SAN FRANCISCO—September 1 will mark the inauguration of the new ILWU Warehouse Local 6 and the plan won by the big local on June 2. On that date some 8,000 warehousemen and women will be covered by the new hospital-medical-insurance plans Local 6 has negotiated with the Distributors Association of Northern California and a growing number of independent houses.

The provisions of the plan will be administered by two separate funds: the ILWU-DANC Warehousemen’s Plan, which will cover all workers employed in DANC houses, and the ILWU Warehousemen’s Fund, which is a joint trust fund for workers in independent houses.

Under the new plan, ILWU warehousemen will work under a prepaid medical plan that will cover all members of their families, as well as casual workers in the industry.

A $1,000 life-insurance policy will go to every member, with double indemnity in case of accidental death. The cost of the plan will be carried by the employers, to the amount of $1.50 a month.

Individual Local 6 members will have the choice of two types of plans, and they will be making a selection this and next week between the Basic Plan (formerly Permanent) and an insurance-type plan written up by the Continental Casualty Insurance Company.

Workers in independent houses will choose their plan on August 19 and the DANC employers will make their selection of the plan at that time.

There are 12 companies which already cover their workers with health and welfare plans of one type or another. In these houses, ILWU warehousemen will be voting this week to choose between the new plan and the present, if they wish to keep the present company plan.

Some 400 workers are employed in these 12 houses, and by and by these plans operated by the companies do not meet the standards set by the warehousemen.

If a majority of the workers in these houses votes to dump the company plans, they will then exercise their choice of the two plans offered under the new arrangement—the Kaiser or insurance-type plan.

Voting is therefore taking place this week in the following houses: Los Angeles—Borden’s, Marigold, John Deere Pioe, C. S. Rubber, National Ice, McKeeva & Rubins, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Hagstrom’s, Allaksa Steamship Co., and the beef was settled by negotiation August 8 with the company.

The joint trustees of the ILWU Regional Director Jack W. Hall has notified the industry that the wage law “will be substantial” for workers engaged in the cultivation, harvesting and processing of cane. He added, however, that “a substantial wage boost will be added for employees of three electric companies operated by plantations. The latter are paid far less than the majority of workers employed by the various public utility companies.

One of the most important demands of the union this year is the establishment of the year-round 48-hour work week. Currently all but five plantations pay overtime after 44 hours for 10 weeks of the year. Four Big Island companies have 26 48-hour work weeks. The company, also on the island of Hawaii, operates 29 weeks during the year at 48 straight-time hours.

When the current agreement was negotiated in 1953, reason, because of then existing economic conditions, agreed to give the five Big Island plantations favorable consideration.

The union now believes current conditions warrant, the 48-hour work week industry-wide.

Other demands include:

- Turning the grievance machinery into a two-way street.
- Contract management sits in the union hall.
- Management can take the worker for a ride and in

(Continued on Page 3)

The Ball is Rolling on Signup of Stewards

HONOLULU — "No progress" was the report of the ILWU sugar negotiating committee August 15 on current contract discussions here.

Chairman Hideo (Major) Okada and sixty-five committee members representing the rank and file of 34 plantations met with industry representatives four times last week. Union demands were handed to the industry on July 8.

In view of the fact that the union is free to strike and the employer is free to lock out after midnight August 31, Okada says the negotiations committee is "concerned over the apparent stalling of the industry."

OPEN ON 3 SEGMENTS

Pointing out that the committee “must report to the rank and file on the course the talks are taking,” he said "we must make some progress very soon or we’ll be up against a deadline."

The committee chairman said no strike vote has been taken, and "at present, we don’t contemplate taking an." The negotiations are provided for in a “reopening” clause in the existing agreement. This clause provides the union may open the agreement on basic hourly wages and any three sections.

The union is calling for an un

ILLEDIT

Individuals Have Choice

Of One of Two Types

Libby Docks 700 Workers

For Protest

(Special to The Dispatcher)

MOLOKAI, T. H.—After agreeing with ILWU that its recent agreement on basic hourly wages provided across-the-board wage increases, the Big Island plantations have been notified by ILWU that its recent agreement on basic hourly wages provided across-the-board wage increases.

The negotiations are provided for in a “reopening” clause in the agreement. The ILWU Regional Director Jack W. Hall has notified the industry that the wage law “will be substantial” for workers engaged in the cultivation, harvesting and processing of cane. He added, however, that “a substantial wage boost will be added for employees of three electric companies operated by plantations.

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(Continued on Page 3)
Demand for Trade With China Rises on All Sides

Now that an armistice has been achieved in Korea, demands for trade with China are being raised in many quarters.

One of the most spectacular was a series of two editorials in the August 10 and August 17 issues of The Pacific Shipper.

LET'S TRADE!!

In the August 18 issue of the trade journal, the leading editorial is "Let's Trade With Red China," and the shipper's "organ" calls for renewed trade with China in all articles and goods that are "not military weapons and accessories."

While putting its dislike for the politics and economy of the Chinese People's Republic on record, The Pacific Shipper says its reasons for wanting to trade with China are "economic." "... trade," says PS, "is primarily and essentially an instrument of non-violence that contributes peace rather than violent attempts to further other force in the avoidance of war and as the peaceful accompaniment of mankind's noblest aims."

Pacific shipper makes no bones about the fact that it would not only like to see American businessmen make money in China, but it even thinks trade with China would be one way to undermine the present economy of the Chinese People's Republic!

COLD WAR TACTIC

"Where can we find a possible entry into the Chinese mind that costs us nothing," says the Pacific Shipper, "that in truth may be figured in some ways a yield to us an economic gain even though the trade be kept on a two-way balance?"

In the August 17 issue, Pacific Shipper makes the argument that by pointing to the fact that Great Britain has built up a profitable trade with China and that the "Great Wall" has depicted an aggregate of $2 billion in business "with the Iron Curtain" during the entire period of the Korean war or perhaps even Cooperative is impressive; it is equivalent to almost a month of United States foreign commerce.

ILWU Position

At its 15th Biennial Convention in April, ILWU went on record for resumption of trade with China after the Korean war was ended, and echoes of this resolution continue to be heard at ILWU locals.

Local 19's most recent bulletin, containing the true in Beijing, says, "We know the answers in three areas: foreign policy, the economy and closing of our factories. The Port of Seattle is the gateway to the Orient, and it is high time our government, in utilizing and Russia, is not just a question of foreign trade. As it stands today, everything is which we wish to make under the Taft-Hartley Law.

July, August Pensioners

SAN FRANCISCO—New pensioners added to the retired list under the ILWU-PMA pension fund, as announced by Pension Director Henry Schmidt were:

John J. Hogan (Local 8), Christ Vestley (Local 8), Tony Durman (Local 10), John Howard (Local 10), William H. Howard (Local 34).

August

Cleveland Leffle, Carl G. Rose- burg and Andrew Starseth (all Local 8); John Fagen and Louis Christ, Frank Connolly and Emmett Deduna (all Local 10).

Also, John M. Sten (Local 13); Roy Anderson and An- thony John Weiler (both of Local 14); Raymond Bant, Harold P. Negendahl, Elso P. Nygren, Bu- ren A. Reid, Abram L. Rabe- ren and Elmer N. Truedesse (all of Local 12) and E. H. Johnston (Local 33).

SAN FRANCISCO—Through Secretary-Treasurer Louis Godd- blatt, ILWU on August 15 pro- moted a recent holding of the NLRB means in terms of lightening an un- secure burden, immediately becomes plain as day.

But the moment a worker and his family are struck by accident or catastrophic illness or achieve for the workers the social gains all seriously can mean real tragedy.

The members, Joe Vierra, Jose Debois (all Local 6), and William F. Johnston (Local 34), and William H. Howard (Local 34).

The pension fund trustees presented Virginia Woods with a gift in appreciation for her research and service to the pension fund.

SAN FRANCISCO—Through Secretary-Treasurer Louis God- blatt, ILWU on August 15 pro- moted a recent holding of the NLRB means in terms of lightening an un- The principal speaker for the ceremony was Vice-President Paul Heide, who is the principal speaker for the ceremony.

The pension fund trustees pre- sented Virginia Woods with a gift of a matched set of luggage in appreciation for her research and technical assistance to the com- mittee which negotiated the pension agreement.
Making sugar is a long continuous, day and night process and ILWU workers of four divisions are involved in it. These are sugar workers in the field and mill, longshoremen in Hawaii and on the West Coast, warehousemen at Crockett, and now ships stewards who help to transport the raw sugar across the Pacific. The process constitutes big production, even in the field where planting, irrigating, weeding, harvesting and transport from field to mill go ac-
cording to rigid production schedules on a grand scale. The above pictures show some of the chief steps in sugar production begin-
nings with the planting and going through cutting of the cane, its
transport, weaving, reduction to syrup, laboratory testing, spinn-
ing into raw sugar, delivery of raw, bulk sugar at the big Crockett
plant, weighing, storing in huge 5-story silos, finally reaching the
sacking of the finished product, ready for the vast US market.

Bonanza Year and Swollen Profits Guide Sugar Bosses

HONOLULU—Why the appar-
et indifference of the employers in current sugar negotiations?
It is easy to speculate. The sugar industry had a bonanza
year in 1952, producing the largest crop in its history short of
the more than million ton crop pro-
duced 16 years ago.
Sugar profits and sugar dividends were sweeter than the prod-
uct that made them possible. Practically every agricultural rec-
ord in the book was broken in terms of tons per acre of both
sugar cane and sugar; length of growing period, and tons of raw sugar pro-
duced per grading hour.
Total man-hours in the industry were down, and the annual pay-
roll was just about the same as it was back in 1937.
The industry did fine. Nineteen of the plants promised to exceed
last year, even by the statements of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters
Association, the closed shop union of the sugar plantations.

HEART OF BIG FIVE
The sugar industry is the heart and backbone of the Big Five
agency system in Hawaii. Through control of the sugar industry for
more than 100 years, the agencies have controlled all of the supply
and wholesale firms essential to sugar production. They have con-
trolled the financial resources of the sugar industry through con-
trol of the banks, the trust com-
panies and the large land hold-
ings. They have moved into the subsidary fields (but only the
most profitable ones), of ship-
ing, transportation, public utili-
ties, and even entertainment.
As the sugar industry is the
heart of the agency system, so
the membership of the ILWU in the
industry constitutes the ma-

Maintenance Strike is Averted; Pay to Rise

OAKLAND—The Port of
Oakland Authority has recog-
nized Local 6 as representa-
tive of its maintenance work-
ers and a strike scheduled for
August 10 has been averted.
Port authorities agreed to
introduce a new salary ordi-
nance which will bring wage
increases averaging 85 cents a
month.
Local 6 has represented terminal workers of the Port of
Oakland.

Stewards Write To Harry Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO—Stewards
department members aboard the
SS Navajo Victory (Pacific Far
East Lines) have written a letter to ILWU President Harry
Bridges, congratulating him on
his victory in the Supreme Court.
"We understand the things
that you are fighting for," wrote
the stewards, "and may God give
you the strength to carry an
Long Wins

Hawaiian Sugar Barons Stall

August 31 Deadline Nears

(Continued from Page 1)
any direction management elects
to take. If the worker or the un-
on doesn't like being taken for a
ride, he or she must go through
long, involved and costly griev-
ance machinery.
The union would like to adjust
the grievance machinery to the
extent that any grievances
would never arise, and others
would be settled with dispatch
and at little cost.
To date management has re-
frained from being too eager on
any issue, especially the issue of
time of the negotiations.
Because the negotiating ses-
nions that are now taking place follow all previous bargaining pat-
terns with Hawaii's sugar indus-
ty, it is difficult to predict just when the current talks will take
any union actions.
In the past the industry has
stalled negotiations until the last
few days, then, a few days, or
even a few hours before the dead-
line, history shows, management has made genuine offers. This
is called, in bargaining parlance, forcing the union to put all of its
eggs in one basket. Under such circumstances, a union is forced to
make management happy last, or extend the deadline, or take econ-
omic action. It is not considered to be good-faith bargaining.
This year the industry received
the union's proposal for a month
before the first bargaining ses-
nions got underway.
On the insistence of the union,
the experience has been to go on five
weeks, with two sessions each
day. The talks began at 9 a.m. and end at 4:30 in the afte-
noon.
ILWU International President
Harry Bridges is participating in
the bargaining. His presence was
requested by ILWU Local 142 of
which the sugar workers make up
the largest industrial group.
The San Francisco longshore dispatching hall, located at Pier 18 on the famous Embarcadero, sends the man, or the gang, with the lowest hours, hence the lowest earnings, to the first available job and the best job in point of estimated duration. The process starts simultaneously at the employer and employee levels. Finishing a job, which may last one day, or two or three or four, the individual longshoreman who is not a member of a gang goes to the hiring hall and signs a sheet according to his classification. He puts down his brass number and the number of hours he has worked in a four-week period. This is checked against payroll records. If the man refuses a job offered, he "flops" and six hours is added to his record. When below average in hours, he "flops" again. Finishing a job, which may last one day, or two or three or four, the individual longshoreman who is not a member of a gang goes to the hiring hall and signs a sheet according to his classification. He puts down his brass number and the number of hours he has worked in a four-week period. This is checked against payroll records. If the man refuses a job offered, he "flops" and six hours is added to his record. When below average in hours, he "flops" again.

The night dispatch is relatively quiet. It comes at 4 p.m. The day dispatch at 6 a.m. is the big one and requires two dispatchers at the window for hold men. One calls out brass numbers over the loudspeaker system. The other dispenses the work report slips. The dispatching is rapid, has to be completed in time for men to report to work. Rules for the hall are made by the Local Labor Relations Committees under the terms of the Pacific Coast Longshore Agreement between the ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association. The dispatchers are elected for one-year terms by the members of the union. If they are even suspected of favoritism they aren't re-elected. The Hall belongs to the men. They have a say in how it shall be conducted and they demonstrated on many occasions in the past that they will fight to the bitter end against any and all attempts to take the hall away or to make it over into a fink hall.

There's one thing that West Coast longshoremen will fight with unanimous accord and to the last—and that is any attempt to take away the jointly-controlled dispatching or hiring halls.

There's plenty of reason.

Not only have the longshoremen long been observing the crime and corruption which accompanied the shapeup system of hiring on the East Coast, but the bulk of them can remember the petty thievery and misery that went along with fink halls which preceded the jointly-controlled halls on the West Coast.

These pre-1934 halls were widely known as Foisie fink halls after Frank Foisie, who devised them as a means for discouraging or making impossible any democratic trade union organization.

Shapeup Under A Roof

The only difference between the method of hiring in these halls and the East Coast method was that the shapeup in the fink hall was under a roof. There were at least five men for every job. Men were not picked for jobs on any basis of equal work opportunity. There were steady gangs, also known as star gangs, and preferred men on preferred docks.

Men mostly bought their jobs, and the price they paid varied according to the extent of the greed of the hiring bosses. Some got work because they drank steadily in the right bar—in which the boss might have an interest. Or, they borrowed money from the right money lender. Or because they gave handsome presents to the hiring boss.

Or because they justplain kicked back part of their miserable wages.

There was no regulation as to the number of men eligible for jobs and it was a part of the calculated intimidation to keep as many as possible hanging around to compete for jobs.

If a man couldn't make the grade any more after twenty or so straight hours of work, he was told to

NO RACKETS - NO FAVORITISM

Gangs are dispatched by telephone. The gang boss calls the hall when the gang is near completion of a job and tells when the gang will be available. The gang's work hours are checked against the payroll records, and the gang is then placed at its proper place on the list. Work orders are placed opposite the gang numbers. At stated times gangs call in. Dispatchers operating six trunk lines inform them when and where they are to work. Or, if no assignment has been made, the gang is told when to call back at what ships and at what time. Orders for men to fill gangs

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his record. If he fails to make himself available for work he automatically is credited with average hours, mean -
be dispatched ahead of him. The employers place their -
he Pacific Maritime Association. The PMA allocations -
currently dispatches and reads off the number of men wanted -
gangs are also called in by gang bosses. The PMA allo-
cations man also places orders for gangs and specifies the composition of the gangs. Dispatchers check the or-
ders against the allocation sheet and make out individual orders. The sign-in sheets are next collected and -
and transposed to single sheets (according to classification) so that the men available are listed in order of hours -
worked. Individual assignments to the jobs then are made. Below average men get the first jobs of longest -
duration. Average men take the next best jobs and above average men come last. Only under exceptional cir-
stances is the principle of low men out first set aside, such as when men must meet early bus schedules.

TES NO FAVORS

The man or the gang with lowest hours worked gets dispatched to the job that's likely to last the longest. The West Coast longshore dispatching halls came under democratic control through tough strugg-
gle. They have made it impossible for racketeers or racketeers to get started and West Coast dockers will fight to keep and improve them.

go ahead and quit if he wanted to. There were plenty more who wanted his job. There were no safety conditions and no such thing as penalty cargoes, that is, higher pay for working obnoxious or dangerous cargo.

The Big Strike of 1934 put an end to the Fiske Fink Halls, and in their place came the hiring halls jointly controlled by the employers and the union. Attempts to improve the halls, to make them tight against unfairness in dispatching has been a chief concern of the union ever since they were started.

Now headed for the West Coast this fall for the announcement of the “investigating” that the West Coast method of hiring is the Capehart Committee, which was unprecedently headed by the late Senator Tobey of New Hampshire.

When an ILWU committee visited Washington in April and sat in on a hearing before the committee, Senator Tobey gave a tipoff on his own, and probably the committee’s true aims. Tobey said he favored complete employer control of hiring.

“Employers ought to have the whole say—that’s America!” he said.

If it is the purpose of Senator Capehart and his committee to impose the state-controlled hall, as provided for New York and New Jersey by the Waterfront Commission Compact, there will be trouble. West Coast dockers will see it as just another fink hall—the shapeup under a roof. (For Capehart’s report see Page 6, Column 4.)

The Waterfront Commission Compact does not provide for a dispatch hall, does not even use the term. It provides for what is called “information centers.” And any safeguard against past evil practices which it may seem to provide is completely nullified by a little joke near the end of the law (paragraph 2 of Article 15) which states:

“This compact is not designed and shall not be construed to limit in any way the rights of longshoremen, hiring agents, pier superintendents or port


watchmen or their employers to bargain collectively and agree upon any method for the selection of such employees by way of seniority, experience, regular gangs or otherwise.”

The West Coast halls are not actually hiring halls, though they are so-called. Men are hired as long-
shoremen when they are registered by mutual agreement of the employers and the union. The hall merely dispatches them to where they are needed.

The West Coast Halls may not be perfect, but they are the next best thing to it. They stop the racket and the racketeer before they can get started, and they keep out the other evils that go with racketeering.

The dockers fought to get the halls. They’ll fight to keep them.


The brass number of a man comes together with a job assignment. At dispatching time at 16 a.m. and 4 p.m. dispatchers call out brass numbers over a loud-
speaker system. The men come to the windows and re-
ceive report slips telling the location of the job and
and the number of days it is expected to last.

There is also a “beef” window, where complaints can be made to the chief dispatcher and errors can be rectified. Errors are kept to a minimum, 0 to 15 a day out of an average dispatching of some 1200 men.

Autos choke both sides of the Embarcadero during dispatching time at pier 18. Few longshoremen could afford automobiles in the days of the fink halls, which were run solely by the employers and mostly for union-busting.
Seattle—United States Senate Majority Leader Joseph W. McCarthy went out of his way during his recent appearance on the \textit{CBS} radio program, \textit{This Week} to mislead his followers into thinking that the ILWU had been linked by phone conversations with the Communist apparatus. That is a lie. I am neither dominated by Communists for a phony political hoax nor by any political fanatic such as you, who, as one has learned from help with my union, have neither been linked to the ILWU nor to any Communist organization. I am a W.R.U. man, a member of the Executive Board and Convention. I have never been a member of any Communist organization.

During the course of answering questions on the radio program, the \textit{CBS} interviewer, Edward R. Murrow, pointed out that it was not true that the Protestant Clergy constituted the largest single group supporting the Communist Party in the United States.

Chief UNS Rightly, the Senator said that the campaign made by the irresponsible advisor of Senator Joseph McCarthy to the investigating committee was "false on its face."

The chairman then went on to say that "the largest single group, I say, in this country, our union membership, Communists or by a phony political fanatic such as you, who, as one has learned from help with my union, have neither been linked to the ILWU nor to any Communist organization."

Senator Jackson Aroused
Wrest of Good Union Men

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Warehouse Welfare Plans
Start on September 1st

(Continued from Page 1)

be secretary-treasurer of the Joint fund, with Paul Heide (Oakland business agent), Louis Goldblatt (ILA secretary-treasurer), Charles (Chili) Duarte (Local 6 president) and Frank Thompson (Local 7 treasurer) as co-administrative agents of the Fund, with office located in the 175 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco.

Local 6 in turn named Virginia Woods as welfare director of the Fund and administrator of the entire union plan for Northern California.

BREAKDOWN OF PLANS

A highlighted breakdown of the two plans open for Local 6 members to select reveals the following differences:

Under the Kaiser Plan a worker cannot select his own doctor, and the plan will help him pay his bills, but only up to the amounts shown in the plan.

The Kaiser plan covers a worker any place he goes.

Under the Kaiser plan a worker gets medical and hospital care without charge (with certain exceptions) are now covered by a welfare plan which, broken down, shows that 60 per cent of all ILWU Local 9 contracts with the ILWU Welfare Trustees, and administrator of the plan, Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer; Charles (Chili) Duarte (Local 6 president) and Frank Thompson, secretary-treasurer of Local 17 (Sacremento). (See page 1 story.)

Local 9 in Major Gains

In Welfare

SEATTLE—Major gains have been made by fishermen in the welfare area, beginning as the result of the ILWU Convention mandate to “make 1953 a warehouse year.”

Seattle Dockers

Vote Work Rules

SEATTLE—Longshoremen here have voted to discontinue the exclusive system under which work on their own board is exhausted. The system was set up as the result of deck men and bull drivers taking other work and leaving their own boards short. At least six others are left without work when a deck man cannot be obtained, and work has been lost by the absence of a bull driver.

Local 9 Agrees

Inter-Travel Ganges

SEATTLE—Local 9 has concluded the first major welfare agreement with the cargo industry, as a result of the ILWU Puget Sound District Council to inter-travel Tacoma and Seattle.

Local 6 Opens

Its Nominations

SAN FRANCISCO — Notice was given this week by ILWU Local 6 of filing dates for nominations in the big warehouse local for officers in the next election. Incumbent officers must file notice of intention to run for re-election by September 12; all others must file such notice by September 14, 1953.

Richard Lynden, Local 6 secretary-treasurer, will receive nominations of both incumbent and aspirant officers for all offices; write-in nominations are available at Local 6 division offices, and each nomination shall be in writing accompanied by 25 signatures of members in good standing, as well as by the signature of the candidate.

Joe Reacts.

“The whole plan is that the ILA will be made a part of the AFL, and the AFL will suspend this action.”

The full Local 6 BRS Committee consisted of the following members: Peter DeCesare, Ray Keenas, Matt Menahan, Mike Dyer, John S., Henry Johnson, Joe Reacts, Joe Ford, Benny Hansen, Francis Murnane, Francis S., Frank Thomas, Richard Lynden, and J. H. Dalland.

Francis Murnane held the post of secretary-treasurer, and acting in an executive capacity was the spark of activities.

Expalling Welfare:

With so much involved, both in terms of taxpayers’ money and Federal government policy, the Coast Guard never made a single attempt to screw them or to prevent “undesirables” from having access to the piers.

In fact, the employers voluntarily invited the Coast Guard to start screening, and the Coast Guard publicly announced that no request had ever been received from the Army or the private operation as to whether the Coast Guard was needed or not.

The Coast Guard never bothered to go anywhere, and the Coast Guard never bothered to do anything.

When the Army colonel in charge proposed finger-printing and questioning the longshoremen at Claremont in February, 1952, the immediate superior of the Colonel was the Lieutenant Colonel who said: “Refer to our reference on fingerprinting at Claremont.”

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Heades Drive: J. R. Robertian, ILWU first vice presi- dent and director of organization, is directing the drive of the ILWU Stewards organizing committee.

Ten ILWU Pensioners Are Now Living Abroad

SAN FRANCISCO—Ten ILWU pensioners are now living abroad, some permanently and some temporarily, according to ILWU Pension Director Henry Schmidt. The 10 men are retired mem- bers of ILWU Locals 10, 13, 34 and 91, and are scattered from Norway to South Africa, and Can- ada to Yugoslavia.

Local 10 old-timers who are abroad are: Charles Becker, who has moved permanently to Lon- don (Ontario), Canada; Antonino Ferrare, who is in Portugal; Steve Grbich, in Yugoslavia; Chester Rill; John Lima, who is in the Azores Islands, and Simeone Vakos, in Yugoslavia.

Olaf Berkins of Local 13 is in Norway, but will return in October; Zonne (Frank) Francioso, who has become a permanent resident in Italy. He is also a member of ILWU Local 13. Valentine Drayson (Local 34) is visiting relatives in South Rhodesia, and Lars Larsen of Local 91 has moved permanently to Norway.

All these trips, permanent or temporary, have been made possible by the ILWU-PMA Pension Plan.

CTAL Alerts Labor to Cuban Reign of Terror

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU is in receipt of a letter circulated by the Latin American Confedera- tion of Labor, which is headed by Vice President Lombardo Toldeo, con- cerning the recent events in Cuba which have resulted in a reign of terror against trade unionists and progres- sives, initiated by General Fulgencio Batista, the Cuban dicator.

The CTAL letter, dated at Mexico City on August 15, recounts the events leading to the recent sup- pression of labor’s rights in Cuba and goes on to say: "... an era of persecution and terror has broken out in our brother Republic of Cuba, against the labor movement and the pro- gressive and democratic forces of the country. Brothers LATITU- PENA, Carlos Fernandez, Gonzalo Collado, Jose Maria Perez and Joaquin Ordonez, Cuban labor leaders, have been arrested and are presumably imprisoned, along with cer- tain other people among whom are prominent leaders of the Cu- ban progressive forces..."

The pretext for the acts of sup- pression, which included breaking into the homes of union leaders, and destroying their belongings and closing down the newspaper "Hoy," was a rebellion on July 26 against the corrupt government of the Cuban army. Over 100 people were killed in the suppression of the revolt.

The government of General Ba- tista thereupon sought to place the blame for the uprising upon the responsible party, the Cuban union and progressive movement, according to the CTAL communication, and accused such prominent intellectuals as Juan Marichal, Elias Roca and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez of complicity in what looks like a deliberate provocation.

By June, 1953, the legislatures of 27 states, out of a required 32, had petitioned Congress to ap- prove the ratification of the Pan-American Convention, which included measurement of the blood pressure and a chest x-ray. The x-ray shows the size and shape of the heart and indicates an indication of heart disease.

Pensioners: Are Now Living Abroad

An address drive in the Pensioners’ club rooms in- cludes information on benefits and services available to members.

These are the ILWU Organizers Signing Stewards Aboard Ships

Heart Disease is a Killer

The heart is a tough, hard-working muscle, but heart disease is the first-ranking killer in this country. Together with diseases of the blood vessels it causes more than half of all deaths.

Q. What is heart disease? A. One reason for the high rate of deaths from this disease in recent years is that people are living longer—more people reach middle and old age, the time of life when most heart trouble develops.

Q. Why does heart trouble kill so many people? A. We're not making any progress toward controlling it.

Q. What are the common kinds of heart disease? A. In middle and old age these kinds of heart disease occur frequently:

Hypertension. This means high blood pressure. Blood pressure is the pressure of the blood in the arteries, the tubes through which the heart pumps blood to all parts of the body. The heart has to work harder and may become strained when the pressure is too high.

Thickening and hardening of the arteries, called arteriosclerosis, often goes along with high blood pressure, and adds to the heart’s burdens.

Coronary. This kind of heart disease results from hardening of the coronary arteries, the blood vessels supplying the heart muscle with blood. Coronary trouble is the most common after age 50.

Some Common Symptoms

Q. What are common symptoms of heart disease? A. Some danger signals are: Shortness of breath, pain in the chest, swelling of the ankles.

These symptoms do not necessarily mean you have heart trouble, but they do mean it’s time to see your doctor and find out.

Q. Has it been a lot of publicity on having regular checks for heart problems?

A. Regular checks after the age of 30 are important. Like many other diseases, heart trouble can come with no symptoms. By the time symptoms appear your heart may be seriously damaged.

See a doctor for regular annual checkups even when you feel fine. You can catch heart trouble early when it is still completely curable.

Q. Publicity on heart disease talks of fear as one of the big problems.

A. Isn’t it better to be informed than confused?

Q. Taking good care of your health is a better approach than worrying about having heart trouble.

A. Fear and worry can affect the way the heart works and can actually make a heart condition worse.

To see the Doctor

It doesn’t have to be a stay away from doctors for fear you’ll find out you have heart disease. Go to see your doctor. Then you’ll either find out you have heart trouble and can do something about it before you get some kind of heart trouble, you’ll learn how to take care of your heart so it will have a chance to keep doing its work.

Q. Are people more likely than others to get heart disease? A. It seems to run in families. It occurs more often in fat people than in people who are normal weight or underweight.

Q. Why does heart trouble kill so many people? Aren’t we making progress?

A. One reason for the high rate of deaths from this disease in recent years is that people are living longer—more people reach middle and old age, the time of life when most heart trouble develops.

Q. How is heart trouble treated? A. There are, first of all, a couple of general rules:

1. If you’re in good shape and are not too fat, you may be able to bring your weight down to normal and tell your doctor how to do it safely. High blood pressure must be lowered before it is too late. This will mean that less force will be required to pump the heart through the body. If this doesn’t decrease the pressure of the blood in the arteries, the tubes through which the blood vessels or blood to all parts of the body. The heart has to work harder and may become strained when the pressure is too high.

2. It usually the doctor will advise you to slow down, don’t run for buses, walk instead, walk with your weight evenly distributed.

Q. What causes a heart attack? A. A heart attack comes when a thickened coronary artery sud- denly closes, cutting off the blood supply to a part of the heart muscle, which like any other part of the body needs blood to operate.

A person can have many heart troubles without even knowing it. Limiting federal taxes to 25 per- cent, but also limiting federal taxes to 25 per- cent, but also setting limits lower, whatever corporate incomes and on gifts and the gross national product, was known as the "rich man’s" amendment.

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