Bridges Calls for Assistance To Shippers; Expanded Trade

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU President Harry Bridges, appearing by invitation before a Senate subcommittee here October 22, called for Federal assistance to the maritime industry, for an end to screening, Taft-Hartley and for limited trade with China and the Eastern European countries if the U.S. wants to build and maintain a healthy American merchant marine.

In sharp contrast, Harry Lundberg of the SUP appeared before the committee the next day and delivered a lying tirade against the ILWU and proposed the outlawing of ILWU business appearing before the committee.

The hearing was before a subcommittee (on Maritime Subsidies) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, headed by Senator Charles K. Potter (R., Mich.). Committee members also included Senators Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.), author of the “screening” act and Senator John Butler (R., Md.), author of the motor vehicle depression act.

Shelley Johnson (D., Calif.), and John Shelley (D., Calif.) also sat with the committee.

Bridges told the Senators that the operation and maintenance of an American flag fleet was essentially a national problem, and the need for government aid... in many forms including construction and operating subsidies, aid in the construction of proper berthing facilities, the development of new and improved cargo handling facilities, and the extension of subsidies to operations in the domestic trade was essential. (See page 45 for summary of ILWU statement.)

Stating that labor costs were too high, Bridges contended that there was something to say on this subject.

“We know labor costs are too high to be profitable,” he said; “we know we have helped make them high through the growth of labor unions. But two or three things should be kept in mind on this score. First, the labor costs were plenty low to start with. Second, the workers’ dollar today is at all time low. Third, the subsidies which the industry obviously needs should not come from the maritime workers in the form of low wages, long hours, and bad working conditions.”

MAGNUSON OBJECTS

A high point of the ILWU President’s testimony came when he suggested trade with China and the Eastern European countries. Senator Magnuson stated that he disagreed violently with this idea...”... until those countries stop being our enemies and show some disposition to be peaceable.”

The following exchange then took place:

(Continued on Page 6)

Bridges Testifies: The scene in the hearing room on October 22 when ILWU President Bridges testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Maritime Subsidies. To left, Bridges reading a summary of the ILWU statement at the committee table, left to right, Congressman John Allen (R., Calif.), Senator John Butler (R., Md.), Senator Charles Potter (R., Mich.), chairman, and, covered by the stenotype reporter in the foreground, Senator Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.). The man standing is the committee’s counsel and at the extreme right is Congressmen John Shelley (D., Calif.).

SAN FRANCISCO — Charles (Chili) Durante and Richard Lyndon, incumbent president and secretary-treasurer of ILWU Local 6, were both returned to office by the membership of the bag warehouse local in elections held last week throughout the Union.

Durante ran unopposed and received a total of 5,128 votes. Lyndon was opposed by Frank Maxey and won handily by a tally of 2,257 to 569.

The runoff election will be held October 22 when ILWU President Bridges testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Maritime Subsidies. To left, Bridges reading a summary of the ILWU statement at the committee table, left to right, Congressman John Allen (R., Calif.), Senator John Butler (R., Md.), Senator Charles Potter (R., Mich.), chairman, and, covered by the stenotype reporter in the foreground, Senator Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.). The man standing is the committee’s counsel and at the extreme right is Congressmen John Shelley (D., Calif.).

Robertson Pledge: This pledge came from J. R. Robertson, first vice-president of the International Sugar Workers Union. Robertson is quoted as saying that more than 90 per cent of the men and women in the industry are in favor of creating their negotiating committee with a “big stick,” in order to prevent any further strike activity.

The decision to pull the sugar workers came from the recently concluded Territorial wide convention of the union, where delegates from all sections of the ILWU pledged support in the event a strike is called.

In addition to pledges of cooperation from the Japanese pineapple, langshore and miscellaneous unions, the sugar workers were told that the International Union is “geared for action” and ready “to take the machinery rolling,” if the sugar workers are forced into one.

BANA Comments: Commenting on the high pro-strike vote, Mr. K. I. (Rani) said the results “come as no surprise.” Rania pointed out that the rank and file membership “is disgusted with the attitude taken by the employers in negotiations, and are in a mood to put up a fight if they are forced into it.”

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Rule or Ruin

WILL ISPATCHE

Rule or Ruin

administrative action or executive fiat.

to loss of all of its collective bargaining
supervision of the Subversive Activities Con-

thority to suspend all trade union rights for

of rumor or spite and on mere suspicion.

any union upon receiving a complaint about

on the basis of unsubstantiated charges

or more of their officials. An indictment is

made in secret hearing. It is mere accusa-

tion which clearly set forth that all men ac-

cused shall be deemed and presumed to be

cess of law being had.

celled the bargaining rights of one union on

Carroll's Queen of Hearts: "Sentence first—
made to an FBI agent.

verdict afterwards!" The NLRB even can-
finks masquerading as labor leaders. The

result of Attorney General Brownell work-

uals to whole unions and all labor.

pattern is the same as that of the screening
waterfront screening program from individ-

But LUNDEBERG made up for it all in his statement. He put on
his phoney act and pulled out all the stops. He made it a point,
as he usually does, to appear before the committee without making
a necktie, just like Gorgeous George goes into a wrestling match
with a permanent wave in his hair and a spray of perfume. It's all

But LUNDEBERG departed particularly his attack against the San Pedro
longshoremen and clerks. In this connection, he was merely repeating
statements of some of the most anti-labor elements among the"Long
happines employers and new shipping employers at that. Lundeberg
may have concentrated so much of his attack on San Pedro and our
unions and officers down there. Lundeberg of Local 10 came to the
hearing to hear Lundeberg spew off and they vigorously applauded his statements.

THIS WHOLE ATTACK and program of Lundeberg's undoubtedly
grows out of a new employers' association recently organized in San Francisco with Finnie, who had been working with Lundeberg and the SFUP as a "special consultant," as an executive secretary. Finnie has never given up the idea of getting the longshoremen back to the old sink faucets and the sink hall conditions. Lundeberg and the
gang of goons he has lined up in recent years have been trying even harder but so far have failed. But now they have怀抱 the Federal aid to help do the job—with Lundeberg acting as the lieuten-

数 shippers, lining and cleaning holds, etc.

Boasted that 4 sailors in the hold can turn out more work—
and cheaper—than 9 longshoremen. And made a real pitch for turn-

ing over more and more longshore work to the seamen.

THERE IS A \( \frac{1}{2} \) FLIGHT from the West Coast.

money to UMW by giving good
wages, conditions, pension plans, and so forth; the longshoremen
don't have to worry about that—they have too many men on the job.

And the longshoremen deliberately see to it that American run

A MORE DIRECT way to get at the ILWU, and especially the longshoremen, know the score in

Lundeberg boasted to the committee that he had taken on both
the West Coast longshoremen and the ILWU in a "special consultant," as an executive secretary. Finnie has never given up the idea of getting the longshoremen back to the old sink faucets and the sink hall conditions. Lundeberg and the
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THERE IS A \( \frac{1}{2} \) FLIGHT from the West Coast.
Here Are Some ILWU Oldtimers As They Watched a Movie

SAN FRANCISCO—In his testimony October 23 before the Senate subcommittee on maritime subversives, SUP head Harry Lundeberg made a new record for union of being "communist dominated" and called for the outlawing of the ILWU and all its contracts.

Of the three representatives of unions who testified, and the four or more of business executives belonging to steamship and shipping companies and banks, Lundeberg was the only witness to launch an outright assault on the ILWU and its conditions. He characterized ILWU as "communist" and called for the VLB to deny bargaining rights to all such unions.

He praised the Magnuson "benevolence act" and complained that it was not strict enough. For this attitude, Chairman Senator Charles Potter (R., Mich.) asked Lundeberg and said that under SUP policies "our ships are in safe hands."

Lundeberg accused ILWU longshoremen of "Communist subversion" of shipowners on the West Coast by slow-downs, minimum wages, deliberate shortage of gangs, stopping sailors from doing longshore work, etc.

Not one of the Senators sitting on the committee called the SUP head's attention to the obvious fact that if ILWU longshoremen were actually engaged in such "subversion" they would be the first to suffer from it—"for they would work themselves out of jobs!"

Lundeberg coupled his attack on ILWU with a simultaneous attack on the steamship companies who employ ILWU dockers. He said "labor relations have reached an all-time low" on the West Coast, and it was the fault of the shipowners, because they were "appeasing the commie ILWU."

In a pointed attack on Randolph Seyer, president of the Matson Line, Lundeberg accused the Matson Company of having called on ILWU President Bridges "and his commie machine" to drive SUP off the waterfront. He said that the shipowners didn't complain about the high longshore costs they have to face, and answered his own question by saying that the reason they don't complain is because they "are afraid to tell the truth."

Saying he would "tell the truth" about what was going on in longshore, he launched his accusation that ILWU's record "stinks" and said there was a "deliberate slow-down" in Los Angeles Harbor which, he claimed, was responsible for the loss of perishable cargoes.

Lundeberg had "answers" for these problems, too. He said all cargoes should be palletized, the way Olson and Alaska Steam have tried to do it.

In Alaska, Lundeberg said, they use 9 longshoremen in one hold and 4 sailors in the other, and that the 4 sailors turn out more work than the longshoremen—and at lower cost. (He did not refer to the fact that while there might be 4 sailors working, 1 were on the payroll.)

He said, pointblank, that there was no need for more than 4 longshoremen to work in the hold of a ship.

Lundeberg was praised by the Senate subcommittee for a vigorous "anti-communist" attitude and his self-proclaimed "patriotism."

Stating that he supported the Butler bill and was willing to go to Washington to testify for it, he was issued a prompt invitation to do so by Senator John M. Butler, the author of the bill.

The Butler bill—now before Congress—would make all unions subject to the Subversive Activities Control Board, which could strip them of bargaining rights any time anybody accused any union of being "communist dominated"—and before a hearing on the issue.

The SUP head's testimony was entirely consistent with his record as a raider, scab-herder and strike-breaker. (See Harry Bridges, On the Beam, page 2.)
Sugar Workers Set to Go As Strike Vote Is Taken

(Continued from Page 1) He said: "the only thing that can be done is to make a closed shop." This was a warning to be on guard against employer attempts to create trouble within the ranks of the sugar workers. When balloting began on October 12 at Kahuku, Robertson addressed the rank and file. Again he pledged the support of the International. He also attended meetings on the Big Island and at Wahiawa to back up his employer for the next Saturday.

Also addressing the sugar workers at various stop-work meetings was ILWU Regional Vice-President Jack W. Hall, who has acted as the union's chief spokesman at the bargaining table.

At each meeting Hall reported the then-current position of the employers as well as the public attitude of the industry. All discussion prior to balloting was translated into Japanese, Korean, and Tagalog.

After workers on all plantations have been polled, the union will call for a resumption of formal negotiations. "We will make every reasonable effort to reach an agreement," said Hall (Maj- or) Okuda, chairman of the union's negotiating committee.

Formal talks are not expected to get under way until late next month.

Local 142 Officers Nominated

HONOLULU, T. H. — Antonio Ramos, veteran president of ILWU Local 142, will run unopposed this year. The nominations committee, Hawaii's largest and strongest labor organization. He was the only candidate nominated for the presidency at the recent convention, seeing the need for the vice-presidency were two candidates, the incumbent, Constantine Simon, and Alfred Mattox, active leader in the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. unit of Local 142.

Also running without opposition will be incumbent Secretary-Treasurer Newton Miyagi.

A full report of Executive Board actions, together with the minutes of meetings will be made available.

Mensalvas Re-Elected To Local 37

SEATTLE — In 1953, when the Washington, D.C., office was under attack, Joseph Mensalvas was re-elected to the presidency of the local by a overwhelming vote.

Mensalvas received 1,216 votes in a field of four candidates. His nearest competitor, George Valdez, collected 388, T. A. Ruja (153) and Bashy (141).

Larry Ilibing was elected to vice-presidency of the local; Jack J. Kono, a new member, has post of secretary.

For the next j term will be Casimiro A. Abella, manager of Wal-Mart Food Co., a business agent; Gene Nat will be the post of dispatcher; Lauro Soria, patrolman, with Masanori and Vinent Piliers as stewards.

Carlo Bulosan was elected to the board of directors.

Elections Set For Local 10

SAN FRANCISCO — Election to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Secretary-Treasurer Dis- trict Board of Trust. This committee, presented by Mr. A. A. H. of the ILWU Local 26 and Dr. A. A. K., held an hour long, joined in the union and won the respect of its members. The story is that more production and higher wages are required.

The first 12-month period ended April 1.

Wage Raise Won at Drako By Local 26

LOS ANGELES—Highlights of the new contract signed between ILWU Local 26 and Drako Steel Supply recently was a clause that gives hourly wage boosts, the union said, effective in early November.

The provisions of the new contract are:

1. Minimum hourly wage rate of $4.50 per hour.
2. Minimum weekly wage rate of $90.00 per week.
3. Minimum monthly wage rate of $360.00 per month.
4. Minimum annual wage rate of $4,320.00 per year.

The new contract was ratified by the ILWU Local 26 membership on October 28.

The negotiations were handled by ILWU President John F. H. and ILWU Vice-President John F. H. of ILWU Local 26.

New MOL Features ILWU Local 6 & Store

CHICAGO — The October issue of the union's magazine, March of Labor, on the ILWU's big Warehouse Union Local 6, titled: "Among San Francisco's Finest." Written in a newsy, informative form, the article represents an interview with Local 6's president, Charles (Chili) Duarte, on the history and structure of the warehouse union and its activities.

Other important articles in the current MOL include: "The New MOL Features Anti-Propaganda Committees." In this section, the article states that the new MOL features the activities of the Anti-Propaganda Committees, which are the union's own propaganda committees.

Nominations Open ILWU Local 26

WILMINGTON — Nominations for office in ILWU Local 26 will be accepted on October 13 until November 15. A full report of Executive Board actions, together with the minutes of meetings, will be made available.

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It All Depends on How You Look at It

NEW YORK—Louis Waldman, NY attorney who has been counsel for many years for the ILWU welfare committee, recently resigned from that post.

Thomas F. Lewis, president of Local 25 F, Building Service International Union (AFL), was recently murdered by parties unknown.

On August 28 Mr. Waldman wrote to the AFL, asking it to adopt a code of ethics for all its members and to name a committee to put teeth in it.

Said Mr. Waldman: The murder of Thomas F. Lewis helps to reveal the absences of standards ... to guard the thousands of labor officials occupying positions of trust.

November 1 Pensions Are Listed

SAN FRANCISCO—A list of ILWU members who will be added to the retired list by the ILWU-PMA Pension Fund on November 1, was released this week by Pension Director Harry Schmidt. They are:

Local 3: George N. Grammer, Daniel B. Webster and Albert J. York.


The name of James Baum, from Local 94 was added to the list of men who retired on September 1, 1952, and the names of George Arlingame Greys (Local 8), Martin J. Kazmier (Local 10) and Clyde J. Rutner (Local 26) were added to the list of those who retired on October 1, 1952.

Threat of Strike Wins Wage Raise for Local 26

Vancouver, Wash.–A long strike by ILWU Local 26 members of the Vancouver Auxil-ary Company, where management has been in a bargaining situation for several weeks, brought settlement of an hour across-the- board wage increase to August 15.

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Attention: Men Retiring November 1

Men planning to retire November 1, 1953, will be paid the maximum Social Security Retirement benefit of $50 per month. If they have an earned average of $300 per month from January 1, 1951, through March 1, 1953—a total of $1,100 for that period—they will be paid $60 per month. If they have been members that any earnings over $3,600 in the year 1951 cannot be added to 1952 earnings. In case you were short of the $1,100 goal of the $60 per month through July 31, 1953, and earned $9,000 for that 30-month period, you will have established your eligibility for $65 per month retirement payments.

Example: If you retire November 1, 1953, in order to qualify for maximum Social Security Retirement Payments, you will need at least $3,600 for 1951 and another $3,600 for the 12 months from January 1, 1952, through December 31, 1952—and another $900 for January, February and March, 1953—a total of $8,100 for that period. You must have averaged $300 per month from January 1, 1951, through March 1, 1953. If you did not have an average earnings of $300 per month in that period, you will be entitled to $65 per month from retirement payments. However, if your average earnings in that period were over $1,100, your payments will be $75 per month. If you earned more than $1,100 in the period, your payments will be $90 per month. If you earned more than $1,100 in 1951 and $3,600 in 1952, your payments will be $90 per month.
New Hospital: Here is the new Kaiser Foundation hospital at 2425 Geary Boulevard (San Francisco) which is nearing completion and will serve ILWU members who are covered by the Kaiser Foundation plan. The medical offices and clinic are already open but the hospital itself is not yet ready to accommodate bed patients.

Local 6 Issues Handy Charts To Explain Both Welfare Plans

SAN FRANCISCO—Two handy charts that can be hung on the wall at home have been issued by ILWU Local 6 to acquaint members with the two welfare plans recently won by the local as part of its three-year contract negotiations. The other two are the Palace and Columbia.

CLAIM FORMS ARE NECESSARY.

A booklet will be issued describing coverage for you and your family in detail. If you have any questions about how to use the Kaiser Foundation or about your enrollment or eligibility, see your steward.

INSURED PLAN

The Insured Plan chart reads:

If you have Insured Plan medical coverage, this is how you and your family members get medical care:

Face appointment with a doctor

In San Francisco, telephone JU 4747. Your appointment will be at 2425 Geary Boulevard.

In South San Francisco, telephone J 8-5122. Medical offices are at 280 West MacArthur Boulevard.

In Oakland, telephone HUMBOLDT 3-5720. Medical offices are at 337 Miller Avenue.

If you do not have an appointment and want to see a doctor right away, go to any of the above clinics or 515 Market Street, San Francisco, JUNior 6-3663. You can telephone first to find out the hours this DROP-IN service is available.

EMERGENCY service is available any time, day or night, at the following hospitals:

San Francisco—321 Pennsylvania Avenue, Mission 7-8901.

South San Francisco—500 Grand Avenue, JUNior 8-4323.

The Kaiser Foundation also has facilities you can use in Redwood City, Richmond, Vallejo, Napa, Walnut Creek and San Leandro. When you or your dependents go to one of these medical offices or hospital, take the temporary identification card that has been issued all workers covered by Perminente. NO

ILWU Vitaly Concerned With Strong Merchant Marine

WE HAVE FILED a detailed statement with the committee in order to present our view of the needs of sections of the American economy and of the shipping industry. We have indicated our position not only as ILWU members, but as citizens concerned with the future of the merchant marine which is healthy, stable and progressive in all its component parts, both offshore and domestic.

The problems that concern us today are vitally related to the position with regard to measures which will produce and maintain such a merchant marine.

us Ship Importers

DURING the past two years, the importers, carriers, shippers and their subsidiaries have found it necessary to build new ships.

They have been responsible for building and operating new vessels in response to the problems created by a limited number of labor strike

hanes. We have been concerned with the problems of our own members. We have been vitally concerned and affected by what happens to the fleet operating exclusively under the American flag.

Although I represent a union which is involved in the shipping and maritime industries mainly in terms of shoreside workers who make a livelihood working both American and foreign vessels, we are vitally concerned and affected by what happens to the fleet operating exclusively under the American flag.

In this respect we want the members of the committee to bear in mind that the continued decline in the American merchant fleet will not affect the members of the ILWU as directly or as sharply as American seamen or American shipowners. So long as cargoes move and not money, the only moment one should be concerned with the vessel which carries them, American longshoremen will do the loading and discharging. Our concern for the future of the American merchant fleet is not, therefore, exclusively from the point of view of the jobs and the security of our own members.

More than that, the ILWU has an interest and a concern about the diminishing volume of sea-going freight, the dwindling number of American flag vessels, unemployment of American seamen, and the folding up of the American maritime shipping companies. These are broader than our immediate regard for longshore labor-management problems. The fact is that despite certain differences that might exist between the unions and management on other questions, we see some of the economic problems pressing upon the industry today as being of immediate importance to us.

Merchant Marine Is A National Problem

A N ADEQUATE—adequate in sense of fitting the needs of sections of the American economy and its specialized transportation requirements—and an up to date fleet is the first requisite of an American merchant marine today. This means that the construction, the maintenance and operation of an American flag fleet in both domestic and foreign trade should be recognized as an essential national problem. Thus the need for government aid in many forms including construction and operating subsidies, aid in the construction of proper facilities, development of new and improved cargo handling facilities, and the extension of subsidies to operations in the domestic trade.

The main losses to maritime shipping on the West Coast have resulted from a sharp decline of coastwise and intercoastal shipping. This happened as a direct result of government policy during the war years and has been the direct outflow of vessels.
Urges Federal Aid To Shipping Companies

ON THE OTHER hand, although we as a union do not wholly accept the shipping companies' claims about being near disaster, we do know their profit take is not what it used to be. They claim they cannot buy any ideas that they run ships to give us jobs. They say they cannot always have—but we know, from practical knowledge, the need for profits, they have反复 many, we still want to see the ships run and cargoes move.

We therefore urge upon this committee a policy on maritime problems which not only increases federal aids for the construction and the operation of American flag vessels but which also eliminates the competition of the MSTS and of civil services.

We believe that steps in this direction are what is required today, and that if the committee will recognize that the West Coast maritime industry is a ghost of its time low. Third, the subsidies which the industry obviously needs should not come from the West Coast workers in the form of low wages, long hours, and other conditions.

As a matter of fact, the labor-management relations are and are good—they have been this way for some years past—and as far as we can see they will remain this way, and probably will improve the future. This is not to say that everything is perfect or couldn't be improved—far from it. We still have a lot to do; there are sporadic stoppages and there are other differences that arise from time to time. But we have efficient, collective bargaining machinery to handle our management-labor problems, and to solve them. And we mean to continue to do so, because, as the committee has probably already learned, is uniquely a maritime city. And no government policy in this city is more vital than that the longshoremen and warehousemen who are members of the ILWU, Almost the entire economic life of this commune and of its people is tied in with the traffic to the trans-Pacific trade which has always flowed through the Golden Gate. San Francisco has, not idly been called the "Gateway to the Pacific."

San Francisco Depends On the Shipping Industry

BECAUSE the city is so sensitive to the ups and downs of maritime traffic business generally, the welfare of the city and not simply that part directly connected with the waterfront, cannot hope to prosper if the economic trend on the waterfront is in the other direction. Therefore we in the ILWU have an immediate interest in the status of the maritime industry in this country. These are our members and their families, 20% all over San Francisco, whose economic security is directly tied in with what happens to shipping and cargoes. We have no interest in seeing economic difficulties develop in the maritime industry unless our members are convinced that their security, their well-being and the very existence of the community, are being substantively threatened.

Understanding this, the committee should understand that there are no economic, social or political conditions by our union—and shared, we might add, by many management groups—and those of the entire trans-Pacific trade, from China, and trade with Eastern Europe, should be transmitted to American operators and not left exclusively to the West Coast longshoremen.

For example, we think that a major reason for the recent shipper's strike in Chicago was the absence of any cotton shipments to China where there is a vast market for cotton and textile goods. And other cargoes, like cheap dried fruits, have been cut back as a result of the trade of the Eastern Seaboard and the Midwest regions. We cannot have a modern and efficient merchant marine, even with subsidies, unless we have trade and cargoes. Trade restrictions, like those presently imposed on us and other parts of the world, inhibit the growth of a modern American merchant marine.

Must Eliminate MSTS Competition With Shippers

Moreover, we cannot expect to develop a going American flag fleet so long as the government contrives to subsidize the competing domestic carriers doubly while simultaneously reducing traffic routes through the MSTS.

In conclusion I'd like to point out that even if these problems upon which I have touched are worked out, the maritime industry still requires a stable workforce which can travel the ocean and trade the countries and other parts of the world, the growth of a modern American merchant marine.

The stable labor force, acting through its trade unions, is tied into the future of the maritime industry. These are our members and their families, working all over San Francisco, whose economic security is directly tied in with what happens to shipping and cargoes. We have no interest in seeing economic difficulties develop in the maritime industry unless our members are convinced that their security, their well-being and the very existence of the community, are being substantively threatened.

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ILWU LOCAL 6 MEMBERS VOTE IN SAN FRANCISCO

(Continued from Page 1)

Bridges calls for Aid to Shippers; More Trade

LOUIS ANGELES — The trial of George Shibley, well-known Long Beach attorney and attorney for ILWU Local 13 in Wilming-
ton, was on nine counts of contempt of the Marine Corp.,
got under way last week in Fed-
eral Judge James Carter's court.

Shibley's indictment, under the
Universal Code of Military Jus-
tice, followed his defense of Mar-
ine Sergeant John R. Bennette, a
member of Local 13. Bennette
had been charged with accepting
money from enlisted men for
rides into town from the El Toro
Air Base. Although the original
indictment found Bennette "guilty" and fined him $336, the
sentence was later reviewed and
amended.

Shibley had written to the com-
mandant of the Marine Corps in
Washington and to President Tru-
man protesting against the meth-
ods used in the court-martial.

When the beef hauled back to
Marine Corps base here, Shil-
ley was summoned before a court
of inquiry. When he refused to
answer questions on the basis of
the confidential relationship be-
 tween an attorney and his client,
the Marine Corps got the 9-count
indictment against him from U.S.
District Attorney Walter Blinn.

Early this year, when Shibley
refused to answer another request
to come to the air base for fur-
ther questioning, armed Shore Patrolmen went to his
Long Beach office and forced Shibley to come to the base with them.

Attorney Dan Marshall, promi-
 nent in Los Angeles for his civil
rights case, accompanied Shibley
 to the base, but was not allowed
 to act as Shibley's attorney. Mar-
shall is sitting in on the trial
before Judge Carter, but Shibley
 is acting as his own attorney.

Members of Local 13 have vol-
timately assured themselves
dollar each to raise funds for the
defense of Shibley. The local itself also advanced a consider-
sible sum of money for the legal
expenses.

More than fifty lawyers in the
southern California area have
come in Shibley's defense and
signed themselves as attorneys at
record.

A second indictment charging
that Shibley had influenced the
theft of stenographic records of
the court of inquiry proceedings,
but also been issued by the gov-
ernment. Trial on this charge
will be delayed until the present
trial is completed.

Local 13 this week is prepar-
ing a letter to all ILWU locals
asking for financial assistance in
this fight. The 38th Biennial Con-
vention of ILWU pledged full
support to Shibley last April.

Bulke to Speak at Foreign-Born Dinner

LOS ANGELES — Speakers at
the Third Annual Testimonial
Dinner on November 8 honoring
attorneys defending the foreign-
born will be Germanus Bulke,
vice-president of the Interna-
tional Longshoremen's and Ware-
house
ers' Union, and Louise Petit-
bone Smith, professor emeritus of
biblical history at Wellesley
College, the Los Angeles Commit-
te for Protection of Foreign
Born announced this week.

SF Pensioners Meet;
Plan Winter Function

SAN FRANCISCO — A meeting
of more than 100 retired ILWU
dock workers held here on Octo-
ber 26 voted to throw a social
function sometime this fall or
winter, as a get-together for
ILWU oldtimers and their wives.

A committee of six retired dock-
ers will work with the ILWU La-
dies Auxiliary to organize the af-
fair. The committee consists of
Bill O'Reary (Local 10), Sophus
Larson (Local 10), Robert Christ
(Local 10), Ed Zeligh (Local 32),
Chris Maximus (Local 81) and Karl
Olson (Local 10).

The oldtimers meeting was
chaired by Henry Schmidt, ILWU
Pension Director, and was ad-
dressed by Ann Waybur of the
Pension Fund, who answered
questions of the retired dockers on
both pensions and welfare.

Two films were viewed by the
swarded oldtimers: a cartoon fil-
mal on the subject of obesity (over-
weight and fat) and a travel film about Scandinavia.

ILWU Attorney Shibley

Goes on Trial for Contempt

A prominent San Franciscan,
Angus (Ham 'o' Eggs) Hemmert made a con-
n .

Hallinans Open

Their Defense

SAN FRANCISCO—Vivian and
Stanley Hallinan, former ILWU
Local 13 business agents who
were tried for tax evasion in
the Southern District Court last
week, opened their defense in
their trial for alleged
income tax evasion here on
October 26.

The Hallinans have insisted
throughout their trial that they
were not trying to evade their
income tax obligation, that they
 were simply trying to
save money, and that they
were not trying to hide any in-
come that they had received.

The government contends that
the Hallinans were trying to
evade their income tax obli-
gation, and that they hid
income from the government.

The government has offered
several pieces of evidence to
prove its case, including
financial records kept by the
Hallinans, bank statements,
and other financial documents.

The defense has called several
witnesses to testify in their
favor, including business
associates, financial advisors,
and others who know the
Hallinans personally.

The trial is expected to con-
tinue for several more weeks,
and a verdict is expected to be
 rendered at the end of the
 trial.
Ships loaded with raw sugar arrive at Crockett from the Hawaiian Islands, where they are unloaded at the C & H Refinery by ILWU longshoremen.

The photographs on this page show how the job is done. The Hawaiian Refiner is tied up at the pier (upper left) loaded with bulk sugar in four holds and three "marine legs" discharge it.

In upper right photo, the bottom of the marine leg has been lowered into place in the hold of the ship. It consists of a continuous chain of buckets that scoop the sugar up and carry it aloft on a moving belt. The man seated beside the apparatus controls a large scoop that brings the sugar to the operating end of the "leg."

In picture at left below the ship is a close-shot of the control box which lies on the lap of a winch-driver. This control box operates the scoop (seen in the bottom left photo) which shoves the raw sugar over to the "leg," where the buckets pick it up and carry it to conveyor belts which finally deliver it to huge storage vats in the refinery. The marine leg itself is seen in two close-shots—one from the side and one looking up at it from bottom of hold. (Right hand side of page.)

The raw sugar is refined and packaged and sent out all over the nation, end product of the labor of some 20,000 ILWU sugar workers in the Territory of Hawaii.
New Base
Rate Won In Compress

WILMINGTON—A new base rate of $2.15 an hour, to keep ILWU Local 26 members at the highest rate in the industry, was won last week at Western Compress in Los Angeles. Qualifying hours for coverage by the employer-paid Warhousemen's Health and Welfare Plan, was reduced from 158 hours worked a month, to 80 hours. After a man works 154 hours, he is guaranteed coverage by the health and welfare plan for the full calendar year.

Wilkinstoun Banks was the number of 20 hours during a pay day week, will receive 8 hours pay for the holiday next month. The contract provides for six holidays a year.

Negotiators were Milton Spears, Oliver Nash, Rafe Tave, and Howard Perkins. They were of 20 hours during a pay week, and was by Business Agent Lloyd Bunting.

The Northern California District Council has already pleaded for his life, and on October 14, advocates were sent to Governor Edmund Brown and Attorney General Edmund Brown. The case has been turned over to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. The United Mine Workers, and the ILWU, have completed a mechanism for the FBI.

"Tied advocates" overthrown of her that long overseen. "But she can't write," the mother explained. "We have to check her books every night." She was told by the school pay office that her daughter, a member of any organization, must sign a "loyalty oath.""..."
ILWU Unity Group Meets In Alaska

KETCHikan, Alaska—A meeting of the ILWU Industrial Unity Council was held here on October 21 to hear reports from various ILWU bodies in the Alaskan area.

A report was made to the Council on the recent visit of ILWU President A. J. Hayes to Juneau to represent them at the hearings of the Employment Security Commission.

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Hawaii Convention: A general view of the ILWU Local 142 convention held in Honolulu, October 15 to 18. ILWU First Vice-President J. R. (Bob) Robertson is seen addressing the delegates, over 250 of them—who came from all the islands of the Territory to discuss sugar, pineapple, longshore and miscellaneous problems of the island membership. (See page 1 stories on convention and sugar strike vote.)

ILWU Local 142 Convention in Vow to 'Make This a Sugar Year'

(Continued from Page 1) First to pledge support to the sugar workers in the event they are put on "hit-the-bricks" strike, was ILWU First Vice-President J. R. (Bob) Robertson. He told delegates the International Union is "ready to roll." Robertson was given a loud ovation by the delegates, as was Mayor William K. Basset, administrative assistant to Mayor John H. Wilson.

Speaking for the chief executive of the city and county, Basset said the sugar workers are entitled to "victory upon victory." Called to order by President Antonio Rania, the delegates approved the address of the national union. The request by Mayor Wilson for a Veda gave the invocation. He asked divine guidance for the sugar workers and the employers "in an effort to resolve our difficulties."

MAYOR’S AIDE TALKS

After the invocation Mr. Basset stepped to the speaker’s platform and welcomed the unionists in behalf of the mayor who was unable to attend because of a minor illness.

W.K.B. asked that as the mayor’s assistant is called, laid into the administration of Gov. Samuel Wilder King. He accused the newspapers "not telling you" the facts regarding strikes and political controversies.

W.K.B. charged that "seven big, bad boys" are trying to undermine the future of the Territory. The afternoon session of the convention was taken up by the president’s report. A proposal for strike action if direct negotiations fail to bring about an agreement, included:

- Passage of resolution urging sugar workers to arm their negotiators with the authority to call for strike action if direct negotiations fail to bring about an agreement.
- Selection of Hilo, Hawaii, as the site of the next convention, and decision to hold conventions annually instead of every year.
- Nominated candidates for local offices.
- Passed numerous resolutions and adopted policy statements, including:
  - Continued support for Jack Hall, opposition to a sales tax support for the United Public Workers; opposition to incentive (speedup) programs; urging independent political action; calling for world peace; calling for members to buy union made goods; and many others.

On Saturday the delegates did not hold their usual night session. Instead they went to the Queen’s Surf for kaukau. Because the convention was scheduled to adjourn late Saturday afternoon, the pre-convention committee made arrangements with the restaurant for the convention dinner to be held that evening. However, because it was impossible to take care of unfinished business, the delegates recessed; went to the banquet and continued their deliberations the next day.

Use of X-Ray and Other Tests

Doctors use x-ray and laboratory tests to help diagnose sickness. Sometimes the tests are the only sure way of finding out if a person has a disease.

x-ray and laboratory tests can run into considerable money, but ILWU members and families covered under the union’s welfare plans are protected against all or part of the bills and need not hesitate to use these aids to modern medical care.

Longshoremen, shipbuilders and walking bosses and warehousemen and women covered under group service plans like the Kaiser Foundation get all x-ray and laboratory work free of charge with no limit. Members and families covered in the same complete coverage, except that dependents under the Warehousemen’s Health and Welfare Fund in Los Angeles pay half rates.

Members and families under the various insured plans are entitled to full reimbursement for all laboratory tests, with money and time limits. For instance, Local 6’s insured plan allows $50 worth of such tests outside of hospitals per condition.

USE OF X-RAY TESTS

One of the tests most often used is the chest x-ray, which can be obtained free of charge from the Kaiser Foundation. It is given people with symptoms of illness in the stomach and intestines. A major purpose is determining the presence or absence of cancer. The GI series of shots are given people who have symptoms of illness in the stomach and intestines. A major purpose is determining the presence or absence of cancer.

Other much-used x-ray tests include the GI series, the gall bladder series, and the kidney series which are given people with symptoms of illness in the stomach and intestines. Other much-used x-ray tests include the GI series, the gall bladder series, and the kidney series.

Many laboratory tests are used for diagnosing many different kinds of diseases.

USE OF BLOOD TESTS

Among the most important of all laboratory tests are the blood tests. Blood tests are of great importance because almost anything that happens in the body is reflected in the blood.

The blood sugar test is for detection of diabetes. The hemoglobin test shows whether a person has anemia, a condition where the blood is low either in quantity or quality. The blood sedimentation rate is a test for determining whether a person has diabetes. Presence of albumin in the blood is a sure sign of kidney disease.

Common urine tests show whether a person has diabetes. Common urine tests show whether a person has diabetes.

Other laboratory tests are done to determine the type of liver disease a person may have, or to show how well a function.

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