Convention Call—Above is a reproduction of the cover of the call which went to all locals of the ILWU last month along with credential forms for their delegates to attend the 9th Biennial convention in Honolulu.

With June 15 Coming Up Ranks Can Expect New Attacks On Hiring Hall

Delegates Ready for Convention

More than 530 delegates and alternates will attend the 9th Biennial Convention of the ILWU in Honolulu beginning April 2.

Despite the great expense to mainland locals whose delegates will fly to and from the convention, it will be the greatest in the International's history when it begins its great importance.

The convention will decide the policy and program of the ILWU for the next two years and will nominate officers and executive board members, who will subsequently be voted on by secret referendum.

Caucus to Follow

Holding of the convention in Honolulu was voted by the 8th Biennial convention which met in San Francisco in April, 1949. An important Longshoremen's Bill and Walking Boss caucus will follow the Honolulu convention and decide on opening or negotiation of coast contracts, which expire June 15.

Despite items before the convention will be the wage freeze and the screening program, and the whole effect of the "emergency" economy on the union and its members.

Committees Active

Committees are hard at work preparing for the Convention, with Yukio Abe as general chairman.

(Continued on Back Page.)

Local 26 Warehousemen Object to Wage Freeze

LOS ANGELES—The wage freeze is a device for "the rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer," says a policy statement making the rounds of all ILWU Local 26 shops.

The statement was introduced by the local executive board and endorsed by the stewards council. By last week it had been adopted in 23 shop meetings with the total vote 752 in favor and 12 against.

Defense of Standards Planned

OAKLAND, Calif.—Some 30 local unions are expected to be represented at the conference called by the Joint Action Committee of Northern California Unions for March 3 at 10 a.m. at 100 Grand Avenue, Oakland.

ILWU Regional Director for Northern California Bill Chester will report on the defense of workers' living standards in the face of the wage freeze and rising prices and taxes.

The agenda includes defense of union members against blacklistings under screening, the battle against raids, the protection of the hiring hall, and the fight against pending legislation to outlaw strikes in basic industries, like the maritime.

Who Said It?

His name—Joseph Prulitsky—"sounded communistic... like he might have something to do with a union."

(Turn to back page for name of author.)

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Joe No Can Do

Hey — This Is Tough, Ain't It!

Joe Curran, taking his cues from National CIO which offers raids in place of gains to its members, got the idea that a handful of noisy disrupters in the Maritime Cooks & Stewards represented a popular desire in that union to give up its democratic, their better conditions and their racial equality in order to possess membership in his vest-pocket organization, the National Maritime Union.

Pretending to act upon a telegram from a ship's stewards' crew — which alleged telegram was later denied and repudiated by the entire crew — Curran sent an NMU vice president to the West Coast, put some of the phony line around as window dressing, they get little chance to sail on an equal basis. As far as longshoremen are concerned they have not forgotten that NMU got its start because of them. Old timers in San Francisco can remember that they were locked out in 1936 over the very ship upon which Curran was sailing the Californian. Curran's later scabbing and raiding was poor pay off.

Both SUP and NMU are jimmie. Though Curran still keeps a handful of non-whites on steamschooners such as the C-Trader, his organization is similarly worse. It has descended to such depths as a union that it now has cops check books at the doors of its meeting halls.

Curran scabbed on ILWU and the oil workers in 1948. He scabbed on the Hawaiian longshoremen in 1949, and so did Lundeberg. MCS, in contrast, helped us to win that strike and even threw in a lot of dough. Other conditions are similarly worse. It has descended to such depths as a union that it now has cops check books at the doors of its meeting halls.

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Both SUP and NMU are jimmie. Though Curran still keeps a handful of non-whites around as window dressing, they get little chance to sail on an equal basis. MCS is a hard-fighting, non-discriminating, democratic and militant union, and for the sake of all West Coast maritime labor let's hope it stays that way for a long time to come.

The natural result of all this today is that the only part of the program which is working and being enforced is the program to control wages, dump collective bargaining, break strikes, and to fail or fine striking unions and their members.

The Wage Stabilization Board is a joke. It's a phoney. The only support the Murray and Green gang has ever had is from the politicians and the White House. The politicians always looked at labor as just so many votes at election time. Truman and Green and the rest of the labor fakers knew the score all along. They fronts for the whole dirty deal. Phil Murray even said last November that he would help regiment labor if that became necessary, and let's remember Murray and Green voluntarily offering a no-strike pledge to the White House. That was when John L. Lewis publicly served notice he was against the whole dirty deal. "Count the miners out" said he. "We'll do our own no-striking!"

The United Labor Policy committee — which Lewis has nothing to do with — accepted the theory last December that the American workers have too much "surplus purchasing power" and that this surplus must be "drained off" by increased taxes.

This committee accepted the whole war program of the military brass and the bankers, and went running to the White House and to the politicians in the Congress with their tongues hanging out, offering to put over a wage freeze on the rank and file as a part of an over all program of price control, higher taxes, etc. They didn't even have the guts to make their sellout offer contingent upon price and rent control, and fair taxation. They were mainly concerned in getting some top government jobs in the administration of the whole sellout program. As a matter of fact, it is not hard to find the reasons why Truman was going to appoint only employer representatives to make all the decisions and to run the program, and that such a man as Charles E. Wilson, who is willing to accept the job if Truman guaranteed him full power and authority to make all the final decisions including the wages of the rank and file.

The attitude of both the White House and Wilson towards Labor was made clear in the double crus of the rail workmen, the busting of their strike, and the denunciation of the railroad union leaders as a "bunch of Russians."

The Wage Stabilization Board is a joke. It's a phoney.

(Continued on Page 3)
ILWU Local 3-34 won their three-week strike, increasing the number of pickets. They bargained for their wages without interference from the Justice Department and received the terms of the contract to determine its legality. The contract, covering some 190 members and 35 boats, was negotiated with the various warehouse companies that have been harassing fishermen.

The contract, covering some 190 members and 35 boats, was negotiated with the various warehouse companies and established a wage scale based upon piece work at so much per pound for the various species of bottom fish.

The contract also provides machinery to eliminate chiseling by ILWU First Vice President Nick Padovan of San Pedro Local 3-34, which has been weaving fishermen.

The pamphlet was written by Wells himself, who is in San Quentin's death row because he threw a cuspidor at a prison guard.

Wells has spent all but three months of his adult life in California prisons, and he tells a moving story of what it's like to be a Negro in those prisons and the constant, unremitting battle he has fought against discrimination and segregation.

His case is now on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on grounds he has been denied the due process guaranteed by the constitution.

During the contract negotiations, the Local 334 strike committee and Secretary John Pastore of Local 334 were assisted by ILWU First Vice President J. R. Robertson and by President Nick Padovan of San Pedro Local 3-34. The local which successfully set the pattern of getting free from Anti-Trust chains in the purse seine fishery.

Militant — The ILWU dragboat fishermen picketed the wholesale fish companies in San Francisco until they won their demands. The list above is in front of A. P. Halajian with ILWU scalers, warehousemen, and longshoremen and the Marine Cooks & Stewards swellings the number of pickets.
The 500 delegates expected at the Ninth Biennial Convention of the ILWU in Honolulu starting April 2, will represent a chain of local unions that stretches from Alaska, through Western Canada, down the West Coast to the Mexican border, goes inland way across the Great Lakes, and shoots outward to encompass the teeming industrial activities of the Territory of Hawaii.

Who belongs to these local unions? Where does their strength lie? How have they forged the unbeatable unity that results in protection and advancement for the membership?

**Longshoremen Have Glorious History as Fighters**

The longshoremen started it all. Nobody will deny that they are the founders and backbone of the ILWU. Some 20,000 of them load and unload the ships on the West Coast of the United States and Canada and in the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska. The longshoremen have a glorious history as fighters. The struggles of 1934 and 1936-37 when the longshoremen fought their way to the hiring hall through machine guns and gas were certainly among the toughest in American labor history.

To the longshoremen an injury to one is an injury to all, whether it be to one of themselves, or to a seaman, a warehouseman, a scaler, a fisherman, or some struggling worker they never before heard about. If it’s a good beef, you can count on the longshoremen.

An example: Hawaii, 3,000 miles away, might seem remote to a longshoreman in Portland, Ore. But when a scab ship put in at The Dalles in order to break the Hawaii longshore strike of 1949, the Oregon longshoremen were there fighting and getting jugged for it. Up and down and around the locals of the ILWU were backing both the Oregon and Hawaii dockers.

Closely allied to the longshoremen are the ships-clerks, the walking bosses, the guards and watchmen, and the scalers who do some of the nation’s hardest and dirtiest work and are right up there with the most militant fighters on the waterfront.

**ILWU Has Only Effective Warehouse Organization**

Up and down the West Coast, in Hawaii, and as far east as Cleveland the ILWU has organized warehousemen. Outside of the San Francisco Bay area and the Los Angeles area the warehousemen have fairly small, far apart locals. Still the ILWU is the only effective organization in the field and its economic gains have yet to be even approached by other organizations, such as the teamsters, who organize warehousemen to protect their own special interests.

Biggest ILWU warehouse union is Local 6 with headquarters in San Francisco. Its membership ranges between 10,000 and 12,000, according to season. The members work in San Francisco, Oakland, Crockett, Petaluma, Stockton and Redwood City, mostly for firms that distribute such things as drugs, hardware, stoves, refrigerators, groceries, and everything but battleships. They work in manufacturing and processing, too, San Jose warehousemen, once a part of Local 6 are now in their own Local 11.

Local 6 got its start in the days of the 1934 maritime strike. The longshoremen came off the beach when they weren’t busy fighting cops to give the warehousemen a hand. This was after the warehousemen got fed up with the teamster practice of negotiating wage increases for drivers at the expense of warehousemen—a 50 cent raise for the drivers went with a 50 cent cut for the warehousemen—and the teamsters had made it clear they didn’t give a hang whether warehousemen ever did organize to better their lousy conditions.

There were flinks and scabs and hot boxcars and AFL finagling to bust up the growing warehouse local on industry and craft lines, but with longshore help the warehousemen stuck together and built a solid union. Nowadays they help the dockers in their beefs just as the dockers helped them.

Local 26 in Los Angeles is another large warehouse unit of the ILWU, and another which has successfully battled off the teamsters. It too, has many different jobs in its jurisdiction, even including the handling of scrap metal.

Whether warehousemen are in San Francisco,
CIO hoped to destroy ILWU and the AFL elected to stand on the sidelines and take advantage of it.

ILWU was built before CIO. It went into the mold as a full-fledged union and then it did more than any other union to build CIO on the West Coast.

Today, as an independent union, ILWU has better conditions than CIO has ever been able to achieve anywhere, and it won these conditions through its own solidarity.

Seattle, Honolulu, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, San Jose, Sacramento, New Orleans, Ketchikan or elsewhere, they have all at some time or another had occasion to feel the strength of the whole ILWU behind them—and that strength hardly ever failed to produce porkchops.

In Hawaii ILWU Fought And Beat Back Feudalism

In Hawaii ILWU organization of the sugar and pineapple workers has changed the face of the Territory. These workers, as well as the Territory's longshoremen, warehousemen and miscellaneous workers, used to be no more than inhuman cogs in the feudal machine. Now, with their own unity and the support of their brothers on the mainland, they have battled their way up to a position of dignity, to the place where the employers listen when they talk porkchops instead of calling out the riot squads.

Behind the phenomenal ILWU organizing successes in the islands is the simple principle of solidarity with no racial lines allowed to weaken the union's strength. ILWU was built the same way on the mainland, but in Hawaii where all previous organizing attempts had been on a strictly racial basis it was a new and exciting idea.

Take the sugar industry. For decades every strike had been smashed because only Filipinos or only Japanese or only somebody else went out. But in 1946 the sugar workers all hit the bricks together and broke the back of feudalism.

The sugar workers are employed in the cane fields and in the mills, as the members of the pineapple local work in the fields and in processing and canning. They do everything from driving trucks, building roads, cultivating and harvesting on the plantations to operating the most intricate machines.

Fishermen Strengthen Pacific Maritime Unity

Another big section of the ILWU is the newly-affiliated 20,000-strong Fishermen & Allied Workers division with members from San Diego to the Bering Sea strengthening the Pacific Coast's maritime unity. The fishermen have long been close to the ILWU. They donated their labor to bring in free fish for ILWU strike kitchens starting in 1934. And they have their own proud trade union history.

There are varied jobs in the fishing industry. Some of the boats go far out to sea for the big fish for months at a time. Others stick close to shore or work the rivers. There are purse seine fishermen and those who work with gill nets and use many other different and skilled methods of bringing in the catch. This division of the ILWU includes fish processing and cannery workers, like the militant Local 7-C Alaska Cannery Workers who rejected AFL and CIO raiders so resoundingly.

Strength Lies in Unity And Democratic Process

ILWU's unity is based upon the common interest that men and women have when they work together on a common project, even though they may not be in a position to see or personally know each other as between Department A and Department Z. The employers have their own common interest, tightly organized as they are in Hawaii's Big Five and the shipping and warehouse associations. All along the line the owners of plantation, mill or cannery, ship and warehouse work together—sometimes they are one—to make the highest profit out of the product.

The workers' answer to the high prices and low wages and speedup that go with high profits is to unite in their own common interest. ILWU members grow Hawaii's pineapple, cut it and can it, stow it aboard ship in the islands and unload it in San Francisco or Los Angeles or Seattle or Portland where it's stacked in a big warehouse to be sent to another warehouse eventually. ILWU labor goes in all along the line until the pineapple reaches a retail outlet and the consumer.

The pineapple example goes for fish, sugar, dried fruit, stoves, bustles, or what have you. ILWU strength lies in realization of these workers' common interest, in unity of purpose and in democratic means of achieving common aims.
Locals 9 and 19 Blacklisted by Navy in Seattle

SEATTLE—Calling on all trade unions for support in the fight for fair play, and in defense of free speech and due process, the ILWU Longshore Local 19 in Seattle, in an action of the March 15, 1951, convention, demanded that no one be blacklisted in the Seattle waterfront and how, on the basis of various instances, the Naval Security Officers and the Naval Security Board have refused to grant the rights of due process and freedom of speech to the marked men in the area.

The resolution states that the ILWU Local 19 in Seattle, and the ILWU Local in Seattle, and the Longshore and Warehousemen’s Union in this area, requested the election of at least one representative of the ILWU to be sent to the Seattle waterfront and how, on the basis of various instances, the Naval Security Officers and the Naval Security Board have refused to grant the rights of due process and freedom of speech to the marked men in the area.

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What’s Welfare?

Questions and answers on the ILWU longshore, shipceker and walkingbottl Welfare Plan.

Q. Is there a charge to me for ambulance service to or from the local health hospital or office?

A. When you are sick or injured, call your health plan medical center to request service. If an ambulance is needed and is served at the nearest medical facility, you will be charged for the service. If you have an accidental injury more than 30 miles away from the nearest medical facility, your expenses for needed ambulance service will be reimbursed by the health plan. This is part of a provision for reimbursement of all medical expenses for emergency care, when more than 30 miles away from your health plan office, up to $50.

Q. Are there changes to my family members for ambulance service?

A. The health plan medical center sends an ambulance for care of a new illness or injury, there will be no charge for the service. If the ambulance service is provided by a pre-existing condition, it is charged at full private rates.

Q. What about ambulance service for family members when more than 30 miles away from the health plan offices?

A. It is provided the same as for you: in case of accidental injury, expenses for needed ambulance service will be reimbursed, along with any other medical expenses for emergency care, up to a total of $50.

New Family Members in Group Health Plans

Q. How do I add a new family member to the group health plan?

A. You should apply at your Local to add a new family member, such as a newborn baby, a child under 18 years who has returned after living away from home, etc. A special application will be made at the Local, including name and birthdate of the new dependent. Newborn babies can be added to the group health plan at any time, provided which they were discharged from the hospital. Make sure you notify your Local of a new baby, even though it may have been born under the same birth certificate.

Q. What should I do if my child is enrolled in the group health plan and becomes 18 years old?

A. About the child having become 18 years old. The child is no longer eligible in the group health plan as your dependent, but has 30 days from the time it ceases to be your dependent member, to enroll individually in the same plan.

Q. If I have two family members enrolled in the Plan, will I have to pay for a third or fourth family member?

A. The rates for two or more dependents are the same, regardless of how many dependents over two are enrolled.

ON THE BEAM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

on record against such a draft. (And Gen. Eisenhower proposed that 18-year-olds look on their being drafted as part of their "patriotic duty," but would you Mandate a youth who had already been sold by the prophe ters of his country to the employers to make statements and promise to work as a "loyal employee," a "good citizen," or a "true American"?"

The Armed forces need men badly. It's our time union rank and file to take the lead and help those who are so ready to answer the call. We must do it tomorrow in Indo-China, and the British in Malaya, might quit their jobs and get into the war itself before it's too late.

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Local 6 Warehousemen Close Ranks, Condemn Right Wing Disturbance

SAN FRANCISCO — The Right Wing Bureau of San Francisco was said on Wednesday to have issued a statement condemning the Right Wing Disrupters for negotiating a mid-contract raise for 20,000 dockers, saying it was a deliberate move to keep the federal courts busy with 100 pending cases.

The Right Wing Bureau, Local 6, an organization of workers being advised from outside, had earlier been warned by Local 6 officials, who are attacking the 7½ cent increase as a further indication of the economic strength for the next wage push.

The officers of Local 6 before the meeting issued a signed statement to the effect that all confusion created by the dockers' lies.

Signed were President Eugene Frazier and Vice-President Richard Lynden, Business Agents Joe Allen, Artie Jackson, Joe Di Maggio, and Acting Dis- putation Secretary John (Tony) Gomez.

The officers' statement pointed out that the membership had already voted to accept the 7½ cent raise, by a vote of 7,000 in favor and 7,000 opposed, without a recount.

The statement went on: "We are entitled to believe that what we are entitled to receive is the sky-rocketing cost of living." "

The end of the CIO effort in split the unity of longshoremen and warehousemen, called the 10

Minor Ports' Wives

Benefits Up

SAN FRANCISCO — Effective March 1, the ILWU Columbia Fund will increase its contribu- tion to the Coos Bay Hospital of the Coos Bay Hospital.

For the members in the insure- ment still have any 'Fair Deal' and major appointmeot the Presi- dents, labor must be content with those 'bad' advisers and appar. ion, now is the time to apply by the votes of U. S. working lieved to be in the interest of

The meetings presented no re- such expenses up to $700. The policy was obligated under the long- eran, Raymond, Rainier, As-

suring adequacy in the same support of the Marine man; Ernest Arena and Con-

iments, and who is going to pay the bill. workmen, called the 10

When they were screened they Richard Lynclen. to make all the sacrifices re -

CRDC Backs MC Against Any Raiders

PORTLAND—ILWU Columbia Regional Conference delegates in their February 11 meeting at McCabe, Hamilton & Reynolds, agreed by vote to furnish full support to the Marine cancer hospital, the Columbia River, Pugot Sound and Williams, or some small- ers will pool resources for joint delegate.

The union kept pushing, with the result that the men were as- signed to Castle & Cooke gangs effective February 1, and have the same work opportunity as all Castle & Cooke longshoremen.

Any Raiders

Cleveland — The 900 workers in the plant of the Portland port the man on the left in the picture on page 1, are employees of the Permanente Corporation.

Answer to Who Said It

Superintendent Clyde B. Wright of Stationers Corporation, speaking of a Local 26 member, said: "He is a valuable employee. See story in warehouse and distribution section, page 7.

Correction

The February 16 issue of "The Dispatcher" erred in identifying as Captain William Browne of the Portland patrol the man on the left in the picture on page 1, a member of the United States Border Patrol of the Associated Press.

Cleveland — The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen issued a public statement February 24: "Wake Up, Labor," which said in part:

"If the real effort of labor move- ment still has any 'Fair Deal' meaning in its vision, now is the time to apply by the votes of U. S. workers and shipyard hands for the Big Business point of view is being made in government by a galaxy of Big Businessmen, many of visit of the President of the United States, and to content with the United States Government.

"This is the unstable condition of President Truman to the basic prin- ciples of labor movement. A formal program was said late in February that was long- lasting and suffering railroad worker.

"When the labor movement is under the leadership of a man who has not had an appointment as railroad president, and who has worked any hours in the three years, a man must be "Time of the Month" 26, 1949, will be covered for Wer- teen requirements. There must be evidence that the computer had been attached to the industry, but the regular hours requirements will be