Pension Plan Reached In Hawaii With 3 Companies

HONOLULU, T. H.—The ILWU and three waterfront companies in Hawaii have reached agreement on a pension plan. Representatives of ILWU and McCabe, Hamilton & Renny, Limited, Castle & Cooke Terminals, Limited, and Limited, Limited, signed a memorandum of agreement under terms of which a deposit administration insured pension plan will be drawn up for bargaining unit employees of those three companies.

This agreement successfully concludes negotiations which have been under way intermittently for almost a year. It is a genuine step forward in industrial relations in the territory and is believed to be unique. It provides a measure of protection unusual on the waterfront and removes the pension problem from contention for a 5-year period.

This agreement stems from one of the provisions of the water front contract signed February 8, 1951, at which time the union and employers agreed as part of their settlement to work out a pension plan by January 1, 1952. This deadline was repeatedly extended until the lengthy and complex pension problem from contentions for a 5-year period.

PROVISIONS OF PLAN

Principal provisions of the pension agreement are as follows:

1. The plan will be effective as of July 1, 1951, and will run to June 30, 1956.

2. The entire cost will be paid for by the employer by contributions to the pension fund of not less than 14 cents per hour.

3. Normal retirement age for employees covered will be 65. The minimum age for employees to start participating will be 56.

4. Employees retiring at 65 with 25 years of credited service will receive a minimum pension of $75 a month, plus social security benefits which will be $75 to $80 per month for men in the industry so that at retirement the minimum pension will be $150 per month.

5. The plan will be insured and administered by the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

6. Terms of the plan will be separate and independent of collective bargaining agreements between the ILWU and the companies on wages, hours and working conditions.

7. Provisions will be made for employees who retire before normal retirement age with retirement permitted at age 55.

8. Provision is made for emergencies arising out of the disability of employees.

9. In the event an employee covered by the plan travels to his homeland he may retain his pension rights or take them in the form of cash settlement.

10. Any agreement on pensions shall be subject to approval by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and any other government agencies whose sanction may be necessary.

11. Questions arising in relation to the status of employers under the plan or questions of fact as to eligibility, date of birth, date of employment and earnings will be subject to settlement by mutual agreement between the company and the union.

Wire Recording Reveals Attempt to ‘Buy’ Jack Hall

HONOLULU, T. H.—Two agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation last week unwittingly tipped their hand to the entire Territory of Hawaii by admitting it was their mission to engineer a split in the ILWU.

The admission, in their own recorded voices, went out over the airwaves on a territory-wide hookup.

The agents were recorded by a hidden microphone.

The agents, James Condon and Richard Burrus, called upon the educational director of the ILWU in Hawaii and attempted through him to make an indirect approach to ILWU Regional Director Jack W. Hall.

The agents wanted two things. They wanted Hall to lead a splitting move in ILWU. They also wanted to centralize an ILWU territorial convention which is to be held here on February 2.

In return they offered to put Hall into touch with the man who could “lay it on the line” and give him immunity from prosecution.

Record Is Legal

Every word of their offer was recorded. It was recorded legally, by request of the man they were trying to ‘buy,’ and in his home.

Hall is under indictment on Smith Act charges along with six other persons in Hawaii.

When the agents talked to the ILWU employing the U. S. Attorney for Hawaii, Howard Hodick, had just announced that the seven persons would be reindicted on January 28 in order to meet specifications which had been laid down by a Los Angeles judge in a similar case.

The day after the radio exposure of the deal offered by the FBI agents Hodick announced he had decided against reindictment.

Not only did the agents offer to exempt Hall if he would play ball on a splitting move, but they also ridiculed their own case against the alleged communists.

Are they a clear and present danger? Agent Condon said, and his recorded words went over the radio hookup.

“These would make poor communists in the lowest cell in California.”

THEY WORK IN PAIRS

The man the agents talked to was David E. Thompson, ILWU educational director for the islands.

Thompson wanted a witness because he knew the FBI system of working in pairs. His witness was Robert McElrath, ILWU publicity director for the Hawaiian Islands.

Thompson also knew that FBI agents never talk to a man they are ‘buying,’ and in his home.

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Thompson also knew that FBI agents never talk to a man who has a witness. For this reason McElrath did his witnessing.

Turn About Is Fair Play: Robert McElrath, ILWU's news commentator in the Hawaiian Islands, at the machine that tape-recorded the FBI agents from the basement of Robert Thompson's home.

Rogers to Air FBI Recording

ILWU members in the Bay Area who receive this issue of The Dispatcher before Sunday, February 3, will want to tune in Sidney Rager, San Francisco news commentator on that station at 9 p.m., KROW, 960 on the dial.

Ragers will broadcast relevant portions of the actual wire-recording made by Robert McElrath, ILWU news commentator in the Hawaiian Islands on January 34 and 35.

The recording was flown to San Francisco this week and sound-engineers will take it off the “platte” which was made from McElrath's sensational broadcast.

Read the Whole Conversation!

Beginning the next issue The Dispatcher will begin running in social form a verbatim transcript of pertinent parts of the recorded conversations FBI Agents Burrus and Condon had with ILWU Educational Director for Hawaii, David E. Thompson, in which they sought to split ILWU. Less important parts will be summarized.

This is a guaranteed exclusive for Dispatcher readers. You won't find any word of it in your daily newspapers because they don't want the public to know that the FBI is being used for union-busting purposes.

JACK W. HALL
ON THE BEAM

By Harry Bridges

IN OUR recent coastwise referendum the rank and file supported the caucus resolution on Coast Guard screening by a resounding majority. It thereby recognized, once again, the threat that this blacklist program represents to ILWU and all effective labor organizations.

One of our main beefs about the Coast Guard program is the way it operates in practice: denying passes and therefore jobs on the basis of hearsay "information" without any opportunity being given even to the accused to answer the information filed against him, know what that information is, who has accused him or what have you.

In other words, one of our main beefs about the blacklist program is the total denial of what the Constitution calls "due process of law . . ." which means precisely what it says.

NOW, A MAN'S job comes under the category of property and according to the Bill of Rights it cannot be taken "away from him unless there is some very good reason to do so.

All these reasons must be presented to the Court; he is then given an opportunity to answer any charges against him, call witnesses in his own behalf, cross-examine witnesses who appear against him, examine any documentary evidence brought into court, and all this to be publicly presented.

We know that none of this happens in an appeal from the Coast Guard blacklist. That is why we should be particularly interested in a case just decided involving two government employees.

These two girls worked for the Army in its finance center in St. Louis. They were probably civil service employees, but the principle involved is the same.

Four years ago these two girls, named Eleanor Deak and Grace Patton, were bounced out of their Army jobs on the grounds that they attended meetings of "subversive groups." They denied the charge.

They also demanded to know who said they attended such meetings, what sort of meetings they were, when and where they attended them, etc. The Army gave them the same runaround the Coast Guard gives a screened longshoreman when he asks similar questions.

This is "privileged" or "classified" information. To reveal it, according to the Army and the Coast Guard would "be inimical to the internal security of the United States." - Result: the girls were guilty before they had even opened their mouths and nothing they had to say could counteract the "privileged" or "classified" information filed against them by anonymous informers.

They lost their jobs; their reputations were blasted and there was an avalanche of law suits, damage suits, and every other sort of suit possible in which the girls were accused of violating "national security." Nor could the Coast Guard blacklist work worth a damn if due process were permitted by the Coast Guard, for the "decreed" list was shot full of holes and everybody knew it.

N. A. C. W. is the original quotation from the Constitution: from Article V of the Bill of Rights. It says: "No person . . . shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law . . ." which means precisely what it says.

ON THE BEAM

WE: DISPATCHER

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Deadline for next issue, February 11, 1952
Marine Cooks & Stewards Socked by Taft-Hartley

SAN FRANCISCO — The Taft-Hartley Act, which went into effect last week against the militant Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, is what will prove to be a vain attempt to destroy its hiring hall.

It came into the form of an injunction handed down on January 22 by Federal Judge Doll M. Lammons against "unfair labor practices," engaged in by MCD, Matemen and American President Lines.

INJUNCTION GRANTED

The suit was filed by the National Labor Relations Board, on the aftereffects of the expulsion of seven members of MCD by that organization. One of them, Jimmy Rainhill, is an acknowledged organizer for Joe Curran's National Maritime Union (GMO). All seven had formed a so-called "committee to combat ousting" within the MCS, which is an old ad to disrupt a fighting organization.

Judge Lammons ordered the seven disrupters reprimanded and dispatched for work if they demand it, and extended his order to apply to any "qualified" men who may seek work through the MCS hall.

LUNDEBERG JUBLANT

The Marine Cooks & Stewards, in turn, made it plain that they have never discriminated against any seamen for political reasons but had offered the seven disrupters reinstatement months ago. The men didn't want to ship out, it is said, and were primarily interested in getting work.

Simultaneously, 95 former MCS members who had filed libel charges against the organizers of the fact that ILWU's appeal had now been processed by the Supreme Court.

They found such a court in Marin County, the very same court which issued the injunction against ILWU was "impartial and qualified." The fact that ILWU's appeal had now been processed by the Supreme Court.

THE COURT IN MARIN COUNTY

The court found that the illegal union's appeal had been properly heard by the Supreme Court.

The case was called the "Old Timer's letters."

"It was my privilege to hear the full argument on the appeal," said the court, "and I am satisfied that the appeal has been properly heard by the Supreme Court."
The Shape-Up: This is the method by which longshoremen are still hired on the East Coast. Men seeking work "shape-up" twice a day on the piers. Hiring bosses pick their men—those who are willing to kick back part of their wages to the boss. According to the Kefauver Committee of the Senate, this method of hiring guarantees the corruption, bribery, gangsterism and crime that have existed on the waterfront for 50 years. West Coast longshoremen destroyed the shape-up in 1934, founded the hiring hall.

The Hiring Hall: Won by West Coast longshoremen in the 1934 strike, the hiring hall is the symbol and proof of union democracy. The dispatcher is a union man; work is rotated, guaranteeing a fair share to all. Above: the modern new hiring hall of ILWU Local 13, Wilmington, California; below: men receiving dispatching orders at Local 10's hiring hall in San Francisco, Bridges' home local.

The Contest Is Crucial for Us All

The NEXT three months will bring the frameup—convictions of Harry Bridges, Bob Robertson and Henry Schmidt to a new climax. All the briefs in the appeal of the three leaders of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union have been submitted. The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit will shortly set a date for oral arguments. Its decision is the last that can be rendered before the case goes to the Supreme Court, for go it will whether it is win, lose or draw.

Only in this contest, there is no draw.


The Comparison Between Two Unions

A major research job was done in preparation for the new pamphlet, involving a breakdown of the actual working conditions of the two unions and their respective constitutions.

Lined up side by side the contrast between ILA and ILWU is so staggering that any man or woman with an open mind will be forced to ask himself the questions:
Why has ILWU been the object of persecution for 18 long years?
Why is ILA immune to prosecution by the authorities?

The answer will be found in the broadside itself: "The gains of the Pacific Coast dock workers are a threat to union leaders who hold lifetime jobs, huge salaries and 'expense' accounts at the expense of working men; to politicians who make their deals with such so-called union leaders (and manage to pick up mink coats on the side); and to those shipping interests who make enormously profitable deals with these elements.

These enemies of the people (and of real organized labor) who have always stood in the way of America's advance, have always considered ILWU and its leadership a menace. From the moment they discovered Bridges wouldn't 'sell out' or 'play ball,' the conspiracy to destroy the union by framing the elected leadership began."

An Eighteen Year Battle for Justice

The conspiracy began in 1934 after the successful West Coast strikes. It has not let up for a moment since that time, though there have been ups and downs.

Coming to a head in 1945 after three trials of the ILWU president on charges of Communist
for Another Act
union Bust ing Plot
Who Defrauded
erism American-
Go Down the
tain Going Up!

sympathy, association or membership, past or pres ent, it reached the Supreme Court of the United States in that year. There all the previous charges was met and disposed of—apparently once and for all time. There, by a majority decision of the court, Bridges was cleared of all charges against him and was also to obtain his United States citizenship. There the famous words were written by the late Associate Justice Frank Murphy, when he said: 
"Seldom if ever in the history of this nation has there been such a concentrated and relentless crus ade to deport an individual because he dared to exercise the freedom that belongs to him as a human being and that is guaranteed to him by the Constitution."

Is Gangsterism
Really Americanism?

"The ILA," says the broadside, "is a disgrace to the labor movement. It is a gangster-controlled, racketeering dictatorship which has become a national scanda l. . . ."

The ILA and its president-for-life Joe "King" Ryan is the basis for the new document issued by the Defense Committee.

The Payoff (Always)

The Profit is
The Drama End?

The contrast between what has happened to ILWU and its leaders, and what does not happen to ILA and its president-for-life Joe "King" Ryan is the basis for the new document issued by the Defense Committee.

A movement to smash unions in this country, particularly ours.

—Henry Schmidt, ILWU Executive Board Member.

"No union is a good union unless the rank and file controls it."
—Harry Bridges, ILWU president.

"Prosecuting attorneys play their roles for the bosses, too."
—J. R. (Bob) Robertson, ILWU vice-president.

"There is a movement to smash unions in this country, particularly ours."
—Henry Schmidt, ILWU Executive Board Member.
NY—Joe Ryan's wrist has been gently slapped by the fact-finding commission appointed by N.Y. State Industrial Commission Corp. in "investigation of the King's rank and file." The King launched a $5,000 strike, with a $1-an-hour raise, and they tied up East Coast wharves for a week. They said the vote on the contract was free, and the arbitrators should be removed, and a democratic vote taken.

The fact-finding committee, however, decided that the strike was in some form involved in the decision, and even the contract signed with just might result in "mutineous action in the waterfront.

"We are appealed," said John- son, "and the president will appoint the commission's decision, and the meeting will be held on the waterfront.

ILWU Wins in Bakersfield; Notable Gains Are Made

Bakersfield, Calif.—Bakersfield locals of the ILWU have won contracts with the employers, achieving improved wages, hours, and conditions for 300 employees. This is a major victory for ILWU members. Edward Quinlan, where ILWU was elected to operate in September, was named as "illegitimate leader" and represented the local.

At the latter plant the AFL, Bakersfield, has been re-elected to the jurisdiction with ILWU, but the vote came at 5 to 1 for ILWU.

CONTACT WERE

According to C. J. Mcel- Man, chairman of the ILWU, the employer's organizing was severely restricted by these contracts. Not only was it not possible for organized labor to function freely, but when working, AFL organizers, on the contrary, were treated as "officials.

As many as 25 AFL organizers appeared daily at the two plants, insisting onUnions' leadership and urging votes for the Butcher. C. J. McElman, chairman of the ILWU, stated that the contracts signed with San Joaquin Compress and Calco, involved wage increases for all workers (a minimum of 15 cents an hour), establishing 50 cents as a minimum rate. This increase was reached by the workers through a 90-hour week and a 30-hour week.

An additional 5 cents an hour will be effective April 15 of this year, under the ILWU approval. Both contracts are set to expire on April 15, 1933, with the next contract negotiation.

CONTRACT OUTLINES

The contract for both locals included the following provisions: a 3-cent increase in the minimum rate, plus a 4-cent increase for all workers; a 5-cent increase for all workers; and a 10-cent increase for all workers.

The ILWU also secured a 10-cent increase for all workers. The contract also provided for a 10-cent increase for all workers, plus a 10-cent increase for all workers.

Local 10 and Safety

President William Nelson and Local 10's welfare officer, John LeMour, appeared at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors and the Oak and Union of Local 10 on record supporting the ILWU in their fight for improved working conditions. The employers had 25 representatives, and they voted unanimously to support the ILWU in their fight for improved working conditions.

Local 10 has position that no man should work on the job who would have to work for a speed limit, have to work for a longer hour, have to work for a shorter hour, have to work for a longer time, have to work for a shorter time, and to put teeth in the laws by providing fines for violations.

Local 10 Plugs Pension

The executive board of San Francisco's biggest longshore locals has asked the Board of Supervisors and the Oak and Local 6 to put in record supporting the ILWU's pension plan. The motion was put to the board by William Cotton, chairman of the executive committee, and was passed unanimously.

The ILWU has been working hard to improve working conditions for their members. The local unions have been working closely with the ILWU to achieve the best possible working conditions for their members. The ILWU has been working closely with the local unions to achieve the best possible working conditions for their members.
CIO Marches On Department
HONOLULU, T. H. — After trying for some considerable time to disrupt, raid, take over or "drive ILWU out of the islands," CIO has decided to call off a series of "Freedom of Choice" Amendment meetings. The call was made by Jack Tenney’s "America Plus" outlet.

The conference will be held at 18 San Juan Road in Watsonville at 2 p.m., and the local has circulated all interested organizations in the area to send delegates.

The "Freedom of Choice" amendment, which was adopted in 1937 to change the civil rights laws of California. The amendment became effective in 1947.

1. Providing any employer of a restaurant, store, hotel, motel, shop, or tavern to refuse entry or service to any person for any or no reason at all.

2. Providing property owners to make "restrictive covenants" in sales contracts.

3. Permitting any employer of a restaurant, store, hotel, motel, shop, or tavern to refuse entry or service to any person for any or no reason at all.

AMENDMENT OPPOSED

The Tenney amendment has all the attributes of the "right to work" movement in Los Angeles and San Francisco), the CIO Strike at the Oregon National Security, the National Union for the Advancement of Colored People, the United Farm Workers, the American Civil Liberties Union, the California Farm Bureau and many other committees.

Delegates representing fishermen from the Northwest, the Gulf Coast and the East Coast have agreed to take part in the conference which covers those points of interest to them, and they have also agreed to the following:

a. It will be understood that no movement will be made on the conference or any other subject at this time.

b. The conference will be held in a place where the majority of the delegates can be present.

c. The conference will be held at a time when the majority of the delegates can be present.

ILWU local 5 is now organizing. They have 25 men in the shipyard and 150 members in the cannery.

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Local 11 Fights Tenney Hate Bill

Watsonville, Calif.—ILWU tuna fishermen in San Francisco Bay (Local 11) have taken up the struggle against the Tenney amendment (HB 5693). They have already picketed the Nussbaum warehouse which handles the tuna and have called a meeting of all tuna fishermen to discuss the amendment.

Local 6 Credit Union

At its annual meeting of share holders the ILWU Local 6 Credit Union in San Francisco Bay elected three new members to its Board of Directors. They are: Mathias, Mathias, H. J. Robbins, N. E. Johnson, Jack Connors and Betty De Losada. The Credit Union will now have 251 members and $51,383.16 in its treasury.

Local 11 states that it has called the meeting of tuna fishermen in order to express the belief that the democratic-minded citizens of Watsonville will want to join with them in fighting this vicious amendment before it even gets on the ballot.

Halibut Fishermen Drive

Pacific Northwest halibut fishermen went on record to seek a minimum wage guarantee for the people of their catch in a conference at Vancouver, B. C., on January 21, sponsored by the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union, which maintains fraternal relations with ILWU, labor division affiliates.

Delegates representing fishermen from Alaska, Seattle and Canadian ports agreed on the need for a national guard and the program after reviewing a history of steadily decreasing returns for their catches under past policy of setting fish. The fishermen were pledged to support on behalf of ILWU locals in the halibut industry to jobs for Negro workers.

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The Ice Is Broken; Hear the Crash!

OMAHA, Neb.—Within a few days after the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the Armstrong-Kraft case, Attorney General S. Lynden, secretary-treasurer of the United Packing House Workers of America, announced that the Union had decided to drop its demand for the prosecution of the defendants in the case.

The decision was announced at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Union, which had been called in special session for the purpose of considering the matter. The meeting was attended by the Executive Board and about 200 members of the Union, who were present in a large room of the hotel where the meeting was held.

In his address, Mr. Lynden said that the Union had decided to drop its demand for the prosecution of the defendants in the case because of the fact that the Supreme Court had ruled in favor of the defendants. He added that the Union would continue to fight for the rights of its members and that it would not give up until it had won its battle.

The Union's decision was welcomed by the members, who said that they were pleased with the decision and that they would continue to support the Union in its efforts to protect the rights of its members.

The Union's decision was also welcomed by some of the newspapers, who said that it was a sign that the Union was ready to make peace with the government.

The decision to drop the prosecution of the defendants was a victory for the Union and a defeat for the government. It showed that the Union was not afraid to stand up for its members and that it was willing to fight for their rights.

The Union's decision was also a victory for the people of the United States, who have been fighting for the rights of workers for many years. It showed that the people of the United States are not afraid to stand up for what is right and that they will continue to fight for the rights of all workers.