overwhelming, Perhaps Unanimous Vote

Maritime Unions Meet At Capitol
WASHINGTON—With six CIO unions represented by elected delegates and one, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, by an observer the first conference of CIO maritime unions got underway here February 4.

The conference, which selected Harry Bridges as its first chairman with Joe Curran and other union leaders to rotate in the job, outlined an agenda in its first meeting looking to unity of all maritime and waterfront workers.

Two AFL maritime unions: the Seamen's International Union and the Masters, Mates and Pilots, ignored an invitation to the conference. In the first morning of the meeting it was voted to send them another bid.

Aside from the reports of the unions represented, the only other action of the first session was a statement to congress protesting the anti-union case bill which the house was scheduled to vote on February 4.

Canadian CIO Plans Wages Fight Strategy
TORONTO (ALN) — Canadian CIO leaders have agreed "on complete coordination of their fight for 20-cent per hour wage increases. The CIO leaders, representing 100,000 workers in steel, auto, rubber, packing, electrical and allied industries, are acting that a national wages conference be summoned by the Canadian Congress of Labor (CIO and national unions).

Strikes and Spree At 1946 Profits Loom
NEW YORK (FP) — The stock market on Monday due to the rise, producing the highest in the last 15 years and heading toward an upward boom like that of 1930 as Wall Street acts on the assumption that profits this year will be 25 per cent to 30 per cent ahead of the $2 billion made from 1940 to 1945.

Lewis Returns to AFL, Wins Council Seat
MIAMI, Fla. (FP) — The United Mine Workers, January 25, realigned with the American Federation of Labor after UMW President, John L. Lewis, was unanimously elected to a seat on the influential policy-making AFL executive council.

It Ain't Hay ILWU General Counsel Richard Gladstein is shown here heading over the $1,200,000 check settlement was from 31 Hawaiian Sugar Companies January 3 to Jack Kawano, president of Local 137, ILWU Regional Director for the territory, Jack W. Hall, and Hideo Okada, Business Representative of Sugar Workers Local 145. The sugar companies have further agreed to pay expenses of the ILWU in bringing the suit under the Fair Labor Standards Act, plus an additional $300,000 in taxes contingent on the settlement. Some 8000 ILWU members on the Islands will benefit in payments of back wages. Still pending are 14 other suits against companies in Hawaii. (See Story on Page 11)

Back Pay Dispute Goes to Notice of Labor Department
SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU's telegram of January 21 to President Truman demanding an investigation in the refusal of the Waterfront Employers to pay the eight million dollars due longshoremen under the War Labor Board directive of last August was turned over to the Department of Labor, the ILWU learned through its Washington office.

Conciliator Chief Warren of the department learned details of the refusal in conference here January 28 with ILWU President Harry Bridges.

The employers have denied refusing to pay the figures for which the ILWU has arbitrated work in progress and the employers are calling on the employers to meet at Laurel Bank, the ILWU in the Pacific Coast after almost six months of negotiations.

Employers Break Off After Stall
SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU Longshore Negotiating Committee voted unanimously yesterday to recommend a Pacific Coast longshore strike on or before April 1.

The action followed notice from the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast that it would not negotiate further with the union.

One committee has decided unanimously to recommend strike action" said statement adopted by the Negotiating Committee after a full day of deliberations. This follows a break-off of negotiations by the Waterfront Employers Association.

It is reported that the longshoremen's proposals on wages, limitations of spread work, or arbitration to decide the issues have been answered by the employers.

These same ships' crewmen with whom we have been attempting debate, the employers in a somewhat similar fashion of the National War Labor Board, acting as arbitrator, ordered the employers to pay $3,531,896 per hour straight time and $2.55 per hour overtime in North Atlantic ports. We modified the union's first proposals to the same rates. The employers, despite the East Coast award, have refused to consider them.

It is stated that the union's proposals for wage increases and for limitation of spread work or arbitration to decide the issues have been answered by the employers.

Some of the employers have refused to consider arbitration of the demands unless the union agrees (1) to join the employers in a scheme to improve union members of their rates, the union's first proposals to the same rates. The employers, despite the East Coast award, have refused to consider them.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF $834,400.00
First National Bank
One million two hundred thousand
Dollars

Inside Features
Bridges Page 2
Robertson Page 16
Quin Page 4
Dock and Terminals Page 5
Warehouse and Distribution Page 11
Local 6 Pages 12, 13, 14, 15
Local 19 Page 7
Local 2 Page 6
Local 208 Page 11

FLM-00110-05
(See Pages 8 and 9)

February 8, 1946
Vol. 4, No. 2

52

The Dispatch Official Newspaper of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, ILWU
100% Solid!

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S & WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION
(Pacific Coast Longshore Locals)

STRIKE BALLOT

Are you in favor of a Pacific Coast longshore strike on or before April 1, 1946, as a means of achieving the demands of the union?

YES   NO

A majority vote for the above proposition will constitute instructions to the Coast Longshore Negotiating Committee to take the strike ballot.

The greatest union-busting drive since the end of World War II is in full flower in America. It behooves us to close our ranks and steel ourselves against disruption. Watch out now for the Jewish-Communist mix that has been busying itself with religious slogans as a cover for action at the union's threat. This is a more active again waging discord in the ranks and on the picket lines. It is significant that the striking General Motors workers have just found that the Trotskyite newspaper, The Militant, from distribution among them.

The Trotskyist line is indeed militant. It stresses all-out support for the strikers, and then proceeds to condemn their leadership and put forward lies, wrapped in super-militant terms, that are calculated to split the strike, cause them to look upon each other with suspicion and ultimately to get over them as slaves to reaction.

Such is the historic role of the Trotskyites, in fact their whole reason for existing. They are the undercover tools of fascism, and if they are in any among us who challenge that statement I recommend to them that they immediately read Michael Straight and Albert Kahn's new book, just out. "The Great Conspiracy." (Little, Brown & Company, 431 pp., $3.50-

The greatest of all the many plots hatched to destroy the Soviet Union centered about Trotsky. He was the hope of the German Nazis, the Japanese militarists, America and all these combined to finance his wrecking work. Besides, the book contains history that every working man and woman must have and can expect to have united leadership in order to get over the first disruption. Watch out now for those who hurl around religious slogans as a cover for action at the union's threat.

We have been recognized as a key union. We are a key union and specially because that we are being worked on by the Trotskyites both within and without. A reading of "The Great Conspiracy" will equip our members to detect these trailers and guard our union against their wrecking work. Beside, the book contains history that every working man and woman ought to know.
March Wins Benefits for Striking GIs

HARRISBURG, Pa., (FPP) — The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) announced that it had won a victory in its long struggle to get the government to pay proper compensation to World War II veterans who went on strike in Okinawa.

A ruling granting the benefits was announced by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, who ordered moved out of his unit after the 96th articles of war by Major Grade George T. Orick, another member of the AVC chapter on Okinawa.

An estimated 9,000 GIs attended. Although official permission was transferred to a unit on Okinawa. His statement continues:

"I asked Captain Hang (ORA- Office. His statement continues:

"If you know what's good for you", he said, "you won't be active in this organi-

zation against the members of the sponsoring organization, AVC, as early as Jantiary.8.

In the early days of the strike, the GI speakers could not do as well. You can get only $50,000 in scrap.

For Brides is

She was offered $2,100,000. Ilovewet; deprecia-

tion (AVC)."

Terror, News Suppression

Major issues warning

Major Kingsbury then asked me the number of points I have toward discharge. When I an-

swered 41, he said, 'You don't des-

nish to get mixed up in anything like this.' I told him not to

join something like AVC when you get home, but if I were you I wouldn't get into any trouble that would stand in the way of going home'.

On January 12, the night before the scheduled demonstration, Orick was moved to new head-

quarters. He was told by Lieu-

tenant Arthur Sebasta, commanding officer of Company A, 3181 Tanker, that the man-

ning of the line against further con-

cessions. Jackson has keen firm

sale consideration.

The SS Monterey, an-

other Matson ship, capable of bringing 4,000 GI's home, is ex-

pected shortly. Hurry back an-

other load of war brads.

Terror, News Suppression

may be called 'the Liberty Train' or 'Granny Train' in the press. It is the final effort of the

shipowners to keep the government from

changing the line against further con-

cessions. Jackson has keen firm

sale consideration.

The floor on Liberties

The operators who bought

their vessels have been told that they cannot do as well. You can get only $50,000 in scrap.

For Brides is
Murray Charges Industry Will Collect 20 Billion Dollars for Sitting Down

WASHINGTON — Philip Murray, president of CIO and the United Steelworkers, charged that industry is slated to reap a 20 billion dollar tax harvest from the Treasury by the end of the year. Murray is quoted as saying, "This is a sum of money that will be used to finance the sitting down of workers across the country to protest the demands of management." Murray went on to say, "The United Steelworkers, along with other unions, will be fighting for the rights of workers to sit down and protest against unfair labor practices." Murray also urged workers to "stand up for their rights and demand a fair deal from management." 

Empty Pockets in the Old Corral

By Mike Quin

During the recent great triumphant war, fought so that we might win the freedoms we hold, has come the time when many have chosen to pursue other paths. (Where have I heard that before?)

The United States is now engaged in a peace campaign, and I am talking about the peaceful working people and the big corporation's steal from the working class. (That's what I meant by "peaceful".)

"Assuming that the steel company is 100% effective from coast to coast, with reports flooding the country, and that the government is true to its promise, it is expected that the steel company's profits will be substantial."

"Under this provision the U. S. Steel Corporation will have to repackage their steel at 1.6 cents increase recommended by the President. President Truman pointed out that the steel company's profits could be 39% above the prewar era."

"The U. S. Treasury is being sold out but one of the major steel plants of the nation's 160,000,000 industrial workers, included:"

"...in Sharon, Pa., Bridgeport, Conn., and E. Pittsburgh, Pa."

"The United Steelworkers has made a statement that they support the nationwide strike of 200,000 workers by United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers at General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors Electrical division.

"The union has announced its support of the employees of the Bloomfield, N. J., merchants, and all members of the Bloomfield, N. J., merchants."

"But labor is also labor, and Enough is enough."

"What was worth fighting for in the war is still worth fighting for, and business men, who always explain that business is business, have decided that the only thing to do in this situation is take away the wishy-washy laws."
New Quarters for Seamen

Construction on this new National Maritime Union Hall for the port of San Pedro will begin shortly. The shipping dispatch ball, offices, library, kitchen, and auditorium costing $500,000 will be started with a $350,000 loan from the present NMU Hall fund. The reinforced concrete structure will be built by the San Pedro Co., with San Pedro Co. specific contract machinery for the set-up of the hall.

Port Gamble, Portland Dockers Ordered By Coast Arbitrator to Resume Work

The Coast Arbitrator, By Coast Arbitrator to Resume Work, has ordered the dock bosses at the Port Gamble and Portland to resume work immediately.

Firms Make Phoney Grants As Copper Workers Strike

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (FP) — Two days before its stumbling workers went out on strike, the Kennecott Copper Company made an expensive bid for public support.

The company announced recently that it was giving away $300,000 to the United Mine Workers of America. The payroll is untaxed and runs into the millions. Its payroll is $5,000,000.

The petition, which is being circulated with the cooperation of the ILWU, the Marine Casualty Records, and the National Maritime Union, demands that the arbitrator hold the longshoremen refused to accept his orders on the ground that, as Coast Labor Relations Committee member Cole Jackson testified, the NUS is 'essentially a strike fund' so that it could mean lowering orders from a non-union individual was taking the place of discharged checkers, dockers, and superintendents.

CHECKERS CONFER

Checkers Go CIO-ILWU in Oregon Ports

PORTLAND — Switching affiliation from the AFL, International Longshoremen’s Union checkers in Oregon Ports today voted to join the ILWU. An action on the part of the local’s business agent, President Bridges, has been predicted the vote, to strike would constitute authority for the Union’s executive to call a meeting of all of the local’s members.

The ballots are returnable by Coast Arbitrator to Resume Work next July 1.

by Coast Arbitrator to Resume Work, has ordered the dock bosses at the Port Gamble and Portland to resume work immediately.

The company announced recently that it was giving away $300,000 to the United Mine Workers of America. The payroll is untaxed and runs into the millions. Its payroll is $5,000,000.

The petition, which is being circulated with the cooperation of the ILWU, the Marine Casualty Records, and the National Maritime Union, demands that the arbitrator hold the longshoremen refused to accept his orders on the ground that, as Coast Labor Relations Committee member Cole Jackson testified, the NUS is 'essentially a strike fund' so that it could mean lowering orders from a non-union individual was taking the place of discharged checkers, dockers, and superintendents.

CIO Women Rap Butter Inflation

SAN FRANCISCO — CIO Women’s Auxiliary has initiated a petition campaign in this city protesting any reduction in their food budget, the petition demands that the wage increases for the future.

The petition, which is being circulated with the cooperation of the ILWU, the Marine Casualty Records, and the National Maritime Union, demands that the arbitrator hold the longshoremen refused to accept his orders on the ground that, as Coast Labor Relations Committee member Cole Jackson testified, the NUS is 'essentially a strike fund' so that it could mean lowering orders from a non-union individual was taking the place of discharged checkers, dockers, and superintendents.

by Coast Arbitrator to Resume Work, has ordered the dock bosses at the Port Gamble and Portland to resume work immediately.

The company announced recently that it was giving away $300,000 to the United Mine Workers of America. The payroll is untaxed and runs into the millions. Its payroll is $5,000,000.

The petition, which is being circulated with the cooperation of the ILWU, the Marine Casualty Records, and the National Maritime Union, demands that the arbitrator hold the longshoremen refused to accept his orders on the ground that, as Coast Labor Relations Committee member Cole Jackson testified, the NUS is 'essentially a strike fund' so that it could mean lowering orders from a non-union individual was taking the place of discharged checkers, dockers, and superintendents.

CIO Women Rap Butter Inflation

SAN FRANCISCO — CIO Women’s Auxiliary has initiated a petition campaign in this city protesting any reduction in their food budget, the petition demands that the wage increases for the future.

The petition, which is being circulated with the cooperation of the ILWU, the Marine Casualty Records, and the National Maritime Union, demands that the arbitrator hold the longshoremen refused to accept his orders on the ground that, as Coast Labor Relations Committee member Cole Jackson testified, the NUS is 'essentially a strike fund' so that it could mean lowering orders from a non-union individual was taking the place of discharged checkers, dockers, and superintendents.

CIO Women Rap Butter Inflation

SAN FRANCISCO — CIO Women’s Auxiliary has initiated a petition campaign in this city protesting any reduction in their food budget, the petition demands that the wage increases for the future.

The petition, which is being circulated with the cooperation of the ILWU, the Marine Casualty Records, and the National Maritime Union, demands that the arbitrator hold the longshoremen refused to accept his orders on the ground that, as Coast Labor Relations Committee member Cole Jackson testified, the NUS is 'essentially a strike fund' so that it could mean lowering orders from a non-union individual was taking the place of discharged checkers, dockers, and superintendents.

CIO Women Rap Butter Inflation

SAN FRANCISCO — CIO Women’s Auxiliary has initiated a petition campaign in this city protesting any reduction in their food budget, the petition demands that the wage increases for the future.

The petition, which is being circulated with the cooperation of the ILWU, the Marine Casualty Records, and the National Maritime Union, demands that the arbitrator hold the longshoremen refused to accept his orders on the ground that, as Coast Labor Relations Committee member Cole Jackson testified, the NUS is 'essentially a strike fund' so that it could mean lowering orders from a non-union individual was taking the place of discharged checkers, dockers, and superintendents.
WASHINGTON—W. A. R. made the shipping companies richer by an estimated $130,000,000 through excess appraisal of old ships, permitting the corporation to collect insurance five and six times the values of the ships which were sunk. The figure was presented in an article by Gordon Cole in the newspaper PM, December 30, 1945.

Total loss insurance paid the shipowners on the watered appraisals ranged from three to five times their market worth set by the Maritime Commission in 1938.

EMPHASIS IS EXAMPLE

The case of the SS. Effingham is cited as an example. Built by the government in 1918, it was sold to Lykes Brothers Steamship Company in 1923 for $49,403. From 1923 to 1940 Lykes Brothers was paid a $390,000 operating subsidy from the government.

In 1941, Lykes Brothers received an additional $2,500,000 from the government as a charter for war service and was authorized to make up their losses by carrying decked-cargo runs.

The article points out that the SS. Effingham is in no exceptional case. The same story, it continues, has been published in the Congressional Record.

Local 54 Elects Leaders for 1946

STOCKTON—A. Garavaglia has been elected president of Local 54 for 1946. Jack Allen will serve as vice-president, Karl Jensen as secretary-treasurer, Ray Rich as secretary, and Emil Kearney as steward.

F. W. Newton, and Edward Riley were elected to the labor relations board, and Phillip Dev- enport and Karl Jensen to the CIO Council. Frank Chemzi will serve as treasurer.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The 1946 Executive Board will have Phillips dinners, At- con as vice-president, A. C. Jensen as secretary, Samuel Goulet, Ray Banta, W. L. Leach, R. W. Newton, John Barrett, and Holme Harris and Medley Smith.

On the investigating committee are: Charles Krell, E. W. Riley, N. Ghioree and Harold Leadbetter.

The United Auto Workers CIO reported that one-fifth of its total membership were women in 1944.

CIO’s Own Radio Shows EVERY SATURDAY

Two Full, Weekly 15-Minute Radio Programs, of and for CIO

1. Labor-USA. Dramatic shows. American Broadcasting Co. network. Saturdays, 6:45 to 7:15 P.M., EST.

2. Cross-Section—CIO. On-the-spot interviews of CIO people by William Downs, noted CBS commentator. Saturdays, 3:45 to 4:00 P.M., EST.

Live Listening!
The Shipowners Weren't Any Different—Back in '34—It's An Old Story

The representatives of the shipowners and stevedores, at one meeting, were entertained with sandwiches and lemonade. The game was close all the way, and colored by some of the players holding their cards away from the table. At the end of the game the Longshore team won, 6 to 5, at the hands of the San Francisco CIO Council. The Coliseum Bowl was pocked with spectators. The committee had voted unanimously to recommend strike action against the Isthmian Company, the National Maritime Union, and SIU collusion to hold jobs back, wages and conditions.
The anti-labor Smith-Connally Act, palmed over Roosevelt, concerned the hard-won rights of American workers, and aimed to make arbitration compulsory, and to deny unions the right to strike. This was the case bill, if finally enacted into federal law, would be the anti-labor rampage, as in 1931, but by and large the lines of the postwar struggle the chance of their lives.

The current bills imperil labor's hard-won rights.

One of the most startling things that can happen to the average citizen of the United States is to read the actual texts of bills up before the House of Representatives or the Senate. When, for the first time, it comes home to him, like a shaft of white light boring toward him across the country, into his home, into his mind, that while he may go on as usual of such things, some man or group of men in the capital of his country can, with a few paragraphs inserted in an apparently innocent bill, rush him completely, strip away his rights, send him and his labor union, and every man and his union, down on their knees before triumphant and relentless forces behind such legislation.

This is not a blink generation—it is happening now. There had been an impression that the federal picture was improving, that although individual states were still hacking at labor's rights, they were nevertheless on the whole, respecting the Magna Carta of workers. It is true that things were looking better, although the fights were still numerous.

Some of the restated Bills of Rights for labor were contained in the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act in 1932, the Wagner Act in 1935 under which there was gained, for the first time in federal statute, specific recognition of the right to strike, the 1936 act against interstate transportation of strike-breakers, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 under which there was gained minimum hour and wage protection, and others.

The anti-labor Smith-Connally Act, passed over Roosevelt's veto, momentarily abated this battering federal picture, and from time to time Congress went on an attempted anti-labor rampage, as in 1934, but by and large the lines of the progressive in Congress held firm under Franklin Roosevelt's leadership.

Reactionaries Are Pulling No Punches

The reactionary representatives and senators who voted for the last New Deal anti-labor bills echoed the fears of the New Deal era legislators for the many and not the few, have taken immediate strategic advantage of the people's fear of strong Chief Executive to cut loose with everything in the book.

Their strength lies in national forces, unscrupulous power of monopoly-capitalist lobbyists; the failings of the new White House Innocent; the 위하여 minority system in Congress which has at this time placed some of the worst bitteest Congressional reactionaries in key committee posts, where laws can be strangled and not even allowed to come to a vote, and the added difficulty of Congress in reproducing Democrats and native fascists who see in the struggle the chance of their lives.

The 73rd Congress ended its first round just before Christmas. Congress issued a few good women in the field of foreign relations—O.K.'d the United Nations Organization, the Bouton Woods agreement, finally decided to go on with the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and even with a heavy sigh, O.K.'d money for UNRRA.

But the improved unemployment compensation bill, minimum-wage legislation, a permanent Fair Employment Prac
tice Act, the Full Employment Bill, the national health program, strengthening of the U. S. Employment Service—all these measures, merely spoken by the people during the period of reconsideration, were staked to a dead stop by Congress. Congress failedly protests, however, to remake the OPA, through help-the-rich tax revision, and begin work on anti-
labor, not labor, measures.

The plain, solitary citizen may wake up on a tomorrow that is not just another tomorrow. He may go to a meeting of his union, ready to back its demands for improved wages, hours and working conditions and its union, brothers and officers may have to tell him, "Haven't you heard? You can't ask for better wages, hours or working conditions any more. It doesn't belong in this country to have union. Why? Because they passed a law in Washington."

"A strike by strike has been taken away from you. When did it happen? It happened in 1938 when Congress passed the Case bill, and it happened in 1946 when Congress passed the Hobbs and Ball-Burton-Hatch bills that destroy your right to strike, boycott or picket."

What Are These Bills And Their Dangers?

The first in importance is President Truman's proposal for a fact-finding board to investigate labor disputes during a 30-day period in which no strike could be launched. As President Truman, President Murray's criticism of the proposal bears repeating.

"Mr. Truman's bill means more than a 30-day cooling-off period. It would restore, if enacted, a condition which existed prior to the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction legislation. It is a measure to destroy free labor and its bargaining power."

As the bill is set up, if negotiations in a labor dispute break down, the Secretary of Labor submits the case to the President, who appoints a "fact-finding" board. The board then studies the matter and reports to the President. While this is going on (a period estimated by the President at 30 days) it would be unlawful to strike.

"The fact-finding board," said CIO President Murray, "would look into the record of the company and ask for cer-
tain books which the company would label confidential. The board would have to turn to a federal court to force the company to permit the inspection of its books. There would be appeals, delays and all sorts of legalistic tricks."

Murray pointed out that in some industries acres of different fact-finding boards would have to be dealt with. There would be a "maze of technical and legal difficulties" until all facts are gathered. The proposal is "the most vicious form of anti-labor legislation ever presented to the Congress of the United States," said Murray.

You Can't Strike! Chorus the New Bills

By the Presi
dent's bill, it should be understood, labor is forbidden to strike for 30 days. Forbidden to strike. The National Labor Relations Act provides: "The right to strike is specifically protected." It has been well pointed out that the 30-day limit might be critical—might be the time to strike, and the only time that might be effective, in many cases.

That is not the whole story. As President Murray has stressed, the 30 days can be dragged out indefinitely while company lawyers delay the whole intent and working of the 30-day limit—bad as it is in itself from labor's standpoint.

Even then, labor was not opposed to this good-faith legislation, nor to this restriction of its greatest right—labor would then find its strike delayed and delayed. That is true. But, there are rigid and blood-curdling specifications that have gone on in the courts for years. A strike deferred for years might become a familiar fact, too, as the 30-day period dragged on white subpoenas and what-
not were paged over by clever industrial attorneys, and while labor chafed in vain, withheld its strike, and futilely begged the courts to read some other interpretation into the labor-striking fact-finding statute of 1946.

The Hobbs bill is another of the death knells of anti-labor bills now flooding our reactionary Congress. The Hobbs bill uses racketeering as a cover, but to protect racketeering as a cover, but cleverly conceals labor from law enforcement as a cover, but cleverly conceals labor from law enforcement.

The drive in Congress today is a throwback to old-fashioned anti-labor campaigns, as in 1934, but by and large the lives of the progressive in Congress held firm under President Roosevelt's leadership.
v. Malvin, 1810. In New York, the charge was criminal con-
spiracy. In 1842 courts held that unions were legal and
upheld the legality of the strike, but business got around
that very nicely by making its own anti-strike legislation out
in the field. That was the use of the injunction, master trick
of the century.

If the anti-labor injunction seems far away, one should
remember that it was only restricted when the Norris-La
Guardia Act went through in 1932, and that many injunctions
are still being tried around and that at least two bills in
Congress are huge threats in this regard. For any viola-
tion, for example, of the Ball-Burnett-Hatch bill, which comes
up before Congress after the President's bill is acted upon,
the board that administers the statute could initiate an in-
junction to compel a union to perform the duties imposed.
In other words, the Norris-LaGuardia Act would be in effect
repealed, as it would also be by the Case bill.

The railroad companies had a heyday with injunctions.
As at the point of 1873 railroads were in the hands of re-
ceivers, and as were handled by the courts. If there was a
strike—when, an injunction. A strike was contempt of
court. They used one to a face-you-see, and of course, it
was an easy transition to apply it in other cases.

In the 1894 Pullman strike the union involved was en-
jailed from aiding or persuading any persons to strike. The
United States Supreme Court sanctioned the injunction under
the Sherman Act of 1890, and this was one of the main
grows to be... a foursome and ambiguous instrument... wafting
out crude union activities in which a matter of abstract
law are deemed legitimate.
Meet New Law Firm: Gladstein, Andersen, Resner, Sawyer & Edises: ILWU Legal Advisers, Were Identified With Historic Labor Struggles

SAN FRANCISCO — Violent attacks, arrests and threats of discharge and dynamiting have all been used and have failed to silence the five attorneys who united January 1 in the San Francisco law firm of Gladstein, Andersen, Resner, Sawyer and Edises, specializing in labor law.

Result of a merger of two firms, Gladstein, Sawyer and Edises with Andersen and Resner, the new firm will represent the California CIO Council as well as the ILWU and its San Francisco locals.

BEGAN IN 1935

The present firm had its origin in 1935 when Richard Gladstein and Andrew Grossman opened offices in San Francisco, starting the first labor law firm in the city. From that day on, the law firm only read the history books like a history of labor's struggle itself.

It was Richard Gladstein who fought the Harry Bridges deportation case through six years of tartanum legal and administrative tangles, finally pleading for the ILWU president before the Supreme Court of the United States and winning a reversal which was sustained throughout the country and the world. Citizenship for Bridges followed.

REPRESENTED ILWU

It was Gladstein who represented the ILWU in the 1938 proceedings before the National Labor Relations Board, establishing the ILWU as a voiceless bargaining agent. Bertram Edises, another member of the firm, was at the hearings for that board at that time.

During a strike between the California Packing Company and the warehousemen in Alameda City, the employers had hired armed guards, whose "protection of the property" included taking an occasional pot shot at the strikers.

One bullet hit a mark, grazing the skull of a picker. Gladstein demanded that the District Attorney of Alameda County refuse to try the man responsible, Governor Earl Warren, then District Attorney of Alameda County, refused.

SIT-DOWN

"No, in Gladstein's words, "we got a mass picket group together, walked into the City Hall and spread ourselves all over the first and second floors. We announced we were 'sitting down' until a warrant was issued for the arrest of the man who had shot the worker. We stayed there for 10 hours. They prosecuted the man.

Andersen and Grossman, joined the picket line in connection with a strike in Shasta County. They were arrested, charged with contempt of court, a violation in local anti-picketing ordinance. Carrying the case to the United States Supreme Court, they won an historic decision in which picketing, for the first time, was defined by the court, as an exercise of the constitutionally guaranteed right of free speech. Regarded as a momentous labor victory, this decision has since been cited in innumerable injunction cases throughout the nation.

GEORGE ANDERSEN

During the 1944 West Coast maritime strike, it was George Andersen, another member of the firm, who represented the thousand strikers arrested in San Francisco. In less than three months he handled the cases of some 700 arrested longshoremen alone before the police courts of the city.

For his efforts, he was threatened with 'hanging,' and additional promises to blow his face to smithereens. This last threat was regarded with sufficient seriousness by the owners of the ships in which he was seised, to prompt them to remove his name from the building index.

HANGING CASE

Andersen was chief defense counsel in the notorious King, Ramsey, Connor ship murder frame-up of 1936. His partner, Herbert Resner represented Conrad, who was the chief engineer of the ship Point Loma, convicted for second degree murder. In 1940, Andersen won the pardon for all three.

THIRD DEGREE

This case is also significant for the role played in it by California's Governor Earl Warren, then District Attorney of Alameda County. It was Warren's hand-picked grand jury which indicted the men, and it was Warren's boys who worked a confession by third degree methods from Con- dar, after which he was rushed to the hospital to face having "third degree torture" and immediately on arrival repudiated the "confession."

JIM CROW

The battle against racial discrimination took a great step forward last year when George Andersen and Herbert Resner won a California Supreme Court decision ruling that any union which does not admit Negro workers to full union membership cannot enforce a closed shop contract. Andersen and Resner defended Negro workers' job rights at the Marinship Corporation when they refused to join in an auxiliary of the AFL Bolsterers, Iron and Ship Builders and Builders of America.

MOONEY'S LAWYER

In Herbert Resner's office hangs the "Full and Unremitting Pardon" granted to Tom Mooney by Governor Olson in 1939. On it is inscribed, "To Herbert Resner, one of my steadfast champions, who did such valuable work in making this pardon a reality." Signed Tom Mooney.

Sentenced to die for alleged involvement in the San Francisco 1916 Preparedness Day bombing, Mooney served 23 years in San Quentin penitentiary. A war-time fight for his freedom began with demonstrations by Mooney's labor leaders before the American Embassy in St. Petersburg in 1917, following direct intervenion by President Woodrow Wilson to have the defendant sentenced as a combatant to life imprisonment, and characterized by a reluctance of citizens' rights to free the man who had been convicted on repeatedly discredited testimony, had finally been won.

CONGRATULATIONS

Wagner was Tom Mooney's lawyer from 1917 until 1921. He won the pardon, was granted. On that high tide, his law firm was flooded with telegrams and cables from all over the world. Congratulatory messages came from Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress, from labor in Great Britain, from governors, senators, ministers and from workers throughout America.

Resner is a specialist in laws affecting merchant seamen, and has spent many hours in conferences with many decisions extending responsibility of shipping companies for the health and well-being of the men aboard ship. Earlier a 30-year-old tradition, Resner was, in a California Court ruling which holds ship owners responsible for negligence of the ship doctor.

DEAN SAWYER

The dean of the firm is Harold M. Sawyer, who for 28 years prior to joining with Gladstein and Grossman in 1940, has represented all marine insurance companies in San Francisco. His switch to defense work came about because very companies he used to represent were in trouble and he was called in to help his old friends. "They put me up. But I still come home to my own"

When it comes to representing the workers against his former company clients, "I have a beautiful time," Sawyer says.

Sawyer has been handling most of the maritime cases for the Gladstein branch of the firm. He was recently instrumental in winning $300,000 settlement from the owners of about 100 members of the CIA Marine Cooks and Stewards Association and the National Maritime Union.

EDISES JOINS

Bertram Edises joined the firm in 1941, after serving for six years with the National Labor Relations Board, as chief counselor for the regional office in San Francisco and later as supervision of the enforcement division in Washington, D.C.

Edises joined the ILWU in 1939. When Edises joined the firm in 1941, the war emergency suggested the need for an office in Oakland for those workers across the bay. Edises headed the Oakland unit, which has since expanded to include two associates, Robert Trenhaft and Norman Leonhard. Edises is now in partnership in a firm in the San Francisco office.
Chicago Elects

New officials of Chicago's Local 208 were installed in office January 13. Top row, from left to right are Vice-President Robert Barkett, Local Organizer Sam Tamash, Trustee Dan Savage, and President Bernard Lucas. Bottom, left to right are Sergeant-at-Arms Oscar Williams, Office Secretary Esther Zabin, and Trustee Otto Fenneck.

Quick Out of Court Settlement Wins $1,800,000 for Hawaii's ILWU Workers

HONOLULU, T. I.—An out-of-court settlement for $1,800,000 won by 8,000 ILWU members January 3 from 31 Hawaiian sugar plantations, against which suit had been filed for violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The settlement, representing $300,000 in back wages and $700,000 in liquidated damages, plus $300,000 on contingent taxes, will be distributed some time in March. On January 25, the United States District Court of Honolulu approved the settlement, one of the largest of its kind ever made under the FLSA.

BACK PAY UP TO $400

Covered by the settlement are so-called industrial service unit workers in the mills, railroad workers who employ in hospitals and other employees, warehousemen, and men handling shipment of sugar. Excluded are purely agricultural workers. When the money is distributed, back payments will range from $25 to $400 for each worker.

Quick Settlement

Filed November 15, 1945, the suits have been settled in record time. ILWU General Counsel Richard Gladstein pointed out that "cases of this nature usually drag out through the courts for years, and are eventually settled under the FLSA.

Associated with Gladstein in the settlement discussions were Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer, Jack W. Hall, territorial ILWU regional director, and Jack Kawano, representing the territorial ILWU Policy Committee.

Many Firms


Portland Local 81

Votes PAC Assessment

PORTLAND—Members of Portland's Local 81 went on record, January 21, to assess themselves 10 cents a month for the CIO Political Action program.

ILWU Wins at Bowers Ink Printing Company

CHICAGO—The election for representation of workers at the Bowers Ink Printing Company was won by Local 208, ILWU. January 15. The ILWU polled eight votes, the AFL two, and two workers voted for no union. Negotiations to draw up a contract with the company began last week.

Of the 27,000 dwelling units in the United States in 1944, nearly half had no private bath.

Eugene Frohle, Retired Veteran, Elected President of Local 215

ST. PAUL—Eugene Frohle, a retired veteran with three years overseas service, has been elected president of ILWU Local 215. Frohle was an active union man before he entered the service.

HEASEMAN IN

Peter Hoelschel was re-elected to the office of vice-president, and Delia Ryan to her third term as secretary. Signe Sallabach was elected business agent. Ted Heath went in for his second term as financial secretary, and Floyd Pierson was elected the new sergeant-at-arms, NEW MATE.

A complete new slate will serve on the Board of Trustees: William Rogers, William Harper, James Rogers, Frank Finch, and Howard Shue, another re-election.

Two ILWU members now serve on the St. Paul Industrial Union Council, Della Ryan and Ted Heath. Delia Ryan was recently elected to serve as secretary of the Council.

Consent Election Set For Maxwell Box Co.

A consent election has been set for February 21 at Maxwell Wooden Box Shop. The box shop represents Local 208. The shop has been in operation for the past 24 years, as it became a corporation in 1922. Michael "Big Mike" Szwejkowski, a representative of the ILWU, admitted this during the recent NLRB hearing and admitted, too, that he is the only person who has ever seen the organization during this past quarter of a century.

At a recent meeting of some of the leading workers in the shop, it was stated that the majority of the workers at Maxwell recognized that Local 208 had been able to secure for them substantial wage increases, guaranteed vacation pay, overtime payments, rest periods, as well as other improved working conditions.

As a result of a brief review of the many gains that have been made since the union has represented them in the shop, the stewards and members are finding it easier to solidify their ranks and begin the merger of the workers who have seen fit to ride on the back of the others by not signing up before this.

The committee has reported that one of the main objectives of the future negotiations will be to get a union shop agreement.

Wage Increase Won at Royal Crown Apple

As a result of recent negotiations at the Royal Crown Apple Co., the new wage rates will be from 5 cents to 10 cents per hour higher in the new agreement.

The contract will be signed in the next few days.

J. R. Robertson Speaks On Strike Situation

Local 208 was visited by International Vice-President J. R. Robertson, who gave a detailed report on the strike situation, national political trends and outlined our future tasks and the responsibilities on Local 208.

After Robertson's talk there was lively discussion from the stewards and executives, who raised several points of clarification with Robertson. The executive board and steward council went on record recommending that a strike committee be installed in the shop and that periodic local strategy meetings be held so that the local would be in a position to cope with any eventualities.

Unions Ask Wage Hike At Columbia envelope

Negotiations are under way at the Columbia Envelope Co. for increases in rates and other issues.

Workers Ask 'Heath, Not Promises'

DENVER—A three hour stop-work demonstration for "heath, not promises," was staged by workers at Friedman and Sons Wax Paper Company, January 25, members of ILWU Local 217, protesting the poor working conditions in the plant.

At 11 a.m., the workers left their jobs, marched in a giant and formed a picket line. At 11:15 the negotiating committee was in Friedman's office carrying on the meeting with the company.

The company agreed to improve conditions, and while the workers were picketing, repair men were directed to repair the heating system.

On January 31, the union members said they believed the conditions, not health, must be adequately improved.

In 1934, corporations as a whole made more than twice as much profit, after taxes, as in 1929.
Begin Talks At Sherwin Williams

EMERYVILLE—Just two months from the time that Local 6 began to drive to organize the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, union officials sat down at a table Feb. 9 to begin negotiations bargaining with the company.

The negotiations which with which the company viewed the negotiations was indicated by the fact that its general counsel, Tom McDowell, flew here from Cleveland to represent it in the talks, leading to the plant's first contract with the CIO. Mr. McDowell, general representative, also represented the company, while Paul and Ray Heide, Herb Gleichen, Henry Jackson, and E. Proctor, and J. E. Richardson, negotiated for the company.

Bitter Resistance

The start of negotiations was a signal to organizers in an organizing drive that met the letter resistance on the part of Sherwin Williams, a resistance which even included company collaboration with the AFL. Paintmaker Local 1181 is an effort to split the plant into two rival sections.

Local 6 was an overwhelming victor in the lime and sulphur plant, which makes inedibles. However, there is no decision, despite two elections, at the point, varnish, lacquer and lead plant across the street. The first election resulted in a vote of 81 for the AFL, 77 for the CIO and 4 for no union.

A run-off election on Jan. 31 resulted in a vote of 42 for the CIO, 38 for the AFL and, eight challenges. Joseph E. Wat-er Visitor, National Labor Relations Board, Jan. 31 that his predictions result in a vote of 62 for the AFL, 57 for the CIO, and 58 for the CIO. But, Gallagher shouted: “The AFL offered a chance to affiliate with the AFL lacker drives, the same came over the board thought was carrying the AFL's policy of craft competition to the point of idiocy—and voted to remain warehousemen instead. The company had been under a Local 6 contract since 1937, which the Cracker Barrel Union Local 125, in obvious collaboration with the management, attempted to strike a rank. The company sought to disrupt the union following the War Labor Board wage panel decision authorizing thousands of dollars in back pay to the workers. An NLRB election finally was held on January 21, and Local 6 won by a vote of 9 to 5, with two ballots contested.

Cone Workers Vote Rejects AFL Overtures

EMERYVILLE—The people who ice cream cones for the Maryland-Pacific Cone Company here are at least one group who can spot a craft rival when they are one. Offered a chance to affiliate with the AFL, cracker bakers, the cone workers thought was carrying the AFL's policy of craft competition to the point of idiocy—and voted to remain warehousemen instead.

The company had been under a Local 6 contract since 1937, which the Cracker Barrel Union Local 125, in obvious collaboration with the management, attempted to strike a rank. The company sought to disrupt the union following the War Labor Board wage panel decision authorizing thousands of dollars in back pay to the workers. An NLRB election was held on January 21, and Local 6 won by a vote of 9 to 5, with two ballots contested.

Two Funds To Receive Annual Ball Proceeds

SAN FRANCISCO—Two funds will receive an annual ball proceeds. The proceeds of Local 4’s 10th annual ball, held over to the recreation fund and the other to a special fund, the San Francisco Executive Board decided last week. Use of the special fund will be determined later.

New Hall! The new Local 6 hiring hall at 509 Mission (top picture) has become a real friendly gathering place while the members await their turn at a job. The old bobby against having men and women share the same hiring hall has been done away with, and now women get an equal chance at a job. In the middle picture, Dispatcher Charley Giolino shows Sarah Tomul how the phonebook operates. In the bottom picture, Fred Johnson, the venerable “Mayor” of the Hiring Hall, “is shown here with his “throne.” Fred has used this chair for the last ten years, and insisted on carrying it down to the new hall when Local 6 moved out of its former quarters at 58 Clay.

Overtime, Raises Won At Cal-Pac

SUNNYVALE—After three months of negotiations, Local 6 members employed at the Cal-Pac Packing Corporation plant, No. 194 here have finally won a 15-cents-an-hour pay raise across the board. The raise will be retroactive to last October 2. Under the order, men workers will be raised from 95 cents an hour in 1931, 95 cents an hour, and women workers from 75 cents an hour in 85 cents an hour. Also, for the first time, Saturday work will be at time and a half overtime.

The contract also calls for an exemption from the Fair Labor Standards Act, which made workers put in 48 hours of work at straight time before overtime was counted. Some 22 persons are affected by the contract, 13 of them women. The contract was negotiated by Jim Pinkham, Bill Bun-ning, Ray Shubert and R. J. Talto.

Whitman Workers Hit Steel Trusts, Send Support to GI Demonstrators

SUNNYVALE—Local 6 members employed by Whitman’s Candy entered support to the American Veterans’ Committee to have an immediate th-on Manila in its campaign to speed the return of American message said. “The outcome of the battle of all workers, the men’s proposal to settle the steel war by Whitman workers.”

Simultaneously the workers referred to the general membership, wherever seniority rules appear to be split the plant into two rival sections. According to some observers, postwar inflation began with re-emergence of its jurisdiction that could be filled by disloyal, White. The proposal was made by the San Francisco executive caucus. The board took this step after denying the appeal of Brother Burke, a discharged veteran, who asked to be reinstated at H. S. Crocker with full pay.

The board found that Burke had left H. S. Crocker to go into the shipyards, and then was drafted into the service.

VETERANS AND DUES

The proposal was made by the San Francisco executive caucus. The board took this step after denying the appeal of Burke, a discharged veteran, who asked to be reinstated at H. S. Crocker with full pay. The board found that Burke had left H. S. Crocker to go into the shipyards, and then was drafted into the service.

East Bay Workers Ask $1.50 an Hour

OAKLAND—Local 6 has begun a similar campaign to the San Francisco CIO Council’s “Bring the Boys Home” campaign. It also proposed that $300 be paid to the strike fund of the Sherwin-Williams Company here are at least one group who can spot a craft rival when they are one. Offered a chance to affiliate with the AFL, cracker bakers, the cone workers thought was carrying the AFL’s policy of craft competition to the point of idiocy—and voted to remain warehousemen instead. The company had been under a Local 6 contract since 1937, which the Cracker Barrel Union Local 125, in obvious collaboration with the management, attempted to strike a rank. The company sought to disrupt the union following the War Labor Board wage panel decision authorizing thousands of dollars in back pay to the workers. An NLRB election was held on January 21, and Local 6 won by a vote of 9 to 5, with two ballots contested.

Overtime, Raises Won At Cal-Pac

SUNNYVALE—After three months of negotiations, Local 6 members employed at the Cal-Pac Packing Corporation plant, No. 194 here have finally won a 15-cents-an-hour pay raise across the board. The raise will be retroactive to last October 2. Under the order, men workers will be raised from 95 cents an hour in 1931, 95 cents an hour, and women workers from 75 cents an hour in 85 cents an hour. Also, for the first time, Saturday work will be at time and a half overtime.

The contract also calls for an exemption from the Fair Labor Standards Act, which made workers put in 48 hours of work at straight time before overtime was counted. Some 22 persons are affected by the contract, 13 of them women. The contract was negotiated by Jim Pinkham, Bill Rans/O, Ray Shubert and R. J. Talto.

Whitman Workers Hit Steel Trusts, Send Support to GI Demonstrators

SUNNYVALE—Local 6 members employed by Whitman’s Candy entered support to the American Veterans’ Committee to have an immediate th-on Manila in its campaign to speed the return of American message said. “The outcome of the battle of all workers, the men’s proposal to settle the steel war by Whitman workers.”

Simultaneously the workers referred to the general membership, wherever seniority rules appear to be split the plant into two rival sections. According to some observers, postwar inflation began with re-emergence of its jurisdiction that could be filled by disloyal, White. The proposal was made by the San Francisco executive caucus. The board took this step after denying the appeal of Burke, a discharged veteran, who asked to be reinstated at H. S. Crocker with full pay. The board found that Burke had left H. S. Crocker to go into the shipyards, and then was drafted into the service.

VETERANS AND DUES

The proposal was made by the San Francisco executive caucus. The board took this step after denying the appeal of Burke, a discharged veteran, who asked to be reinstated at H. S. Crocker with full pay. The board found that Burke had left H. S. Crocker to go into the shipyards, and then was drafted into the service.

East Bay Workers Ask $1.50 an Hour

OAKLAND—Local 6 has begun a similar campaign to the San Francisco CIO Council’s “Bring the Boys Home” campaign. It also proposed that $300 be paid to the strike fund of the Sherwin-Williams Company here are at least one group who can spot a craft rival when they are one. Offered a chance to affiliate with the AFL, cracker bakers, the cone workers thought was carrying the AFL’s policy of craft competition to the point of idiocy—and voted to remain warehousemen instead. The company had been under a Local 6 contract since 1937, which the Cracker Barrel Union Local 125, in obvious collaboration with the management, attempted to strike a rank. The company sought to disrupt the union following the War Labor Board wage panel decision authorizing thousands of dollars in back pay to the workers. An NLRB election was held on January 21, and Local 6 won by a vote of 9 to 5, with two ballots contested.

Overtime, Raises Won At Cal-Pac

SUNNYVALE—After three months of negotiations, Local 6 members employed at the Cal-Pac Packing Corporation plant, No. 194 here have finally won a 15-cents-an-hour pay raise across the board. The raise will be retroactive to last October 2. Under the order, men workers will be raised from 95 cents an hour in 1931, 95 cents an hour, and women workers from 75 cents an hour in 85 cents an hour. Also, for the first time, Saturday work will be at time and a half overtime.

The contract also calls for an exemption from the Fair Labor Standards Act, which made workers put in 48 hours of work at straight time before overtime was counted. Some 22 persons are affected by the contract, 13 of them women. The contract was negotiated by Jim Pinkham, Bill Rans/O, Ray Shubert and R. J. Talto.

Whitman Workers Hit Steel Trusts, Send Support to GI Demonstrators

SUNNYVALE—Local 6 members employed by Whitman’s Candy entered support to the American Veterans’ Committee to have an immediate th-on Manila in its campaign to speed the return of American message said. “The outcome of the battle of all workers, the men’s proposal to settle the steel war by Whitman workers.”

Simultaneously the workers referred to the general membership, wherever seniority rules appear to be split the plant into two rival sections. According to some observers, postwar inflation began with re-emergence of its jurisdiction that could be filled by disloyal, White. The proposal was made by the San Francisco executive caucus. The board took this step after denying the appeal of Burke, a discharged veteran, who asked to be reinstated at H. S. Crocker with full pay. The board found that Burke had left H. S. Crocker to go into the shipyards, and then was drafted into the service.

VETERANS AND DUES

The proposal was made by the San Francisco executive caucus. The board took this step after denying the appeal of Burke, a discharged veteran, who asked to be reinstated at H. S. Crocker with full pay. The board found that Burke had left H. S. Crocker to go into the shipyards, and then was drafted into the service.
New Hiring Hall More Democratic, More Modern, More Efficient, and Is a Social Rendezvous

SANDFORD—It took ten years to get the Local 6 hiring hall in the Fiction building moved six blocks to its present location. But since the change hadn’t been made sooner, it is easier for one to see where his or her name plug is located. Under union law, a woman has the right to pick in for a man’s job if she thinks she can do the work. But managebly, too. Office workers say that “inside of two minutes they can find out where any one in lo’s thousands of members is going to be.”

Hiring hall committee is considering setting up a special board for disabled veterans who are capable of doing light, light kind of work.

MORE DEMOCRATIC

Women are finding out that the current system of dispatching is much more democratic than the old system, in which names were kept in files and applied for a job usually had to take the word of the person on the desk as to just what work was available.

New, the number and type of jobs open to both men and women are on public view, and it is easy for one to see where his or her name plug is located. Under union law, a woman has the right to pick in for a man’s job if she thinks she can do the work. But managebly, too. Office workers say that “inside of two minutes they can find out where any one in lo’s thousands of members is going to be.”

In an effort to cut off all mem-

bers of workers waiting around in badly, poorly ventilated hiring halls, the hall committee proposes to buy a number of comfortable Chesterfield lounge chair sets for the hall. However, funds for the new, luxurious furniture will have to come out of the pockets of the members, and the committee is trying to figure out ways to raise money, either through a raffle or a dance.

JOHNSON’S “THRONING”

But when and if the new fu-

ture does arrive, the committee is going to be most particular about posing some of the furniture still around. One of the committee’s first plans is to do away with the “Flooring of the Hiring Hall.”

When Charles Chelfie started leaving the old hall at 38 Clay, he was ready to dump the entire floor. But Charles Chelfie had been occupying its space since 1895, and the vice president of the union refused to give him up. Charles Chelfie’s key and walked down to the old hall and took his chair back in 369 Mission. And so the “Throning of the Hiring Hall” main a hiring hall fisture at Lo-

cal 6 for quite some time.

Union ideals put Mayhew in, says Local 6’s Lightweight Sockey

By RAYNE FREEMAN

SANDFORD—Meet Nat Huskey, Local 6’s bid for the world’s welterweight boxing championship in the next year or two.

Nat is a shipping clerk in San Francisco who has fought his last eighteen bouts as a pro. The last was a draw. Huskey, a Local 4 lightweight who has won seventeen out of his last twenty fights, is a professional, winning 17 of them in a row and being knocked out four times. He turns out to work.

Delph Thomas, who trained with the world lightweight title, is Huskey’s manage-

er, and he thinks Nat is going to be nationally known within a year. Eight local, the Local 6 cloister is a lightweight, but he’s growing fast, and Thomas expects him to make his mark as a welter.

STARTED IN DETROIT

Nat is a native of Dumas, Ar-

kansas. His folks were cotton farmers, but his father moved to Detroit—where he became a union man—and Nat joined him there later. Like another great lightweight, Harry Grellinger, Nat is going to be nationally known within a year. Eight local, the Local 6 cloister is a lightweight, but he’s growing fast, and Thomas expects him to make his mark as a welter.

Huskey’s strong point is an educated left hand. The crum- 

ble also likes him because he’s a’s clean fighter.

Rights’ strict, he’s strictly a 

boxer, because it keeps my time of things to remember while he

fighters. He’s a clean 

fighter, but he shows signs of 

fighter of “Her continuous fight to bet-

ter the conditions of her co-work-

ers. Says: Nat: “I like my job and

I intend to keep on working even 

though I became a successful 

fighter, because it keeps my time of 

fighter of “Her continuous fight to bet-

ter the conditions of her co-work-

ers. Says: Nat: “I like my job and

I intend to keep on working even 

though I became a successful 

fighter, because it keeps my time of 

fighter of “Her continuous fight to bet-

ter the conditions of her co-work-

ers. Says: Nat: “I like my job and

I intend to keep on working even 

though I became a successful 

fighter, because it keeps my time of 

fighter of “Her continuous fight to bet-

ter the conditions of her co-work-

ers. Says: Nat: “I like my job and

I intend to keep on working even 

though I became a successful 

fighter, because it keeps my time of 

fighter of “Her continuous fight to bet-

ter the conditions of her co-work-

ers. Says: Nat: “I like my job and

I intend to keep on working even 

though I became a successful 

fighter, because it keeps my time of
SAN FRANCISCO—A proposal to permit all candidates for union office to conduct an active campaign for election will soon be brought before the rank and file of ILWU Local 6 for possible inclusion in the local's constitution.

This is one of many changes suggested by the Constitutional Convention that will be brought to the union for a final vote at the November 23 meeting. Convention proceedings have been forbidden, but President Dick Lynden urged that this rule be dropped because the recent greater handicap on rank and file meetings running against union books. Under the new proposal, members would be allowed to appear before the open membership to present their programs.

PEOPLE'S PLEADED

Many of the changes have been in practice for some time, but have never been formally incorporated into the constitution. Lynden pointed out, for instance, that the present constitution contains not a single word against the dangers of fascism.

Accordingly, a revision of the union's "Statement of Principles" includes a pledge "to join in the world-wide people's movement against the aims of war, and to work for enduring peace, eliminating all discrimination against colored, Indian, Japanese, New, Catholic and non-Catholic citizens." This pledge is supported by powerful international organizations dedicated to the elimination of discrimination.

The revisions also pledge "to organize the unorganized" on an industrial basis instead of the outmoded, undemocratic craft union structure, which divides workers and weakens their bargaining position.

Also, a fight is pledged against "all violations of democracy, regardless of whether racial, religious or political," and against the practice whereby "all have an equal right to work." Says the proposed constitution, "No man shall be idle but not party to the strike against the steel industry."

SAN FRANCISCO—President Sidney Roger, radio commentator who has a home town audience of 4,000 other workers, including newspaper men, has become a sponsor of the CIO Council.

The Board of Trustees of Local 6 of the San Francisco CIO Council has contributed $500 to the council program.

San Francisco CIO Council's stand: The management offer, made by the San Francisco Employers Council and the ILWU, has the following advantages:

1. The fight of the machinists for a 25 cent wage increase is in no wise prejudiced.

2. The proposed settlement provides that whatever wages and conditions of work are finally agreed to in the updown shops shall become effective as of the date of the ratification of the agreement, reductive to the date the men in the fringe shops return to their jobs.

3. Four thousand workers now working in the fringe shops may return to work in the updown shops which only 125 fringe machinists agreed to return to their jobs and mobilize some 4,000 other workers to support the strike in the updown shops, where the fringe machinists' 25 cent increase will really be won or lost.

NEW YORK (AP)—Presence of delegates from the American Federation of Labor, in the assembly of the United Nations Organization on September 19th, is holding up admission of Argentina to the United Nations Organization.

NEW YORK (AP)—Presence of delegates from the American Federation of Labor, in the assembly of the United Nations Organization on September 19th, is holding up admission of Argentina to the United Nations Organization.

NEW YORK (AP)—Presence of delegates from the American Federation of Labor, in the assembly of the United Nations Organization on September 19th, is holding up admission of Argentina to the United Nations Organization.

SAN FRANCISCO—President Sidney Roger, radio commentator who has a home town audience of 4,000 other workers, including newspaper men, has become a sponsor of the CIO Council.

The Board of Trustees of Local 6 of the San Francisco CIO Council has contributed $500 to the council program.
Union Dancer
Want to learn how to walk the picket line with grace? Well, posture and rhythm are going to be presented in a program taught to Nick Gregory's introductory dancing class which is starting on February 13th at the California Labor School, 216 Market street, Nick is a Local 6 member who formerly taught dancing at the Chicago Studio of the Dance and at the Hemphil Studio of Dancing. Now he is with Doan's. The class will meet every Tuesday evening from 8 to 10 p.m. to learn the basic dance steps of the fox trot, waltz, rhumba and tango. Later, the class will receive instruction in ballroom dancing. The fee will be $2 a lesson.

Infant Shelter Sets Up Care for Tots in Family Crimes
SAN FRANCISCO — Infant Shelter, formerly the nursery for young children of workers, will reopen February 4 as a 24-hour nursery for young children of workers, for young children during temporary family crises. Under the new program, the shelter will care of a pre-schooler or child of preschool age for up to three months to 4 years, whose families are facing economic or social need for this service, for a stay not to exceed three months. The expense will be $2 per day.

CANS USE 5 AGENCIES

Re-Elected
It's a nice feeling to come out of the service and walk back into your old job — especially when the bosses want you back. Marcel Cerlisi, who served with the Seabees as a storekeeper on New Hebrides for three years, and Ace De Losada, former St. Louis Times union leader in the Philippines and Japan, both returned to their jobs as checkers at Cellin Redington. And both were re-elected to the Local 6 posts which they held before they joined the service. Cerlisi as an assistant steward, and De Losada as a full steward. They are shown here checking orders on the job.

San Jose Plan: Victory Dance, and Keeps It's Fingers Crossed
SAN JOSE—"If at first you don't succeed" might well be the slogan of the San Jose unit of the CIO. In the words of one member who formerly taught dancing at the Chicago Studio of the Dance and at the Hemphil Studio of Dancing. Now he is with Doan's. The class will meet every Tuesday evening from 8 to 10 p.m. to learn the basic dance steps of the fox trot, waltz, rhumba and tango. Later, the class will receive instruction in ballroom dancing. The fee will be $2 a lesson.

A MEMBRI ITALIANI

Iniziativa Del FPEC
Il giustifato allarme lanciato dai sindacati in favore della misura "per una permanente commissione per la protezione del lavoratore" ha buoni risultati fra le masse di gente che volonteramente abbandona le loro case per andare a monte la petizione circolante. La misura è stata presentata al Sindacato del lavoro. Esistono le stessi gentiluomini che fino ad ora hanno cercato di ostacolare l'operazione, in questa misura e nella relazione ai diritti di tutti quanti. Antemate combattere il reazioniario e sfruttare l'opinione pubblica. Che la loro opera sia in seguito di sfruttare i loro beni, non sarà mai sufficiente. Esistono le stessi gentiluomini che fino ad ora hanno cercato di ostacolare l'operazione, in questa misura e nella relazione ai diritti di tutti quanti. Antemate combattere il reazioniario e sfruttare l'opinione pubblica. Che la loro opera sia in seguito di sfruttare i loro beni, non sarà mai sufficiente.

Rino seems to spend a lot of time watching his daughter dance for fun. They often dance together when the whistle blows over her husband being home again. "Guess the only way I can use my vote is to get my daughter to dance for me," he says. Ray and Paul Heide for the union.
On the March

How Convention Policies Are Carried Out by ILWU

J. R. Robertson

Responsibility for carrying out the decisions of the Convention and its policies for the success or failure of the work of the ILWU, falls squarely on the officers and directors of the ILWU. These are the administrators, the managers, the organizers. As such they are the custodians of the rights, the interests, the good name of the ILWU. To assure application of ILWU policy, ILWU policy must always be both clear and consistent, as to its interpretation.

J. R. Robertson

The primary purpose of this paper is to discuss how the ILWU's policies are carried out. To do this, we shall look at the policies, the organization, the elections, and the officers and directors of the ILWU. We shall also look at the ILWU's policies for organizing and for building the union.

The ILWU's policies are clear and consistent. The union's policy is to organize and build the ILWU as a strong, powerful, and efficient union. The union's policies are designed to achieve this goal.

How Many Functions

The first vice-president, who serves under the direction of the president and represents his interests, is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the first vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The second vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the second vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The third vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the third vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The fourth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the fourth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The fifth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the fifth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The sixth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the sixth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The seventh vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the seventh vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The eighth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the eighth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The ninth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the ninth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The tenth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the tenth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The eleventh vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the eleventh vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The twelfth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the twelfth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The thirteenth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the thirteenth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The fourteenth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the fourteenth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The fifteenth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the fifteenth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The sixteenth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the sixteenth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The seventeenth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the seventeenth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The eighteenth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the eighteenth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The nineteenth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the nineteenth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The twentieth vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the twentieth vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The twenty-first vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the twenty-first vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The twenty-second vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the twenty-second vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.

The twenty-third vice-president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president and the twenty-third vice-president are responsible for the administration of the ILWU. The president is responsible for the administration of the ILWU.