The Scrap Iron Is Back
By J. C. B.

They didn't want to load it ten years ago, but
The shipowners said they had to do it;
The arbitrator said they had to do it;
The State Department said they had to do it.
I'll always remember the longshoremen said
That scrap iron will come back some day
In the bodies of American boys!

I was there as the first two coffins touched
American soil,
Lowered by a groaning winch
In a drizzling rain,
Draped with flags by soldiers at stiff attention,
Shoved to a jitney train by white-capped dockers.
I'll always remember the longshoremen said
That scrap iron will come back some day
In the bodies of American boys!

The brass stood around,
The movie cameras ground,
Clarence Phillips said:
"I loaded this scrap iron ten years ago,
"I had the feeling it was coming back, only thing
"I didn't know,
"Was that I would unload it, too."
I'll always remember the longshoremen said
That scrap iron will come back some day
In the bodies of American boys!

The brass talked solemnly,
The brass talked grimly,
The brass said these men stemmed the tide,
And spoke of hallowed memory of
Our glorious war dead.
And I saw the Honda Knot steam under the bridge,
The Golden Gate where they passed the other way

(Continued on Page 3)
Only Meatless Tuesday?

Even his own committee didn't want it, but President Truman has insisted upon a meatless Tuesday. This must have great appeal to the people who haven't been able to go on doing without.

What it means is that the rich and comfortable will go on eating meat on Tuesday because they can afford it and the poor will go on without.

Ever since Truman started taking his cues from the Republicans, which was on the day he took office, his solution for every problem has been to tighten the belts of the people. Meat is unavailable because the meat trust, meaning the fat, crooked profiteers who own the packing industry, are gouging. Truman would never think of attacking the evil at its source. That might of feed the starving people of the world, irrespective of their politics, they would willingly afford a down payment on a first class steak.

Truman has fallen lock stock and barrel for the imperialist plot to make all govern-ments of the world shaped to the profits of American corporations, even though this means the enslavement of people.

For their sake he uses food as the chief imperialist economic weapon. It's a hundred per cent phoney! On top of that it's criminal negligence.

What is a Scab?

Dan Tobin and Dave Beck have ordered, not requested or recommended, but ordered teamsters to go through ILWU Local 6 picket lines at Sears Roebuck Company's store in San Francisco.

Why?

Why are Tobin and Beck so worried about what happens to Sears? Why do they strike-break? These are questions we can't answer. We hope the Teamsters ask them on the floor of their meetings.

EVEN his own committee didn't want it, but President Truman has insisted upon a meatless Tuesday. This must have great appeal to the people who haven't been able to afford meat on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, as well as Tuesday!

It's a Great System

Your columnist wasn't invited, but just for the record it should be noted that the same day Americans were launched on their meatless, waste-less diets by the administration, a gourmet's dream dinner was held in New York's Hotel Pierre by Les Amis d'Escoffier (That's French for we're pals of the cook.)

The super-exclusive shindig was reportedly whipped off to a madly witty start by chairman Carvel Lange who noted that the absence of vodka wasn't intended as a hostile gesture.

(He didn't say how the entire dinner would be interpreted by his wage slaves at the Industrial Commodities Corp. who can't afford a down payment on a first class steak.)

Appetites were slightly discouraged by the serving of le consomme riche au fumet de celeri (yeah, chicken soup) in pot au feu style, but the guests muddled through to the fish course, where complete horror awaited them. The white Burgundy (Courton Charlemagne 1937; was too sweet! Everyone agreed that Chablis would have been a better companion for the Colorado brook trout, which was "bedded down in a white wine sauce and escorted by crawfish tails, mushrooms and tiny pastry shells filled with caviar.

From this sinful splendor the gourmets proceeded to a bit of international good will in the shape of fat English partridge stuffed with goose liver, roasted in a casserole in a blaze of brandy and served with a decorative bunting of sherry-cognac soaked trifles.

The liquorish undertones of this course may account for what followed. With the main dish was served a hominy croquette. Many didn't care for it, our correspondent reports, but others apparently became quite tearful, imbibing the chef for a spoonful of wild rice, yes, even a rice croquette. The hominy crowd won out and the losers were forced to drown their sorrow in Bresane Greves 1936 red Burgundy.

Climax of the meal was a procession of waiters bearing the author's triumph. Completely ignoring the edible possibilities of the waiters, the gourmets tore off the cornmeal-topped tallow filled with smaller cornmeal-topped cakes filled with small creamed oysters of Yukon and parsnip, served with a mouse of pate de foie gras whipped with cream (what you think is chicken but it's the evaporated milk.)

But the chef wasn't through. Out came his master-piece — a procession of serving tables and on them hollowed cakes of ice filled with water and dry ice to emit a column of smoke, and riding proudly on top was a bombe (no getting away from that atom) of ice cream, mar‡ingue, marrons and candied fruits flavoured with Grand Marnier. They washed this down with Veuve Clicquot 1934, "a champagne of no note." The guests did make one sacrifice for the conservation program. Completely omitted from the meal was Grand Vieux Bi-carbonate de soda. No telling what they did when they got home, though...

An industry board has been named to enforce the U. S. atom program. That's one atom-split we could do without.

Senator Joe Ball says proudly that he hasn't been able to find any defects in the Taft-Hartley law yet.

You might see better, Senator, if you opened your eyes.

America Is Not Best Fed;
Low Income Is the Reason

WASHINGTON (FP) — Although most Americans smugly believe they are not only the richest, but also the best fed people on earth, the fact is they are far down the line in the nutritional value of food consumption.

This bubble bursting is proven in an article by a none of the American magazine which places New Zealand as the best fed nation and shows that only one-third of the U. S. population gets all the necessary food elements in diet. Another third, the article says, actually suffers from hunger per capita. The rest of the population is thin on the consumption of milk and milk products.

Pepper Votes Right All of the Time

NEW ORLEANS (FP) — Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) is probably the only one of the 25 southern senators who voted right 100 per cent of the time on 18 important issues in the first session of the 80th Congress.

Results of the p.o.l.l conducted by the Southern Sociological Society were published in the September issue of their magazine. Issues covered include the Taft-Hartley labor law, reduction of Senate Theodore Bilbo, confirmation of David Lilienthal for the atomic energy commission and the poll tax.

"A majority of the southern senators, 14 out of 25," the Patriot said, "voted with Re- publican leader Taft. 50 per cent or more of the time on the 10 roll calls."
Honda Knot Stevedores

Here are the ILWU longshoremen and clerks who unloaded the first war dead to return to America from the Army Transport Honda Knot. They represented various races and nationalities, and five of them remembered loading the scrap iron which they predicted would come back in the bodies of American boys.

Havenner Gets CIO Backing
SAN FRANCISCO. — Endorsements for municipal candidates in the coming November elections were made by the San Francisco CIO Council on October 3, Council Secretary Paul Schnur announced.

For mayor the Council has put its stamp of approval on Francis Havenner. Other candidates backed by the CIO will be:

For district attorney, Edmund G. Brown; for the Board of Supervisors: John E. Byrnes, F. D. Haynes and Dewey Mead.

In addition Schnur added the Council is supporting Irving S. Rosenblatt in the 21st Assembly District for the state legislature. The Council Secretaries added that the AFL and the CIO have established real working unity in the campaign around these six candidates.

"These candidates are addressing themselves to the fundamental issues of the campaign—skyrocketing prices, rent control, housing, transportation, bleed-the-poors taxes and civil liberties."

ILWU Locals 6 and 10 have endorsed Havenner for mayor and for the District Board of Supervisors, Haynes, Byrnes and Oleta Yates. Local 10 also endorsed John Sullivan for supervisor.

Truman's Blundering Eat-Less Program Is Already Blown Sky High

By WILLIAM GLAZIER

WASHINGTON. D. C. — The eat-less program has all the markings of another big political blunder. Washington has seen many since Truman came into office.

The latest off-shoot of the Truman administration, like so much else in our domestic and foreign policy today, was fathered by Herbert Hoover. It was developed after a trip to Europe last year came back with an eat-less plan for the American people. Truman recently called in Charles Luckman, a wealthy soap manufacturer, surrounded by a collection of smooth advertising businessmen, to sell this program to the American people.

The eat-less program calls for meatless Tuesdays and no poultry or eggs on Thursdays. At this writing it has been in effect less than a week and has already been blown sky-high.

For example, the poultry and egg program seems to have been thrown together without any attention to the support-price program of the Department of Agriculture.

Few Americans who are not farmers know that when the price of any important farm product falls below a certain point the U. S. Government, acting through the Commodity Credit Corporation, buys up these products and holds them off the market. This keeps the price from falling any further. It is a program of price support for farmers.

The government hands out some food in free school lunches. The rest of it is simply stored in warehouses. None of it can be used for relief or any such purpose because that would be competing with free private enterprise.

Right now, for example, there are about 200 thousand dozen eggs in storage. These are either in powered form or in cold storage. They were bought before egg prices started climbing to 75 and 90 cents a dozen. These 200 thousand dozen eggs are not going into relief channels. Should egg prices, under this program, break from their present levels to the support price point the government would have to begin buying them up and putting them in storage.

Turkey prices show up this confusion in the eat-less program. Right now farmers are receiving between 32 and 34 cents a pound for turkeys. The Department of Agriculture support price is 32.4 cents. This means that if people actually stop buying turkeys the price will fall a couple of cents—a possible development—the government will step in when the price reaches 30.4 cents and buy turkeys until the price rises. These turkeys will be stored away. They will not be used for relief. In fact turkeys and other foods bought up as part of the price support program will be processed or used for fertilizer.

Recent news pictures of huge piles of potatoes being soaked in gasoline and destroyed showed how this program is in action. These were "support price" potatoes.

"The eat-less program says we're not to save wheat and grains. That if we eat less meat, poultry, bread, more grain and eggs will be available to be shipped abroad. But this is a gimmick, too. Because the only piece the grain can be saved is on the farms. To save grain it is necessary to cut meat production down on meat production is to put the squeeze on the cattle men and the meat packers, and at the same time to squeeze the distillers, the brewers and the millers. The Truman administration isn't doing anything like this. You don't hear anything in Washington about cracking down on the food trusts and the meat packers in their mad profit spree.

In fact, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson put the whole business on the table when he said the eat-less days were "of little importance," chiefly denounced as "symbolic sacrifice ... like going to church on Sundays."

In fact, then, the eat-less program won't save grain, according to Anderson. It's just a symbol. It truly is a symbol of the way things are going in Washington these days.

The Truman administration has no relief program for the starving people of the world. Under LaGuardia we had such a program in UNRRA, operating through UN. The Truman-Marshall plan killed UNRRA. Because UNRRA tried to feed everyone who was hungry. No questions were asked about color, creed, or political belief.

Truman-Marshall plan opposition to this is best known in much of the Arab world. It aims at sending the Germans in the Anglo-American Zone far greater quantities of wheat than are going to Italy or France. The starving peoples in the Far East get nothing. We will use food to hammer hungry people into following our political line.

There are hungry people all over the world today. They should be fed. A program of price control, and roll-back of prices, of beefing up on the food trusts and buying grain directly from the farmers (not from the speculators on the grain exchange) would be the beginning of a real attempt to get at the grain supplies we can furnish the hungry peoples of the world.
U. S. Government Uses Loyalty Tests To Kick Union Members Out of Jobs

BY JOSEPH PAULL
For Federated Press

Carrying a cargo of 98 of the greatest documents in American history, the Freedom Train began an exhibition tour of the nation Sept. 17, the day after Labor Day. Freedom Train will show the major American documents to the people.

At nine o'clock all the occupants of the Freedom Train began to retire for the night. The guard shook out the stragglers, covered the showcases with dark velvet, locked the doors, and turned the key. All was quiet. Deep stillness enveloped the Freedom Train.

From a specially elevated sterling chest there came a notice at one o'clock, in plain English. "This is an occasion for solemn reflection. It is a day of quiet prayer and meditation, laying right beside him, raised herself on her Article III, adjusted her lorgnette and fastened upon him a scorching glare. "What's so funny?" she demanded.

"Bill of Rights only laughed the harder. "Oh..."

"It was about time," Fundamental主义的 Right of Trial by Jury began to quiver. "Didn't you see that senator here this afternoon?" he gasped. "Why, that man looks at democracy...you'd think he had written me!"

"When you're as old as I am you get used to that," said Declaration of Independence. "The fact is that when the Tory who had signed her and then made a fortune selling provisions to the British, one might think that the sound of heavy, low sob almost comes from beneath the train.

"That's Wagner act crying again," said Bill of Rights. "Poor kid, he cries himself to sleep every night. He feels so miserable about being left out, he's been following the train everywhere we go."

Beneath the train, Wagner act's sobbing ceased. "Of course it's mean to leave me behind!" he shouted. "I'm tired of being picked on. I'm just as good as the rest of you, and just as important. But they all think they have come to my assistance, wrote she. "I'm just as good as the rest of you, and just as important. But why think I had written me?"

"Now, now, comfort yourself, child," said Constitution. "You should have seen what they tried to do to me when I was young."

"And when I was born, people said they would impeach Lincoln," said Emancipation Proclamation said soothingly. "Some of the best people, too."

"I had it worst of all," said Declaration of Independence put in. "When Jefferson presented me they wanted to tear out my life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. And when Taft and Hartley got through with me I wouldn't even rate storage space in the Congressional library."

And again he burst into sobs. "Poor kid, he cries himself to sleep every night. He feels so miserable about being left out, he's been following the train everywhere we go."

Wagner Act was brightening. "You mean they can't kill me no matter what?"

"Hill!" said Bill of Rights. "There are things in you that people started fighting for almost as soon as they finished fighting for me. They couldn't lick you without licking me, too."

With this, Bill of Rights turned over and pulled his drapery up over him. "Now let's go to sleep," he said. "I have to listen to another senator tomorrow. I'll be a tough day.

Freedom Train

BY JOSEPH PAULL
For Federated Press

Carrying a cargo of 98 of the greatest documents in American history, the Freedom Train began an exhibition tour of the nation Sept. 17, the day after Labor Day. Freedom Train will show the major American documents to the people.
Free Enterprise Rhymes—By Jerry Saylor

He carries a drum to beat
For his own cheap conceit,
He is lackey to the rich,
An infamous public snitch,
He is a thoro-ing liar
Who would set the world afire,
He's a pal of the FBI's
And other cranky labor spies,
He banks for the imperialist spere
And willingly advocates World
War III,
His sily guff
And corny stuff,
His irresponsible cracks
And distortion of facts,
Crown him King of the knives
Who poison American airwaves!

This is Tuesday, meatless,
This is Wednesday, wheatless,
This is Thursday, egglcss,
This is Friday, milkless,
This is Saturday, no vitamins,
This is Sunday, no racing wins,
This is Monday, now seven days,
In which to starve in several ways,
For the holy Taft,
And free enterprise gruff,
Amen!

Famous Judge Lashes
Un-American Committee

NEW YORK (FP)—A slashing attack on irresponsible bit-and-run methods used in congressional witch-hunts delivered in a federal courtroom October 7 by a distinguished jurist, Judge Simon H. Rifkind.

Although Rifkind did not specifically name committee members, his charge that the methods of conducting congressional probes are contrary to the American conception of justice and an insidious invasion into the field of private property, left little doubt that he considered the committee on un-American activities one of the chief culprits.

The judge expressed his opinions during his instructions to a new panel of grand jurors for the day, warning them in pointing out that elaborate safeguards had been developed over the centuries to protect the innocent, Rifkind said:

"Rumor, gossip, hearsay, guesswork, surmise have no place before the grand jury. Secrecy, in its deliberation, is the token of its responsibility to inflict unwarranted injury. Of late we have witnessed the intrusion of other agencies into the field of the grand jury, who undertake to participate in the delicate business of accuser.

Congressional committees—have no such tradition as that which sanctifies the grand jury. They have no law-given responsibilities. They are armed with no safeguards against the play of passion and clamor. They have no rules of evidence, no rule of probable cause. Rumor, gossips, insipid ingredients of their deliberations. No judge is ready at hand to curb excessive zeal and to protect those entitled to prove their innocence."

Rifkind said he was especially concerned because "It is one of the maxims of our democracy that it is better that 100 guilty men escape than that one innocent man should suffer punishment..." A society which convicts innocent men practices injustice and tyranny and as such it forfeits any moral claim to the loyalty of its citizens."

The judicial rebuke was not available October 8 for further comment.

STAMENENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF THE ISLAND ILWU, FOUNDED 1934

HONOULULU, T. H. — Longshoremen and warehousemen celebrated their 50th anniversary on October 5, the date of their first big drive in the Hawaiian Islands.

The ILWU was formed out for a picnic at Ala Moana park, with races and sports on the program.

In 1934 the organization started with 200 members in Hawaii. The entire waterfront was organized and a first contract won. Longshoremen on all the islands have recently consolidated into a single local.

Labor's Fight for Higher Wages Previews ILWU 50th Anniversary

BOSTON—(FP)—The major obstacle in the way of economic collapse of America's inflated economy has been organized labor's bitter fight for higher wages, President Philip Murray told the CIO's ninth constitutional convention October 13.

Recalling that although the nation had reached a goal of 60 million jobs the entire economy remains in danger, and that "we have defeated man's greatest enemies in a World War," now after two years, real peace is more distant than ever, Murray set the scene for development on the economic front the past year economic collapse, and that has been the successful drive of organized labor. Food and farm commodities have been raised to the buying power to the purchasing power of the people.

Since the removal of price controls in 1946, Murray said, industry and the processors of food and farm commodities have been encouraged to raise prices to levels which are almost the highest in the entire history of America. He said price competition has been almost negligible and industry has blazed wage costs as an excuse for passing higher prices on to the public.

Reiterating CIO's belief in "price competition and a free enterprise system," Murray said, "we would be unworthy of our leadership if we did not advise that, without price controls or true competition, we cannot control our 'real' wage levels. And to have effective price competition, we must have less monopoly price-fixing and more of a buyer's market. The last year has demonstrated clearly that manufacturers and merchants can wipe out our wage gains no matter how large our wage increases are."

GET OUT THE VOTES

Murray said present prices are a testimony to the fact that they were not brought about by high wages, but through "the ridiculous appetite of American industry for profits."

Labor's only defense, Murray declared, is in the political arena and the CIO therefore is launching the call for the building of a larger and more effective Federal Action Committee which will collect the money, register the voters and get out the votes in order to give the enemies of labor the soundest trouncing of their careers."

The report then followed up with a review of the tenth organization of Organized Congress which was presented as an entirely negative one.

Shipowners Get Boost

SANTA CRUZ—The Inter-state Commerce Commission on October 13 granted the Inter-state Coastal Steamship Freight Association a 12 1/2 per cent increase in rates for intercoastal steamship lines, effective October 23.

This is Saturday, no vitamins,
This is Monday, now seven days,
In which to starve in several ways,
For the holy Taft,
And free enterprise gruff,
Amen!

Campaign Starts

SANTO CRUZ—Campaign workers in part of the state on October 8 started a drive to put a new political party on the California ballot for the upcoming June primary election.

This announcement was made by Hugh Bryson, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Independent Progressive Party of California.

Nearly 500 delegates from all over the state made the decision to form a new party in California at a meeting on August 24. The delegates came from AFL, CIO, railroad and independent unions and from a number of other progressive groups in the state. Veterans, small farmers, professional people, members of pension groups and youth organizations were represented.

The organizing committee of the new party, which was elected at the Los Angeles meeting, met in San Francisco last month and has more than 70 members from northern and southern California attended.

They adopted a statement of principles for the new party and called for 15,000 petition circulators to collect 25,970 registered voter signatures before February 26, 1948. The signatures are required by law to place a new party on the ballot. Voters need not change their present registration in order to sign the petition.

County committees for carrying on the petition campaign have already been set up in the following counties: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Maria, San Mateo. Others are being organized within the next week.
By Martha Ezralow and Jean Bruce

To employers, industrial accidents are only part of the cost of doing business—unless the cost is paid by the United States Government, which is the case for most shipowners and waterfront employers.

To insurance companies, accidents are a big source of profit. More than 40 cents of every insurance dollar goes to the insurance company for "administration," rather than to the injured worker. For example, in 1945, the Waterfront Employers Association— or the government—paid more than 3 million dollars to insurance companies to cover workers' compensation for Pacific Coast longshoremen. But longshoremen received less than half of that amount in compensation and medical care.

To government agencies, accidents are something to be tabulated. And when these tabulations show that longshoremen suffer more accidents per man hour worked than any other workers in the United States, government agencies issue statements about the unnecessary human and monetary waste.

**Industrial Accidents Are Not Just Items to Be Tabulated**

But what do industrial accidents mean to the worker who is hurt on the job?

Some answers to this question were obtained by the ILWU Research Department as a result of interviews with 95 San Francisco longshoremen who were injured during 1946. The survey was made in connection with the Union's proposals before the Longshore Safety Commission, now in process of writing up its recommendations.

These 95 men represent about one out of every seven injured longshoremen in San Francisco who were disabled long enough in 1946 to receive workmen's compensation under the Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act. The Federal Act covers waterfront workers who are hurt on ship, where most accidents occur. (Dock workers are covered by the workmen's compensation act of the state in which they are working.)

**Dockers Don't Get Even The $25 Due Them**

To these 95 men industrial accidents mean financial problems have got them coming and going, sometimes to the end of their lives. An accident means a rockbottom standard of living, pay cuts to subsistence level, debts. Very often it means incompetent medical care and the splitting up of families.

To top it off, the worse the injury and the longer the disability, the more intense all these other problems are too.

In the first place, $25 a week is the maximum amount of compensation payable under the Federal Act, and it stops dead at $7,500. More than $70 is the minimum necessary for a decent standard of living for a family of four this year (estimated by the Heller Committee of the University of California). Practically all of the 95 men interviewed are married and have children.

Many of the longshoremen did not receive the full $25 a week. Insurance companies chiseled some of it away. None is paid for the first week unless the injured worker is off the job more than seven weeks.

**Injuries Mean Used Up Savings, Borrowed Money**

Twelve of the 95 did not receive pay for as long as they were entitled to; one received 36 weeks for a year out of work, another 48 weeks where 90 were due. And less than one third of the men got their checks on time, many waiting over a month for the first one.

Out of the ordinary expenses piled up too. Twelve men had to go to their own doctors at their own expense, an average of $115, because of bad treatment under company doctors. Medicine cost 10 men $150 apiece. Lawyers' fees averaged $90 for six men. Many had to spend for transportation to doctor's offices and hospital. These additional expenses averaged more than $25 for all the 95 men, more than one week of compensation pay.

The immediate result was that the injured longshoremen used up their savings, borrowed money, sold personal property.

Almost every one of the 95 had to obtain income other than workers' compensation while out of work and in many cases after returning to the job.

**Average Needed $500 Besides Compensation**

Sixty had to draw out savings or cash in war bonds, many using up all their savings.

Nineteen borrowed a total of almost $10,000 from relatives, banks and loan companies, which they are still paying off. Five sold automobiles, homes and furniture in order to live.

Some relied on charity, some on private accident insurance. This points out another problem.

Since longshoremen are not good risks accident insurance costs about $75 per year, and the private companies often cancel policies when a worker collects an amount anywhere close to the amount paid in premiums. Moreover, more than half of those interviewed had had at least one accident before 1946 and the private companies had cancelled policies for many after their first accident.

**The Employers Like Their Own 'Socialized Medicine'**

The average injured longshoreman needed about $500 in addition to compensation to get along while out of work.

Five men filed suits in court to get more adequate compensation pay. Of these one was awarded $500 after a long period with no compensation. A lawyer got some of it. The other cases have not been heard yet and the men receive no money until the court makes a judgment.

Meanwhile, the medical care injured workers receive is inadequate and careless, often downright incompetent. The employers have their own brand of "socialized medicine," objecting strongly to any system of health insurance that would guarantee decent medical care to all people. They worry about losing the "doctor-patient" relationship, but when it comes to an injured worker he is referred to Doctor X, and Doctor X it is, whether the worker likes him or not.

Doctor X is it if the worker is a Negro and he sees Negro patients only after 5 p.m. It's the same doctor if the worker has serious complaints about the treatment received.
To Give Treatment

Third of the cases. Half were discharged before
again and reset. Another doctor refused all treat-
a year later he is still disabled.

Injuries Mean
Lower Earning Capacity

Thirteen wives went to work, and since they had
not worked before most could get only unskilled
low-paying jobs. One wife did heavy house work
during her first treatment because the doctor's office was not
open. Seven complained about careless first
treatment; one told the doctor he was allergic to
adhesive tape, but the doctor insisted on using it.

The Story's the Same
In Every Port

In three cases, the medical care was grossly
negligent. One doctor set a compound fracture
without use of X-rays and the leg had to be broken
again and reset. Another doctor refused all treat-
ment to a man with broken rib, on the basis of
racial discrimination. A week later he taped up
the man and sent him back to work. The injured
man tried to work but couldn't and now more than
a year later he is still disabled.

A large majority of the men interviewed criti-
cized the medical care they received.

Ten complained about long delay in waiting for
the first treatment at the doctor's office. Eleven
had to wait until the day following the injury for
the first treatment because the doctor's office was not
open. Seven complained about careless first
treatment; one told the doctor he was allergic to
adhesive tape, but the doctor insisted on using it
and the worker still has a severe rash which re-
quires additional treatment. One doctor was too
busy to treat a man for four days after his injury.

Another ex-holdman is now a seaman driving
winch on steam schooners at about $1.10. One long-
shoreman is confined to working ship stores and
he can only get 20 hours of work a week.

The program clearly indicated is first of all to
prevent accidents by following safety rules and
safe practices, even refusing to work when con-
ditions are unsafe.

You may be a cold statistic to the
government, but if you're a longshore-
man hurt on the job you face problems
that shouldn't happen to a dog. You
try unsuccessfully to live on $25 a week,
sponge on the relatives if you have any,
ever eat meat, go into debt maybe
hundreds of dollars. Your doctor isn't
interested in fixing you up to go back
on the job; good medical care is at your
own expense. And the worse you're
hurt and the longer you're sick the
more the problems mount up.

You are a drinking man, we'd have called for
a double shot. That feeling cropped up after we
read an editorial, Truth Is A Bright Light, in the
NAM News, house organ of the Natl. Assn. of
Merchant Mariners.

Without mincing words, this editorial said any
charge that "the NAM promised that if the OPA
were eliminated prices would go down" is "sheer non-
sense . . . baseless lies . . . as is easily proved by
the record." This is one time the NAM might have had the
good grace to shut up. The record shows that in its
drive to kill OPA the NAM made no bones about
declaring that prices would drop if OPA were
eliminated.

On July 3, 1946, NAM ran a full page ad which
said flatly: "If OPA is permanently discontinued,
the production of goods will mount rapidly and
through free competition prices will quickly adjust
themselves, to levels that consumers are willing
to pay."

On March 18, 1946, Robert Wason, then presi-
dent of the NAM, told a House committee that
continuation of OPA "meant greater danger of in-
flation."

On April 23, 1946, this same gent, in the same
capacity, told a Senate committee that removal of
OPA "might cause adjustments in some prices."

Just for the record, such - insignificant adjust-
ments" as the following took place (according to
the midyear Economic Report of the President):

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prevent accidents by following safety rules and
safe practices, even refusing to work when con-
ditions are unsafe.

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hurt and the longer you're sick the
more the problems mount up.

Another ex-holdman is now a seaman driving
winch on steam schooners at about $1.10. One long-
shoreman is confined to working ship stores and
he can only get 20 hours of work a week.

The Story's the Same
In Every Port

Five have still not returned to work following
their injury in 1946. All of these have been out
of work well over a year and only three are still
receiving compensation.

The grim story is repeated in ports up and down
the coast. In Portland and San Pedro, Chairman
Nathan Feininger of the Safety Commission inter-
viewed several individual waterfront workers who
had been injured on the job. One Portland man
estimated he lost $6,000 in income as a result of
his injury, another estimated a loss of $4,000 an-
nually.

Another worker used up his small savings and
borrowed $400. His wife worked until she became
ill. The ILWU lent him $50 and waived his dues,
but he is not able to work yet.

A San Pedro wife got arthritis on the job she
was forced to take while her husband was injured.
This family sold their car for $600, used up $500
savings and had to borrow an additional $1,400.

The program clearly indicated is first of all to
prevent accidents by following safety rules and
safe practices, even refusing to work when con-
ditions are unsafe.

You may be a cold statistic to the
government, but if you're a longshore-
man hurt on the job you face problems
that shouldn't happen to a dog. You
try unsuccessfully to live on $25 a week,
sponge on the relatives if you have any,
ever eat meat, go into debt maybe
hundreds of dollars. Your doctor isn't
interested in fixing you up to go back
on the job; good medical care is at your
own expense. And the worse you're
hurt and the longer you're sick the
more the problems mount up.

Another ex-holdman is now a seaman driving
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This family sold their car for $600, used up $500
savings and had to borrow an additional $1,400.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAgue—The huge Skoda auto works at Pilzen has had to curtail production because of strikes and other shortages. Instead of laying off hundreds of workers, as was the practice when the plant was privately owned, managers of the nationalized firm have directed workers to jobs in the mines and steel mills to help speed needed supplies. If a temporary miner, as a beginner, gets lower pay than being a skilled auto worker, Skoda makes up the difference.

FRANCE

PARIS—Doorsbell ringing, hand lunch-time delays and the other signs that point to an active labor political action campaign are rising to a high pitch as France prepares for the municipal elections scheduled for October 19 and 26. Proportional representation will apply in most areas. Union members are canvassing chiefly for candidates of the Socialist and Communist parties, which in some cases are running joint slates.

HUNGARY

BUDAPEST—Price control is being maintained in Hungary but, under a decision of the Economic Council, there will be a 15% price increase on consumers' incomes. Higher prices were expected all along but, workers will not have to pay so much. Those in high income brackets will have to do the shelling out.

CANADA

TORONTO—Most Canadian provinces have entered into what workers feel is "legal strike-breaking" in an effort to end the nationwide walkout of packhouse workers now moving into its third week. Province officials dug up technicalities to prove that the strike is "illegal in that it violates provincial law." Some provinces are considering seizing the local plants to force workers back but no action has been taken. The CIO labor secretariat announced it would not support "any strike, no matter what of nature."

CHILE

SANTIAGO—The Chilean government pursued its union-busting campaign by arresting 5 leaders of 18,000 striking coal miners on charges that they are the Communists. The government sent military planes to reinforce the strikers. The armed forces, said a government announcement, were designed to "enable miners wishing to return to work to do so." Despite the intimidation, the 18,000 strikers are still out.

ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES—Over 150,000 textile workers launched a nationwide strike to compel reopening of 200 factories closed as a result of government price-freezing order. Police arrested three union leaders and closed 35 walkouts in the port area where 10,000 longshoremen stopped work September 27. The Labor Secretariat announced it would not support "any strike, no matter what of nature."

HOLLYWOOD—One of the few films ever raised to the level of an international incident is Paris Ivanova, the story of Russian prisoner, Maschuga in the concentration camp. The film was shot in Czecho-

Slovakia. Calling. Two years ago, when he was a draftsman for the Netherlands East Indies, Ivanov was freed from entering that war-torn domain by order of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He was not involved in the film until recently when his name was used in one of the film there. . . . Last month, it was scheduled to be shown at the World Congress of Democratic Youth in Prague. By this time, the Dutch government had become so incensed its ambassador in Prague officially asked the Czechoslovak government to stop the film. The film was shown, was a terrific hit, and is still being shown.

Irons, incidentally, well known as the greatest documentary producer of all, is now finishing a film project on the life of a great war hero.

Czech, Polish and Slovak labor is illustrated by Mayor Bohumil K. West, who tried to stop renewed operations by returning workers.

CHINA

SHANGHAI—How Chiang Kai-shek's labor policy is being enforced is indicated by the election of several workers to public office. The newly elected Workers Union, has pledged itself to fight for workers' rights, for the industrialization and improvement of Chinese labor. The government has not interfered with the election.

VIENNA

AUSTRIAN organizations ranging from the Association of Austrian Trade Unions to the Catholic, Socialist and Communist parties and government officials have voiced angry protest against the sentences passed by the U.S. military tribunal here against four Communists who took part in a food demonstration last month. Though there were no casualties and the demonstration was quiet, sentences of 15, 10, 10, and one year in jail were doled out to the four for allegedly creating disturbances. Maria Sama, one of those sentenced, is 70 years old. She got one year in jail.

INSIDE STUFF

Hollywood designers tell us the well-dressed glamour girl wears a pinch-waist corset under her cocktail and formal dresses this fall. Karen X. Gaylord finds this one out without much trouble.

PROFIT RATES GET AIRING

At CIO Convention

BOSTON—(FP)—While the basic items of the cost of living have averaged an advantage of 17.5 per cent between 1946 and 1947, the CIO Profit Rates Get Airing at the CIO Convention.

1947 Rate 1946 Profits

(Millions) (Millions) '47 over '46

All industries $3,500 $2,536 38%

Machinery 276 170 62

Automobiles 356 131 182

Non-ferrous metals 180 141 28

Other durable goods 204 146 40

Foods, beverages & tobacco 417 356 16

Oil producing & refining 356 288 23

Industrial chemicals 356 272 30

Other non-durable goods 389 201 90

The table on profits is based on figures of the Federal Reserve System for the first quarter of 1947 converted to an annual rate basis and 1946 "peacetime" profits.
Matson Lines
Libel ILWU
Officials
SAN FRANCISCO — The Matson Company has no scruples, especially when it is fighting the ILWU. Latest instance is the starting of a rumor on the Matson docks that ILWU international officials have gone into the real estate business in Honolulu. One Local 10 member reported in a membership meeting that he had been shown a letter while working on the Matson docks stating that ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt had bought $56,000 worth of property.

Investigation produced an excerpt from the Honolulu Advertiser for July 17, 1947, headed "Goldblatt Buys Waikiki Property," which was placed on the company bulletin board without comment. An ILWU car boss removed the story thinking thereby he could prevent its circulation and use as a splitting tactic.

The Advertiser stated: "Louis Goldblatt, as secretary-treasurer and trustee for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO), bought four lots in Kailua, Waikiki, comprising 28,688 square feet of land for $56,000, according to a deed filed with the territorial bureau of conveyances Wednesday."

The Advertiser commented: "The union based its demand on the ruling of former Coast Imperial Chairman Clark Kerr that a hatchtender must be employed where a slowing which them. Seering found that ruling inapplicable since it referred to a dangerous operation involving heavy cargo, and with the present method of unloading sulphur no injuries have occurred.

National Negro Congress
Celebrates First S. F. Year
SAN FRANCISCO — On the evening of October 25 the San Francisco branch of the National Negro Congress will hold its first anniversary dance at Masonic Hall at 1759 Fillmore Street.

The first year saw the launching of a number of important projects by the local Congress. In cooperation with other Negro organizations, the Congress secured, reviewed by Civil Service physicians of Negro street car operators who had been rejected for defects.

Also the Congress took an active part in the drive to get people registered in the Fillmore and Hunters Point districts of San Francisco.

ILWU Loses Two Awards
In Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash. — Longshore Port Agent for Puget Sound, Harold Seering, ruled against the ILWU in two cases last month, one involving the size of slings used for packaged plywood, the other the question of an extra hatchtender in unloading sulphur.

The plywood case came up in Seattle where Local 19 protested 2,200 pounds in a slingload of plywood as unsuitable for use. The agent found no overall limit in the document or safety code for this cargo.

In Bellingham Local 7 asked an extra hatchtender while using stowing winch and scraper to meet sulphur in the S.S. J. C. S. Blackburn. The union based its demand on the ruling of former Coast Imperial Chairman Clark Kerr that a hatchtender must be employed where a slowing which them.

Seering found that ruling inapplicable since it referred to a dangerous operation involving heavy cargo, and with the present method of unloading sulphur no injuries have occurred.

T-H Injunction Breaks East Coast Dock Strike

ALBANY, N.Y. — Striking members of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) called off a 10-day walkout here October 8 under pressure of the first temporary injunction granted by a federal court since passage of the Taft-Hartley act.

The restraining order, based on Sec. 8B-44 of the act banning secondary boycotts, was signed late October 2 in New York City by Judge Bernard Bessman of the 8th Circuit court of appeals.

The complaint on which the temporary injunction was based was filed by Cargill Inc. and other Albany firms which claimed they were unable to ship the time it takes to ship the truck-trailers to New York and when the company refused, the teamsters replied by refusing to work.

All members of the ship's crew were threatened with sacking if they refused to work.

The complaint states that Waldman said he was studying the complaint but did not indicate whether an injunction would also be sought against the teamster local.

Job Orders Now Set
Age Limits, Says Stern
SAN FRANCISCO — CIO Vet- erans Bureau Director Julius Stern reports that almost all job orders received have age restrictions, but he said, it became effective

as soon as they (the union) read about it in the papers.

LOCKOUT
ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt is shown (left) when he addressed members of Longshore Local 13 of the ILWU on October 1, the first day of the Los Angeles lockout which was ordered ended a week later by the Coast arbitrator. President L. B. Thomas of Local 12 is shown in the center and Howard Bedell, Coast labor relations committee member, is at the extreme right. The young lady in the picture is Shirley Peterson of Local 13 office.

Double Handling
The waste of the free enterprise system is graphically depicted above. Locked out Los Angeles longshoremen were called to work perishable bananas on the Dutch ship, Dutvendyn. To get to the bananas they had to remove 300 tons of newprints. Rather than put the newprints on the dock where the consignees might be able to get it, the shipowners ordered it stacked in the wings, an operation more costly and more damaging to the newprints than unloading since it had to be restacked after the bananas were out. When the union issued a news release on the operation the shipowners cried " liar." They were unaware that pictures had been taken.
Sears' Strike as Cops Get Rough

ILWU Local 6 strikers barring the way to scab merchandiseolence flared at the Sears-Roe store here October 13 as the
Beck. Local 6 sat in the driveway before the picket lines. Later 15 of the
stead. Normally 275 AFL clerks store and 30 others refused to
cross the lines and went home in-
sign with ILWU Local 150 here

Increase in Love's Honolulu Bakery
strike lines but over the opposi-
This interchange came after a
month period.

United Rice Mill Strike Voted
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Workers at the United Rice Mill, new
ers have won the basic provi-
tract as they have had for 11
years, and continuation of pres-
vacations.

United Farm Workers Stalls on Bargaining
CHICAGO (FP)—Accusing the United Farm Workers sta-
ning members of the United

Sweater Girl
Shapely Carroll Brooks has just been named National Sweater Girl of 1947. The
touring the United States.

Lines in Petaluma
a classification system and pay
leagues in the 13½ and 4 cent
year in all other warehouses in

Local 150 Chalks Up 30 Per Cent
HONOLULU, T. H.—With
ational Teamsters and
ers (CIO) voted to leave Chicago

L.A. Drug Co.'s Grant ILWU Highest Pay
LOS ANGELES.—Drug ware-
housemen of ILWU Local 26 won the
highest rates on the West
Coast with 10 to 20 cents hourly
increases at Owl, Sonatag and
Thrift in a wage决议ing
October 1.

American Can Local 150 Sign Pact
HONOLULU, T. H.—Signing
of a contract with the American Can
pany by ILWU Local 150 was followed by a plea from the negotiating
committee to the membership to
strengthen its ranks in order to
prevent future chiseling by the

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U. S. Army Frankly Admits Smashing Korean Unions

SEOU, Korea (ALN) — Official U. S. policy in south Korea is that "the development of democratic labor organizations shall be encouraged." That's what it says in Ordinance No. 97, promulgated July 23, 1946.

How this sometimes works out in practice I learned from a U. S. army major while staying with the 96th Military Government at Ch'unch'ch'on, North Ch'unch' province.

The major was talking over a drink at the officers' club. "Yes," he said, "we had a strong social U. S. army policy in south Korea. It is true that we did smash that union so you could drink at the officers' billet.

But the major, I discovered, was optimistic in thinking that his troubles are over in Kunsan. The longshoremen still have a strike going on, and if I have an office, its roster is secret and its members take a critical attitude toward army brass.

That, too, is typical of south Korea. The U. S. army at the very least has tolerated the breaking of strikes and the smashing of unions by terrorists and police. Several score unionists have been killed and many thousands hunted and tortured. On two occasions, according to leaders of the underground Korean Federation of Trade Unions, U. S. troops have fired into striking crowds.

Wallace Draws Huge Crowds

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (FF) — It only took Robert B. Wallace to have New England's old-line politicians in a state of panic. The Illinois senator has just finished a five-day tour of this area where he was greeted by large, cheering crowds. He asked what the money to hear a political speech.

In Boston Wallace stumped the experts by drawing paying crowds that jam-packed every store where he spoke. Newspapers that began the tour figuring Wallace would just begin sending their top political editors to travel with Wallace as he spoke to electrical workers and Rotarians in Lynn, Pittsfield and Springfield, reported Thursday at Harvard University and Smith College, and big city crowds of these areas.

As one political editor summed it up, Wallace is throwing a pebble into both Democratic and Republican waters. The Democratic political leaders of the South believe that the Republicans, he certainly wouldn't help them win the election.

Wallace said that if the Republicans are worried because of the money to hear a political speech. But the Democrats aren't worried because Wallace is attracting them to see what he has to say.

The Progressive Citizens of America, backed by labor groups, is organizing for 1946 down through the precipice.

Big Business Is Cooking Up a Rearrangement Boom for the Rest of Us

By ISRAEL EPPSTEIN

Allied Labor News

Barron's, "the national business and financial weekly," is one of the voices of Wall Street. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, chief of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations, quoted some statements from it in his now famous speech attacking the position of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations. On October 6 this weekly came out with a proud front-page banner headline. Even Vishinsky read Barron's.

Well, in a way, he does and maybe he doesn't. Maybe the quotations are just copied for him by some indefatigable delegation secretary. Maybe they are reported in the forced form of a routine matter, by Russian reporter's hack. But whatever the truth of this, Barron's is certainly interesting reading for "the news behind the news" and for what some big business quarters are really thinking and cooking up for the rest of the us. Besides, it seems downright unpatriotic for Barron's to provide Vishinsky with ammunition, and bears a little looking into.

The whole point of the story, as a glance at the file of the publication, we discovered, is that Barron's is getting a rise in its circulation. Barron's, for instance, that it was criminal lunacy to beat the dayslights out of Hitler. It proclaimed editorially in the story that the world was "paving the way for democracy" and that the "only thing that is happening is that the world is becoming better and better because of America's policies in Europe."

But that, as Barron's itself says in the next paragraph, is "water over the dam." It's too late to make any difference now, and the story was "officially dead and certain" that "the American policy will continue without any change until the time the world is ready to fight (whom?) at the present moment.

The two world powers on whom the world's attention is now focused are America and Russia. In a recent speech the Soviet ambassador to the United Nations said that the United States was trying to make any deal with this World War II ally as it still regrets not doing such a deal with Hitler.

It is expected to be told that there is no such desire and tells us why.

TIE TO US IS SENTIMENTAL

The major obstacle, in Barron's words, was that there is no "sentimental tie" to America. The major obstacle is that the United States was not going to make any deal with this World War II ally as it still regrets not doing such a deal with Hitler.

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From which we can see clearly who is responsible for giving wrong ideas about U. S. aims to the world. It is the American public, not the Roosevelt administration, that has a vote, and votes, every four years. The Roosevelt administration, it seems, is trying to buy its way into power at the polls...
BOSTON (FP) — In pre-convention sessions here October 8, the CIO executive board gave the go-ahead to a walkout at the "furtive sleuthing, gumshoe detective operations" of the FBI in its reported investiga-
tion of violations of the Taft-Hartley law ban on union expendi-
tures by political causes or for campaigns.

Based on rulings by the federal court in the Maine case and the U.S. Cross ruling by 8th Circuit in the Pennsylvania case, the CIO board acted. The CIO is the largest labor group in the country with 14.5 million members and 11 million wage-earners.

The walkout called for at the convention is to begin October 8 and end October 9. The convention is scheduled to meet October 17-20.

The CIO board acted after receiving reports that the FBI was investigating labor union expenditures by十佳the CIO in violation of the Taft-Hartley law ban on union expenditures by political causes or for campaigns.

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