SAN FRANCISCO—The death here on October 12 of General "Vinegar" Joe Stilwell of a heart attack may mean a blow to the public information about China for, had he lived, Burma lived to the age of forced retirement from the Army, it is likely he would have had plenty to say publicly about the iron-helmeted, dishonest and fascistic regime of Chiang Kai-shek and of Kao K'ang-ho.

The beloved general might also have revealed his private feeling that the internecine movement in China was the only hope of saving the island. It was not immediately known whether he left any memoirs.

The fact that he differed with Chiang Kai-shek over the conduct of the war in China came out in the fall of 1944 when he was recalled to America to appease the generalissimos, but the nature of the difference never became public knowledge. Being a soldier, the general was forced to conceal the truth he knew while diplomats and so-called statesmen double-talked and babbled the truth that in the interest of American aid to a fascistic regime which had even more fascistic than that of Hitler's.

To his friends and occasional groups underigation making his remarks public, the general was valuable and vinegar, as far as the Chinese situation, about which he was probably the best-informed American.

It is known to the general's friends that he regarded Chiang Kai-shek as a ruthless dictator, surrounded and guided by a group of predatory exploiters determined to suppress the Chinese people.

DIVERTED MATERIAL

It is known that the nature of his split with Chiang Kai-shek was the failure of the latter to live up to his promises to see armed and end-leasematerials to fight the Japanese, but instead diverting it to suppression of the Chinese Communist armies which were really fighting the Japanese.

Whatever any body might think of Communism back home, the general wasn't interested. He regarded the Communist movement in China as the only honest force fighting the Chinese people, men who had been robbed and pillaged for centuries by first this robber and then that robber.

LOVED CHINESE PEOPLE

Under Stilwell's command, the Japanese were to be fought with American arms and equipment and Chinese soldierson the in the initial orders. Chiang Kai-shek furnished something like 2,000 soldiers and refused to permit any aid or advice to go to the real fighting armies of China—the Communists. His only interest was to wipe out the Communists, and he would not even have done that in collaboration with the Japanese.

General Stilwell loved and understood the Chinese people and he believed they deserved a democratic destiny. The marked difference between the democracy of the market border regions and the total lack of it in the Kiangsi ruled sections made deep impressions upon him.

There is every reason to suppose that had he lived to the day when no official status sealed his lips, he would have laid out an anti-Chiang-American policy with regard to China, would have insisted that American policy as against China, with the Chinese people. It is known to the general's friends that he regarded Chiang Kai-shek as a ruthless dictator, surrounded and guided by a group of predatory exploiters determined to suppress the Chinese people.

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The national shipping tieup, which froze all commercial cargo with the exception of relief food on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, was called on October 12 by the American Federation of Labor. The ILWU West Coast longshoremen, without any definite sign of a break as The Dispatch went to press October 13.

The strike began October 1 when MEBA and ILWU contracted expired did the company

The Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast has been notified to load what its members will do. The strike was the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots with similar demands to those of the engineers.

BRIDGES TO WASHINGTON

On invitation of MEBA, co-Chairman Harry Bridges of the ILWU in Washington October 12, where MEBA negotiations with Eastern and Gulf shippers had broken down.

The Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast hung up longshore negotiations October 1 in the joint of steam schooners after agreeing during mediation by Dr. Nathan Feininger to all other compromised demands, such as a safety code and a wage increase of 15 cents.

The engineers and longshoremen were pledged to continue their respective strikes until both unions received satisfactory agreements.

A proposal of the United States Maritime Commission which might have led to settlement of the strike was withdrawn in the face of a refusal by West Coast shippers to abide by it. The proposal was for the commission to order its agents on the Coast to stop mediation and direct any agreement the shippers might themselves be willing to reach.

CMU has demanded that (Continued on Page 19)
MORE than half of our union is on strike. In Hawaii, 25,000 of our brothers, sugar workers, are struggling against peonage. On the West Coast of America's mainland another 20,000 dock workers are out on their own demands and for the Committee for Maritime Unity, pledged to go back to work only when their own demands have been met and when the demands of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association have been satisfied. These are not three strikes, or two, they are one, and the stakes go far beyond mere wages, hours or working conditions, though these things are the immediate objectives. The situation has been forced by shipowners—part and parcel of the American reaction—who stand to make billions as the immediate objectives. The situation has been forced by shipowners—part and parcel of the American reaction—who stand to make billions.

The marine engineers are fighting for a fundamental thing—union security. They have pared their demand to the bone in the interest of getting the merchant marine back into operation. But despite this paring, the shipowners have said "no."

Similarly, the shipowners have decided to deal with the longshoremen of our union in a manner to deny their just demands for safety and wages by hanging up on the steamschooner issue, in which they seek to preserve a union-busting wedge.

In Hawaii, the Big Five companies—same shipowners under aliases—are conducting a vicious campaign to break the sugar strike, determined to maintain the peonage they started when they first invaded the Islands in the guise of missionaries.

THE fire boils down to whether there shall be unions or no unions. The shipowners want open shop. If they can't get that, they want divided, small craft unions they can play against each other and control. They hate and fear any kind of industrial unionism and they have declared war to the death on CMU. They are part of the monopolies which are toughening in their determination to extend their rights and privileges over the rights and privileges of the people.

The weapons of the shipowners are political as well as economic. Witness the fact that, as exposed elsewhere in this issue of The Dispatcher, the official of the Matson Lines is a leader in the fight against Proposition 11 for a Fair Employment Practices law on the California ballot, and witness further the attempt of Matson to prevent food going to the Hawaiian Islands! Matson is dominated by Herbert Hoover. Remember? He was the man who starved those people of Europe and Asia who wouldn't go along with his idea of what their political setup should be.

Our answer and only answer is to consolidate and strengthen CMU for political defense and strength.

The shipsowners, both American and foreign are the same old gang still doing business at the same old stand and still trying—always trying—to do business in the same old way—the same old way of years ago when they had no real union forces to meet. Only their tactic of union busting has changed; not their hearts or their objectives. There is not so much any more of clubbing, shooting or tear-gassing workers, for the unions separated, either one from the other, or as one national group from another, lies behind the present maritime strike as it does and has in all recent strikes. This is the basis of their refusal to grant the longshoremen's demand for an agreement covering "steam schooners" or coastwise vessels. The reason for the ILWU demand is to protect its union security and hard-won working conditions. The technique of the shipowners is to raise the cry of "jurisdictional dispute" when the only issue is an agreement to cover ILWU workers now in the ILWU.

One of the main tactics widely used today by employers to mislead the public is to make it appear to the public at large that the employer is in 'your' and innocent. The hope of the shipowners and employers that public support can be sliced away from our unions and the unions separated, either one from the other, or as one national group from another, lies behind the present maritime strike as it does and has in all recent strikes. This is the basis of their refusal to grant the longshoremen's demand for an agreement covering "steam schooners" or coastwise vessels. The reason for the ILWU demand is to protect its union security and hard-won working conditions. The technique of the shipowners is to raise the cry of "jurisdictional dispute" when the only issue is an agreement to cover ILWU workers now in the ILWU.

The unions are seeking to preserve the safety of the ship, its passengers and its cargo, and generate public support, sympathy and understanding.

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The licensed officers of all ships of other nations are organized into unions and have been for years. Yet, other nations' merchant marines have not appeared to suffer. In the present strike the outcome will not depend entirely upon the strength of our picket lines. It will depend upon many other factors, including the unions' ability to expose to the general public in every way they can that despite the new techniques and tactics of union busting and the attempt by the shipowners in this year 1948, their purpose is still what it always was—namely, to destroy the unions on the ships and the docks masters, in the end that their profit shall be greater and that the working people shall suffer and as they are told by their bosses without any back-talk.
How Many Injured? "How many of you have been injured on the job?" ILWU Local 10 President Germain Bultke asked these five thousand San Francisco dockers who left the picket lines to attend their membership meeting October 9. The response in raised hands is shown above. A magnifying glass reveals many of the raised hands are lacking a finger or two. These longshoremen, along with their brothers up and down the Pacific Coast, are striking for inclusion of a coastwide safety code in their new contract plus liberalized compensation benefits to cover the United States Department of Labor says is the most dangerous occupation in the country.

Roosevelt Charges U. S. and Britain Bring Down the Iron Curtain

NEW YORK (FP)—The breakdown of Big Three unity—a unity which is the cornerstone of peace—can be traced back to the substitution of our get-tough-with-Russia policy for FDR's tested policy of friendship, Elliott Roosevelt charges in the fourth and last of a series of articles in Look magazine condensed from his book, As He Saw It.

Putting the finger on the "saboteurs" of peace, Elliott says they "are headed by the men who insist that the principle of the veto is wrong. They are the men who, either through ignorance or expediency, blink the fact that in a world dominated by three powers, all three must work together if peace is to be maintained."

"WILLFUL MEN" BLAMED

In placing the blame for war talk on "a small group of willful men" in Washington, young Roosevelt says: "I am thinking of the career men in the State Department whom Father never trusted, including certain men often mistakenly referred to as our experts on foreign affairs. I am thinking of the reactionaries in both parties of Congress. I am thinking of certain guardians of our "free press," that section of the press that contends for freedom of irresponsibility.

"And I am thinking, too, of the men who have shrunk our foreign policy down to the size of the atom bomb, the army officers who—considering only their professional futures—are prepared to condemn civilization to a heap of rubble."

The world today—in which British, French and Dutch imperialisms have been allowed to move back into their old fields of exploitation—is far from FDR's postwar dream, his son says. The late President had planned to visit England, he reports, "to sell the British people and the British Parliament on the need for Britain to put her hopes for the future in the United Nations— all the United Nations—and not just in the British empire and British ability to get other countries to combine in some sort of bloc against the Soviet Union."

Elliott says his father told him the danger of an anti-Soviet bloc is "what we've got to expect. It's what we've got to plan now to contend against." But instead the U. S. "vacated the vitally important role of operating as mediator between Britain and Russia, as Father had always been careful to do. Instead, we chose sides. Worse, we did not simply line up beside Britain, we lined up in back of her."

"Thus, in the case of Greece, where British soldiers cold-bloodedly shot down Greek fascists, we took the place of the British foreign office in declar ing that mockery of an election (on March 31, 1946) truly democratic. Or there is the case of Iran. Here would be high comedy if it were not at the same time laden with bitterness. The security council of the United Nations—often with complete disregard for the wishes of the Iranian government—insisted, as a result of British and American leadership, on keeping the case alive just as though it ever represented any serious threat to peace."

Summing up, Elliott concludes: "Iron curtains do not simply grow. If a Churchill could talk about an iron curtain in Europe, a Stalin could point to the reason for its necessity. In my effort to get back to first and underlying causes for our critical present, I note only that it was the United States and Great Britain who first shook the mailed fist, who first abrogated the collective decisions."

Murray Warns Against 'Terrifying Drift to War' in Convention Call

WASHINGTON (FP)—Sound the alarm against the terrifying drift toward war and a campaign by labor's enemies to undermine trade unions, CIO President Philip Murray October 8 issued the official call to the CIO 8th annual convention in Atlantic City, N. J., starting November 18.

The convention will be preceded by a meeting of the CIO executive board on November 13 in the same city.

Meeting shortly after the November 5 congressional elections, the convention is expected to produce CIO policy on prices, wage demands and political action based on the line-up in the 86th Congress.

In issuing the call, Murray declared:

WE ARE LEADERS

"The CIO today is recognized as the leading spokesman for the workers of America in the economic field. Organizing the unorganized and bargaining collectively for decent wages, hours and working conditions, have been and will remain our major objectives. Our Leadership has placed upon us steadily increasing responsibilities which we must accept and carry out courageously." "The world has just emerged from an agonizing conflict in which the United strength of the common people defeated the forces of Nazism and Japanese militarism. But momentous tasks are still before us."

"Remnants of evil forces are still at work sowing the seeds of di-unity and prejudice. We must recognize that at present there is a terrifying drift toward war."

ENEMIES ARE STRONG

"Enemies of organized labor have amassed tremendous resources and are embarked on a campaign to undermine trade unions and thereby defeat the efforts of the working people to improve their standards of living."

"We seek freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom of religion, and freedom of speech, assembly and free association. We demand the realization of President Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights."

DEMAND UNITY

"We demand the strengthening of unity among the United Nations to assure an enduring peace and abolish war—so abhorred by all humanity."

"We shall, as we have in the past, dedicate ourselves to the simple objectives of fighting militarism for peace, the improvements of living conditions for all, and the full enjoyment of democracy by all, regardless of race, creed or national origin."

"This shall be our task—for which we shall not be deterred."

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"This shall be our task—for which we shall not be deterred."
The country would go bankrupt and we would have the most pleasant setup in creation. Every German could have retired at the age of twenty and had spent that dough on the constructive welfare of the nation.

We had a peculiar thing called WPA, and that was halted in.

And we did not spend half as much as we had ever dreamed.

Paul Robeson mounted the truck. He stood headhandedly flanked by an American flag blowing gently in the breeze.

"I never died says he. I never died says he."

The copper bosses killed you, Joe. They shot you, Joe, says I. Takes more than guns to kill a man.

Says Joe, I didn't die.

From San Diego up to Maine in every mine and mill Where workers are now on strike It's where you find Joe Hill.

And standing there as big as life

And smiling with his eyes wide open

And saying to the people: What they can never kill We're diggin' in for the winter," say Striking Longshoremen, and Paul Robeson Wishes Them Well

By ELAINE MERRICK

SAN FRANCISCO—A one room house is going up on the San Francisco Embarcadero in front of Isthmian's Pier 48 E. Longshoremen are picking up the pickets (that pier). They are also building up the barricade.

When it's done, says dockers Johnny Maley, "we'll put a great big sign out: 'Mr. Fossie and Mr. Plant! We're digging in for the winter.'"

"You must figure this strike is going to last a long time," somebody says.

"I don't know. Maybe," he answers. "If it doesn't, it'll be because we prepared for a long one."

CMU IS WITH THEM

Up and down the front for the first time in ten years the longshoremen are picketing for their own demands. With them on the lines are the striking engineers, and with them too, not on strike but with the strikers, are the workers of the CMU—seamen, firemen, radio operators, cooks and stewards.

Eugene de Palory of the NUM/S estimates there are close to 15,000 men picketing in the strike.

In charge of the CMU soup kitchen in the Clay Street Mission Cafe. He feeds about three thousand men three meals a day. On October 9 they got beef stew, pea soup, bread and jam, and coffee and fruit for lunch. For dinner they had weiners and sauerkraut, lettuce and tomato salad, string beans, peas, potato stew, pea soup, bread and jam. Altogether in all, in that one day they ate 500 pounds of beef and 300 pounds of weiners.

Company meat for the soup kitchen is the Purchasing Com- mittee of the CMU. Member Roy Gibson, member of that committee, went all the way to Washington and Company in South San Francisco the other day, but he was turned down flat.

Near the entrance of the Moon Cafe members of the CMU Ladies Auxiliary are busily at work. Each morning at 9:00 and at 3:00 in the afternoon they dispatch and man four mobile canteens units to tour the picket lines with "cof- fee and soda.

"WE COVER THE FRONT"

"We cover the waterfront," says Ann Anderson, wife of a striking longshoreman. The Auxiliary is doing just about everything.

The Salvation Army donated two trucks for use as mobile canteens. One of them, the Honolulu, went through the entire Banguardo design. It's still in the fight.

Every morning at 9:30 CMU patrol cars, equipped with loud speakers, union records, and the Salvation Army coffee car, go out to the pickets, make the rounds of each canteen.

Docker Stan Purlics drives one of the cars.

"ATTENTION GENTLEMEN"

"Gentlemen, will you allow me a few moments of your precious time," Purlics calls out over the speaker as his car pulls up at Pier 40. The card game stops. "I'm telling you, they'd better put a little meat in the butcher shop."

And if we can build a bridge of ships all the way around the earth, And if private industry wants to remain the lordly dog on top, The few hundred dollars paid to veterans on demobilization Can thank their own poor business judgment for their untimely death.

It seems an important promissary note was made, that's waiting to be paid. The veterans on the line that there is a dispute about. It's drawing very heavy interest every day that it's delayed.

The Commission stand firm against West Coast shipowner defiance of the ILWU, the NMIT, and the American Federation of Labor. It has something to do with the sugar kings a corresponding deal which is bound to cost American consumers $200,000,000 in the coming year because of a 2 cents a pound increase in retail sugar prices.

In July an agreement was worked out between the sugar kings and the Federal Government which guaranteed them a boost in the price paid them for sugar. In return for this boost corresponding to the rise in the cost of living in the United States. In other words, if United States living costs rose, the State Department was to give the Cuban sugar kings a corresponding lift for their sugar — and charge the bill to the American consumer.
[1] Longshore Gang 124 is building a house on the San Francisco embarcadero "to dig in for the winter" if need be. Docker L. L. Edgerton is shown at work. When the strike is over the dockers figure on giving the house to a veteran and his family.

[2] The CMU soup kitchen on San Francisco's Clay street is feeding 3,000 men three meals a day. The chow is good, the men report—most of it is prepared by members of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

[3] This is the Harbor Club, taken over by the CMU during the strike. Close to 500 men bunk here nightly.

[4] The CMU Ladies Auxiliary mans four mobile canteen units to serve the picket lines with "coffee and" twice a day.

[5] Paul Robeson is shown here addressing a bi-weekly CMU mass meeting attended by 5000 men fresh from picket line duty. Robeson sang "Joe Hill" and told the men "we are not alone."

[6] Men on the picket lines hear the latest word from strike headquarters through CMU patrol car loudspeakers. The cars tour the front each morning. Efforts have been made by the Harbor Commission and the San Francisco Police Department to prevent the cars from making their rounds but so far they have been forestalled.
T O A COLLEGE-TRAINED Negro Janitor in Tennessee or a Mexican-American farm hand in Texas, one of the biggest and most portentous happenings in the United States today is the appearance on the California ballot November 5 of Proposition 11.

Proposition 11 is the Fair Employment Practices Act. It is considered equally important by hundreds of thousands of Californians who are determined that it will be enacted into law by a huge majority "yes" vote on November 5th. For its passage will not only outlaw discrimination in employment in California, but it will give the green light to democratic forces in other states to see in FEPC the major means of eliminating discrimination by making it illegal.

CALIFORNIA FEPC WILL BE THE PEOPLE'S ANSWER TO BILBO

And most vital, it will be an irrefutable people's answer to the exponents of "white supremacy" in Congress and the Senate, who, led by Ku Klux Klanner Theodore Bilbo, hacked and shouted the hated FEPC measure to death not so long ago. So, if the Fair Employment Practices Act passes in California on election day, the chances for a federal FEPC law will increase several hundred per cent.

California is a politically potent state. It is significant that it has become the nation's testing ground for FEPC. This happened as the result of one of the most spontaneously popular doorbell-ringing campaigns in political annals. It started early in 1946 when, after the California Legislature had pushed a Fair Employment Practices law into committee where it died a languishing death, a petition campaign was started by the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices in which the CIO played a leading part.

The aim was 178,565 signatures—the number necessary to get an initiative measure on the state ballot. As soon as the campaign was announced, support came from all sides. Church groups, veterans, AFL and CIO unions, professional and civic groups all threw their weight behind the statewide movement to get an FEPC measure on the ballot for the coming November election.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN AND WOMEN RANG DOORBELLS FOR FEPC

More than five thousand men and women volunteered their services as petition circulators. No part of California was untouched by the petition campaign. Doorbells were rung in Petaluma, Maryville, up and down the San Joaquin Valley. Volunteers climbed the steep San Francisco hills to ring their neighbors' doorbells and Los Angeles was blanketed by petition circulators.

Perhaps the most significant and heartening response came from Richmond on San Francisco Bay—a community which grew big during wartime activities of the Kaiser shipyards. The mayor and many of the city officials gave their endorsement to the campaign and civic participation was so enthusiastic that a banner was strung across the main street, urging every voter to sign the FEPC petitions. To make doubly sure of a good harvest of names on petitions, a voters' registration campaign was pushed, since only registered voters are eligible to sign petitions for action on legislative measures.

California has been the scene of many petition campaigns during its political history, but never before has one been successfully carried out by none but volunteer workers and seldom has the percentage of valid names on petitions been so high.

The college and the Spanish-speaking community November 5

Rankins and the Golden State waiting for freedom for all peoples everywhere.

Close to the end of the FEPC petition drive, volunteers not only rang doorbells but also covered the nylon and butter lines that drew thousands of shoppers during those days.

300,000 PEOPLE GOT FEPC A NEW NAME: PROPOSITION 11

The result by June, when petitions had to be turned in to state officials, was a statewide total of 300,000 names of Californians who had signified their desire to have the FEPC measure appear on the ballot. Immediately after that came the official announcement that the initiative had qualified and had been titled Proposition 11. The first step of the campaign to outlaw discrimination in employment in California was successfully completed and the job of getting votes was tackled.

Although California is the first state where action on a Fair Employment Practices Act will be taken at the ballot box, New York has had an anti-discrimination law for over a year. This came about when the Ives-Quin Bill was passed by the state legislature. Since then, the Massachusetts legislature has taken similar action.

Other states have anti-discrimination statutes of varying strength—but none has laws with teeth except the two states mentioned above.

California's law is patterned closely after the
New York measure. And one of the most potent arguments for its passage for voters who hadn't made up their minds long ago on the need for FEPC, is the fact that after one year's operation there's a general agreement that the New York law is doing a good job. Here is what the New York Commission Against Discrimination (set up to administer the law) reports:

**NEW YORK LAW IS CRACKING EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION**

"At the end of the first year of operation of the New York State Law Against Discrimination, the commission has observed that this legislation is providing an effective instrument for the breaking down of discriminatory patterns of employment.

FEPC IS THE ANSWER TO KK

**ATTACKS ON JEWS, CATHOLICS**

And there are another million and a half who are targets of discrimination—Roman Catholics and Jews. Gerald L. K. Smith and the Klan are working hard at present to stir up the kind of prejudice that will close additional employment doors to them. Only legislation is effective protection for them.

Recent history has given us a blue print of the rapidity with which discrimination can grow if it is unchecked. Remember Hitler? First the Jews, then the Catholics, then trade unions, the everybody.

Opposition to California's Fair Employment Practice Act is so far small and relatively silent. But it is significant. The Rural Free Press, mouthpiece of the Associated Farmers, is running editorially against the passage of Proposition 11. Women of the Pacific, front organization for the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers is soliciting California business men for substantial donations to fight the measure and are distributing leaflets full of their usual anti-labor and red-baiting innuendoes. The National Association of Manufacturers is reportedly getting set to fight the state measure on a national basis. And the State Chamber of Commerce says "No" on Proposition 11, just as they are campaigning against a bill to give public school teachers a pay raise.

But lined up in support of the bill are powerful forces in California. The CIO, which has taken the lead nationally in the fight against discrimination is actively supporting the campaign for the Fair Employment Practice Act. The AFL State Council, has urged every AFL union to get out the vote for Proposition 11. Church organizations up and down the state of every denomination are part of the vote-getting campaign.

**CLERGYMEN RALLY IN SUPPORT OF NO JOB DISCRIMINATION**

The Northern California Council of Churches has sent a letter to 1600 clergymen, asking all possible participation for the passage of the FEPC measure. And in San Francisco the Ministerial Alliance, representing that city's Negro churches, is sponsoring a gigantic Negro Choral Festival, to be held in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium on October 20. Featured will be singing by the combined choirs of all the Negro churches with screen star Lena Horne as guest of honor. All proceeds of the affair will be turned over to the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices.

And during the last days of the campaign, a group of Hollywood's brightest stars will bombard the state with a Hollywood FEPC caravan. John Garfield, Franchot Tone, Cornei Wilde, Lena Horne, Vincent Price, Edward G. Robinson, Gene Kelly will present what will undoubtedly be the most brilliant variety show ever staged in America.

**GRASS ROOTS WORK ESSENTIAL TO WIN PROPOSITION 11**

Five thousand men and women are again ringing doorbells to get out the two million vote for Proposition 11 which will give it an overwhelming victory on November 5th. Within a few weeks they will be augmented by thousands more who know that it is going to take grass roots work to insure democratic action in the polling places.

They know the nation is watching California—that what happens to FEPC in California is going to be decisive as far as chances for a federal FEPC are concerned.

And they know that passage of Proposition 11 will be a reaffirmation of California's voters faith in the program of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. For the keystone of that program was unity, all the way down from the Big Three to every neighborhood, warehouse and factory in America.
Bilbo's Court Yelled Rape
But Supreme Court Says No

LAUREL, Miss. (FP)—This is the kind of rape story considered valid enough by a court in Bilbo's home state to send a young Negro to his death.

All three Negroes, Mrs. Troy Hawkins testified in circuit court here, entered her home at 4 a.m. on March 25, 1945, assaulted her and made her escape, without disturbing a child asleep in the same bed with her or her husband and two other children in an adjoining room.

DON'T WAKE KIDS
Mrs. Hawkins said she had not slept since August 31 listening to the fears of her or her husband and two other children in an adjoining room since August 31 listening.

JUDGE SURPRISED
There was no one else surprised. Judge Joe M. Ingram, special writer for the United States Chamber of Commerce, said: "If this was meant to impress an all-American jury it flopped. It flopped.

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The conviction was later set aside by the Mississippi supreme court on the ground that the jury was not properly instructed as to the law of murder.

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Deputy District Attorney A. Z. Wilson testified that the state militia on hand.

The question to NAM is: How destroy the Soviet Union without running the risk of destroying the profit system in America?

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United States Chamber of Commerce Spoofs Newsmen with Red Menace

WASHINGTON (FP)—The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, said: "If this was meant to impress an all-American jury it flopped. It flopped.

The question to NAM is: How destroy the Soviet Union without running the risk of destroying the profit system in America?
Shipowners and the Bank of America Organize The Committee for Tolerance to Fight FEPC

LOS ANGELES—Pacific Coast shipowners, tied in with the Bank of America, have launched a vicious undercover campaign to defeat the Fair Employment Practices Act, (Proposition 11) to be voted on November 5 by the people of California.

The Dispatch has seen a letter written by Ralph J. Chandler, vice president of Pacific American Shippers Association and vice president of Matson Navigation Company, on the official stationery of his steamship line, asking all shipowners and vice presidents of steamship companies to send him a contribution for a "substantial contribution" to combat FEPC.

Chandler requested that contributions be sent to him or to Thomas Deane, treasurer of a mysterious front organization called "The Committee for Tolerance." Deane is vice president of the main office of the Bank of America in Los Angeles.

Chandler said that it is vital to defeat Proposition 11, because "of the harm which it will do to your business and all business in California." Mr. Deane, to whom money is to be sent, has already been exposed in the current Labor Herald story by Charley Ellis, as a publicity-shy big banker.

Deane further linked the California State Chamber of Commerce with the Committee for Tolerance. He pleaded with the Herald to make an appearance on San Francisco, Los Angeles, however in Petaluma, then the meaning of this is clearly...the task of the Conference on Labor News is to be held October 10, at 7 p.m. where Brigadier General E. M. Rees has been appointed by current developments in China to give the pre-conference...the Chinese Communist Party is to be held at San Francisco. San Francisco Attorney Bartley Goebbels, the former number 3 Nazi as warning of war between the two western world by 1946. At the where the second world war, cried Goebbels, "the who be held October 10 at 7 p.m. where Brigadier General E. M. Rees has been appointed by current developments in China.

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KNEELAND STRAHAN, Portland, Ore.

Letters to the Editor

"Iron Curtain" Editor: The phrase "iron curtain" appeared in the current Labor Herald story by Charley Ellis, as a publicity-shy big banker.

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CIO Gets Set To Organize California

LOUIS ANGELES (FP)—An all-day conference of CIO unions and political campaigns has been called by the California State CIO executive board meeting in preparation for the conference, which will draft a program for the next six month period. An organizational survey is being made. The survey will cover the entire state to find out how many workers are interested in joining the union. The conference call was signed by two Twin Dealers, southern California CIO regional director, and two CIO officials. The conference will be held at the Los Angeles CIO Council auditorium here.

Locals are being asked to send names of local industrial leaders delegates plus local industrial leaders. Local industrial leaders and CIO committeemen are urged to attend. The conference call was signed by two Twin Dealers, southern California CIO regional director, and two CIO officials. The conference will be held at the Los Angeles CIO Council auditorium here.

"Don't worry, darling. I knew the people who got Schacht, Von Papen and Fritzsch offered..."
Frisco Scalers Win 10 Cent Wage Hike and Health Plan to Set Pattern for Coastwide Agreement

SAN FRANCISCO — A new contract granting a flat ten cents an hour wage increase and a union-administered health plan was signed October 9 by ILWU Local 2, the Ship Scalers' and Longshoremen's Association of the Pacific, and the Frisco Scalers, with headquarters in San Pedro. The agreement covers 600 workers in the Bay area who work for Frisco Scalers, which handles West Coast export and import cargoes. The agreement is expected to set the pattern for coastwide negotiations.

The contract provides that a medical service plan and the fund will be established. A medical fund will be set up in each port with employers contributing two cents per man hour. Furthermore, the union will administer the medical service plan and the fund.

On Dotted Line

Signing the new scalers' contract for a 10-cent-per-hour wage increase, with health plan for San Francisco and San Pedro, are (seated at table, left to right): ILWU Local 2 President Gwen Kircher, John Acosta of Local 2; ILWU Vice President J. R. Robertson, and M. M. Smith of the Scalers Contracting Association. Standing, from left to right, are Ed McLaughlin, Local 2's negotiating committee, and Jim Camp of the Contracting Association, Theodore Krops of the ILWU Research Department, ILWU Northern California Regional Director Bjorn Halling, and Tony Sanchez of Local 2's negotiating committee.

Negotiations are continuing in San Pedro to make the ship scalers' and longshoremen's contract signed there earlier conform to the terms of the one with the San Francisco Bay contractors. Discussions are also taking place in Seattle to bring the Seattle longshoremen into a general coastwise agreement.

NUMCS Votes 12 to 1 For CMU Affiliation

SAN FRANCISCO — The National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards announced last week a 12 to 1 referendum vote for affiliation with the Committee for Marine Union. The ILWU, the National Maritime Union, and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association have always announced strong yes-votes for affiliation. Votes currently being counted for the American Federation of Railway Employees, the Marine Firemen's Union, and the Marine Engineers Association.

On October 9, 1966, ILWU Local 18, at the same time that the ILWU signed the new scalers' contract, the same Negro office workers who had voted to strike for better rates and working conditions, returned to work. The stockyard employees who had voted to strike for better rates were also back to work.

The ILWU will be contested by the ILA for the clerks and longshoremen. The ILA has not contested clerks and longshoremen in California and Oregon.
Chicago Local Wins Three Strikes And Three Negotiated Settlements

CHICAGO—Three new strike victories plus three negotiated settlements in the last few weeks mean important gains in wages and conditions for ILWU Local 206 members in the Chicago area. A general 18% cent per hour wage increase plus the first union security ever granted by the company culminated Local 206’s six months negotiations with the Walgreen Warehouse last week.

GET CHECK-OFF

The wage hike is retrospective to March 12, 1946. Other gains won include elimination of the piece work system, with classification rates established ranging from $36.00 to $57.50 for a 40 hour week retroactive to March 12, maintenance of membership and check-off, six paid holidays, six days sick leave per year, vacations with pay ranging from one week after six months to four weeks after 25 years, an improved grievance procedure including arbitration provisions, and maternity leave ranging up to six months with no loss of seniority.

WIN REINSTATEMENTS

Local 206 workers at the Nu-Deal Paper Box Company ended a three day strike October 7 winning wage increases of 14 to 18% cents per hour, reinstatement of two workers fired for union activity, and settlement of all grievances.

The strike was called when management violated the contract by refusing to meet with the workers’ grievance committee and because they had fired two women workers for union activity.

Sixty workers of Local 206 ended their three day strike at the Thomas Paper Stock Company, winning wage increases of 18% cents for men and 20 cents for women workers.

In addition to wage increases the settlement brought an improved vacation plan, paid holidays, time and a half for Saturday work, and a non-discrimination clause.

Twenty 206 workers at the Acton Waste Paper Company also won 18% and 20 cent per hour wage increases following a strike which lasted only an hour and half September 23.

The 18% cent wage increase was incorporated into Local 206’s new agreement with the Atlantic Paper and Supply Company. The local’s new contract with the Albert Pick and Company Chicago plant provides for a 11 cent wage hike, automatic progression to higher rates and removal of an unfair "merit system."

Baton Rouge Wage Parleys At Rice Mill Deadlocked

Baton Rouge, La. — Negotiations between ILWU Local 211 and the Baton Rouge Rice Mill deadlocked last week and the U. S. Conciliation Service entered the picture with the hope of averting a strike.

The 80 workers in the plant earlier voted to take "appropriate action" to win their demands, which include union security, a 78 cent an hour minimum wage, with recategorization of jobs and rates to $1 an hour for the skilled classifications.

OPEN SHOP DEMANDED

The company insists on the open shop and proposes wage increases of only 5 3/4 cents an hour above the present rates of 55 and 60 cents an hour.

Other union demands include a seniority clause, double time for work performed on holidays, a five-cent shift differential, a wage reopening clause to take into account living costs increases, and a non-discrimination clause, and showers, lockers and hot water.

Local 26 Wins Wage Raise, 6 Hour Day

WILMINGTON, Calif. — The Wilmington unit of ILWU Local 26 completed negotiations with waterfront warehouses last week winning wage rates of $1.50 per hour and the six-hour day for the mechanized departments.

Some 120 workers are covered by the new contracts with the William C. Clark Company, the Keppel Brothers, and the Crescent Wharf and Dock warehouse.

The new agreements will save the company $1.50 per hour on wages and at the same time increase its production.

The largest financial involved group covered directly 100 of the 206 non-financial corporate employees in the United States.

Congressman Franck Havener (4th Congressional district), Jack Shelley, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator, and Edmund (Pat) Brown, Democratic candidate for U. S. Congressman met with the local to discuss unity.

All three candidates spoke out strongly for the Fair Employment Practice Act (Proposition No. 11) which will appear on the November ballot and they called for united labor action to defeat anti-labor legislation and to support the United States in Korea.

Congressman Havener issued a strong appeal for a return to the foreign policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and denounced the State Department's present "get tough" policies which he characterized as leading inevitably to war.

PATON ASKS FOR FIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO—The unemployed candidate for the presidency of Local 6 in the local’s own elections next month called upon every member of the union to get out and vote in favor of PAC with the aim of defeating California’s reactionary Warren—Knowland—Knight machine, and the Republican Gov. Earl Warren, who received the local’s endorsement.

"Whatever you do," he said, "vote for PAC."  

The delegates to the conference decided that PAC stamps would be distributed through the stewards to all local members who contribute their 25 cents.
Lion, while organized labor has struggled, with the CIO the leadership has been different from those other workers, not against economic security, but for it. The men of the past ten years have learned the value of political alignments and in acquainting the people with the facts of the strike will not be satisfied until they achieve it.

The strike, large and small, that has swept across the country this eddy different from those conducted after World War I. Employers’ old methods of using strike-breakers have not been used in these strikes for several reasons: (1) the American people generally are supporting the aims of the workers for economic security, (2) the men who thirty years ago are young workers ten or fifteen years ago are grown men of the labor unions, (3) many local unions have not been able to align themselves with their fellow-workers, not against the trade-unions, but in favor of their local council, and (4) the men have also fought fascism in Europe, Asia and Africa, and are learning the value of political action, while others are beginning to see that they have only recently discovered its potential strength in the political areas.

Just as employers have abandoned their old-fashioned strike-breaking tactics, as too have labor unions abandoned outdated strike techniques. Use Full Membership To Exact Real Force Many of the recent industry-wide strikes have been successful through full utilization of the members of the local unions, because political pressure on reactionary congressmen and government officials is an important organizational task we are performing.

ILWU Picketers Become Precinct Workers The instances are rare where we need thousands on thousands of pickets constantly on the waterfront, but at the gates of piers or the struck dock work will move our picket lines to the heart of the nation, the heart of the community everywhere, and tell them our story.

We will tell them first of all why we are on strike, and how Big Business has captured our government agencies and yes, the President himself, and we will tell them of the great danger of not exercising our right to vote. We will tell them why candidates give full support and not mere lip-service to a program of world peace and national economic security. We will tell them how all citizens are all over the world and in the foreign and domestic policy of our country in these matters. Such a program is the most important organizational task we are engaged in, for it is the only way to develop the strength we are seeking.

A longshore agreement, exclusive of the steam schooner agreement, was signed without any threat to the U.S. economy. The agreement was signed by the American people, not by the AFL or any other labor union. A longshore agreement, exclusive of the steam schooner agreement, was signed without any threat to the U.S. economy. The agreement was signed by the American people, not by the AFL or any other labor union. A longshore agreement, exclusive of the steam schooner agreement, was signed without any threat to the U.S. economy. The agreement was signed by the American people, not by the AFL or any other labor union.