Local 10 Told
Coming Year
Not Easy One

SAN FRANCISCO — Martin C. "Bridges," national presi-
dent of ILWU Local 10, pledged on January 4 complete coopera-
tion between the new longshore officers and all ILWU locals and
the International.

"As far as I am concerned the
cold war between this local and
the International is ever," the
new president said amid loud ap-
plause and cheers.

He said also that he was going
to have "another door" put in his
office so that "anybody who wants
to see me can come in and find
me. And if I'm not there, the
secretary will tell him when I'll
be back, or if he calls on the
phone he won't get any double-
talk."

BRIDGES INSTALLS
The new Local 10 president,
together with Bob Roberts' (vice-
president) and Ralino Kurrek (secre-
tary-treasurer) and all the
recently elected dispatchers and
committee members were in-
stalled by ILWU President Harry
Bridges, who administered the
installation ceremonies.

"One thing I expect to do,"
Praising Cational as a man who
could and would make a
"fighting president," Bridges
made it clear that all the officers
were to get closer to each other, for
the locals to draw closer to each other and to get closer
with Red China."

The new Local 10 president
ended his first speech following
the installation ceremonies
predicted that the role of the
Local 10 officers in the coming
year was going to be more
important than ever.

The ILWU will be under at-
tack, as usual, he predicted, and
he told the membership that he
had recently returned from the
East Coast where he had ob-
served the operation of the new
"link half" import system.

New Attack
On Bridges
SF Oldtimers
Await Dance

S A N FRANCISCO — San Fran-
cisco ILWU oldtimers are looking for-
ward to their first annual mid-
winter social function, a dance
and banquet, that will be held in
the downstairs ballroom of 150 Golden Gate Avenue on
February 13, beginning at 7:30
p.m.

The function is sponsored by the
Oldtimers Recreation Commit-
tee, representing oldtimers from
ILWU Locals 10, 14, 34, 54
and 70. Invitations have been
sent out to all oldtimers, includ-
ing those who will retire in 1954
and 1955, and their wives have
been invited.

Refreshments will be free but
there will be a collection of 50
cents to defray expenses. Dancing
will be to the music of Carl's
Jacobs' Orchestra, and the Pen-
rant Brass Hat said, that the Bridges frameupp was
"within 30 days."

The oldtimer regards his ex-
perience as a lesson: never wan-
to get closer to each other, and to
get closer to Red China.

The new Local 10 president
stated that his exclusion " ... made
the whole matter a complete farce, since ILWU represents the
overwhelming majority of West
Coast stewards' departmental em-
ployees, in fact representing twice
as many as the two other unions
combined. Yet, it was the two
minority unions that were in-
luded, while the provable majority
union was excluded."

"Regional Director Brown
knows that he could easily check
the records of the Central Re-
recination Agency to ascertain the
majority of ILWU."

"The only objection to ILWU's
action in the conference came from the representatives of
Lundeborg's AFL union of stew-
ards."

"Brown conditioned his exclu-
sion of ILWU upon the fact that
it would not guarantee now to
petition for an election. This ILWU
would not do. An election for stewards' departmental em-
ployees has been pending for two
years. It has not been held be-
cause the NLRB has known that
Lundeborg has known that
Lundeborg could not win it."

SF Pensioners is
 Held Up on Pier

S A N FRANCISCO — ILWU
Local 10 pensioner Ed Piver was
held up on San Francisco's Pier
19 on Labor Day and relieved of a
wallet containing $135 in cash.

The oldtimer was held up by
two men who drove up in a car,
told him they were "looking for
a man with a broken leg," felt
Piver's pockets and picked them.

Piver reported the theft to the
police, but there has been no arrest so far. His waterfront iden-
ty card was returned to him in the
mail.

The oldtimer regards his ex-
rperience as a lesson: never wan-
to get closer to each other, and to
get closer to Red China.

(To turn last page for name of author)
On June 15 of last year the Supreme Court cleared ILWU President Barry Bridges. First Vice-President J. R. Robertson and second Vice-President Henry Schrimpf of charges of "conspiracy to defraud the government.

Exactly 21 days later, an anonymous spokesman for the so-called Department of Justice, announced from Washington that the politician had not given up their 19-year attempt to decapitate ILWU.

Periodically since then there have been further hints that the men who have made a career of trying to "get Bridges" had learned nothing since 1934 when they tried it for the first time.

On December 18 Warren Olney III, who heads the criminal division of the Justice Department, made it official: at a press conference in San Francisco, called for the purpose, he said that the fifth attempt to strip Bridges of his citizenship and deport him would begin "probably within 30 days."

Sitting in on the press conference was Bruce Barber, local head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, who is one of the men who has made a career of getting Bridges.

There is very little anyone can add to the millions of words that have been written about this endless persecution, which is actually unprecedented in our own or any other country.

Bridges has been subjected to four full-scale investigations, each time the prosecution has drogged out of the gutter a weird assortment of paid liars, renegades from the trade-union and progressive movement and plain garden-variety psychopaths, to repeat the same moth-eaten "evidence."

Now, according to Warren Olney III, the "same evidence" is to be used again. This means, no doubt, recalling of some of the same witnesses like John Shomaker, the longshoreman who got sore because he couldn't realize his ambitions for union office; Mervyn Rathbone, who was able to get a burglary rap expunged as result of testifying, and Henry Schrimpf, the Local 91 walking boss who by his own testimony was shown to be ineligible for naturalization, something the politicians overlooked when he became willing to play the role of rat and spy for the immigration service.

As we saw in the last trial, ILWU organization and its great strikes of 1934, 1938, 1948 and 1949 in Hawaii were all made out to be part of a fantastic Moscow plot. The refrain never varied. The strikes were not conducted by strike committees, but by orders that came from the outside, through mirrors or mental telepathy. From alleged meetings of mysterious elements held on golf courses or in prune orchards.

One of the most fantastic aspects of the government's approach is its position that people are so lucky to receive so many trials on the same charges and with the same evidence and witnesses.

It is really unconscious humor—and humor that must surely be lost on those parts of the world that come under US criticism because of their form of justice and manner of trials—maybe because they have only one trial on one charge, and not five trials on one charge as we do here.

Warren Olney III was quoted as saying: "The Administration is very much interested in this program of denaturalization and deportation of convicted hoodlums and subversives."

This tells the story and the record proves that he means union organization. We have seen the unfolding of this program from the Velde Committee attack on a Democratic congressman to the attack on Attorney General Herbert Brownell on a former President of the United States as one who deliberately furthered the purposes of an alleged espionage ring.

So it should no longer be possible for any one to believe that when the witch-hunters say they are out only after "subversives" they are telling the truth.

They are out after every decent man, woman and organization in the land that works for the benefit of the working man.

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**ILWU’s Newest Local Cans Fish in San Diego**

Food Canning and Processing Workers, Local 20, in San Diego, chartered last November, is newest in ILWU. It shares offices with San Diego longshoremen, Local 10. Its members work in the new Seafood Company cannery, where tuna and other fine seafoods are canned. The scenes above show some of the operations, such as preparing the fish for cans, filling, weighing, inspecting, and cooking in huge steam vats. The second picture at top shows some of the new local. They are, left to right, Rose Wilson, trustee; CatalinaRodrigues, secretary-treasurer; and Virginia Gomez; recording secretary.

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**To Your Health!**

One of a Series of Articles

On Your Health & Welfare

All About Allergies

A recent television program was all about the trials of a woman who was so allergic to birds that she itched whenever she got near a person who had been near a bird and a man who had been itching for 15 years apparently without ever wondering why.

On TV, allergies may get you in hilarious situations. In real life, they’re not funny.

Several million people are allergic to one thing or another. Dust or eggs or milk or feathers or pollen or doghair or perfume are poison to them, though these subslences do no harm to most people.

Allergic common disorders are hay fever with its running nose, weepy eyes and itching throat; asthma with its wheezing and coughing; stomach upsets; skin rashes and hives.

Medical science cannot cure allergies, but in the great majority of cases it can control them, make them less severe and prevent complications.

It’s the job of the allergist, the doctor specializing in the study and treatment of allergies, to detect just what substance a person is sensitive to so that desensitization, or control of the allergy, can be accomplished.

The detecting job starts out with the study of the patient’s “history,” including his surroundings at work and at home and his eating habits. A complete physical examination is necessary to make sure nothing else is causing the trouble, since an ulcer and an intestinal allergy, for instance, may produce practically identical symptoms.

Next step is skin tests in which you may be tested for sensitivity to hundreds of different things. If the allergist thinks a food is causing the trouble, he may order a trial diet in which suspect foods are cut out one by one.

Once the offending substance is known, treatment can begin. It may be simple. If you are allergic to feathers you can get rid of any feather pillows; if you’re allergic to seafood you can stop eating it.

However, if you’re allergic to dust or pollen or anything else you cannot keep entirely away from, the treatment may be a series of shots for desensitization. You may need the shots for a short time or for many months. Some of the modern drugs may also help.

An untreated allergy can get worse and it may bring an another allergy or some other disorder. Headaches, ear troubles, eye troubles and coughs may be due to allergies and clear up with treatment and control of the allergy.

Children who get one cold after another are often allergic children. If the allergy is treated, they get fewer colds.

When an allergic child gets a respiratory infection like tonsillitis, the allergy gets worse as the infection reaches its peak. But if the allergy is under treatment, an attack of asthma, for instance, can be prevented from accompanying every tonsil flareup and moreover the child won’t get the infections so often or so severely.
1953: ILWU MAKES THE NEWS

The year 1953 began and ended with the Bridges case. 1954 is likely to see more of the same. As January opened, dinners and meetings were being held all over the United States to crystallize public sentiment around the frameup of ILWU's president, first vice president and Executive Board member, convicted in 1950 of "conspiracy to defraud the government."

On January 14, attorneys for Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt filed an appeal with the Supreme Court of the United States, asking reversal of the framed convictions. Their major point: time had run out on the indictment and the case never should have been brought in the first place.

Attacked at one point, ILWU was attacking elsewhere. Local 6's strike against Colgate-Palmolive-Peet in the East Bay was holding firm. The strikers called for a boycott of Peet products after eight months on the bricks.

The hardboiled company had refused to negotiate in good faith, had fired three stewards for militant union activity and showed a distinct desire to destroy the contract, if it could possibly be done. (See picture below.) Support for the warehouse strikers came from all over the nation; they were determined to hold out, win the reinstatement of their fired stewards and gains in wages, welfare coverage.

Across the Pacific the framed trial of ILWU Regional Director Jack Hall (right) was grinding on. In February, Judge Jon Wig denied motions for a mistrial, but ILWU dockers in the islands were making gains on another front.

On February 7, Hawaii's stevedoring companies and the union reached agreement on an insured medical plan covering 5,908 waterfront workers and their families. Jack Hall, on trial in Judge Wig's court, spent nights, together with ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, negotiating the welfare agreement for the Territory's dockers.

In the courtroom itself there appeared a notorious character—Jack Kawano—union traitor who acted as the prosecution's witness-in-chief against the ILWU leader in the Islands.

Kawano was exposed in open court as a complete fraud who, while acting as an ILWU "leader" had spent his time playing pool instead of tending to union business. He had appeared before as a witness before the House un-American Committee, fingering his former union brothers and sisters. Paid off with certain unsecured loans and a liquor store, Kawano was in the open now as a hatchet-man for the politicians after ILWU.

Back on the mainland, the Peet strike suddenly ended. Five hundred strikers agreed—on February 9—to approve a settlement reached with management, that was to send them back to work with a new contract.

The new contract runs to 1955, provides a union shop, a 5 cent wage raise across the board and improvements in shift differentials from 5 to 13 cents, as well as improved holiday clause and pay for jury time made up by the company.

On March 9, in Washington, the Supreme Court agreed to review the BRS case over government objections. It set May 4 as the day for argument as to whether the statute of limitations had run out and ILWU announced that Attorneys Telford Taylor of New York and Norman Leonard of San Francisco would argue the case before the high court.

The call to ILWU's Tenth Biennial Convention had gone out; Warehouse Local 6 held its own convention; Jack Hall put on his defense.

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A April marked ILWU's 20th Anniversary Convention. The slogan was: "Make 1953 a Warehouse Year."

The top leadership was re-nominated without opposition to succeed itself, with James Fantz of Local 8 and Joe (Blurr) Kealalio of Local 142 named as standby president and vice president, respectively, if the high court's decision in the BRS case should go against the union.

Convention and the caucus that followed it set two major targets: big gains in warehouse and longshore and a program to break the collective bargaining deadlock in West Coast stewards departments, jeopardized by Harry Lundeberg's raid on the independent Marine Cooks & Stewards.

May salt the program go into high gear. Warehouse rallies were held all over the Bay Area; longshore negotiators went into session with the employers; the BRS case was argued in Washington, while a delegation sat in the courtroom and called on Senators and Congresmen.

Late that month the first break in warehouse came with MJB coffee and other independent houses offering wage increases, a health and welfare plan, a $1000 life insurance policy and other benefits, and a willingness to meet any settlement made later with the Distributors Association of Northern California. (Vice-President Robertson addresses street rallies—bottom picture.)

In June "warehouse year" paid off—ILWU and DANC reached a three-year agreement that disposed of AFL raiders, buffeted up wage-gains of 6½ cents across-the-board, union shop, welfare plan and insurance policies for 12,000 Bay Area warehouse workers.

June 15 brought the second Supreme Court decision in favor of ILWU—freeing Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt—only to be followed four days later by the conviction in Honolulu of Jack W. Hall. Twenty-four thousand island workers downed tools in protest.

Longshore wage talks, which had gone to arbitration, on that same June 15 brought wage gains of 6 and 9 cents an hour in straight and overtime rates.

On June 19 ILWU began signing up members of West Coast stewards departments into the ILWU Stewards Department Organizing Committee.

July saw Jack Hall sentenced to five years imprisonment and the threat of a new Bridges case was announced by an anonymous Justice Department spokesman in Washington.

August and September found the signup of stewards into the ILWU Organizing Committee passing 50 per cent of those who held jobs aboard ship. The BRS committee dissolved, having fulfilled its function and the un-American Committee announced a "probe" of ILWU for some time later in the fall.

Locals 8, 11 and 19 announced that if there were to be a 14th Bridges frameup, they would hold "indie line" stopwork meetings to protest "the political persecution of our organization which has continued for over 10 years."

The warehouse welfare plan, won in June, started servicing Local 6 members, who designated their choice of two plans: the Kaiser Foundation coverage and an insured-type plan.

Books were issued ILWU stewards beginning September 15 and in Hawaii, where sugar negotiations had been stalled for some time, the "clock" was stopped.

With October, 1953 began to wind up like a spinning airplane: ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Goldblatt was called to testify in the income tax evasion trial of Vincent Hallinan (later convicted and sentenced to 18 months in prison); President Bridges appeared before a Senate sub-committee urging foreign trade and aid to the U.S. merchant marine; in November a strike vote of sugar workers was taken in Hawaii.

That same month Ernesto Mangaoang, ILWU Local 37 leader under threat of deportation for years, was freed by the Supreme Court, and in November the un-Americans came to San Francisco, hit ILWU, smeared it and blew town" after five days that saw major protests by ILWU dockers and warehouse workers.

Almost simultaneously, Lundeberg of the SUP thought he saw a chance to grab longshore jobs and put his men in the stewards department of the SS Aleutian. Militant action by displaced stewards and ILWU members in San Francisco spiked that one.

The picture under this column shows SUP and firemen's members who, under threat of losing their union books, were forced to march down the Embarcadero in a vain effort, to put Lundeberg's men aboard.

And the year ended with the Justice Department announcing that it would start a fifth Bridges case "within 30 days." ILWU reacted promptly.
Who Pays the Cost of Lundeberg’s Rule or Ruin Game?

Fifth Bridges Frameup is Due to Start ‘in 30 Days’

By his own admission on the witness stand he was unable to be naturalized. He got naturalization, nevertheless, because of his willingness to cooperate.

Instead, the ship was returned to Seattle and the company that operated it has probably learned a lesson.

One of their favorite tricks is to interview people in automobiles which have been wired for recording. They always operate in pairs and never talk to any body who has a witness along. They want to have the word of two people against one.

WORD TO THE WISE

They take statements and type them up, sometimes by a few key words loaded with distortion may be misuse of the unwary signer of the statement, who in almost every case has been a laborer.

Any members of the ILWU who are approached don’t have to talk under the conditions described by the agent. They can demand to have a lawyer present, or they can demand that a union representative be present.

Agents not trying to trap an unwary worker would not object to such an arrangement.

Agents who are going to trap somebody will give up and go away when demand is made that the interview be held at a place chosen by the interviewee in the presence of a lawyer or union representative.

Fifty-one ILWU Dockers Retired

SAN FRANCISCO — Fifty-one ILWU longshoremen, shipwrights, local union leaders and retired officers were retired as of January 1, the ILWU-PMA Pension Fund announced last week. The benefits paid to their respective locales are: Local 1 (Seattle): John Johnson, James A. Diegut, Joseph Dutra, Nils Egge, Manuel S. Arce, and Thomas H. Johnson. Local 3 (San Francisco): Lawrence J. Schrenner; Local 94 (Wilmington): Earl L. Di- vorst, Adolph Olsen, Emil Masson has re-elected. He

Masson Chosen

Local 46 Head

PORT HUENEME, Calif.—E. F. Masson, an 18-year veteran and present head of ILWU Local 46, C. G. Lewis was elected vice-president of the local.

Local 46 officers elected for 1954 are: R. L. Campbell (dispatcher), M. W. Petrie and W. E. Plouffe, recording secretary.


Local 51 Re-Elects

John Johnson

SAN FRANCISCO — John Johnson was re-elected president of ILWU Local 51 (longshore) in elections held here last month.

The vice-president went to Missouri last week to meet with the National Treasury Treasurer E. W. Armstrong was also re-elected.

Other posts included: Dale Crawford (labor relations), Jacob Shold (junior) and William Steinman, dispatcher.
Above is depicted a special operation in Seattle for handling Alaska-bound cargo on ships and barges. At top, concrete is being poured directly into the skin of the ship so that heavy lift trucks can operate for stowage of lockers and heavy packaged goods. Bottom pictures show a trailer body being hoisted aboard a barge where they are stacked three deep and welded down for the long pull to Alaska. These trailers are refrigerators. En route to the dock they are operated by power from the truck. On the barge the power is furnished by huge generators. (Dispatcher staff photos.)

240 Warehouse Casuals In Bay Area

SAN FRANCISCO — Two hundred and 40 casual workers in warehousing of the San Francisco-Oakland-Redwood City divisions of ILWU Local 26 were qualified last month for health and welfare coverage under the Kaiser Foundation Plan, the warehouse local announced this week.

AFL Men on Shipboard Disruptive

SAN FRANCISCO — Reports by ILWU ships delegates reveal how some members belonging to ship's stewards departments of West Coast ships by disruptive tactics.

The ILWU's Stewards Department Organizing Committee now has more than 95 percent of all workers in this department, and ship after ship is sailing with a 100 percent ILWU crew in the steward quarters.

TYPICAL STUNTS
Ship delegates have reported to San Francisco ILWU patrolmen Roy Bluford and Pete McGoldrick, some of the stunt SUP men belonging to the AFL-MCS have been up in a vain effort to disrupt shipboard relationships and win posts of advantage for themselves.

On the PT Seafarer, for example, on its last voyage, a couple of SUP men turned up who also held ILWU hooks. These men insisted on attending meetings of ILWU stewards on the ship, and invariably start arguments in an effort to break up the meeting.

Aboard the same ship these characters have the finky habit of making complaints (invented from whole cloth) about the service rendered by ILWU stewards, in an effort to get the ILWU workers fired at the end of a voyage. (So far they haven't succeeded.)

FINK TACTICS
One of the most scandalous tricks tried by AFL men aboard the Matson Line's luxury ship Lurline, was to "report" to a Customs inspector that the ship's ILWU delegate and other members aboard were engaged in peddling narcotics.

This one was so transparent that the Customs inspector himself told the ILWU men which SUP finks had fingered them and stated that he didn't believe the story, having known the men for a long time and being certain that none of them had ever been engaged in any illicit activities.

A fertile field for SUP disruption sometimes exists in the fact that in some instances chief stewards are AFL men and are therefore in a position to discriminate against ILWU stewards, denying them promotion and promoting incompetent men of their own ranks.

But ILWU stewards report that in many instances where the chief steward post is held by a member of the AFL-MCS, they have refused—even upon demand of their fellow members—to discriminate against any brother or sister crew member.

Local 26 Gets 10 Cents At Thrifty

LOS ANGELES — ILWU Local 26 members at Thrifty Drug voted 279 to 1 to accept the company's offer of a 10 cent an hour across-the-board increase. Acceptance of the offer was recommended by the negotiating committee, which had brought the wage offer up from the 2 cents an hour the company originally offered.

Work stoppages were threatened several times during the negotiations, and each time the company increased its wage offer by 2 cents an hour.

The 10-cent offer came less than an hour before Thrifty workers were to hit the bricks. The increase is retroactive to October 1.

Members of the negotiating committee were: Jose Rositani, Cliff Gilbert, Tom Chapman, Jean Hinson, Ben Goldstein, Jack Bereman, William Murphy, Joe Arce, and Martin Arce. They were assisted by Local 26 President Al Caplan.
Local 208 Officers Installed

At Xmas party held on December 11 in Chic's South Side, the newly elected officers of ILWU Local 208 were installed for 1954. Left to right, they are: Secretary-Treasurer Aaron Bindman, Trustee Amanda Neal; Trustee Stella Banas; President Bernard Lucas; Vice-President Estelle Bucz and Sergeants-at-Arms Steve Steppin and Eugene Wimbally. Lucas and Bindman were re-elected.

Russo Is Re-Elected By Local 34

SAN FRANCISCO—James L. Russo was re-elected president of ILWU Local 34 (shipchefs) in balloting held on both sides of the Bay Bridge.

Other major posts in the local were filled: Executive—William F. O'Meara and John H. Rosamond, (vice-president); Paul E. Greogre (secretary-treasurer); Charles M. Becker (business agent); James R. Burke (San Francisco dispatch); and William H. Harn (East Bay dispatcher).

Relief dispatchers for 1954 will be: E. P. Gilman (SF) and George E. Davis (East Bay), Seaman-at-arms elected are: Roy T. Davis and Bolton “Blackie” Hills.

The following committee posts were filled: Executive—William F. O'Meara (president), John H. Rosamond (vice-president), Tim Kelly and Gustav Olsson (assistant secretaries); W. W. Mitchell and Cary Kass, (treasurers); A. C. Hoover (business agent), James J. Andler, (business agent); C. E. Cowan, (Illinois representative); E. J. Conroy, (Illinois representative); W. L. Nelson, (Illinois representative); W. F. O'Meara, (Illinois representative); William H. Harn (East Bay relief dispatcher).

Kaiser Office—Market Closed

SAN FRANCISCO—The Kaiser Foundation Health Plan informed the ILWU PMA Welfare Fund last week that the medical offices at 515 Market Street in this city were closed Dec. 24. This Medical Center has been providing primarily drop-in service to ILWU members and families who have been going there are now going to 330 S. Van Ness Avenue, the new medical center at 2425 Geary Boulevard. All the specialty departments are now located in the new offices and complete x-ray and laboratory facilities are set up in the old building. The telephone is JORDAN 7-4460.

Beck Gets Ready to Scab

NEW YORK—Dave Beck of the Teamsters, Paul Hall of SIU and George Harrington, AFL Secretary, are attempting to lay the basis to scab on ILA, event of a strike. This was the interpretation put on recent meetings here following the collective bargaining election conducted by the NLRC in which ILA won with the AFL challenging more than 4,000 votes.

The program of the ILA is to settle for less in contract to make it if necessary.

AFL STRATEGY

The AFL strategy is to block certification by preventing the counting of the challenged ballots.

Working in cabs with Governor Dewey, the plot is to have the NLRC throw out the election. The AFL wants more time to get bona fide longshoremen declared ineligible to vote.

Meanwhile Beck has already established a new AFL local ready to do longshore work in event of a strike.

AFL concentration is on the Port of New York in order to break up the North Atlantic bargaining union.

Other ports from the Gulf to New England are solidarity ILA.

John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, was reported in the press to have guaranteed ILA a fund of one million dollars in the event it strikes to back its demand.

ILA WON VOTE

The NLRC election between ILA and the new AFL rival took place on December 22, when 9,846 dockers voted for ILA! 2,568 for the AFL union; 2,387 were challenged (in the AFL).

The NLRC has not yet announced the results of its investigation into the challenged ballots. However, both the AFL and NY’s Governor Dewey are annoyed by the result of the voting, which gave the old ILA a 1,402 vote lead over the challenging union.

On December 27, Dewey suddenly called for an “investigation” into the election and asked for reports from NY’s police commission, the commissioner of the new Waterfront Commission and the head of the State Mediation Board.

Dewey stated that he felt the election had been influenced by the presence of gangsters and hoodlums. (There had been a fight between ILA and AFL men who were electioneering for the AFL)

Answer to Who Said It?

Former President Herbert C. Hoover, in a statement to friends and newspapermen reported by Drew Pearson, in the Oregon Daily Journal, December 29, 1953.

“On the March.”

We got our marching orders at our last convention. Mobilizing the membership around the convention slogan “Warehouse Year” has paid off in terms of pork chops and greater rank and file solidarity.

At that time we all agreed that we could not afford to stand by and allow the Taft-Hartley NLRB to gag, tie and deliver the stewards Department members to the tender mercies of Harry Lundberg. We could not permit that to happen to any group of workers and certainly not to those seamen who have been loyal allies of ILWU for over two decades.

We entered into this situation knowing full well that if Lundberg was successful, the security of ILWU would be threatened. Basically this attack was against our Hiring Hall. What happened on the Aleutian demonstrates what we mean. At stake is the best and most successful of the Stewards’ Department jobs—but the longshore jobs as well. It has been that way time and again, on the C-Trader and on the MV Lindenburgh.

We have fought together with Stewards (and Firemen before the Lindenburgh swallowed them) for our mutual benefit time and again. So what we are doing now is nothing new. If the Taft-Hartley NLRB were not around to prevent workers from choosing the union they want to represent them this whole deal would be a cinch.

But ILWU is still around and this year there are more complications and difficulties in this Stewards’ Department organizing drive than in any organizing drive ever undertaken by ILWU.

Lewis & ILA Head

John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers head and Captain William Bradley, president of the ILA, as they met in Washington, D.C., on December 21, one day before the NLRC election in N.Y. to determine whether or not the new AFL was to be the waterfront’s official representative of seamen.

The ILA was lower in the delegation to the defense of George Shibley, Local 13 attorney.

On the March:

By J. R. (Bob) Robertson

Our organizing job in the last few years was to maintain our union in the face of unprecedented attacks.

We have done this. We've done it so well that our membership is now stronger than ever. In fact, the ILWU is in the vanguard of all unions in terms of wages, hours, working conditions, welfare and pension benefits and security on the job.

The past five years have been stormy. The attack has taken many forms.

Your officers were subjected to another framework attempt. That attack, like the previous frames, against President Williams and any future attacks, are, will be attacks on the union itself.

The Taft-Hartley NLRB has attacked us on many fronts. We have won some Taft-Hartley damage suits. Raids have been attempted in some spots by trade union canibals with the help of the Taft-Hartley Board.

Governmental committee have attacked us, the latest example being the Velde Committee. Stoolpigeon testimony and red smearing is their stock in trade. Lately, with the advent of another die-hard anti-labor administration in Washington, the legislative attack on all labor has been stepped up. Eisenhower took over where Truman left off. ILWU is always near the top of the list of unions they would like to destroy.

But ILWU did more than just weather the attack of the past five years. We also regrouped our forces, reorganized ourselves, solidified the organization and prepared ourselves for future struggles.

Now once again we are "On the March."