Mangoang Freed by High Court

SEATTLE—The threatened deportation of ILWU Local 37 Business Agent Ernest Mangoang was wiped out on November 9 by the Supreme Court of the United States.

On that day the high court refused the government's appeal to review an appellate court decision five years. Leading spirit in the ILWU's national transportation Service has been trying to deport Mangoang for the past six years in the deportation attempts against ILWU President Harry Bridges.

DECISION IMPORTANT

The Supreme Court action in the Mangoang case is of vital importance to some 70,000 Filipinos—American workers in the United States, since all were subject to deportation attempts until the Mangoang ruling was upheld by the Supreme Court.

ILWU Local 37 has immovable members who travel back and forth between the mainland USA and the Territory of Alaska. They work in agriculture during the summer months and spend the winter in the Alaskan canning industry.

These workers have been subject to any decision affecting Mangoang and Naturalization Service has harnessed them by "screening" on their way to and from Alaska.

REASON FOR SCREENING

Boyd's excuse for the screening process—which is an attempt to get around the Mangoang decision rendered by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals last July—is that he is looking for "agitators" and "subversives" who are deportable under the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act if they are non-citizens.

The charge of "agitation" and "subversion" is an old one and is generally applied indiscriminately to all militant and active trade unionists.

Boyd has had several ILWU Local 37 workers held on their arrival from Alaska, for possible deportation, on these charges as well as others. Typical of these workers was a man 47 years old, who had been working in the canneries for 20 years.

During the 1950's this worker was active in ILWU Local 37 and can be used against him. Another worker had spent 30 days in the canneries for deportation once spent 30 days in the canneries for smearing our union with the cloak of subversive activity.

Had these workers stayed in the USA and not gone to Alaska for work, they could not be excluded from membership in the union, and this can be used against him. Another worker, who had been active in the canneries for 30 years and this can be used against him.

These workers were in the USA and not gone to Alaska for work, they could not be excluded from membership in the union, and this can be used against him. Another worker, who had been active in the canneries for 30 years and this can be used against him.

You Run Our Binding

LOS ANGELES — A jury of three men and women returned a not guilty verdict November 21 in the trial of labor attorney George Shibly in Federal Judge James M. Carter's court, after deliberating a little more than 24 hours.

Judge Carter berated the jury for its verdict, and indicated that he planned to cite Shibly for contempt of court. Possible sentence could be two years in prison.

This frustrating between the Judge and the prosecutor, Carter, shall be seen by the members of the jury and might have had some effect on their consideration of the case.

Three of the six counts against Shibly had been dismissed by Carter, and the jury only con

Who Said it?

"It is time we see this doctrine of guilt by association for what it is: not a convenient device for deterring subversives but a device for subverting our democratic principles and practices, for destroying our constitutional guarantees, for corrupting our faith in ourselves and in our fellowmen."

(Turn to Last Page for Name of Author)
REPORTS have beenundeniedthatAttorney General Brownell's seemingly ill-tempered blast at former President Truman was not just ill-tempered or off the cuff. It was instead the first of a deliberately planned series of hysterics and fear-producing blasts decided upon by the bigwigs of the Republican party in order to lay a smoke screen over the failures and excesses of the Eisenhower administration.

There can be no doubt, after barely one year of Republican rule, that Big Business is in control and on a one-way street in a drive against the unions and the liberties and living standards of the American people. Nor can this drive reverse itself even when local elections show that the people are ready and waiting to repudiate it. Hence, they produce a spy scare, even if they have to dig up a dead one, and intensify the drive to fill the American people with fear and dread.

Brownell's blast was aimed directly at a living ex-president, but it was loaded to go far beyond that. It was loaded to go right on through the Truman administration and hit at Roosevelt and New Deal.

The intention is to attempt to identify everything about the New Deal with alleged Russian espionage, and thus turn the American people against any kind of program that will meet their needs.

In this way, it is envisaged that peace or Social Security shall be identified somehow with foreign espionage and become abhorrent to the people. The same with the right to organize and unions of self-choice. Ditto surtaxes on excess profits, federal aid to education and all down the line of the general welfare that was previously under President Roosevelt's New Deal.

It is planned that advocacy of improving or even retaining these victories of the people shall be equated with advocacy of overthrow of the government and mark one as a spy for Russia.

The good, the patriotic, the real Americans, shall be only those who plump for a overthrow of the government and mark one as a traitor.

The Attorney General, the ex-President, the FBI Chief have all had their say. Even Eisenhower has said something about how little he knows about what's going on.

And when it's all been put together, what do we have? A carefully contrived public relations operation by the Republican high command, aimed at covering up their own failures while lighting fires and believing that the present politicians and generals in power alone know what's best for us.

At the same time, of course, the Republicans have made clear that this issue—communism and espionage, and especially such things in the Roosevelt and Truman administrations—forms the basis upon which they hope to win in 1954 and be re-elected in 1956. Led off by Attorney General Brownell in his attack on ex-President Truman, the witch hunt keeps looking for newer and even more respectable victims. Members of the ILWU were not at all surprised that in this column, that Truman stood on his Constitutional rights and refused any kind of question asked of him by the Velde Un-American Activities Committee.

Instead, Truman took to the TV and radio to blast the charges against him, and even further he looked Him self like this in view of the wide publicity given to Brownell's trumpeting. But we can't help but point out that few other victims of McCarthy, Brownell, or Velde have had such a chance to air their grievances and to strike back.

TRUMAN made no bones about what he thought of Brownell and his charges. He accused Brownell of lying, of shameful derangement, and of attempting to subvert the Constitution for cheap political trickery.

But we can recall another in a somewhat similar vein a few years ago, Tom Clark serving under Truman, who used his office in the BIS case for the same kind of political frameups that are being attempted now.

It looks as though they have Clark on the hook, and the American people are going to have to pay for the mistakes of the past generation by this time.

Again, we can say that the waterfront screening and government loyalty oath program which was cooked up by the Truman administration and the bitter, frustrated brass of the CIO and AFL would one day be imposed upon all the American people. And now it is. More, now the more the foot is in the door and the basic rights and interests of the American people are at stake and in danger. Ever since our American Constitution and its Bill of Rights were adopted there have been a privileged few in the nation who have been trying to undermine and destroy it.

It is good that a politician of the stature of Harry Truman has at last been drawn at least partly onto the right side of the fight. What can we do? As always before, we can tighten our ranks and fight to preserve peace or Social Security, the rise to power of the demagogue who lives on truth... the spread of fear and the destruction of faith in every level of our society... the "... a horrible cancer... eating at the vitals of America."

We could certainly wish that Mr. Truman had made that speech a half dozen years ago when McCarthy and McCarranism were just getting started, for it is an irony of history that it was Truman, himself, who first opened the door to this evil. Before we let this go as water over the dam, which we will, we are impelled to recall that our union warned that the waterfront screening and government loyalty oath program which was cooked up by the Truman administration and the bitter, frustrated brass of the CIO and AFL would one day be imposed upon all the American people. And now it is. More, now the more the foot is in the door and the basic rights and interests of the American people are at stake and in danger. Ever since our American Constitution and its Bill of Rights were adopted there have been a privileged few in the nation who have been trying to undermine and destroy it.

It is good that a politician of the stature of Harry Truman has at last been drawn at least partly onto the right side of the fight.

What can we do? As always before, we can tighten our ranks and fight to preserve both our trade union and political gains. First of all, we can show the Velde un-American Committee, due in San Francisco next week to do a job on our union, that it isn't dealing with a bunch of scared pusils! And there will be plenty more to do as the plainly decisive fight develops. We will and must help to rally the American people...

When the move against unions, either by the Butler Bill or the Taft-Hartley Act, has been foiled, then it is time to turn the drive against communists and other political figures—dead or alive.

The Attorney General Brownell, who may claim to fame up until this time has been that he master-minded New York Governor Dewey to defeat in two presidential campaigns, has now come forth to propose that the historic Constitution be thrown overboard, and that the nation from the Supreme Court and a vacancy for a Republican appointee.

We can only guess-work in this. The leaders of the present administration have made no bones about where they're going or how they expect to get there.

But we can't forget that this program doesn't end with the publicity stunt. It's not something that stops when you tick off the TV or when you open the newspaper. There are big stakes in this game, and there'll be no chance of anyone getting away with their cohorts until they've finally taken over the trade unions.

This is because the American working people and their union organizations will inevitably suffer the most and fight the hardest against the policies of the present administration. The Republican public relations experts know this.
AFL Does
Switch on
Dock Law

NEW YORK—In a complete
policy reversal, the AFL
union set up after expiration of the
longshoremen's collective
contract, announced November
12 that it "stands firmly for
pe-
riod of the waterfront control law.
AFL said it would file a
peal" of the bistate waterfront
control law. The union had urged
a change in policy an-
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Amberdon Pensioners: This quartet of oldtimers longshoremen of ILWU Local 24, from left to right, are: William Buratt, B. L. Madden, George Delan and L. Lindebeck.

Imaginary 'Reds' are Menacing Long Beach!

"LONG BEACH—These head- lines appeared November 12 and 13 over news stories: "NAB REDS AT L. B. PIER" (Long Beach Press-Telegram); "NAB REDS AT L. B. PIER WITH SE CRET CARGO" (Long Beach Independent); "COMMUNIST AGENTS CAUGHT AT HAR- BOR" (Los Angeles Daily News), The stories, which were picked up in most West Coast papers were identical in all respects, in that:

NO DATA GIVEN:
1. The "Reds" were not named;
2. The "Communists" were not held;
3. The ship was not named;
4. The "secret cargo" was not identified;
5. The destination of the ship was not revealed;
6. The very date of the "inci- dent" was not stated.

The story itself was attributed to Captain Paul D. Creh, Coast Guard captain of the port of Long Beach, who said the nine persons apprehended included five "na tionally known Communist agents" and potential saboteurs. The FBI "declined comment" on the incident.

The Southern California Dis trict Council of ILWU auxiliaries met here on November 8 with all affiliated auxiliaries participating. Mrs. Clyde Munger, Rainier, was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mrs. Lester Duthuriale, Portland, as Council Secretary.

An organizing committee, com posed of executive board members from Longview, St. Helens and Rainier auxiliaries, laid plans for future work in the Astoria area, the last remaining port along the Columbia River not yet having an ILWU auxiliary.

Gains in membership for most auxiliaries were reported, with plans discussed by all for the coming holidays to sponsor bazaars, sleigh rides, sale, Thanksgiving and Christmas parties and dances. Final draft of the Council's by-laws were read at adopted by the members at the meeting of the Columbia River District Council of ILWU auxiliaries is scheduled for Portland, at which time it is hoped a broader representation will be present. New Westmin ster, Seattle and Tacoma auxiliaries will be asked to send their board members and delegates so that all Northwest harbor auxiliaries will be re presented. The meeting is set for December 13 at the YWCA Build ing in Portland.

They're Paying up for ILWU Books Aboard President Johnson

Stewards' department employees aboard the SS President Johnson are pledged overwhelmingly to the ILWU Stewards' Department Organizing Committee and now they are paying up three months' dues and getting their books. Here are six who were photographed as they got their books in San Francisco on November 18. They are, left to right, Arthur Thibodeau, 2nd cook; Moos Goldberg, chief cook; Juan Correa, messman; Tomas Bumanglag, Passenger BR; Ernest K. Lampe, salad messman, and James H. Hames, salad pantryman. The San Francisco dispatching hall for stewards was opened November 23 at 24 Market Street.

Injured Docker Thrown In Jail as a 'Drunk'

STOCKTON—An injured long shoreman here found himself in jail instead of in a hospital on November 13, and protested by ILWU Local 54 forced suspension of a port guard who was respon sible.

On that date Thomas Davies re ceived head injuries when, during a rain and windstorm, he was thrown against a winch and knocked unconscious.

GUARD TAKES OVER

An ambulance was called and he was removed to the emergency hospital. After treatment there and reservation of a bed for him at St. Joseph's Hospital, Davies was released under a r e c e i v e d order of Port Sergeant John Lugo, who insisted that he was drunk. Davies was thrown into the drone tank in the San Joaquin County jail.

The injured man lay all night in the drunk tank in a pool of blood. Recovering consciousness in the morning, he demanded medical attention. He was pushed by a jail guard so hard that he fell down. He remained in the tank till the next day when his wife found out where he was and obtained his release and hospitalization.

LOCAL ACTS

On November 16 the ILWU locals at San Francisco and threatened a step-down meeting, but that night port authorities suspended it until next day. The president John Rendell announced: "The safety hazzard, Lugo, was removed so we are going to work."

Rendell denounced the port guard and announced: "I'd was a wonder" that Davies survived his injury after such treatment. He also scored conditions in the San Joa quin drunk tank, and the treat ment of Davies is being taken up under the local's contract, as well as a protest lodged against con ditions in the tank which Rendell said was "medieval."

The drunk tank, Rendell said, was unhygienic and overcrowded and men were packed in like sardines. "It is not unusual for injured men to die. Three died last month. It is a wonder Davies sur vived the night. Men were falling all over him, slipping on him, kicking him."

UNION PROTESTS

The union's policy committee has already called on the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors, which it termed "irresponsible" in not exercising proper supervision over conditions at the jail, so that men entering in an injured condition would be properly cared for.

The policy committee, headed by Joe Gallegos and staffed by Philip Badelametti and Eugene Wielihan, also called on the Stockton City Council to hold the treatment of Davies and the conditions in the jail and emer gency hospital in Stockton, where Gallegos said, they have "nurses practicing medicine."

Injured Docker Thrown In Jail as a 'Drunk'
ILWU Member Sues on Jim Crow Bus Incident

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Local 6 member Ada Boston, em-ployed for the last three years at Hansen Brothers, filed suit on No-vember 27 in superior court against the Pacific Line at Greenville, Texas, alleging that she was denied a PC seat to a Jim Crow seat in the bus.

Mrs. Boston was enroute to New Boston, Texas, from Greenville, Texas, on November 27. The ILWU warehouse worker had been asked to change her seat to a Jim Crow seat in the back of the bus and refused on the grounds that she ill. Despite her pleas that she was suffering from a migraine headache.

Attorney Shibley Is Acquitted

(Continued from page 1) sided three counts. The count dismissioned by Carter were those concerned with the arrest and "kidnapping" of Shibley by armed police. Following his acquittal, Shibley was forced to accompany them to El Toro Marine Air Base for a court of inquiry.

Shibley Acquitted

Veteran court observers saw this move as one to prevent Shibley's career as a member of the Marine Corps from being harmed. Following the acquittal, his career was continued without interruption.

All local newspapers had pho-tographers waiting to hear the jury's verdict, and for picture of Shibley after conviction. When the jury returned the not guilty verdict, the photographers left without pictures.

Shibley had been charged with "Conspiring to Defraud the Marine Corp. for His Defense of ILWU Local 6 member Marine Sergeant John R. Miller (lying down), his brother William (wearing Aloha shirt). They had been dead for 27 years.

A Fine Reward for Services Rendered

Berkley — After two months of hard-fought negotiations, settlement was reached on November 27 between ILWU Local 6 and Durkee's, involving a new contract that will run to June, 1990, with annual open-ings for wages and one opening during the life of the agreement for discussion of shift differences and vacations. The new pact brought a 7 cent an hour general increase, acceptance of the shift arrangement recommended to the membership on November 27. Free showers, one half cents of the raise is retroactive to June 1, 1990, and all changes will go into effect December 1.

The raise brings the minimum wage rate to $1.41 for men, $1.01 for women. In summary, a 5 cent general increase was won for all classified employees, a woman's exception of sub-fusion, which will get 10 cents more.

OTHER GAINS

Management will accept the Warehouse Welfare Plan prev-iously won by ILWU Local 6 from the Distributors Association and various independent houses.

Two additional classified jobs have been created: one shipping clerk in the spice department and one pull motor job that will pay $1.05 an hour, the base rate of $1.07.

All holidays will be paid for, even when they fall on Satur-day. New hours of 5:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. will work for any change of 1 week, which will be divided into 2 to 3 weeks and 3 weeks will be granted after 15 years.

Management will pay the difference between the worker's pay and jury fees; clothing will also be furnished to current employees at the rates.

Negotiating for Local 6 were: Harry Fulk, assistant chief stew-ard at Durkee's, Harold Jackson, Lois Greer, George Spence, Ethel Thomas, Dan McLeod and Joseph Streiner.

Bill Burke and Paul Heide, Lo-cal 6 business agents, assisted the shop's negotiating committee.

Local 6 Cited

For Korean Relief

PORTLAND — ILWU Local 6 here has recently received a cita-tion from the Oregon Council at Churches for "services rendered dehalf of Korean relief." Newspaper photographs in the Oregon Journal featured Local 6 dockers who donated their time and labor to load 128表格 of packaged goods clothed for Ko-rean needs aboard the Pope & Talbot freighter P & T Voyager.

Empson Argument

Delayed 'til 1954

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Argu-ments before the Supreme Court in the contempt case of Julius Empson, United Electri-cal, Radio & Machine Workers toward the union office or the dis-patch hall.
Everett Pensioners Are Hosts to Local 32 Dockers

Here are three scenes taken at the banquet thrown for Local 32 longshoreman by Local 32 pension- ers on November 7, in Belvedere, Wash. The oldtimers felt they ought to give a dinner in return for the one given them by the working dockers. All food was donated and cooked by the pensioners and their wives. In the pictures, at the left, is L. W. Ohlson, chairman of the pensioners. In the center, A. O. Nelson, John Casperson, Dave Johanson, Ted Acheson (pensioner), John Pollock and Pension- er Karl Isaksson, in right hand picture. Mrs. Heiritt (friend of the longshoreman, who did some fine cooking), Mrs. Rufus Kimble and her husband (pensioner), and oldtimers' wives Masadas A. M. Anderson, Fred Watson and Carl Engstrom. In con- tent, the banquet will be an annual function. Over 100 attended the first affair, including ILWU Regional Director Bill Gittings, Charles Amy, president of ILWU Local 19 (Seattle), Art Olsen (Local 19 secretary) and Johnny Maletta (dispatcher, Local 191).
Lumber is the great business of the Great Northwest and logs are lumber in the raw. Many are shipped as piling and others for milling and for plywood. They are usually taken shipside by floating them down the rivers. They are hoisted by winch directly out of the water and stowed lengthwise in the holds. (Middle right picture.) Frequently the boom men roll off the logs and get dunked in the chilly waters. Picture at top right (taken at Longview, Wash., Local 21) shows a giant crane swinging a ten-ton load of logs off of the dock to a ship. These logs came alongside by truck. Other pictures from Raymond, Wash. (Local 1).
Census Shows West Coast Dock Wages Higher Than Most

**CHART 1**

**Average Annual Income of Longshoremen in 1949, in West Coast Ports Compared to East and Gulf Ports.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Longshoremen Laborers</th>
<th>Semi-Skilled Workers</th>
<th>Skilled Workers</th>
<th>Sailors and Deck Hands</th>
<th>Truck Drivers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>$4,043</td>
<td>$2,644</td>
<td>$2,355</td>
<td>$2,676</td>
<td>$2,580</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>$3,945</td>
<td>$2,264</td>
<td>$2,046</td>
<td>$2,516</td>
<td>$2,210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>$3,842</td>
<td>$2,165</td>
<td>$1,843</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>$3,747</td>
<td>$2,076</td>
<td>$1,735</td>
<td>$2,389</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>$3,004</td>
<td>$1,816</td>
<td>$1,516</td>
<td>$1,804</td>
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<td>New York</td>
<td>$2,905</td>
<td>$1,706</td>
<td>$1,406</td>
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<td>Houston</td>
<td>$2,404</td>
<td>$1,655</td>
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<td>New Orleans</td>
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<td>$1,861</td>
<td>$1,561</td>
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**CHART 2**

**Average Annual Income of Longshoremen in Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle in 1949, Compared to Other Male Workers.**

<table>
<thead>
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One of the questions asked by Census enumerators in 1900 was: What was your annual income for the preceding year—1904? The results have recently become available. They show interesting things about the average income of longshoremen. The figures are shown in the two charts.

Chart 1 shows average annual incomes of longshoremen in the four principal West Coast ports and compares them with the income of longshoremen in Boston and New York on the East Coast and New Orleans and Houston on the Gulf.

While in San Francisco where 1949 was a depression year for longshoremen, average income was $3,004, considerably more than in the East and Gulf ports. In the other three West Coast ports income was very much higher, exceeding $4,000 in Los Angeles.

Chart 2 compares the average annual income of longshoremen in Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle with the income of other classes of workers in the same cities. San Francisco was excluded from this comparison because, for a variety of reasons, the income of longshoremen in San Francisco in 1949 was unusually depressed.

The figures show that West Coast longshoremen had larger incomes in 1949 than even the high in the North. Census classifications as "Craftsmen, Foremen, and Office Workers." Included in this category are building trades (carpenters, bricklayers, electricians, tile-setters, etc.), in addition to longshoremen, (compositors and pressmen) and railroad workers (Locomotive engineers, conductors, etc.). By an even greater margin, the longshoremen's income exceeded that of semi-skilled male workers including factory operatives of all kinds.

While the Census classifies longshoremen among "laborers," it is clear from the figures that their income is very much greater than that of other "laborers."

The comparison with "sailors and deckhands" and with "truck drivers" is self-explanatory.

**Answer to Who Said It?**

Henry Steele Commager, professor of history, Columbia University, in a New York Times article, Nov. 8, 1953.

**Docker Starts on Vacation; But a Permanent Vacation**

**CHART 3**

**Average Annual Income of Longshoremen in Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle in 1949, Compared to Other Male Workers.**

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<td>$4,043</td>
<td>$3,842</td>
<td>$3,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Skilled Workers</td>
<td>$2,644</td>
<td>$2,165</td>
<td>$2,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Workers</td>
<td>$2,355</td>
<td>$1,843</td>
<td>$1,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailors and Deck Hands</td>
<td>$2,676</td>
<td>$2,516</td>
<td>$2,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck Drivers</td>
<td>$2,580</td>
<td>$2,210</td>
<td>$2,061</td>
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</table>

**Two More Locals Appeal for Wells**

SAN FRANCISCO—-The Executive Board of ILWU Local 10 retired on November 12 to send an appeal to California’s Governor Edmund G. Brown to save the life of John J. Wells, sentenced to death because he threw a cuspidor at a guard.

A telegram from Governor Brown informed the longshore delegation that owing to the pressure of a "schedule" the governor could not meet with the delegates at this time, but would consider doing so when the Wells case was no longer before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court on October 19 refused to review Wells’ case, and his attorneys have made a second plea to the high court.

Two appointments to see Wells were granted by San Quentin authorities—one for November 20 and one for November 22. Both were cancelled later by the associate wardens who informed the Local 10 delegation that it should apply directly to Warden Tewksbury for an appointment "for some future date."

COLUMBIA, O.—ILWU Local 209 has sent to Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin a letter urging him to cooperate with U. S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in obtaining the release of his prisoner, John T. Weir.

The letter, dated November 4, and sent to both Governor Edmund Brown and Attorney General Kennedy, reads: “An urgent appeal for the immediate and unconditional release of this man.”

**WILMINGTON, Del.—Fred W. Moser of ILWU Local 13 retired under the ILWU-PMA Pension Plan in July, 1953.**

Standing in front of him was a man who had just been released from prison. Fred said, “I took this man to the hospital and back to the prison cell.”

Fred was one of the first longshoremen to sign up for the pension plan. He said, “I thought it was a good idea.”

Fred, who had been a longshoreman for over 25 years, said, “I want to just take it easy... take it easy.”

Fred is now enjoying his retirement, traveling to different parts of the country with his wife. He says, “I’m just taking it easy... taking it easy.”

**Answer to Who Said It?**

Henry Steele Commager, professor of history, Columbia University, in a New York Times article, Nov. 8, 1953.