Northwest Conference on Blacklist Unanimously Asks Fair Hearings

SEATTLE — More than 100 delegates of ILWU Locals 19 and 9 describing International, national and local listing in the Port of Seattle and asking support of all unions in getting fair treatment.

The Conference called on all local unions to concur in the resolution that all members are bound to do — and asked that committees be set up in the locals to discuss the effect of blacklistings on their membership and to work jointly with the Local 19 committee.

WRITE CONGRESSMEN

Another recommendation from the delegates was letters and wires in support of the resolution from locals and individuals to their Congressmen.

Screening Will Spread

Marine Engineers Port Agent E. A. Elliott, attending as an observer, told what a mockery the present hearing process is and said the Coast Guard Commandant made the final decision in every case must be an open one when hearings are achieved for the blacklist workers.

Next week the bosses are trying to screen canner workers not only out of the industry but out of the country, reported Ernie Mangasang, business agent of ILWU Local 7C, who along with eight other members is fighting immigration service deportation efforts.

Represented at the conference were members of the Marine Boats & Stewards, Marine Firemen, CIO National Maritime Union, Fishermen's & Allied Workers' District Council, the UAW, the ILWU executive board, the UAW, the ILWU executive board, the AFL Janitors, and the Alaska Fishermen's Union.

Also signing the resolution were members of the Marine Boats & Stewards, Marine Firemen, CIO National Maritime Union, Fishermen's & Allied Workers' District Council, the UAW, the ILWU executive board, the AFL Janitors, and the Alaska Fishermen's Union.

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Pat in Action — Eugene Paton, president of the Bay Area's big ILWU Warehouse Local 6, and former secretary-treasurer of the international union, is shown above as he presented at a strike settlement meeting June 21, 1948. Pat died March 22, a victim of strain and overwork.

Eugene Paton — Of Local 6 is Dead

SAN FRANCISCO — Eugene Paton, president of the big ILWU Warehouse Local 6, and former secretary-treasurer of the international union, is dead.

Paton jumped from the Golden Gate Bridge at 10:30 on Thursday morning, March 22. He was buried with full military honors on March 26, at Golden Gate National Cemetery in San Bruno, Calif.

His act was attributed to ill health and mental strain brought on by overwork.

LED THE FIGHT

Never in good health since his discharge from the Army in 1918, Paton nevertheless had carried an enormous work load. He gave all he had to his union, leading the fight against great odds to protect and advance it.

He was a founding member of Local 6, organizing back in 1925, for the local's forerunner in the AFL International Longshoremen's Association. He served as organizer, then business agent, and from 1928 to 1941, as president of Local 6.

Enlisted in army

He was president of the local when its strength was tested in the famous hot car boat and it was recognized as the sole collective bargaining agent from the Association of San Francisco Distributors.

Paton was a delegate to the ILWU's first convention held in (Continued on Page 3)
THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL of honor is this nation's highest and rarest award. If a holder of the Congressional medal of honor were to be killed in action, the ship's company is called out and he gets the same salute as an admiral. If he walks into any Army post or fort, the guard is called out and brought to present arms in his honor. If he should wear his medal on the street, General MacArthur himself would be expected to salute.

But while the work on the waterfront or the sea the Congressional medal of honor means nothing. A man so honored has been screened.

That's just one case. Then there's the San Francisco longshoreman who holds the silver star medal, the bronze star medal with one oak-leaf cluster, and the purple heart. He's been screened.

A year and a half ago the Navy screened a Seattle longshoreman who fought in World War I, lost two sons in World War II, and has two sons fighting in Korea now.

The government says screening is to protect U.S. harbors and vessels from sabotage and espionage. Screening war heroes is a peculiar way to secure our harbors and vessels.

On the other hand, evidence on the real reasons for screening is piling up like this:

Many longshoremen with militant records in their union are not receiving their Coast Guard passes.

Marine Cooks are screened for speaking in opposition to the NMU raiders. One was harried from making his living because he spoke in favor of supporting the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Delegation.

A radio operator (ARA) was screened as an "unwitting stooge" of the Communists because he said out loud he wouldn't go to work on the waterfront or the sea.

British radio operators do not have to go through a picket line of their own union. Another ARA member was afraid to vote against an unconstitutional raise in pay for the ARA officials, for fear he would be screened.

So screening shapes up. It's wrapped in the colors of the flag, but it's being used for blacklisting.

The military does not need the Coast Guard screening program to protect its operations from anyone it thinks might commit espionage or sabotage. The Army and Navy can now bar any man even if he has been cleared by the Coast Guard. They have always had the power, spelled out in their agreements with the contractors.

Then why screening? To finger and muzzle and isolate and paralyze the members in the ranks of the ILWU and the other unions who have always fought hard for their union and conditions and who now have the courage to go on fighting.

The mobilization program is planned by the brass on the basis of high prices, taxed and profits, and low wages.

To prevent the maritime workers from achieving what they could through their economic strength, screening was devised. Screened workers are faced with the task of proving they are not what they are not. They have no means of learning the particular charges against them. As yet they have no appeal. When appeal machinery is set up it means nothing because the Coast Guard Commandant—one man—has final say over their right to work.

The screening program is calculated to have its effect on unscreened workers, too, because the Coast Guard passes can be revoked at any time, with no reason given.

Nothing would please the employers and the high-profit-lower-wage advocates more than for the ILWU to leave its screened members to shift for themselves, to repudiate the principle "an injury to one is an injury to all". ILWU tradition forbids such repudiation. So do the economic practicalities of June 15. For the protection of the entire membership the ILWU will never agree to do anything to repudiate this principle.

The warning given there, as to the course of the CIO as it stands today, was good, or not good, and that's what makes our union strong.

The two-year ban of the San Francisco Local 26 is a living standard of the American people, the drive to raid and wreck what is left of the honest trade union movement, and the drive to create a war economy to make the rich richer and the poor poorer has all come to pass.

The people who two years ago wouldn't worry because it couldn't happen here are left in the dark, and the American people are at last waking up to it.

Our convention is faced with a wide variety of issues. Each of these issues is vital to the greatness and health of the union and to the living standard and liberty of each and every member of our union; they will be fully discussed both in committees and on the convention floor.

Knowing our past conventions I don't have to guess about what will happen. I know that the locals by and large have sent to represent them the most alert among their membership, and these will be the kind of people who will know how to resist and expose the great conspiracy to keep the American people out of the debate over what is to be their economic and political fate.

The delegates will know the temperament and feeling of the fellow workers they represent, and they will work carefully in their interest. What they do will be subject to rank and file approval, and the reports will have the final say; especially when the record is one of the officers getting their hands, for the officers will run for election upon their record and their program.

The rank and file will decide if the record and program is good, or not good, and that's what makes our union strong.

Local 26 Fights Discrimination

Los Angeles—ILWU Local 26 cancelled its intiative to get a public health benefits package passed in California law every ear owner is required to carry liability insurance, but the insurance companies are permitted under the law to refuse policies to members of minority groups.

On the Beam

by Harry Bridges

As this column reached readers ILWU will be starting its Ninth Biennial Convention in Honolulu and a lot of eyes will be upon it, because if our enemies had their way ILWU would by now be split and buried, with Bridges, Robertson, Schmidt and some others languishing in jail house; and all the militants harried from their jobs through screening in connivance with government agencies.

Somewhere the schemes so carefully laid for us went a-glory. The Ninth Convention is going to show a growing and going organization, ready and determined to advance to new and larger achievements in the interests of the members and the working people of this country.

It will be a different convention than some in the past. For one thing it won't be cluttered up with a lot of CIO piecards braying about their thirty years in the labor movement in order to cover their complete bankruptcy on the dockyards side, and the union democracy side, too. They won't be around this time and they won't be missed. In the few months that we have been out of the CIO we have been able to see that they offered a wall with every wind, but the privilege of paying per capita at an always increasing rate in order to support the piecards in the manner to which they were accustomed.

Neither will the CIO piecards be around to be shocked and charged up. have our dinners, our meetings and our conventions, and everybody simmered down and got to work on business which was full of meaning—and prophecy!
Eugene Paton
Of Local 6
Is Dead

(Aberdeen, Wash., in April, 1938, he was elected to the Secretary-Treasurer of the ILWU in June, 1941.

When he resigned in 1948, he went to work for the Army, being in a private army at the time.

He received a master's degree from the University of Oregon in 1950, and the University of California in 1952.

He was appointed as a special assistant to the Secretary of Labor for the United States in 1954.

He died in a car accident on his way to his home in San Francisco.

Hundred Pay Homage as Eugene Paton Is Buried

SAN FRANCISCO — Hundreds of trade unionists and friends of Eugene Paton overflowed a flower-strewn funeral chapel here March 26, to pay their homage.

The service was brief.

ILWU President, Mr. Bridges, delivered the funeral oration.

"I knew him as a man of great heart and brave spirit, with toleration and sympathy under the hardships of mankind, expressing the frailties that spring from the cruelties and injurifies of our social system," said Mr. Bridges.

LOYAL TO THE LAST

"Always he believed in every man's right to a peaceful life, and to work for it amongst his fellows, and to have his homelords as he wanted, to live out their lives without war and war's terrible sufferings and heartaches."

"He gave the cause of work peace as a high-flaming cause as a sufferer on the battlefields of his country. He gave this great cause no less when he refused to fight for war to work for it amongst his fellows."

Following the chapel service, all were invited to Golden Gate National Cemetery, San Bruno, Calif., where a full military funeral was conducted, with the regulation volley being fired by the military band.

Paton was buried as: Eugene Paton. The death rate in 1939 was 1,197,213.

Women and children comprised more than 60 per cent of all those receiving social security benefits, with 1,197,213 getting monthly checks under the federal old age and survivor's insurance program.

Local 6 Member Tells of Fight for Willie McGee; Truman Could Act

OAKLAND, Calif.—"We came here with one objective in mind—to save Willie McGee's life." ILWU Local 6 warehouse workers Eugene Paton, a veteran of eight years as a longshoreman, and her fellow workers at Pier 33 on March 16 from Jackson, Miss. wrote the ILWU officers in Washington.

"We are waiting for word from Washington," said Mr. Paton. Following the chapel service, a similar plea was issued to the women of the United States, which was signed by Mrs. Bennet, representing the ILWU Local to which Car- grado and Tancioco belong (the latter three are seeking the only recently announced.

Character witnesses for Tanci- oco included Domeno Jargan, mem- ter of the ILWU Cannery Workers' Federation, and the commission of immi- nation and naturalization, that the Justice Department cease trying to de- port the ILWU Local to which Car- grado and Tancioco belong in an attempt to get the union service at the Elks Club indicated that the members of the Elks Club were worried about a new immi- nation act. The cases, Mr. Bridges said, were only recently announced.

"I didn't want to be living all the time," said Mr. Bridges.

The testimonies of the wit- nesses from the Elks Club indicated that the members of the Elks Club were worried about a new immi- nation act.

"We are afraid to ask because they might lose their jobs, or because of what their friends would say," said Mr. Paton.

"For equal break in a house to canvas the women were sometimes received with hostility but most people were men who came to listen. One woman, who had been heard to speak about the McGee case, said: "I don't want to be living all the time.""

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NAIL THE LIES ON

Go easy on the rich, bear down on the poor. That's the program. There's plenty of wealth to provide the needed revenue.

LIE No. 1: WHY WORRY? TAXES ARE NOT SO HIGH

Let's say you are a typical manufacturing worker. You start working your regular 8-hour day. For the first hour and three-quarters, you work to pay your tax bills—federal, state and local, direct and indirect.

The next hour and five minutes you work in order to make what your employer pays in taxes. This includes profits taxes and state and local taxes. Thus, the first 2 hours and 50 minutes of your work day goes to pay taxes. These figures are based on the most authoritative government information now available.

LIE No. 2: LOW INCOME GROUPS GET THE BULK OF THE INCOME, IF YOU WANT TO RAISE MONEY YOU HAVE TO TAX THEM

This is not true. It is the well-to-do who get most of the income.

Over half (52 per cent) of all families in the United States—those in the $3,000 and below income group—received less than one-quarter (24 per cent) of total personal income.

On the other hand, the one-sixth of all families in the country who are in the $5,000 and over income group—received almost one-half (45 per cent) of total personal income.

These amounts look pretty skimpy to us. The Heller Budget of health and decency for a wage earner's family of four cost $4,111 at that time—well above the $3,400 budget of the Treasury Department study. But let's bend over backwards and say if you get more than they indicated perhaps you could afford to pay some taxes. In 1948, however, according to the same Treasury Department study, 21 million families—46 per cent of all United States families—got less than the amounts shown. And this was in 1948, a year of prosperity. Although the bulk of low income families can't afford to pay any taxes, the average working class family pays approximately $700 a year in taxes at the present time.

Taxes on people who get less than they need to live on can only come at the expense of food, shelter, clothing and the other minimum necessities of life.

If the Treasury Department ended all taxes which undercut minimum, necessary living standards—income taxes on the poor and federal excise taxes on common consumption items—it would give up roughly seven billion dollars a year in revenue.

This seven billion dollars could easily be raised from corporation profits alone. Another $3 billion could easily be raised by closing the loopholes in the excess profits tax. Thirty-five billion dollars more could still be taken from incomes above $5,000 before the top seven million taxpayers would be reduced to the average income levels of the 35 million taxpayers who receive under $5,000 a year income.

LIE No. 3: LOW INCOME GROUPS HAVE EXCESS PURCHASING POWER AND YOU HAVE TO TAX THEM TO PREVENT INFLATION

People cannot spend more than they get. The low income families—half the nation—who receive less than one-quarter of the income accounted for only one-quarter (26 per cent) of all purchases of cars, refrigerators and other consumer durable goods. They accounted for less than one-third (31 per cent) of all retail sales. The little difference represents purchases on credit, or from savings.

On the other hand, the 5 per cent of the families in the $7,500 and over group bought almost as many cars and refrigerators and other durable consumer goods ($1.3 per cent) as were purchased by the 53 per cent of the families at the bottom of the income scale.

Obviously, the people who get the money spend the money. This is also based on the same government report as described in answer to Lie No. 1.

LIE No. 4: YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY MORE TAXES—YOU ARE MAKING GOOD MONEY

You can afford to pay taxes only after you meet the grocery bill, pay your rent and the other costs of a necessary minimum standard of living. The Treasury Department itself made a study in 1948 which indicates what a family needs before it can afford to pay any taxes:

- One person Needed $1,560
- Married couple Needed 2,240
- Family of 3 Needed 2,900
- Family of 4 Needed 3,400
- Family of 5 Needed 3,800
- Family of 6 Needed 4,350

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Although the bulk of low income families can't afford to pay any taxes, the average working class family pays approximately $700 a year in taxes at the present time.

As a result of the drive to cut costs, most of the income scale.

Thus, the program. There's plenty of wealth to provide the needed revenue.
TAXES!

Weary down on the workers—plenty wrong when taxes

LIE No. 5: WORKERS GET MORE BACK IN GOVERNMENT SERVICES THAN THEY PAY IN TAXES

The following chart indicates that this was true in 1939, but it is no longer true.

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<th>TAXES AND BENEFITS</th>
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| Income in 1939 under Roosevelt's New Deal programs was $17.7 billion. Tax increases brought in $2.4 billion for social welfare, health and security, education, general research, housing and community facilities; and agriculture and agricultural resources. In other words there was some redistribution of income. In 1939 under Roosevelt's New Deal program the low income groups got more back in government services than they paid in taxes. The picture is completely different in 1951. The low income groups paid $17.7 billion in these same taxes; they received back only $5.7 billion in excess profits taxes by about one billion dollars in dividends. How can you justify not taking additional taxes from the wealthy to yield an additional $500 million a year? How can you justify permitting the war to go on while the wealthy families are earning profits. This is heavy taxes on the ill-clad, ill-fed and ill-housed?

LIE No. 6: WE HAVE A PROGRESSIVE TAX SYSTEM

The government report cited above says "Who now actually bears the heaviest percentage burden expressed in terms of taxes to income?" The families getting less than $1,000 or those getting over $3,000? The fact is shocking but true that it is those in the lowest income bracket who already bear a disproportionate share of the tax burden. . . . Not that the total tax structure in this country, including state, local and federal taxes, bears most heavily on those getting under $1,000 a year. Only the small number lucky enough to get $7,500 a year or over bear a larger proportionate share of the total tax burden.

The same report shows that this will be even worsened as a result of inflation: "If the theory that needed sacrifices should be imposed somehow that equitably is the only one that squares with the American conscience, then note that the considerable rise in food prices has already imposed no small amount of belt-tightening upon tens of millions of families in the low-income brackets because their incomes tend for the most part to consist of wages, salaries, pensions, or other incomes that usually increase less rapidly and therefore fall behind in the inflation merry-go-round.

On the other hand, what brackets of income get most of the windfall benefits? Those, of course, are effectively organized to increase their incomes or secure direct benefit from increases in prices; that is, the flexible incomes derived from profits, from returns on farm and business operations, from speculation in the commodities and stock markets, from ownership of equities, and from dividends. In what income brackets do such incomes increasingly become more and more important? In those from $4,000 on up. Clearly, increased taxes should tap windfall incomes most. Those benefiting most from inflation are increasingly found in brackets above $3,000-$4,000."

LIE No. 7: DON'T WORRY ABOUT WAR PROFITS. THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX WILL RECAPTURE THEM FOR THE GOVERNMENT

1951 corporate profits will probably top $48 billions before taxes, the figure in the last quarter of 1950. This is about double the World War II peak and about seven times the pre-war 1939 level. According to the Treasury Department the excess profits tax might bring in 3.3 billion dollars, or less than 7 per cent of the total profit take. As a matter of fact, these profits are being earned in anywhere near that much, because the excess profits tax is full of loopholes. The Wall Street Journal quoted Dr. J. Henry Landman, a tax expert, as telling the National Association of Tax Accountants, that the excess profits tax is "full of loopholes," and he explained these loopholes, so that they would be sure to take full advantage of them.

In addition, the companies who get these war profits have a special exemption which will cut their excess profits tax by about one billion dollars. This is the provision for "accelerated amortization of defense facilities."

LIE No. 8: STOP QUIBBLING, YOU KNOW THE POOR EVERYBODY Timing is everything.

A Federated Press article on February 8, 1951, was entitled "Big Shots Cheat on Income Taxes;
What's Welfare?
Questions and answers on the ILWU longshore, shipworkers and walking boss Welfare Plan.

Q. If I am not on the April 1 eligibility list (which will be available in the locals shortly after April 1) and I think I am eligible, should I file a claim?
A. Your local secretary or welfare officer will have a form that you can fill out so that we can reprocess your hours. If there is any reason why you think you are eligible, be sure to file a claim.

Q. Do I have to have worked the required number of hours in the qualifying payroll year?
A. The contract has been changed so that if you made hours in the required payroll year, you will be eligible for benefits in April 1. If you have been told that your name has been taken off the eligibility list because I do not have the required hours, you may be eligible. If you think a clerical error has been made, be sure you file a claim for eligibility. (We are trying to make as many men as possible eligible.) It will be up to the individuals and the locals to let us know wherein the lists are incomplete.

Disability Insurance
Q. If I am off work and there is some question about whether the disability is attributable to my employment, will the funds take care of me?
A. Benefits will be made under the Fund only after a formal decision has been made that it is not an industrial accident. At that time the insurance company will pay the benefits. If, however, you are appealing the decision on a worker's compensation case, and you later recover under workman's compensation for the time for which you have been off work, you are obligated to reimburse the insurance company for the disability payments you received on the first-time claim, in the non-workman's compensation case.

Q. If I go to more than one doctor in an insured port for the same illness, is the call to the second doctor counted as a deductible call?
A. No. If it is the same illness, only the first call to the first doctor is counted. Calls to other doctors for the same illness are counted as part of the same series.

Catastrophic Coverage
Q. Is the new "catastrophic coverage" effective March 1, and does it add to the basic benefits I am already entitled to?
A. No. All of this coverage is in addition to the basic benefits you receive in the hospital which costs $300.00, and then you need additional medical care for another illness, you are not bound by the $300 limitation in a twelve month period which is presently in the policy, because the medical care which you receive in the hospital, this catastrophic coverage is not deducted from that amount.

Retired Men
Q. If I have retired during this year, but have made the full qualifying hours in my port in the past payroll year?
A. If you are on the eligible list, you are entitled to full coverage for hospital-medical-surgical benefits and $1,000 life insurance. If not on the eligible list, you may file a claim for coverage in that month.

Q. If I retired during the year without having made the full qualifying hours?
A. If you were eligible at any time during the plan started, i.e., February 1, 1950, and you now have been dropped because you did not make the full hours, you cannot claim any benefits in which your local has a vested interest. You will be covered completely for the rest of your life, for in-Land, and $300 life insurance, providing you are 65 years of age and have been in the industry 20 years, the last five of which must be consecutive.

Local Meetings, Survey to Aid Welfare Plan Operation
SAN FRANCISCO—To expedite Welfare Fund machinations at the port level and to make certain that the membership is getting all the benefits to which they are entitled, union stewards arranged a survey of welfare operations in the ports by the Fund together with meetings with the locals.

The survey considers the Welfare Plan not only within the basic Coast agreement, and like the Canal Plan, must be known backwaters and forth, but also the World and the present work of what it is entitled to, the emphases being on cooperation fully with the Fund's working rules.

Fund Secretary Goldie Krats surveyed the major ports and met with committees from the Column bays, Long Island, and the Oregon Coast ports in Coast May. She also visited the PMA offices in the various ports to make contact with certain ones in no duplication of work with the locals. PMA supplied the figures on hours worked which in part determine eligibility for benefits. These numbers are the moneys for the Fund, while the locals do the membership services.

However, it is the locals' responsibility to check up and get a review on eligibility in the Fund and encourage members to meet the regular lists because of times lost through sickness or because of disability.

Another purpose of the trip was to see if there was a good general knowledge of health plans and the insurance companies were doing a good job of mailings to the membership on use of the service. A meeting was held in Portland, a meeting with Permanent plans to contact the first part of the coverage and services in the Portland area as well as the decisions made in San Francisco and San Pedro, and discussion of the handling of grievances in Portland and Seattle.

More Eligible for Welfare
Because of increased work opportunities and a new agreement on eligibility, another 35 cents more of the West Coast's waterfront members who have worked one-half of the qualifying hours for their port during the last six months of the qualifying payroll year 1950 will become eligible.

For example, in ports where the qualifying hours are 800, members who worked 400 hours from July 1 through December 31, 1950, will be eligible.

Dispute On Loading Steel
In a dispute on the matter of loading steel from cars to the San Pedro, 404 members who had worked one-half of the qualifying hours for their port during the last six months of the qualifying payroll year 1950 will become eligible.

Screening Conference—Some of the crowd at the Northwest conference on blacklisting is pictured above. The conference planned a fight for fair hearings for all screened workers.

Wall Street Journal Would Like to See That Odorless Goat On RFC
NEW YORK—Following the revelations of corruption and bribery in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by its big business "Wall Street Journal," this editorial March 22 under the heading "The Bane Door."

"We learn with interest from the Associated Press that the Reconstruction Finance Corp. has just installed an electric burglar alarm system in its Washington office."

"What intrigued us especially was the explanation of one RFC official that the new anti-theft device was just 'precautionary.'"

The next day the 'Journal,' under the heading "A Natural Billionaire," went on to remind that some months ago the inhabitants of Crete sent President Truman an odorless goat.

The Big AL-Doll Beef Rocks Back and Forth
SAN FRANCISCO—The beef offering over the 870 million American President Lines, the government or R. Stanley Dollar, continues.

A Washington court ordered the APL to furnish the controlling stock in the company over to Dollar for $40 million. Dollar started new proceedings to prove its ownership for an injunction to prevent Dollar from taking over, claiming that he gave up the stock when the government took over the ailing, debt-ridden Dollar Lines in 1938. "NOT IMPORTANT." Dollar claims he only pledged the stock as collateral for debts (new paid off under government operation).

The government suit revealed that prior to Dollar's seizure of the company inefficiently and incompetent, and, after suit was filed, refused to go on, giving up the 'Barn Door:' The new agreement is that the government took over the company inefficiently and commissions. According to Dollar's attorney, Gregory Harrison, that is unimportant.

Chile Longshore Strikers Harassed by Military Forces
SAN FRANCISCO—A member of the Marine Cooks who was in Chile during the recent 18-day longshore strike brought back details to his union, including a description of the military police preventing a strike meeting.

Marine Cook Arthur Berkins told how he attended one dockers' meeting in Antafogasta with more than 5,000 people present and was invited to another the next day, only to find the union building surrounded by police who kept people moving,jailed one dockers, and two days for shirt wages. The strikers were allowed only two. The strikers demanded and won pay for all the 18 days they were on the bricks.

Modesto Welfare
Workers Join Local 6
MODESTO, Calif.—Workers at Pacific Gauge Products here on March 16 accepted the unanimous recommendation of their executive board to go into ILWU-Warehouse Local 6. Local 6 Stockton Business Agent Elvin Balatti called the meeting, sending invitations to the more than 600 workers who were employed in this seasonal canning operation last year.

The workers were organized in Local R2 of the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, now part of the United Food & Processing & Office Workers, which recommended that they join the ILWU.

It costs the government half a million yearly to run the railroads under its seizure, with 46 Congressmen and eight clerks assigned to the job.

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Alaska Disability Benefits
A disability program providing benefits of $325 per week for 26 weeks for off-duty workers and illness will be effective for Alaska longshoremen April 1 under the ILWU Alaska Welfare Plan.

The members are already covered for hospital-medical-surgical benefits paid for by the employers. Now the members will start contributing one percent of their earnings for the disability insurance paid for by the locals involved.
Cleveland — ILWU Local 209 executive council on March 16 unanimously resolved to fight for the "urgently needed" St. Lawrence Seaway which will allow the Great Lakes to the Sea Waterway.

"The need for a higher grade iron ore than is now being mined in Minnesota has resulted in private capital prospecting in Quebec, Labrador, and to a lesser extent in the U.S. A St. Lawrence Seaway project may be constructed from the St. Lawrence River to the Great Lakes, where the ore will be shipped by water to the Great Lakes.

"This will give the great industrial and farming area of the U.S. a possible market for the steel mills and dependent industries to the west which will result in a greater standard of living that necessarily will come to pass if the St. Lawrence Seaway is not undertaken.

"The ILWU Seaway people wants the Seaway to be a great friendship of the Canadian and American people.

St. Lawrence Seaway Needed Urgently, Says Local 209

Sacramento River Fishermen Blaze With Great Union Gains

Los Angeles — Local 209 delegates are going into the Internationa conference in Honolulu instructed by their members to present a resolution on the wage freezes and the "state of emergency."

The resolution, adopted in Los Angeles and Vancouver, provides for the organizing of rate meetings and by referendum vote, 1,000 to 14 to 15 separate plant meetings, the local on the question of job discussion and to war profiteering and sky-rocketing prices which were worked up in the courts.

Local 209's delegates are President Al Caplan, Jack Newton, R. J. Keenan, council secretary, and George Kuvakas as drum and sergeant-at-arms, and George Kuvakas as drum and sergeant-at-arms.

The statement charged that be binding the guise of fighting communism the administration has permitted big business to take over the mobilization program, the strike on the river is being pushed simultaneously with the people moving to get rid of their grafting politicians and dictators.

Los Angeles — Warehousemen of ILWU, Local 26 have come to agreements providing numerous improvements were reported.

A statement obtained following the international agreement and the members reported that the agreement includes a four months' probation period and a five-day week with wages at piece-rates plus an eight-hour day and guaranteed years of seniority and job security for all workers.

The statement charges that the U.S. is committing itself to refusal to withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, together with the negotiations for a peace, that the war is the end of the armament race, and the recognition of governmental improvements that are recognized by the people of their own countries.

Local 13's Election Is The Biggest in History

San Pedro, Calif. — With 350 members attending the San Pedro union hall last week for the Local 13, ILWU Local 33's historic, the San Pedro longshoremen voted March 14, 15 and 16, and in a run-off election March 20, to oust George Love, elected president of the old Local 26, and to elect a new executive board and committee positions, the biggest job that could have been done in San Pedro.

The new board consists of George Love, elected president, and the stewards, Wally Kuvakas of Long Beach, Charlie McInerney of San Pedro, Fred Nong, Gordon Giblin, George Love and Pete Bove.

Delegates to the Normal Convention in Honolulu are Ernie Bowen, Gordon Giblin, George Love and Pete Bove.

John McDonald was unanimously elected chairman of the stewards council and George Kuvakas as secretary of the council.

"There's an anti-union racket in the port. Let's get over and egg him out!"
Three UE-ers Free, Two Convicted

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Three members of the United Electrical Workers have been acquitted of contempt of congress charges and two have been found guilty in Wash., D.C., federal district courts here.

The charges were based on the U.E.'s refusal to answer some questions put by a labor-hating House Un-American Activities Committee.

The defendants are "Frank Panzino, Julius Emspak and Thomas Quinn to four months in prison.

Tommy Quinn was in jail five days before bail was granted.

UE Secretary-Treasurer Julius Emspak's "concern for his union and its membership did." The petition was authorized by local 10, San Francisco.

New York — The Senate followed the joint committee's lead and held workmen who were caught in the strike, in violation of the color line, and the committee's subsidies for the "chief high executioner" of the bay area.

"We shall continue to fight for democracy and the workers' rights."

O'Dwyer was based on two pre-emptory actions taken by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The ex-mayor gave two different answers. He also said he had no jurisdiction.

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