Longshore Caucus Held in Seattle

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10—A special meeting of the executive board of the ILWU was convened in Seattle February 19 and followed by a two-day enlarged longshore caucus.

Both meetings were called "in view of the serious situation in the maritime industry and problems which will arise in relation to the June 15 contract terminations."

The ILWU contract and several other maritime agreements which were negotiated by the unions in concert with the Committee for Maritime Unity will expire June 15 and must be renegotiated before them.

Dissolution of CMU because of present impracticability was recommended by its executive committee at a meeting in New York February 12. Attending the longshore caucus, in addition to delegates from all coast longshore locals, were delegates from clerks' locals and from key warehouse locals of the ILWU.

The caucus was expected to act on the CMU executive committee recommendation for a renegotiation and discuss other means of achieving unity of maritime labor.

The executive board met at the new longshore building in Seattle at 84 Union Street. The longshore caucus was held at Eagles' Hall, 8th and Union Sts.

Women's Congress Will Study Discrimination

NEW YORK—The treatment of Negro women in the U. S. will come in for some hot discussion before the first meeting of the national council of the Women's International Democratic Federation in Prague, which begins February 20.

The body will have the issue brought before it by the American Congress of Women whose delegates, Vice President Eleanor S. Gimbel and Treasurer Helen Phillips, sailed for Europe February 4.

The international federation, which is a rough counterpart of the World Federation of Trade Unions, represents 81 million women in 44 countries and includes many organisations born in the struggle against the Nazis.

Allan and Sheean Report On Spanish Conditions

SAN FRANCISCO—Ted Allan, correspondent just returned from Europe, will report on conditions within Spain and the guerra movement here. He is scheduled to return February 23 in the Scottish Rite Auditorium.

The program put on by the Spanish Refugee Appeal will include a discussion by foreign correspondent Vincent Sheean of America's standing in the field of foreign affairs.

Convention To Be Held in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—Calls for the Seventh Biennial National convention of the ILWU to be held in San Francisco beginning April 7 went to all locals last week.

The convention will be held at the CIO Auditorium, 150 Golden Gate Avenue and will bring delegates from Hawaiian, Alaskan and West Coast longshore locals, from warehouse locals from all parts of the United States and from sugar and pineapple locals of Hawaii.

The sessions are expected to run for five days.

A new method of representation favoring small locals will be adopted. This permits locals of one area with memberships of less than 250 each to combine for the purpose of electing one delegate jointly to represent them. The entire memberships of all locals concerned in any arrangement must have the opportunity to ballott on the delegate to be selected.

CMU Board Recommends Dissolution

NEW YORK — Dissolution of the Committee for Maritime Unity was recommended at a meeting here February 7 and 8 of its executive committee. At the same time the scheduled March 15 maritime conference, which was to have been held here, was cancelled.

Stating that maritime workers are in desperate need of a unity program which will protect their wage standards and working conditions, the executive committee declared:

"In the light of the resignation of (Joseph) Curran (as co-chairman of CMU) and the confusion and discredit which currently exist in the NMU around this question, the executive committee has concluded that it can do little beyond giving formal recognition to the regrettable fact that Curran's resignation has rendered the CMU ineffective for all practical purposes.

"The committee is of the opinion that a statement setting forth the reasons for the recommended dissolution (printed in full in an adjoining column—Ed.) is the only means of clearing the air and restoring unity and_cam pain to the NMU."

The Committee for Maritime Unity was founded upon the fundamental principal that all maritime workers, irrespective of craft or affiliation, must unite, work and fight together in order to protect themselves against the growing power of the shipowners' organizations. Toward this end, and as a first step in the direction of achieving the ultimate goal, the establishment of one national industrial union for all maritime workers, the CMU was organized.

The CMU has, in its brief history, effectively served to protect and advance the interests of all maritime workers on all coasts.

Through CMU, maritime workers won wage gains unprecedented in the history of organized maritime labor.

As a direct result of CMU, longshoremen of the ILA gave solid support to striking east coast seamen and licensed officers affiliated with both CIO and AFL.

CMU, for the first time in history, achieved equal pay for equal work for American seamen sailing on vessels from all ports on all coasts.

Nothing can obscure from the minds of maritime workers these unalterable facts.

But these difficulties could be resolved by following through on the organization (Continued on Page 3)
THE GREAT crocodile tears shed by J. David Stern over the sale of his struck newspapers in Philadelphia and Camden throws additional light on the freedom of the press as it is practiced in America. At least it is the first time, since John W. Davis as attorney for the Associated Press inadvertently blurted out in court that his client was a "fabricator of news," that any publisher has openly admitted that newspaper and magazine editors were expected to be "creators of opinion."

Stern told a congressional committee, which currently is searching for effective ways to ham- force them out of business, as if 580 workers currently is searching for effective ways to ham- force them out of business, as if 580 workers

into congress with a powerful lobby, not a few of whom have themselves been congressmen or senators, there being dozens of ways of paying off without being quite so crude as actually to hand over outright cash bribes. When the Tennessee Valley Authority came into being there was a George W. Norris in the Senate who voted against it, so he could have given the power monopolies with such devastating thoroughness as to put its lobby temporarily on the run — long enough to get TVA and cheap, publicly-owned, power into exist- ence.

The great Norris is dead now and the power monopolies are again in full swing. This time they are out to make sure that when the great scientists of the future succeed in developing atomic power it will belong, not to the people, but to them— the power monopoly, so that it will be able to invent a few million in its best free-enterprise style and gouge the people for many billions.

In other words if there's a better life ahead due to cheaper and more efficient power to turn over ma- chinery, the power monopoly fully intends to grab all of its benefits and let only a little bit trickle to the people at its price.

But it wasn't long before the office boys, usually slightly more intelligent than reporters and editors, began to see through J. David Stern's liberalism—he could be liberal, progressive, red, conservative or reactionary according to whichever brought him the most profit.

THE GUILD, itself, is paying for the grievous error it made a few years ago when it tried to buy re- spectability with a red purge. The publishers, like other employers, said in effect, "get rid of your reds—i. e., your militant unionists—and we'll give you anything you want!"

Now, like other unions which have taken a similar course: the Guild is finding out that the "get rid of your reds" cry is only the first cry toward wrecking the union which is what the employers have in mind all the time.

It is ironic that Guildmen, made up largely of editorial workers, should not have recognized a publisher lie after spending careers living with those lies as they rolled off the presses.

F ANYBODY thinks the power interests are above stealing the people's eyes teeth or pennies off the eyes of their dead grandmothers, they should go back and read the congressional record when Senator Norris was making his exposures, or read, if it is still in print, the documented play "Power," which was produced by the Federal Theater in 1936.

They will find that the power monopoly bought up editors, congressmen and public officials of all description, even paying clergymen to preach sermons on the alleged benefits of private ownership. They will find that one power company even included the birthrate in its best free-enterprise style and gouge the people for many billions.

T HE POWER interests have always had their books into congress with a powerful lobby, not a few of whom have themselves been congressmen or senators, there being dozens of ways of paying off without being quite so crude as actually to hand over outright cash bribes. When the Tennessee Valley Authority came into being there was a George W. Norris in the Senate who voted against it, so he could have given the power monopolies with such devastating thoroughness as to put its lobby temporarily on the run — long enough to get TVA and cheap, publicly-owned, power into exist- ence.

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In other words if there's a better life ahead due to cheaper and more efficient power to turn over ma- chinery, the power monopoly fully intends to grab all of its benefits and let only a little bit trickle to the people at its price.
Red Cross Drive  A Filipino orphan in Manila receives a toy from the U.S. through the Red Cross. This is part of service maintained by the American Red Cross which sends toys, soap and school materials to children in many parts of the world. The Red Cross is in the process of funding a sum of $60,000,000 for 1947 to carry on this and similar work. (Continued from Page 1)

Equal Tax Reduction Is a Sock the Poor Scheme

By William Glazier

ILWU Washington Representative

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Keaton tax bill (H.R. 1) is a fake give-everyone-the-same-break idea.

A married worker with two children making $2000 a year would have his taxes reduced by $73.40 or $33.3 cents a week. A corporation executive making $100,000 would have tax savings of $12,460 or $239 a week.

The Republican Party high command is backing this bill as another of its own. So they have started playing around with another idea.

This is an easy way to avoid filing a joint income tax return, i.e., filing two separate returns.

What this means is a married man making say $12,000 a year, with a wife earning no income would file his income reports as $6,000. The wife would report nothing. As a result of this simple device the family's total tax on the $12,000 would be $1000 instead of the present $2500.

ALL BENEFITS TO WEALTHY

An income of $5000 split this way results in a saving of only $36. With an income of $100,000 under this law you would save $12,954. This is as good as the 20 per cent cut. And it has the added advantage that while the 20 per cent cut would result in a revenue loss of about $350 billions to the U.S. Treasury, the joint return idea, by giving all of the benefits only to the wealthy, would only cost $1.5 billions.

Delegates raised $2500, $2000 of which was the base of the Executive Committee statement for Maritime Union.

Veterans may appeal adverse Veterans Administration rulings on their claims in the name of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

(Continued from Page 1)

Executive Committee Statement, Committee for Maritime Unity

(1). American shipowners are more effectively organized on both coasts than ever before. It is clear their plan to disrupt union of seamen and longshoremen, in order to have a free hand for their program of unbridled profits. They are active lobbyists for the passage of repressive anti-labor legislation. In short, their program is to break maritime workers' unity and to lock the individual unions and force a return to the practices which prevailed before the unions came into existence.

(2). The shipowners have consolidated their political power by the recent election of a reactionary Congress which will largely do their bidding.

(3). The press and radio, controlled by reactionary forces, is carrying on a smear campaign against the labor movement and especially the maritime unions.

(4). Seamen are faced with mass unemployment, because of ship layoffs and transfer of American ships to foreign registry.

Maritime workers are in desperate need of a unity program which will protect their wage standards and working conditions, and will equip them to meet a shipowners' offensive in June.

In the light of this situation it would seem that every maritime worker should recognize that now more than ever there is a deeper need for the formation of the greatest possible degree of unity of all organizations in the maritime industries. It is our belief that the vast majority of seamen and longshoremen do recognize this fact.

We believe that the CMU on its record would have been the medium for realizing effective unity against the shipowners. However, we must recognize that certain developments in recent weeks require a full analysis and a frank re-examination of CMU policy.

Firemen, Engineers Not Decisive

The Executive Committee of CMU has just concluded its final session. It has faced the fact that the MFW, whose membership was united equally by the actions of the individual union of CMU, has failed to affiliate with the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

The National MEBA has similarly voted against affiliation. From the beginning, their abstention from affiliating had only a vague and transitory connection with CMU. These organizations never did subscribe fully to the program of CMU. Therefore, their failure to affiliate, while possibly weakening CMU, is not a decisive factor at this time.

However, the CMU is now confronted with the resignation of one of its co-Chairmen, Joseph Curran, who is at the same time the president of the National Maritime Union, the largest CMU affiliate. The reasons advanced by Curran to justify his resignation were carried over to the CMU Executive Committee and were found to have no substantial foundation in fact. In the light of the resignation of Curran, and the fact that he is a representative of the greatest number of seamen within the NMU around this question, the Executive Committee of CMU has concluded that it can do little beyond giving formal notice of the fact that Mr. Curran's resignation has rendered the CMU ineffective for all practical purposes.

March 15 Conference Cancelled

The CMU Executive Committee has, therefore, determined on the following steps:

(1). The CMU Executive Committee recommends to all unions directly concerned that the CMU be dissolved.

(2). The CMU Executive Committee hereby cancels the March 15, 1947, conference.

(3). The CMU Executive Committee instructs the Secretary pro tem, following approval by the unions, to wind up financial affairs of CMU, pay all outstanding bills and render a final accounting to all unions concerning the same.

(4). The CMU Executive Committee authorizes this official statement as its final action.

Fraternally submitted.

AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION, CIO.
Joseph P. Selly
INLAND MARINERS UNION, CIO.
Captain John Fox
INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION, CIO.
Harry Bridges
NATIONAL UNION OF MARINE COOKS AND STEWARDS, CIO.
Hugh Bryson
NATIONAL MARINE ENGINEERS BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION, CIO, PACIFIC COAST.
NATIONAL MARITIME UNION OF AMERICA, CIO.
Jeremiah Smith

February 21, 1947 Page Three DISPATCHER
Roth Wants Some Bum Strike Beefs

SPECIAL TO THE BOSTONIAN
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Almond E. Cole, national vice-president of the National Federation of American Shipuilmen, testified before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare a detailed statement to the effect that the men want in the way of anti-labor legislation in the U. S. during which he addressed thousands of Americans. Shortly after he began, his trip, Rogge was fired as attorney to Attorney General Tom Clark for making public details of his report on the activities of the indicted secessionists and other American fascists.

The former government official said the American people displayed "an appalling lack of information and a desperate need for education" on the dangers of fascism.

"The onslaught against organized labor, the wish to destroy the N.S., during which he addressed thousands of Americans. Shortly after he began, his trip, Rogge was fired as attorney to Attorney General Tom Clark for making public details of his report on the activities of the indicted secessionists and other American fascists.

"The most stabilizing influence that could be brought to bear on the waterfront would be a few unsuccessful strikes," he said.

WANTS EMPLOYER RULE

The shipowner representative opposed the provisions of the Ball bill which would outlaw industry-wide bargaining, saying it would bring chaos to the industry, but then hedged his opposition with a proposal that shipowners have the sole right of deciding whether they would assume individual bargaining or leave it to shipowner or locality by locality where the local unions think they have the greatest advantage over the waterfront.

His precise language was: "We contend that employers should be free to decide whether or not to discuss themselves in representation in the light of the particular circumstances which apply to each individual employer's operation."

He defended particular bit of the longshoremen and the industry's law.

According to his testimony, the industry's law of 1929 has resulted in the abolition of arbitration awards, while the longshoremen have repeatedly refused to comply with awards they do not like.

DISLIKES HIRING HALL

Nur does he like the hiring hall which abolished the vicious dragged and kickback system and lessened the shipowners' ability to blacklist union men.

"The hiring hall was established," he said, "the longshoremen's law of 1929 has resulted in any loyalty between employer and employee, and to give the union complete control over the individuals longshoremen's job, as well as the determination by the industry of the work for the employer."

The longshoremen say the longshoremen's law has resulted in the selection of employees, the union has carried on a systematic practice of espionage and the result has resulted in greatly increased costs of operation and costly stoppages of work.

Roth asked that unionization of office workers in the maritime industry and walking houses on the waterfront be made verboten by law.

He also wanted outlawed all work stoppages not directly related to hours and wages and he listed a number of alleged stoppages which were for other purposes. He neglected to mention the time longshoremen refused to load scrap iron for imperialist Japan, lest it remind the country of the labor industry and workers at that time to seize blood money.

I asked him to make his testimony complete. Roth included the usual esotericism of the hired gun.

"The waterfront in recent years has borne the brunt of the communist sympathizers in the American Union movement and the longshoremen's job is a strike as a means toward the end of a strike.

This came from the man who said at the same time that he had witnessed "a few unsuccessful strikes!"

\begin{quote}
NEW YORK (FP) — The danger of fascism engulfing the U. S. is at its highest peak today, O. John Rogge, former assistant attorney general, told the news-lettters exclusively the exclusive interview last week.

Rogge was interviewed by the assistant U. S. attorney general after his return from a two-month tour of duty abroad, during which he interviewed thousands of Americans. Shortly after he began, his trip, Rogge was fired as attorney to Attorney General Tom Clark for making public details of his report on the activities of the indicted secessionists and other American fascists.

The former government official said the American people displayed "an appalling lack of information and a desperate need for education" on the dangers of fascism.

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\end{quote}
S. F. CIO Council's Veterans' Bureau Place 16,000 Vets in Jobs in 1946

SAN FRANCISCO—According to a report issued by the Veterans Bureau of the CIO Council here, a year ago, the number of jobs for ex-servicemen placed by the Veterans Bureau of the CIO Council here is approximately 16,000. A report of the activities of the veterans bureau shows that from January 1, 1946, to December 31, 1946, a total of 16,000 ex-servicemen were interviewed by the director, Julius Stern. Of this number, 6,000, or 50 per cent, of them held jobs, 60 per cent of them were through ILWU Local 6. The balance were given counseling, referred to other CIO unions or sent along to the Veterans Bureau of the CIO Employment. He adds, unfortunately, the limitations imposed by the government on that program places a ceiling of $175 for single and $200 a month for married vets "results in a complete "hindering the utilization of this program for the benefit of valuable ex-servicemen who are in need of jobs." The veteran bureau is proud of its record for the past year. It will continue in its efforts to maintain and strengthen the relations between veterans and labor. Investigators of the bureau are in non-union establishments, because he has no work experience and was the last one hired. There is no union contract to protect him. Veterans have the right to employment. If private industry cannot provide jobs, the Government should. There are funds available for public works. These should be started immediately.

CIO NOT FORGETTING.

The report opens with a message of encouragement. "The CIO has not forgotten the promises made to those who served in the Armed Forces of the United States. The CIO has not broken faith with the veteran. The San Francisco CIO Veterans Bureau is proud of its record for the past year. It will continue in its efforts to maintain and strengthen the relations between veterans and labor."

Munger Chosen Columbus River ILWU Council Head

RAINEY, Ore. — The ILWU Columbus River District Council elected Clyde Munger, president of Rainier Local 45, president for 1947, at its regular meeting February 9. Dewey Van Brunt of Longview Local 21 is the new vice president and Frank Halness of Portland Local 8, new secretary-treasurer.

Morse Hits Any Closed Shop Ban

WASHINGTON (AP) — Doubt that any bill prohibiting the closed shop in union-management agreements will be enacted this session of Congress was expressed February 11 by Senator Wayne Morse (R., Ore.). Morse made his observation before the Senate labor committee after President Almon E. B. Both of the National Federation of American Shippers asked for a ban on the closed shop in collective bargaining. "I just can't hear the supreme court saying that outlawing the closed shop contributes to the freedom of contract," Morse said. "I don't think the courts should let us pass legislation which has so many constitutional dangers." Morse said the closed shop is "an evident way of securing a fair and reasonable settlement of wages, hours, and working conditions, and doing everything in our power to widen the franchise of the union movement."

In Soviet Don't need to Strike

This wasn't just luck or clever maneuvering by the CIO leadership. It was planned. Soviet law, he said, is designed to protect labor's rights. The law says that a worker is entitled to rest at least one day a week and cannot be forced to work overtime if he objects. Therefore, when the laborer refused to follow the order of the union, the railwaymen's union carried the matter to the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, whose chairman, V. V. Kaganovich, discussed it with the Council of Ministers. The union won and the order was rescinded.

U. S. Ends Mediation in China, Continues Intervention for Chiang

NEW YORK (AP) — American mediation in the Chinese civil war ended officially on January 29. The combination of events that led to this was not so much the shooting in Shanghai but the withdrawal of the British troops in China. The Americans were reluctant to withdraw, but the withdrawal effects only units whose war was finished once they had assured control of several strategic civil war spots to Chiang Kai-shek. Since that time, those units sat around in barracks and handled supplies for U. S. mediation personnel.

U. S. TROOPS STAY

But the British didn't go out of the civil war. Military personnel who will stay include all those who are actually aiding Chiang for PRC. This applies to about 1,700 Americans who are Chiang Kai-shek's instructors, despite the fact that the Chinese Military Assistance Bill, which was supposed to provide for more support of Chiang Kai-shek, was not renewed. This means that, now that the United States is no longer a friendly state at the table with both sides, it will be easier for the U. S. to get what it wants about the troop withdrawal plans made to other members of the United Nations a year ago.

But the New York Times, which is pretty close to state department highbrows, suggests that there is still room for more support of Chiang Kai-shek. It suggests that, now that the United States is no longer a friendly state at the table with both sides, it will be easier for the U. S. to get what it wants about the troop withdrawal plans made to other members of the United Nations a year ago.
PART III.

They Propose

"Make Labor Unions Bargain Collectively..." "Let's Have a Cooling Off Period Before Strikes..."

"Make unions bargain collectively," says the NAM. Is this intended to create the impression that unions refuse to bargain collectively while it is the employers who are insisting on collective bargaining? To recognize this for the sheer nonsensical it is, one need only stop for a moment and think about what the word "collective" bargaining means.

For generations it was the practice of employers to deal with each individual worker, to offer to each worker the wage which the employer would pay, and to have or force the worker on the employer's own conditions. That was individual bargaining.

Unions came into being because the workers sought equality in bargaining power with the employer. They could not hope for that equality in individual bargaining. The union was a means of substituting collective bargaining in place of individual bargaining.

A labor union by its very nature cannot bargain otherwise than collectively.

That is the very purpose and intent of the much-maligned Wagner Act. It requires that the employer bargain collectively with the union as the collective bargaining agency. The Act does not require the employer to yield to the worker on any condition of employment; it requires only that the employer meet with the union if the workers so desire and bargain with the union as the collective bargaining agency.

Does the NAM now mean to imply that employers are insisting on collective bargaining but the unions are insisting on a return to individual bargaining? Is that what the NAM means when it says, "Make unions bargain collectively"? Clearly, that would be nonsensical; and equally clearly, if unions were doing that, the NAM would not be complaining.

In another implication, which is equally without sense, though as yet unpointed out, the slogan seems to imply that unions are refusing to bargain with the employer, while the employers are making every effort to bargain in good faith with the unions. If this is what the slogan means, does it imply that unions should be required to yield or compromise their position at the bargaining table? We have already pointed out that the Wagner Act does not require employers to yield. To require unions to do so would obviously be unfair and unjust.

"Cooling Off" Proposals

This implication that unions are refusing to bargain is similar to that which underlies the equally widespread call by anti-labor groups for legislation to make unions engage in a cooling-off period before calling a strike.

Making it very hard to create a public impression that unions are unreasonable groups of men who insist upon rushing into strike action without careful deliberation, without considered and reasonable bargaining, and without reckoning the cost to themselves and the community. "Therefore," say these slogans, "make these unions cool off before they call the strikes; make them bargain in good faith before they call the strikes." What are the implications of such a proposal?

The Actual Facts

In 1946 there were some four or five major strikes which were widely recognized as representing the main core of the strike crisis of the early part of the year. Two of these strikes were in steel; there was a strike in the automobile industry; there was a strike in the electrical industry. Were any of these strikes the result of hot-headed and impulsive action by labor unions? Were any of these strikes the outgrowth of any failure of the unions to make every effort to engage in reasonable collective bargaining? Were any of these strikes called in the face of reasonable employer efforts to bargain collectively?

In the steel strike the demands initially presented by the union were delivered to the employers in October of 1945. They were negotiated for the succeeding months and no strike was scheduled, or contemplated or announced before the middle of January in 1946. Even at that time at the request of the President the strike was postponed for an inspection by the President of his recommendation as to the proposed terms of settlement. It was the union which accepted the President's proposal; it was the employers who rejected the proposed settlement terms. In fact, while we are discussing unreasonable arrogance, it is well to remember that before the steel strike, it was the U.S. Steel Corporation which twice deferred the calling of any strike were as extensive as those in each of the other two industries.

In the automobile industry the negotiations preceding the General Motors strike took better than 60 days. In that strike, too, when a fact finding Board recommended certain terms of settlement it was the union which accepted and the employer who rejected the proposal.

In the electrical industry the negotiations preceding the calling of any strike were as extensive as those in each of the other two industries.

In that strike, too, it was the union which expressed complete willingness to settle the entire dispute on the basis of recommended national policy; it was the employer who persisted in prolonging the strike before finally accepting the terms suggested by objective authorities, terms which the union had been willing to accept many weeks earlier. It was the employer alone, as federal conciliators themselves declared, who obstructed settlement for an extensive period of time.

Do the facts justify any such implications?

Behind the Slogans

Thus we find that these slogans are completely lacking in any reasonable basis. They serve merely as an effort to confuse issues which the facts themselves make quite clear.

So much for the slogans. Now what are the proposals which are offered under cover of these slogans?

The one most widely urged takes the form of a so-called cooling-off period. The proposal usually contains a suggestion that before calling strikes unions must send certain kinds of notices to the employer and to government officials, that there must be a certain minimum period of conference, and thereafter certain additional notice of varying duration. In all, these usually add up to a requirement that before calling a strike a union must give the employer extensive advance notice of its intent to call the strike, usually for at least a period of thirty or sixty days or sometimes even more.

Sometimes a slight twist is introduced in addition to this cooling-off period arrangement so as to declare that it is the duty of the union to bargain in good faith and to declare that it shall be an unfair labor practice for the union to fail to bargain.

In both forms, however, the proposals have the same purpose.

In both forms, in the first place, the proposals
All of these proposals have a single major objective: They subject the union to artificial delays, to artificial extensions, to artificial uncertainties which make it more difficult to plan and organize an effective strike.

There is, in addition, an effect produced by these delaying proposals, these cooling-off proposals, which actually forces strikes on many occasions when strikes would not be needed or desired. These cooling-off periods set an official stamp and determinant as to when a strike should be called.

If they fix a 60-day period from the day of the notice, an expectation is built up among the members of the union that the end of the 60-day period will mark the commencement of the strike. This has been found to be one of the substantial effects of the ill-fated Smith-Connally Act.

Thus, far from preventing strikes, these delaying cooling-off period provisions in statutes have only weakened the union in its organizational efforts in preparation for the strike. At the same time they frequently provoke premature strikes and frequently cause strikes which would not otherwise take place. As to all these proposals a set of simple conclusions may be stated:

1. These proposals are not supported by any of the facts of the strike situations they are supposed to remedy.
2. They are part of a campaign to discredit and vilify labor and obscure the true facts as to the causes of strikes.
3. They will have no effect on labor relations other than to harass and weaken unions in the collective bargaining process.

They Arise
"Amend the One-Sided Wagner Act..."

To refer to the Wagner Act as "one-sided" is a

thorough confusion of ideas.

Prior to the passage of the Act the rights of employers and employees were completely out of balance. Employers had the uncontested right to pool their resources and engage in collective action through the formation of corporations. The corporations themselves permitted were bound together for the purpose of presenting a united front to labor on the matters of wages, hours and working conditions.

On the other hand, the worker was helpless as an individual to cope with the enormous concentrated bargaining power of the employers.

The employer possessed and used many highly effective weapons to destroy unions. Discharge, blacklisting and espionage were but a few of the weapons available to him for such purpose. The employee, however, had the bare legal right of self-organization—and nothing more. Any collective action which he tried to take was promptly interfered with such freedom it would have been held unconstitutional.

The same would be true where an employer had engaged in unfair labor practices and thereby precluded to employees from exercising their rights of self-organization and collective bargaining.

Every proposal which is now made to "equalize" this situation has been urged for years by groups opposed to collective bargaining. They have as their real purpose the hope of interference with the self-organization of employees and the destruction of their unions.

They Favor Injunctions
"Stop Coercive Picketing..."

The Labor Board has held in scores of cases that the employer is free under the Wagner Act to discuss trade union matters with his employees and with their representatives and associates.

There are any number of Board decisions in which the Board has had under consideration statements, notices and speeches by the employer involving an aggressive campaign against unions and their leaders. In all of these situations the Board has held that the utterances of the employer are protected by free speech.

The great majority of the employers today use free speech not merely to discuss issues of trade union matters with their employees and their representatives and associates. They thrust themselves into elections of union representatives and enjoy complete immunity under the Act.

The employers' thrust into elections is not always for a long period. Congress therefore passed a law in 1932 for a considerable period.

The same would be true where an employer had engaged in unfair labor practices and thereby precluded to employee against the law of the employer than the right of the employee which existed before the Wagner Act.

Do they want to prohibit workers from conducting parades with banners in front of the establishment under strike?

Some of those who raise this slogan frankly admit that they are opposed to all picketing, however peaceful or however peaceful with the law. They insist that they have no intention to interfere with the right of peaceful picketing.

As a matter of fact, of course, the right of peaceful picketing is protected by the Constitution of the United States and no law prohibiting peaceful picketing could withstand the test of the courts.

Are these persons opposed only to the use of force or violence or other unlawful conduct in connection with the conduct of the picket line? If so, what is the need for any additional legislation? If they have some other idea? Clearly no one is opposed to lawful and honest picketing. These laws are today subject to criminal penalty in each and every state of the United States.

What then is the true objective of those who urge these laws to restrict picketing?

They Favor Injunctions
"Stop Coercive Picketing..."

The Wagner Act respects employers' freedom of speech and the Supreme Court has so held. As a matter of fact, it respects employers' freedom of speech; if the Wagner Act interfered with such freedom it would have been held unconstitutional.

It is only when an employer's speech carries threats of discharge or warns of economic reprisal that the Labor Board holds that an unfair labor practice has been committed.

Employers' Petitions

A similar type of complaint relates to the fact that employers have no right to file petitions for elections under the Wagner Act. At the present time the Labor Board entertains such a petition from an employer who is confronted by claims of two rival organizations to represent the employees. But it refuses such petitions when there is one union in the picture.

Simple logic justifies such a refusal. In the first place, the right of employees to choose their representative when and as they wish is no more the affair of the employer than that of the stockholder to choose directors is the affair of the employees.

In the second place, the employer is not injured by the fact that he cannot petition the Board for an election. The employer has no obligation to bargain under an agreement until that time, if there is one union in the picture. At that time the employer must demonstrate that it has been designated by a majority of the employees as the employer's choice in good faith doubts that the union represents a majority is not obligated to bargain with it and may refuse to bargain with it until that issue is settled by an election.

On the other hand, if the employer were granted this right it would seriously prejudice the rights of his employees. For the employer could then seek an election as soon as a union had started an organizing campaign in his plant. By forcing a vote at that time, the union would be sure to lose. The psychological effect of such a defeat in a premature election would force union organizers some time to come in the future. The result might be to deprive the employees of collective bargaining for a considerable period.

The same would be true where an employer had engaged in unfair labor practices and thereby prevented to employees from exercising their rights to self-organization and collective bargaining.

No, the Wagner Act is not "one-sided". The Act has not yet the power to create false issues to hide their real purpose.

It is silly. It would be equally unrealistic to assert that the Act has been urged for years by groups opposed to collective bargaining. They have as their real purpose the hope of interference with the self-organization of employees but openly to attack unions, their objectives and enjoy complete immunity under the Act.
The Drive Against Labor

The year 1946 brought a large number of strikes. This was not at all unexpected. Workers throughout the war period had been subjected to a constantly rising cost of living while their wages had been held under sharp control. In addition, during the war years, there had been an accumulation of grievances of major and minor proportions throughout the entire nation. Employers, taking full advantage of the economic inflation, had been an accumulation of grievances of major and minor proportions throughout the entire nation. Employers, taking full advantage of the economic inflation, had been pleased with respect to working conditions. They were asking for laws to make it a crime for workers to engage in a strike, and they wished to revive the institution of the no-strike pledge given to the nation. This was not at all unexpected.

POINTING excitedly to the strikes of 1946, these individuals have revived old campaigns, and started new ones. They have raised the right to strike in a multitude of different forms. Employers, taking full advantage of the economic inflation, had been pleased with respect to working conditions. They were asking for laws to make it a crime for workers to engage in a strike, and they wished to revive the institution of the no-strike pledge given to the nation. This was not at all unexpected.

In a decision recently rendered by the U.S. District Court in Chicago, in a case involving the constitutionality of the Lea Act passed by the last session of Congress, the court pointed out that it was not to issue an injunction unless it was clearly established that an injunction was needed. For example, it would have to be shown that local police authorities were unable to cope with the situation.

The Rea Motive

These may sound like simple principles of equity and fair play. It may be astonishing to realize that they were a part of the Norris-LaGuardia Act when injunctions could be issued without notice to the union, without a hearing, and without any effort to prove that the injunction was really a necessary device. This is what the Norris-LaGuardia Act was intended to do - to remove the arbitrary and oppressive power of the courts in the absence of an actual threat of violence, or unavailing conduct, then there must at least be certain principles of fairness in procedure.

These principles as laid down in the law declared in effect only that appropriate notice of an application for an injunction be given to the union so that it might defend itself, and that an open and full hearing must be held on the facts so that the courts might have all the knowledge. Furthermore, the law required that the court not issue an injunction unless it was clearly established that an injunction was needed. For example, it would have to be shown that local police authorities were unable to cope with the situation.

The issue thus is not whether "coercive" or "unlawful" picketing in itself was protected. There is not a state in the nation where "violence" is not already unlawful. Whether such "violent" picketing shall be curbed by the proper officials, namely, the local police authorities; or whether unlawful or unavailing conduct on picket lines shall be made the excuse once more, as in the days after the Norris-LaGuardia Act, is going to depend upon the actions issuing out of the Federal courts without notice or hearing as was the custom in the heyday of "government by injunction."

Sometimes these proposals for curbs on picketing are not satisfied with a revival of the injunction, but provide for vindictive criminal penalties. In other words, the people who offer these proposals are not satisfied to allow any criminal conduct which may occur on the picket line to be treated and punished in the same manner as any similar criminal conduct anywhere else. These people are not satisfied to have the police treat a fist-fight on a picket line and a fist-fight anywhere else in exactly the same manner. They wish to punish conduct occurring on a picket line to the same extent to which they would treat a fist-fight anywhere else. These people wish to punish picketing on a picket line more harshly, because they know that, in the main, their workers would not violate the no-strike pledge given to the nation. They knew that, in the main, their workers would not violate the no-strike pledge given to the nation. They wished to punish the striking worker who refused to work as they had refused to work in the days of the company unions.

These monopoly interests have used the crisis of their own creation as a pretext. They do not encourage any study of the real crisis of today and their real solution, instead of trying to fight the anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades. They revive anti-labor proposals which have been put forth by them for decades.

What Is Labor's Program

Having gone through one after another of these slogans of misrepresentation and slander; having been defended here and there in these pages; having found these charges answered at every turn by reason, the sponsors of these charges are being forced to face the issue in terms of facts and figures. The simple fact is that this country is fast approaching a state of crisis. What is the nature of the impending crisis?

Its proportions and implications can be gathered from what happened in the first few months of 1947. American industry emerged from the war richer and more tightly concentrated than ever before in its history, and with a profit level unequalled in the history of the nation. The workers, on the other hand, found in victory a period of such high living costs that their real earning level suffered a sharp blow from the reduction of the work-week and other economic factors at the end of the war.

Industry was clearly in a position to preserve the living standards of those people and still earn profits at a more than reasonable level. Nonetheless the American people are subjected to a constantly rising cost of living while their wages have been held under sharp control. In addition, during the war years, there had been an accumulation of grievances of major and minor proportions throughout the entire nation. Employers, taking full advantage of the economic inflation, had been pleased with respect to working conditions. They were asking for laws to make it a crime for workers to engage in a strike, and they wished to revive the institution of the no-strike pledge given to the nation. This was not at all unexpected.

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The Special Penalties

The year 1946 brought a large number of strikes. This was not at all unexpected. Workers throughout the war period had been subjected to a constantly rising cost of living while their wages had been held under sharp control. In addition, during the war years, there had been an accumulation of grievances of major and minor proportions throughout the entire nation. Employers, taking full advantage of the economic inflation, had been pleased with respect to working conditions. They were asking for laws to make it a crime for workers to engage in a strike, and they wished to revive the institution of the no-strike pledge given to the nation. This was not at all unexpected.

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The Drive Against Labor

THE END.
S. F. Chest Has Dispatcher To Meet Human Problems

BY JEAN BRUCE
SAN FRANCISCO—"No, we can't help you. Even with two legs you would be unemployable."

What would you do in the face of this statement from a government agency if you were 65 years old and more? This is one in the multiplicity of human crises presented every day to Francis Taylor, director of the Information Service of the Community Chest of San Francisco.

In an interview with The Dispatcher last week Taylor described John M.'s dissatisfaction with the Public Welfare Department for not supporting himself even if he was physically sound. He still wanted another leg, and Taylor as the Chest's Dispatcher sent him to the correct office.

HELP WITH CLAIM

The Rehabilitation Center, only one of its kind on the Pacific Coast, will provide a wooden leg for John M. and train him to use it.

A couple of weeks ago James B. applied to the Chest after the Public Welfare Department had turned him down for old age assistance. He was born 70 years ago in Scotland; the Welfare Department could find no proof of his U. S. citizenship.

Francis Taylor beamed as he told of the case with which this disheartened applicant was set. James went to the International Institute, a chest agency for the alien born and their children, people with no roots in the community. The Institute will search out the required papers and send him back to the government agency with a valid claim.

A CHAMPION VETERAN

Hours of patient listening pieced together the tale of Mabel G's husband returning from the war and vanishing.

Mrs. G.'s mother exerted her influence on her methods of combatting the situation; this the young mother realized, but did not control. A complaint sent to the official agency did no good, and now the veteran's wife found an abandoned baby in the street.

Every such school in the city has a long waiting list and many of the children charge more than $60 a month. Since it is necessary that the baby be given to the child to whom it belongs, Mrs. G. had to report the baby to the police.

Taylor says that the CIO and AFL are now backing a bill for permanent child care. As a result of action in the legislature, against tough opposition from the business community, the principle, apparently, that women should not work.

Besides nursery schools the Chest supports Babies Aid which cares for abandoned babies and there are some in San Francisco and in other cities—until they are three months old and then places them in foster homes.

California Post First To Secede from Legion

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Russell J. Barton Post of the American Legion made legion history by becoming the first post ever to secede from the national organization.

The post, comprised largely of union members, voted with only one dissent to withdraw from the legion and join the American Legion Veterans Committee in protest against the legion's anti-union closed shop resolution, adopted last November by its national committee.

Local 10 Steward Sparkplugs A New Workers' Baby Clinic

SAN FRANCISCO A new baby health center, backed by San Francisco ILWU Local 10, was formally opened in the Bayview district here February 6. It will provide free medical treatment for the children of this working class section.

On hand to help in the dedication were Dr. J. C. Geiger, San Francisco director of public health; Supervisor George Christopher and Doris Rubinhorn, head of the public nurses in the city.

Not there to help in the formal opening ceremonies was Johnny Maduros, longshoremans member of ILWU Local 10, who had been working his way to get the heating department to provide the new clinic for the more than 50,000 people of the neighborhood. Maduro was working a ship that day and could not get away.

NEXT PROJECT PLANNED

Lindberg reports that so far in the program 27 San Francisco ILWU members have come to the Chest for referral to the correct agencies for help.

CIO WANTS PUBLIC SUPPORT

In this city, as in other cities, public support is complete for public health and welfare programs eventually, according to Lindberg, but right now private agencies can be more daring and flexible in their approach.

Housing is the problem the CIO representative runs up against most; the Chest cannot do much about it.

Child care, however, is the main problem in all cities as evidenced by other judging from the number of inquiries Taylor received in the CIO office during 1944 out of a total of 5,737. More than 1,500 of these are the housing shortage wanted to know about boarding schools.

Eight hundred and fifty-seven more inquired about nursery schools. "We are getting an increased number of cases."

The alternative to day care is to turn over each child to an agency by giving up the family as a unit.

MAP AIDS MOTHERS

Taylor keeps a map of the location of nursery schools and a file of its rates handy to his telephone, in order to give working mothers a choice of schools along the route between their homes and work.

Every such school in the city has a long waiting list and many of the children pay more than $60 a month. Since it is necessary that the baby be given to the child to whom it belongs, Mrs. G. had to report the baby to the police.

The Chest through its subscriptions, says Mrs. G., can provide the necessary care for the adults in the neighborhood.

In the beginning of the collection goes to the public nurses in the city.

The CIO envisages complete poor diagnosis.

The CIO and AFL are now backing a bill for permanent child care. As a result of action in the legislature, against tough opposition from the business community, the principle, apparently, that women should not work.

Besides nursery schools the Chest supports Babies Aid which cares for abandoned babies and there are some in San Francisco and in other cities—until they are three months old and then places them in foster homes.

The program granted a maintenance of employment clause, it did not provide a union shop, the principal demand of the strike. Another clause objectionable to the union provided that if a striker's job were not "immediately available," he would be put on a preferred waiting list. This meant that the nonunion men who have been working in the struck mills would be re-}

Redwood Strikers Are Still Out

EUREKA, Calif. (AP)—The Lumber & Sawmill Workers International Union Local 10, in its proposal for ending their year-old strike against nine redwood lumber companies, has indicated it will do nothing to get around a membership clause.

Although the compromise proposal, which granted a membership clause, it did not provide a union shop, the principal demand of the strike. Another clause objectionable to the union provided that if a striker's job were not "immediately available," he would be put on a preferred waiting list. This meant that the nonunion men who have been working in the struck mills would be re-
Contract Signing

Hilo longshore and ship clerks' contract signed, February 6, 1947. Attached Honolulu longshoremen's gains, including 30 cents an hour wage increase. Left to right, seated: Charles Wilson, of the Hawaii Employers' Council; Henry Schmidt, member Pacific Coast Longshore Labor Relations Board, and A. H. Armitidge, executive vice-president, Hilo Transportation and Terminal Co.; Bert Nakano, secretary of ILWU Local 136 and, Harry Kamoku, president of Local 136.

Hilo Dockers, Clerks Sign Improved Agreement

HILU, Hawaii, T.H.—ILWU longshoremen and ship clerks here signed new contract February 29 providing for an hourly wage increase of 30 cents, except for wharf clerks employed for more than five years, who got 35 cents.

Major gains won by Honolulu longshoremen were extended to longshore Local 136i and ship clerks Local 1363. They provide for no discrimination for legitimate union activity, race, creed, color or native origin. The employees are prohibited from discriminating in favor of non-union men. Time and one-half is paid for work on any of the 12 recognized holidays. Men are paid for straight time during the first 40 hours worked during the year. Longshoremen who have been in two years' continuous service are entitled annually to two weeks' vacation with pay. The longshore and ship clerks agreements will expire June 1, 1948, but may be reopened by either party solely on the wage adjustment issue in June, 1947, and January, 1948. Harry L. Kamoku, president; Bert H. Nakano, secretary of Local 136i and Henry Schmidt, member of the Coast Longshore Labor Relations Board, were the negotiators.

ILWU Asks Bosses to Return to Work

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU, with its 150,000 members, is asking the employers to return to work on the West Coast immediately. The ILWU is asking a minimum of $35 a week for up to 26 weeks for unemployed workers was re-ceived February 11 by the Federal Security Agency in its 11th annual report to Congress.

Along with the boost in pay-ments, the agency also urged ex-ten-sion of federal old age and sur-vivors insurance to all workers and expansion of the program to include permanent total disability insurance.

Broader coverage for social se-curity benefits was also recom-mended, the report stating that in an average week 23 million workers, mostly white, were excluded from the old age and survivors insurance program.

The ILWU is asking a minimum of 25 cents an hour for all work defined as not being longshore work.

Seamen Get New Claims Office

SAN FRANCISCO—Seamen's protection will receive special processing in the new office being set up according to CIO Veterans Bu-reau Directive No. 43.

The recent ruling that seamen are eligible for unemployment benefits is being backed up by the CIO veterans' bureau and the federal government.

The CIO Veterans Bureau set up the new office last week to handle the applications of longshoremen, seamen and other maritime workers for unemployment benefits.

Alaska Locals Hold Caucus

SAN FRANCISCO—Local 10 and 11 landed longshoremen to gain storage space when the ILWU local filed a complaint February 13 with the Labor Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry, against the Humboldt Stevedoring Compa-nym in Eureka, California, for its refusal to pay 75 longshoremen, members of Local 14, retroactive pay due them for 1944 and 1945.

Mr. Johnson, second vice president of the ILWU, hailed the stevedoring company before the Labor Commissioner because of its consistent refusal to pay the back pay. Even in the face of an agreement between the ILWU and the WEA of the Pacific Coast (of which Humboldt is a member) of March 19, 1946, and a War Labor Board directive August 18, 1945, the employers persist in the refusal.

Under the complaint filed with the Labor Commissioner, he will issue a citation similar to the Humboldt company to appear and show cause why it should not be prosecuted for violation of the California State Labor Code.

In addition to the 73 Eureka longshoremen affected by the company's refusal to pay there are 100 San Francisco longshoremen, sent to Eureka to help load lumber on longshoremen's contract in that area.

The situation of the Eureka dockers is a critical one as they have not worked since January 14, 1946. They have refused to return to work in violation of the AFL dockers and the AFL lumber workers who have been on strike against the Redwood lumber monopoly.

Landlords Urge Social Security Extension

WASHINGTON (FP)—Rent freeze operates against landlords in a resolution last week adopted by the State of California, against the San Francisco longshoremen's contract signed, February 6, 1947.
Hawaii ILWU Extends Pineapple Agreement


SAN FRANCISCO—A three day pre-convention warehouse course, to consider special problems which have arisen in view of the tremendous advances of the warehouse division of the ILWU, will be held at San Francisco April 3 at 9:00 a.m. The sessions will last through April 5.

AGENDA IS SET

Robertson said the agenda will deal with six major discussion subjects: contract and wage demands, on-the-job activity, legislation and political action, education, organizing and coordinating efforts between the International and the locals.

Robertson said: "We are certain that a real indication of this conference will greatly assist our warehouse locals. We want every delegate attending this conference to acquire an intimate knowledge of the activities and progress being made in all other locals, and in turn, to acquaint the other locals with the methods and practices being used in his own local. Finally, we want to develop a program by which the International can better coordinate all phases of activity in the warehousing and distributing field."

ILWU Wins Boost in Chemical Shop


Hawaii ILWU Extends Pineapple Agreement

HONOLULU, T.H.—Pineapple workers here in the Islands have extended their old contract with the industry for 30 days in order to allow the union to negotiate new terms. The offer was made by the industry in an effort to budge the pineapple growers from their 8 cents an hour top wage offer.

The old agreement expired January 31 but it was extended by the union in the hope that an agreement could be reached. A settlement meeting was held on Sunday at which time negotiations were resumed.

Robert Mookini, president of the union, indicated that he did not believe the negotiations would be successful, as the industry had not budged on the 8 cent an hour top wage area.

ILWU. He pointed out that the pineapple industry is not making a profit and is unable to pay higher wages.

A statement issued by the union indicated that it would not give up its hard fought battle for better working conditions unless a fair wage was granted by the industry.

ILWU members are employed at the 12 Hawaiian pineapple packing plants in the Islands, and the company has indicated that it will not grant any wage increase until the ILWU has agreed to do away with its strike activities.

ILWU organized the Swift plant in Chicago last week.

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ILWU Wins Boost in Chemical Shop
On the March

Members Should Fully Participate in Convention

By J. R. Robertson

The National Convention of the ILWU is scheduled to meet April 7 in San Francisco. Other conventions are to be held April 4 and 5 when an ILWU National Warehouse Conference will be held. It is of the utmost importance that all members participate in these functions. The National Warehouse Conference and International Convention reflect only our warehouse locals, but all locals should immediately plan to send a maximum number to both ILWU Conventions. Since the old method of the International's guaranteeing transportation and other expenses of one delegate from each local has been done away with, the responsibility rests squarely on the locals to send adequate representation of one delegate but for as many other workers as possible, additional funds should be raised to send observers as well as delegates.

The rank and file participation in the business and formation of policy of the ILWU has gained worldwide fame for our union and is more important, the respect of other workingmen throughout the world. The extent to which our members participate in the life of our union determines its success. If our members took the initiative, our warehouse locals could do it. It would not be necessary for us to attend a convention on paid vacation time. There are countless ways to cut corners on costs and we alone will can and will do so in order to be fully represented at the 1947 convention.

WAREHOUSE WAREHOUSE CONFERENCE IS LARGEST YET

A word about the National Warehouse Conference. This is the largest such conference in the history of our union and is a "must" for all warehouse and allied locals. This conference will enable our warehouse locals to work more closely than ever before in reaching settlements to their common problems in regard to wages, working conditions and mutual assistance in negotiations.

Pre-convention preparations must also include full discussions by the membership of what they think our future program should be. This will be the largest such conference in the history of our union and is a "must" for all warehouse and allied locals. This conference will enable our warehouse locals to work more closely than ever before in reaching settlements to their common problems in regard to wages, working conditions and mutual assistance in negotiations.

NEW YORK (FP)—A drive to get band leaders to refuse to play segregated theaters has been initiated by Norman Granz, noted jazz critic and producer of Jazz at the Philharmonic Incorporated.

Granz, whose jazz concert group has a non-discrimination clause in all its contracts, suggested the program in letters to more than 30 outstanding jazz band leaders, all members of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL).

"If you think our future program is going to be a real success, if you really want to bring it about, you must do something to support it," Granz wrote. "If you are in any way opposed to the non-discrimination clause, I would like to see you withdraw from the program."}

How Mr. Rich Beats Tax Law Is Outlined

WASHINGTON (FP)—Your union bulletin board is a good place to pin up the 2-page spread featured in the February 17 CIO News which in cartoon and text tells simply how Mr. Rich Beats The Tax Law.

"Poor Mr. Rich," the Rich sings as Rich sweets out his tax table, while Mrs. K. brings smilling, suds and butler rushes up with a bracer-upper. "His in-

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