WASHINGTON—Over 900 cheering delegates to a labor conference here November 28 urged rank and file members of all unions to support a united fight against a wage freeze and price inflation, and for price rollbacks, rent control, and other steps toward sound living conditions.

WAGE FREEZES IS URGED

The meeting was addressed by President Harry Bridges of the ILWU and the work of the delegates was outlined at the close of the session.

President Joseph P. Lelly of the American Communication Association presided.

The delegates, which included leaders of unions expelled from the AFL-CIO in recent purge trials but who had been handpicked for the conference, condemned wage freezes, price rollbacks, and rent controls.

Mr. Lelly stressed that the meeting was not a "screening," repeal of Taft-Hartley, McCarran and Magnuson acts, a demand for proper security measures, or defense of witch hunt victims.

Instead of "lions" which always result, the conference urged that the rank and file members of all unions have the right to vote on the question of price rollbacks and rent controls.

Mr. Lelly said that the Coast Guard regulations designed to prevent wage freezes and price inflation would be a "giant blacklist and do away with the union shop." Mr. Lelly also reminded the Coast Guard that it had all the earmarks of a conspiracy.

Mr. Lelly emphasized that the Coast Guard regulations were designed to prevent wages and salaries from rising. Mr. Lelly said that the Coast Guard regulations would prevent unions from organizing, blacks from forming unions and making contracts. Mr. Lelly said that the Coast Guard regulations would prevent the Coast Guard from having the right to organized unions.

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The Respectable Dead

Or. DISPATCHER

"Disorganize the Organized!"

reverse to the original purposes of CIO as
ticians. That way is to kill themselves and
slavery.

a bottle of Scotch, listen to a recital of his
low wages and lousy conditions while unions
rid themselves of this embarrassment they
come out of its

that make no such deals still live. And to
which make no such deals still live. And

ranks.

Times are tough and getting tougher. Prices
lenges that so vitally affect workers? It offici-
al shifts the role of its industrial union
al_CIO officially_ shifts the role of its industrial union

proposed by the International unions would


CIO industrial union councils are now
thing more than eunuch organizations, able
break this up? Now it's strictly pos-


That's far away from the vigorous days
when councils used to mobilize the workers
in an area to the support of any union in
an area. Now that's all over. It's strictly
frontier organization and you just

IT'S URBAN - Southern Counties

argo that I was a part of and backed


\( Q \) What do I do if I have a
beef about the service of my
Group Health Plan?

A. If you have a beef about the service
of your Group Health Plan, you


This is the LEADER of the
worse of its
council of the G


What's Welfare?

Questions and answers on the ILWU longshore,
shipkeepers and walking bosses Welfare Plan.

Q. What can I do if I have a beef
about the service of my Group
Health Plan?

A. If you have a beef about the service
of your Group Health Plan, you
should see your Union represen-
tative or your Group Health
Office. The office takes orders,
never gives orders. It is one

A. Of course. By sending organizers
to the West Coast to take

A. They can get medical care
through the Plan for

A. If you're enrolled in a Group
Health Plan under the Welfare
Fund, can I get medical care
through the Plan for

A. Yes. Loss of two hands, or

A. Yes. Loss of two hands, or

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A. Yes. Loss of two hands, or

Q. If I've been treated by a
doctor at an HMO, receive

A. Of course. Wherever there
are several doctors employed
in one department, you can go
to the doctor whom you like the
best. If you're first seen by a
doctor whom you don't like, you
can pick another doctor to see
you come back for further visits.

Q. Are there any fees for sur-
gical operations performed
under my Group Health Plan?

A. There is a charge of $15.00
for the removal of tonsils or
adenoids, but there are no other fees
for surgery.

Group Coverage
Away From Home

Q. What is the charge to mem-
bers of my family enrolled in
the Group Health Plan for the
removal of tonsils or adenoids?

A. They will be charged $15.00.

Q. If I'm enrolled in a Group
Health Plan under the Welfare
Fund, can I get medical care
through the Plan for

A. Yes. In the cities where the
Welfare Fund has group health
coverage: San Pedro, Portland,
and San Francisco Bay area—
at Permanente Health Plan; Seattle,
Washington; at Group Health Co-
operative as you would from Per-
manente in your home city.

Q. Can members of my family
enrolled in a group health plan
get medical care from the badly
sick or crippled persons? A. Yes.
They can get medical care at
any Permanente office, in off-
the form of one of these

A. Yes. Loss of one hand or one foot or

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Fear of War Spurs More Attacks On Traditional American Liberties

WASHINGTON — Spurred by fear of the People's War, traditional American liberties were put on trial on Monday at a Senate hearing in which some of the most cherished freedoms were temporarily suspended.

Some of the highlights included:

- A move for creation of a Senate committee to carry out work done by the notorious House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Senate Committee held a hearing, with no opposition being offered. The question of the witness was whether or not he has the right to remain silent.
- A motion to require farmers to pay the cost of keeping their farms in good order.
- A resolution to ban the wearing of political buttons in public places.
- A proposal to ban the sale of cigarettes to anyone under the age of 18.
- A bill to establish a national holiday in honor of the dead.

The Senate Committee, in its report, said that it was working on a bill that would give the government the power to seize property from any person it deems to be a danger to public safety.

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New Film Shows Miners' Strike Strength and Victory

A new film, "The Miners of West Virginia," has been released by the United Labor Organizing Committee to Defeat Taft-Hartley.

The film, which focuses on the strike of miners in West Virginia, shows the strength and determination of the miners in their fight against the company. It also depicts the living and working conditions of the miners and the large share of the miners who have been laid off.

The film has been received with great sympathy by the miners and their families, and has been shown in many cities across the country.

Group Hears ILWU on Coast Need for More Cargo

A New York hearing held by the ILWU on the need for more cargo at the ports on the West Coast has been well received.

The hearing was held to discuss the need for more cargo at the ports on the West Coast, and the ILWU has been working to increase the amount of cargo at these ports.

The hearing was well attended, and the ILWU was able to make its case for the need for more cargo.

AMA's Tight Monopoly Operation Hurts Labor and Hurts the Nation

If you've got an ache or the American Medical Association doesn't say how to treat it, there's probably nothing you can do about it.

The nation's organized doctors just got through with their multimillion-dollar advertising campaign to prove that you have no right to care unless you hire a doctor to care for you.

They didn't prove any such thing, but they spent a million dollars trying to prove it and came up with the same old tired arguments that they have used for years.

The AMA, the national medical organization, has put out an advertising campaign to try to prove that there is no such thing as free medical care.

They have said that there is no such thing as free medical care and that the only way to get really good medical care is to hire a doctor.

AMA CHIEFS SOCIALISM

AMA chiefs have been pushing hard for socialism, which they say will improve the lives of the doctors and the public.

AMA MARCHES SOCIALISM

AMA leaders have marched on the political platforms of the nation's major parties, trying to influence the country's political leaders.

AMA social security payments

AMA has been making payments to the permanently and totally disabled, and has been making payments to the doctors who care for them.

AMA is trying to get the doctors to agree to lets them care for the doctors' patients and the people who need medical care.

Sugar Wages Are Low in Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Sugar workers in Puerto Rico are reported by the United States Department of Labor, ranged from $112 to $130 per month for work in 1950 under CI0, AFL and independent union contracts.

These rates apply when the price of raw sugar in New York is between $112 and $130 per ton. The price, which is usually quoted in terms of 1-cent increase, can make a big difference in the workers' wages.

In Hawaii under ILWU contracts there is an absolute minimum wage of $130, and wages are raised 1-cent for every $3 increase in the price of raw sugar. The workers are paid on a piece-rate basis, and wages range from more than $150 per month to more than $250 per month when the price of raw sugar is at its highest.

Sugar and the United States Companies Dominate Cuba

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. (AP) — A New York company, Builco, today disclosed that it has signed an agreement with the Cuban government to build a sugar refinery in Cuba, according to a Cuban government spokesman.

The agreement is for the construction of a sugar refinery in Cuba, and Builco has agreed to build it.

The company plans to build the refinery in the town of Havana, and it is expected to be completed within two years.

Builco is the largest sugar company in the United States, and it has a long history of building sugar refineries in the Caribbean.

The company has signed an agreement with the Cuban government to build a sugar refinery in Cuba, and it is expected to be completed within two years.

It is expected that the refinery will be completed in two years.
Here is a picture of a very rich shipowner—
R. Stanley Dollar.

By the latest court decision, he apparently may own the Dollar Lines, a 60 million dollar company which up to now has been the American President Lines with the most up-to-date ships in the world.

Such a man is undoubtedly a model for all children. Here is a typical “American success story” and we can tell our children, “if you are honest, and thrifty and work hard you too, may be successful one day like R. Stanley Dollar.”

Before you go overboard, however, in holding up Mr. Dollar as a model for your children you may want to go back and learn how he came to be the owner of one of the largest fleets of U.S. ships.

R. STANLEY DOLLAR TOOK MONEY OUT OF SEAMEN’S HIDES

But let’s tell the story in chronological order and start with Captain Robert Dollar who first built up the Dollar Lines. The way he made his money was by taking it out of the hides of the seamen he employed. Old-timers have a legend that sea gulls never followed a Dollar ship because the pickings were too slim.

The only way he maintained these deplorable conditions was by violent anti-unionism. He fought unions again and again. On July 10, 1916 he was quoted as saying in a mass meeting sponsored by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce that “quietness has been secured in a few days when shocked two Bishops when he told them that he the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce that:

the Dollar Lines. The way he made his money was the Union men went to the hospital in ambulances.”

ried the story that: “... Mr. Dollar... told how be

in the amount of commission it receives for operating the Dollar Lines with the most up-to-date ships in the world.

And the New York Times on June 1, 1923, carried the story that: “... Mr. Dollar... told how he shocked two Bishops when he told them that he intended to use violence...” (in the 1919 strike).

This was why his son was born with a dozen silver spoons in his mouth.

The son, R. Stanley Dollar, followed in his father’s footsteps. A report written by one of the Commissioners of the United States Maritime Commission—Max Truitt on September 27, 1938 said:

WORKING CONDITIONS WERE DEPLORABLE

“The Dollar Line was notorious for its almost callous neglect of the accommodations of its crews’ quarters.”

And further:

“As to the crews’ quarters, in the hearings conducted by Commissioner Moran on the Pacific Coast in the summer of 1937, the just complaints demonstrated that the working conditions on the Dollar vessels were deplorable.”

The report indicated that even the minimum standards required by law were not maintained.

This would make our “hero,” R. Stanley Dollar, a pioneer in the gentle art of milking. We are not talking about cows. We are talking about profits. The cow, in this case, was the Dollar Lines.

Up to 1928 the Dollar Line was a California corporation. In that year, they reorganized and set up a sort of holding company, the Dollar Steamship Lines, Inc., of Delaware and around this Dollar Corporation paid him $225,000 for purchasing ships from the Government although buying ships for his company would seem to be part of his job. Mr. Dollar got it coming and going.

Altogether from 1923 to 1934, Mr. R. Stanley Dollar drew down from his companies $2,526,501, while his brother, J. Harold Dollar received $1,681,693.

HE PIONEERED IN MILKING—PROFITS NOT COWS

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bank letter of credit and the remaining three-quarters was covered by notes maturing over a period of twelve years with the Government holding a mortgage on the ships.

R. STANLEY DOLLAR GOT IT COMING AND GOING

You will admit this is a good deal and you would figure that our “hero,” Mr. R. Stanley Dollar, was earning his munificent salary, which we shall describe later, for putting over such a deal as this.

But no. Over and above his salary, the Dollar Lines gave him a personal commission of $192,500 for consuming this deal and this commission was added on the company’s books to the cost of the vessels.

And this is not an isolated case. In 1926 his corporation paid him $225,000 for purchasing ships from the Government although buying ships for his company would seem to be part of his job. Mr. Dollar got it coming and going.

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THAT ‘DOLLAR CITY’

One of the satellite companies, Pacific Lighterage Corporation handled the stevedoring operations for the Company. Olympic Oil Company fueled the ships. Terminal companies were set up in the United States and in the Orient. All operated at individual concerns providing services for Dollar ships.

The Maritime Commission’s report by Commissioner Truitt characterized this whole set up at “... a milking system of holding companies, investment companies and like devices were set up to insulate the personal resources of the principal owner from the claims of the Company and its creditors. In the meantime, the milking companies were in a position to deprive the Government and creditors of the earnings.”

OLD-TIMERS REMEMBER THAT ‘DOLLAR CITY’

Take the Pacific Lighterage Corporation, for instance. From 1929 to 1933, inclusive, according to Senator Black’s Report in the Ocean Mail Contract Investigation in 1935 this Company on a capitalization of $10,000 made a profit of $1,172,183 after paying large salaries to its officers, who were also officers of other Dollar companies.

American seamen and shore side workers were also milked under this setup. Old timers still remember the so-called “Dollar City” in Shanghai where Dollar vessels were repaired and serviced at coolie wages while U. S. shipyard workers were walking the streets unemployed. And Dollar hired Chinese crews at 20 Chinese dollars a month—and the only reason he ever replaced them was in order to qualify for mail subsidies.

You would think that such an eminently successful man as our “hero” would at least be a capable administrator of the business. But no.

Although the Company had purchased many ships from the U. S. Shipping Board and had received large sums of money under ship mail contracts, the Company had been reduced to such bad financial straits and was so heavily in debt to the United States that the Maritime Commission had to move in. The Dollar Companies’ debt to the Government was in excess of $15 million dollars and it was in default of interest and principal in the amount of almost $3 million.

J. C. Peacock, Director of the U. S. Shipping Board characterized the relationship as follows: “... it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the sole interest of the Robert Dollar Company in the operation of the Dollar Steamship Lines, Inc., is in the amount of commission it receives for operating it.”

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The report by Commissioner Truitt in 1938 concluded that the "first and foremost" cause of the "Dollar debacle" was "the failure of 'controlling interests' to discharge satisfactorily their functions and to meet their obligations as managers."

**MANAGEMENT WAS 'SHOCKINGLY INCOMPETENT'**

And elsewhere, he said, "the past history of the Dollar operations made it obviously clear that the management was shockingly incompetent."

"These failures," Truitt went on to say, "are evidenced by—"

(a) Excessive withdrawals over a period of years as (i) salaries to executive officers and directors, (ii) commissions, on company transactions, to executive officers,

(b) Excessive management fees to affiliated companies,

(c) Failure of 'controlling interests' to cooperate with the creditor interests in constructive measures in the interest of the company.

The situation in 1938 was simple: the Dollar Steamship Company was unable to operate because its profits were siphoned into Dollar company affiliates and into excessive salaries of the Dollar interests. The Dollars had proved themselves past masters of making money at other people's expense. They acquired ships with an outlay of almost no capital of their own. They milked their own shipping Company and the Federal Government of millions of dollars.

They got the Company so deeply in debt to the Government that the Maritime Commission had to bail them out, again at the taxpayers' expense.

**DOLLAR SOLD THE STOCK OUTRIGHT**

R. Stanley Dollar bailed himself out by selling outright 92 per cent of the Company's Class A common stock to the United States Maritime Commission in return for a $7,500,000 debt that he owed the Commission. Common stock in any corporation is evidence of ownership of the corporation.

The final agreement read that he "hereby sells, assigns, transfers . . . to the Commission . . . all his right, title and interest . . . in such Class A stock."

Now, you would think that this is an outright, bona fide sale. Dollar himself unquestionably believed that he had sold his stock because in his 1938 income tax return he took a capital loss on all of it. He also referred to himself in a letter to his New York stock broker, "as a former owner of this stock."

- This is very important because after R. Stanley Dollar sold the Dollar Lines to the Government and the operation was free of the milking companies and the excessive salaries and commission of the Dollar interests, the Line prospered. And then the war came and like all shipping companies, APL had anything in common with the old Dollar Lines. But he was personally enormously wealthy. He had lost none of his great personal wealth as a result of the 1938 settlement with the Maritime Commission, and he owned a majority of the 32,000 shares of preferred stock on which $5 annual dividends had been paid by APL since 1945. Preferred stock does not indicate ownership as does common stock and is more like bonds.

**DOLLAR'S LAWYER IS GREGORY HARRISON**

R. Stanley Dollar still had money. He still had political influence. He still had an enormous avarice and, last but not least, he had an unmitigated gall. Although he had sold the Class A stock outright and had admitted it in several ways, he sued for the return of not merely what he had lost—a debt-ridden, tottering outfit. He sued for the whole works—the entire value of the American President Lines. He sued for a $60 million dollar outfit.

His lawyer was Gregory Harrison—whom maritime workers will recognize as the reactionary, anti-labor supporter of the Waterfront Employers' Association until he was disposed after the 1948 strike.

Dollar claimed that he had merely pledged the stock for this indebtedness and that this indebtedness had been repaid. Not by himself, of course, but by the American President Lines. You would think he, himself, had to make good the $71/2 million dollars debt but since, according to him, the Line he had sold had repaid the debt, he now wanted the whole Line back. This is gall—and it is not surprising that the Federal trial court in Washington threw out his claim. But the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed this and the Supreme Court has refused to hear the case. The Maritime Commission has asked the Supreme Court for a re-hearing and there may yet be extended litigation. How come Dollar has got this far?

**POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THE PICTURE**

That brings us to the second ingredient—political influence and political payoffs. Dollar hired as his attorneys Michael M. Kearney and Clinton S.

According to an article by Harold Ickes in the September 25, 1950, issue of New Republic "Hester is understood to be close to Anthony Burof of St. Louis, who in turn was close to the late Robert E. Hannegan, at one time chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Postmaster General, as well as to another important

Missouri political figure. He obviously is referring to Truman here. An article by Ruth Finney, Washington correspondent for the San Francisco News, which appeared on November 17, 1950, indicates that Mr. Hester, one of the attorneys hired by Dollar, is a close friend of President Truman and Justice Clark.

And Dollar hired Dan Hanlon, former law partner of Bill Boyle, who succeeded Hannegan as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

While these men ostensibly are lawyers, they are more important for their political contacts. For instance, the Ickes' article, mentioned above, indicates that Mr. Dollar personally appeared at a dinner in Washington, D. C., attended by a select group to consider raising funds for the Democratic Party; although Mr. Dollar has been a life-long, reactionary Republican. He was introduced by Mr. Hanlon to the Democratic bigwigs present, including members of the Cabinet.

And Ickes reported that Dollar, the staunch Republican, made a substantial personal contribution to the campaign fund being raised to elect Democrats.

**NOW DOLLAR'S THE ENVY OF BIG BUSINESS**

The San Francisco News' article, mentioned above, indicates what might be the situation. It speaks of the "... persistent rumors, current for months, that important oil men have been thoughts to bear on behalf of Mr. Dollar; that Mr. Dollar had promised to raise $10,000 for the Democrats and induce ten other Republican friends to contribute $1,000 each; and that the Circuit Court opinion in Mr. Dollar's favor would be allowed to stand."

Democratic campaign officials listed with the House of Representatives show $2,000 personally contributed by Mr. Dollar—which is remarkable enough for a lifelong Republican.

According to other reports the Justice Department attorneys in charge of the case are being criticized by other attorneys for the way in which they are handling the case.

So, it looks as though R. Stanley Dollar is going to hit the jackpot. And he is the envy of every big businessman in the country. For, while they did little enough to amass their millions—he did nothing at all. This makes the Teapot Dome scandal and corruption look like a tempest in a teapot.

If you tell this story to your children, you should be sure to point out the moral.

The moral might be—"the Dollar interests use both the Democratic and Republican Parties according to which suits their fancy."

Or "a dollar invested in political action pays the biggest dividends."

Perhaps, it would be better not to tell the children this story at all. They might get sick—or cynical.
Tuna Plants Shut Down For Killing

SAN PEDRO—Three big tuna packing companies, Van Camp, French Sardine, and West Gate Sun Harbor, have shut down here, with prospects of making a killing next year.

They claim tuna imports from Japan make it impossible for them to operate, implying that ILWU fishermen here get too much money and that prices on the Japanese imports.

What they don't mention is that the clampdown on tuna entering the country will rise on January 1 from 60 per cent of the cost of production in the importing country to 100 per cent. Obviously prices will go up on the imported tuna.

Meanwhile the packers here are holding back their tuna in warehouses, hoping the fishermen into thinking imports are knocking out domestic production and they better not ask for that wage increase they deserve.

On January 1 the packers' opportunity will come to hike prices. Then, if they succeed in slaking that wage increase, there will be little change in the tuna prices.

She Ski

Katy Turner is ready to perform for a huge crowd at the water ski contest in Florida.

NLRB Proposes on Screening to Safeguard Membership

The bulletin described meeting as the Chamberlain Company had been using Lundeberg's services to get the men back on the schooner contract negotiated as part of the 1948 back to work agreement.

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C-Trader

San Francisco, after The Dis- fraction was clamPed on. Obviously production in the importing country will come to hike prices to 100 per cent. Obviously prices will go up on the imported tuna.

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Seattle Tops All in Price Boom; Jobs are Lagging

SEATTLE -- Diminishing job opportunities are offsetting the living costs of any U.S. city, according to a labor market report.

Although workers may still be able to find a job at a high level, the downward trend has been compounded by increased job chances—in Alaska, Saudi Arabia, and even in the Caribbean.

Neither employed, unemployed, or middle class people find any economic stability, as rising costs are taking the country’s highest living costs.

Since the outbreak of war in Korea, Seattle has tapped Washington’s longshoremen as a leader in the rising price boom.

WATERFRONT TIGHT

This is the waterfront price boom is getting tight. ILWU Regional Director Larkin reported that despite Korea, work at the ports is still just above normal. In smaller Puget Sound areas, the job situation among dockers is even tighter than usual at this time of year.

Gettings said the 800 dockers in the Seattle longshore pool are working only two days a week.

Workers trampling the streets of Seattle witnessed the destruction war "prosperity," simply because of the invasion of private employ- ment agencies take plenty of jobs from private few jobs.

The number drawing job benefits has been pared down to under 5,000 as of the first time since June.

City Finance Department market condition, in lumber, the crowded housing hall of Local 23, Lum- ber & Ship Builders (AWF) has only an occasional call for replacements to fill its job-hungry members.

A plan for reconstruction in the basic logging industry, jobs are beginning to move down because of weather. They resume operations next March.

Arndt Reelected By Local 17

SACRAMENTO — ILWU Local 17 warehousemen elected Secretary- Treasurer and Business Agent John Frayer and Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent Albert Kolseland.

Claude Thompson was reelected sergeant-at-arms for Sacramento, and Emil Massey will be deputy for that position.

In Lincoln, the warehousemen elected Lawrence Melendez, chairman; Alfred Elster, vice chairman; Irene Prina, recording secretary, and J. Frate, sergeant-at-arms.

Lincoln elected an executive board of 10. Results for members not been counted at Bakersfield at this time.

Lincoln’s grievance committee, fighting the present lockout by Gladding McBean, will continue to include Elster, Melendez, and Henry Way.

Just How Many Members Does Your Local CIO Have? CHICAGO -- CIO President Philip Murray reported to the CIO national convention that the CIO now has 3,700,000 members, after excluding members of the Knights of Labor.

The same day Murray’s report was released to the press he “talked in the name of the American people and destroy the drug company is a member,” Fitzgerald observed that a fed- eral controls at the end of the war was inevitable once the war was won; plus the background for reopening its locked -out unions has only an occasional call for replacements to fill its job-hungry members.

A plan for reconstruction in the basic logging industry, jobs are beginning to move down because of weather. They resume operations next March.

UE Fights Back Against Indictments

NEW YORK -- Indictment of seven members of the United Steel, & Metal Workers (unaffiliated) by a federal grand jury was termed “union-busting” and “another vicious attack on the American people and destroy their right to self-organization” by UE President Albert J. Fitz- gerald.

The seven—including UE Secre- tary-Treasurer Julius Empskap, Business Manager and Local 541 Director James J. Mathe — were indicted on con- ventionary promises of payments, refusing to answer questions of the House Un-American activities committee last August.

Fitzgerald said the action “on the part of the Government, company unions and politicians is fur- ther evidence that the continued existence of UE stands as a shib- le-like Thursday, the ultimate workers as a rank-and-file, democratic union whose influence is seen and the well- being of the people.” The UE order that the indictments were “further motivated by UE’s refusal any questions propounded to him under protection of the 5th amendment to the U.S. Con- stitution.

Australian Dockers Want Their Pound SYDNEY (ALN) — Dockers, miners, and other workers are considering action to avoid increases that will cut into putting into effect a one-pound ($2.86) wage increase announced by the arbitra- tion commission earlier this month. It is estimated that each week’s delay in arriving on the scene will increase the employers’ costs.

Meanwhile, a railway strike in Victoria, Australia ended its fifth week with the men more determined than ever. Negotiation meetings have em- phasized the determination of the workers to have their lawful in- crease, and other unions have given every start action in support of the railroaders if the workers can get it.

Local 11 Reelects President SAN JOS, Calif. — ILWU Local 11 re-elected President James Pinkham, Vice-President Lewis Frayer and Secretary-Treasurer Fred Athey in balloting com- pleted in November.

Two Raizes

Armiger Fortunes Wells in Shreveport, La., late last month granted a 10 cents raise to Local 207. The union won a right to open its contract on wages any time after July 1, 1951.

Another Local 207 gain was chalked up at Commercial Terminal Warehouse, where 5 cents across the board was won on improvements in contract pro- visions on payment of overtime and union security.

This contract runs a year and a half, with provisions for a reopening on wages once during its term.

There now remains only one Local 207 shop where wage in- creases have not been negotiated to offset the rise in the cost of living. This is the Chemical Tank Plant, and negotiations are under way.

Wolf Hikes Wages

Wage gains were scored by Local 209 members working at Wolf Envelope in Cleveland as result of discussions initiated by the union for a mutual consent review on the basis of changed economic conditions.

The workers won a 5 cent raise in all classifications effective December 6, plus provisions for a 1 per cent increase at the end of each year.

This means a 1 per cent wage increase for the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index starting November 15 for the duration of the con- tract.

UP, NEVER DOWN

Any MLS decrease during that period will have no effect on their pay.

Local 200 also won increased seniority protection, for a period of two years instead of one. This doubles job rights in the event of resignation and pension guarantee in event of layoffs.

The immediate wage adjust- ment was granted 10 cents in 11 cents per hour, with an over-time rate of 15 cents in 17 cents per hour.

Negotiations were conducted by the general membership, under the direction of Bill Scott, Tony Well, Lloyd Yamamoto, Steve Andre, Ethel Dugal, Jerry Engstrom and George Williams.

Lincoln Lockout

Gladding McBean has turned deaf ears to all Local 17 propos- als for reopening its locked out plant at Lincoln, Calif.

The big tile-making company on No- vember 28, 21 months of industrial action had ended with the termination classification provisions by ignoring the grievance machinery and locking out the company’s workers.

In a meeting at the company’s San Francisco offices November 30 union demands that the com- pany open its gates and put the men back to work under the terms of the contract were re- jected.

TOWN MEETING HELD

Gladding McBean insisted that the union agrees its members will work “in the best interest of the plant,” a gimmick the “unions are considered to be in a position to shove the workers around by any tactics whatsoever.”

Local 17 proposed immediate negotiations to try to avoid a return to work by the company paying for time lost by the workers.

The workers called a town meeting November 28 to draw up a petition which they intended to file with the public, merchant and businessmen, the fact that they did not put their demands in the form of a petition will retrieve the burden of the bargaining for the next year to celebrate 100 years of longshore organiza- tion.

T-H Election

A Taft-Hartley election is tenta- tively set for December 21 at the San Francisco offices of the company, where Local 17 is located.

If ILWU Local 6 had scheduled ne- gotiations for a wage increase.

Sam Thomas, Local 13 Old-Timer, Killed on Job SAN PEDRO—San Pedro, Calif. — San Pedro, Calif. — San Pedro, Calif. — San Pedro, Calif. — Sam Thomas, Local 13 old-timer, was killed on the job Novem- ber 17. Thomas was described by his neigh- bors to press their city council for a better longshore- man’s wage.

Sam had served the longshore- men’s cause in various capacities in other offices in the past, and was well known for his support of the new labor law.

Slave-Drivers Disguised as Blue-Collar Workers MINNEAPOLIS. — They’ve been a new title for slave-owners, according to L. Douglas Dake, the head of the Minnesota League of Good and Evil Power Managers.

Dake is reported by Dale Yoder and L. Patricia Ramsey of the Minne- sota League of Good and Evil Power Managers, a traditionally benevolent and honest survey conducted by the American Federation of Industrial Relations Center.

Employees who failed to sign the pledge, according to Dake, continue to disguise themselves under the titles of ‘industrial relations director, per- sonnel director, and employment manager’ and are members of these other titles, such as personal- ity manager, public relations man, and the head of the company’s court.” Comments and keyboarded to the District office by Thomas with the title of vice president.

They want speedup eliminated, which they believe to be a mere form of the CIO’s 6th letter to how when this grievance is presented in a new tribunal and it usually comes first submitting the grievance in another way will probably prefer to say that it can reject the grievance in some way.

SETTLEMENT Sought

Still another grievance is the company director that in some cases, against certain workers, where it is asking for re- peated attacks on their work and is rewarding work for impossible for anybody to attain.

Local 6 asked an Adjustment Board hearing on Coffin & Red- man, “House Rules,” told the Board the DANC the situation is already a crisis and bound to get worse, if the company continues trying to build its way through.

The company is trying for three approaches to settlement, either of which must be paid to the men forever. It will restore many of the plants, the company suggested, and send back their former and present grievance committee and adjust- ing, and keep their board hearings on each beef.

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Above, in the center, is shown the entire financial report of the CIO at the Chicago convention last month. It was contained in the report of President Philip Murray and was not amplified in any other report. The background shows a replica, greatly reduced, of the 23-page financial accounting which was reported to the CIO's 87th Annual Convention. Judges of the CIO's auditing committee reported that the report accounted for every penny of income, every penny of outgo and was documented to the last comma with CPA letters, charts and everything else that goes with complete accounting. One of the reasons CIO expelled ILWU was its persistent demands for financial accounting from CIO.

**McCarren Act Brings America 57 Varieties of Union Harassment**

SAN FRANCISCO — The McCarren Act brings 57 varieties of union harassment. It gives the Department of Justice a whole arsenal of weapons to use against unions and union leaders. It provides the government with a blacklist of militant unionists.

ILWU Research Director Linola Fairley warned of some of the major dangers to labor in the McCarren Act in a detailed memorandum sent all locals last week. He concluded that the only way to fight this union-busting is a united campaign for outright repeal.

Definitions in the act are so broad that you can end up suspected of furthering the cause of world communism if you're on a committee to write a leaflet, or go to any meeting of a labor organization, or even if a stonemason says you promised to contribute 50 cents to a strike fund.

Some of these provisions are effective immediately, including ban on compulsory testimony. "Compulsory testimony is tantamount to establishing totalitarian dictatorship." This could be applied to any major strike, or any strike in an industry producing or handling war materials.

Under the McCarren language it doesn't matter if you actually strike; any two or more people getting together to plan a strike could be held to be committing a crime.

**NO APPEAL**

McCarren "security" regulations are applicable to vessels, harbors and piers as well as plants. The act gives the government the machinery for workers blacklisted as "bad security risks" whose regulations can be used to rein force the McCarren Act.

Aliens get a lot of attention in the law. The immigration service now has permission to exclude anyone deport virtually any alien it wants.

Another major part of the McCarren Act deals with registration of organizations as "Communist Action." Or "Communist Front." The law is so broad that you could be held to be committing a crime.

Through registration the government will probably be able to black out for two years because of criticism of the word before the Subversive Activities Control Board and the courts, dangers in unions are immediate. CONTEMPLATED

Large amounts of time and money will be needed to fight these criticisms. The procedures before the board offer a field day for stonemasons and others.

The Board is supposed to decide which organizations have Communist Action. Yet, it will consider such matters as whether every item in an organization's program deviates from that of the Communist party, just as National CIO did in its kangaroo court trials.

**Northwest Fishermen Approve ILWU Board Actions**

SEATTLE — The Northwest Fishermen & Allied Workers Defense Council endorsed major resolutions approved by the Oct. 11 ILWU executive board meeting, which action on important social, security measures and voted to set up a subcommittee to work on negotiations for wage increases for all groups.

Meeting November 18, the representatives from the fishermen's union discussed the case of the Alaska fishermen, the Cape Cod fishermen, Schmidt case and the McCarren law.

A joint union resolution presenting a demand that Congress enact an immediate relief program on the waterfront, adopted by several maritime unions in Puget Sound area, was also endorsed. Secretary Henry Niemela of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union, including several thousand fishermen and canner workers, reported the radion activities of National CIO in the Columbia River area are being deflected.

A small clique stayed with National CIO, but they are beginning to discover that National CIO has been "troublesome," said Niemela. Even these people are beginning to demand more money for their fishing wages than an continued red-hating. In the meantime, the Walden Seminar is meeting with the operators now for an immediate improvement agreement and are negotiating a "deal and an insurance plan."

Chairman J. F. Jurich reviewed gains made this year including the wage increase for Puget Sound canner workers. Local 3-3 purse seiner fisherman,Fluid Alaskan Can ner Workers, crab fishermen and the CBFU and urged concentration on the ILWU policy of fighting for wage gains before any wage freeze is forced on the fishing industry.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union, he said, is already engaged in "a hard fish job" and is seeking increases along with other unions involved in the Alas ka fish pack.

**ILWU Hits Screening Program**

(Continued from Page 2) outlined to the Coast Guard made clear that the union was not opposed to a proper security program and favored the elimination of all spies and saboteurs from the waterfront. However, it was emphasized that the union would oppose the use of the screening program for discriminating against non-union or union busting. It was further demanded that responsibility from military work should remain with the federal union rights and under the jurisdiction of their share on commercial jobs.

"The union presented detailed substitute procedures for the Coast Guard regulations. The substitute program made the following points:

1. The screening program shall not be used as a blacklist or for union busting.

2. A complete bill of particulars shall be given those suspected of political activity and the chance to answer this evidence.

3. A democratic hearing procedure shall be established at which the accused will be confronted by his accuser and be given an opportunity to re-examine, testify in his own behalf, and for the formation of witnesses in order to answer specific charges.

4. An appeals and review process by an independent board shall be established. The union specifies that this board be discharged of all governmental action and be empowered to regulate the procedures under which the Coast Guard acts as procurer of "security referees."

5. The union offered to cooperate in establishing the national security program by arranging a list of "safety referees." The substitute regulations prepared by the ILWU are based on the above basic considerations.

A man is innocent until proved guilty. This principle is enshrined in the American Constitution.

"Ill is the ILWU position that because of the war we have the temporary suspension from working on any job as a longshoreman, shipbreaker or walking a waterfront. Among other things, he discovers that human teeth, left in a coffee drink for two days, started to soften and disintegrate. He found that the tooth in the cola drink, that the hard surface of the tooth, is worn away by a soluble substance. The principal of this chemical acid present in the drinks. McCoy described experiments in his laboratory in which rats were fed 2% teaspoons of cola every day. At the end of month the rats had no teeth left."

"Security clearance should be based only upon evidence of overt acts and not upon any vague Coast Guard standards of 'sympathies,' associations, and 'security eminence.'"

"The substitute procedures should be governed by the administrative procedures act.

"The delegation reported on the injustices and discrimination practiced in the screening program by the CIO and ILWU under the existing regulations."

"Other unions also testified and made clear that among maritime groups the screening program has created a "climate of fear.""

"The fact of the screening program does not mean that the Pacific Maritime Association, despite its assurances to the contrary, is not committed to the illegal calling in of opposition to the proposed regulations. The union pointed out that the regulations do not only affect those who join the ILWU. Other workers presented the problem to the Pacific Maritime Association, "The delegation was not asked only that the regulations not be approved, but that the union and the employers support the proposed regulations."

"Newspapers, following the official union line, endorsed the ILWU committee's approval and presentation to a herald a quick strike. No such threat was made."