Local 33 Fishermen Strike

Members of ILWU Local 33 (seiner fishermen) picketed 17 tuna boats in San Pedro on December 29 when boat-owners broke off negotiations for a new contract. The picture shows a ship’s captain and tuna boats tied up by the strike fill the background. Pickets will march 24 hours a day, in six-hour shifts, Local 33 spokesmen told The Dispatcher. (See story in right-hand column.)

Local 6 at Crockett Wins More Pay in Arbitrations

CROCKETT, Calif.—The Crockett Unit of ILWU Local 6 recently received arbitrators’ decisions involving manning scales and wage rates for men operating three new types of machines in the warehouse at the big California and Hawaiian Sugar Refinery.

Gains were won in all three cases. Though the arbitrators did not by any means grant everything the union asked for, they did not go along with the company, which had taken the general position that the men were not entitled to share in the savings resulting from the use of the new machines.

NEW MACHINES USED

One machine, the Lamson palletizer, is likely in the future to displace many warehousemen of their jobs, not only at C & H but in any plant where boxes or cases come off the production line and are put on pallets. It is almost completely automatic.

Boxes of sugar come down from production by conveyor or belt which go directly into the machine. By electronic controls they are arranged in the appropriate pallet pattern and pushed off onto a pallet. The pallet drops as each layer is completed. When loaded, the pallet moves off out of the way and is later picked up by a fork lift. Meanwhile a new pallet automatically moves into position.

Aside from the work of the fork lift operator who takes away loaded pallets and brings in a stack of empty pallets as necessary, the various jobs connected with the machine can be handled by one man who takes broken boxes off the conveyor before they get into the palletizer; adjusts the stack of pallets so they don’t stick and takes care of all the difficulties which arise even on so-called “automatic” machines.

BOSS’ ARGUMENT

The company wanted the right to move the operator when all the operating “bugs” had been eliminated and argued that if a man were to be employed as an operator he should be paid the same rate as the other members of the belt gang. The union insisted an operator was necessary, that the job should be posted and that the operator should get a substantial differential.

The arbitrator, Sam Kagel, denied the company’s terms.

Kagel also decided another case involving a new strapping machine. It strap(s) boxes of sugar for export. The machine electronically welds the strap in position. On this machine, which only operates occasionally and which has a relatively small effect on employment, the company had offered a differential of 59 cents per day. The offer was based on the obvious fact that the work is already done.

Cops Are at it Again: IUE Picket is Killed

COLUMBUS, O.—Spokesmen for the International Union of Electrical Workers-AFL-CIO charged on January 3 that “murther” was committed on the bodies of two men in front of the local icehouse plant when police charged strikers marching before the factory.

Westlinghouse had been struck for 79 days, with the IUE and the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (independent) combined in strike action—when the killing of Troy Tadlock, a member of IUE, took place.

The coroner announced that the picket had died of a “heart attack” but Charles Clark, president of IUE Local 744 and Robert Christopherson, international representative of the union charged murder and said Tadlock was a victim of police brutality.

David Clayman, attorney for IUE, claims in court that Tadlock was “killed by law enforcement authori- ties.” He added that he was fully aware of the coroner’s report.

Eight other strikers were injured when police charged their line and 90 pickets were arrested.

The giant Westinghouse Company, which claims to have been struck by unionists since it opened a new plant, has been as long as 20 years, and in all cases it is a labor seven years.

Meanwhile, talks on the new contract with 70 other boats of the tuna fleet continue. Local 33 Secretary-Treasurer Anthony Sokolich said a statement by the union is a general renewal of the old contract, with no changes in shore arrangements.

Pickets, on six-hour shifts, patrol the struck boats with placards bearing the names of the boats involved, which are tied up at both the new and old wharves.

OWNERS HIRE LAWYER

The 17 boat owners have hired Carl Gould, Los Angeles attorney, to represent them as a group. Although all boat owners involved are members of the San Pedro Fishermen’s Cooperative Association, Marshall Case has announced that the boat-owners’ organization is not representing them in tuna negotiations.

Boat owners involved had notified the union 90 days ago that they would terminate their contracts at the end of January unless a settlement is reached. Local 33 has continued its attempts to reach agreement with them.

Also, it was announced that the boat owners were planning to cut their operating expenses by hiring only a skeleton crew of three men (skipper, engineer and one boat puller) locally, and hiring Mexican and Central American fishermen at far below-standard wages on their way to the tuna waters off the coast of Mexico and further south.

LUNDERBERG RAID?

This practice, according to Sokolich, has been on to some degree in the past, Sokolich said, and has been one of the major problems of the union.

A letter from attorney Carl Gould to Local 33 revealed that he had mailed the 17 boat-owners to deal with the union indicates a possible raid by Lunderberg’s AFL. IUE.

“Since none of the boats has taken on any crew there is a serious doubt that Local 33 represents a majority of crew members on the boats that we repre- sent,” Gould wrote.

“Particularly is this so when the Sicile and Line Fishermen, AFL-SIU, claims that it should have the exclusive right to bargain collectively for any crews they hire after January 1, 1950.”

ILWU HAS PACT

Sokolich pointed out that the union has a contract with almost all of the boats involved since they were built: “In some cases,” he said, “the boats have been as long as 20 years, and in all cases it is a labor seven years.

Struck boats are the Arlene S., Ability, Argo, New Sea Rover, Ronnie M., Sea King, New Sea Rover, Renee M. IUE-SIU, agreed on a new contract to go into effect January 1.

(Continued on Page 7)
First Order of Business

HEV KID, YOU START WITH THESE

WHEN THE ILWU, as in Hawaii now, meets the employers around the negotiation table, the members of the negotiating committee carry with them the pooled strength, experience and trade union savvy of all the members on the job. This explains, more than anything else, the confidence and the skill which our negotiating committees employ in every situation.

Of course some people can’t figure this out, simple as it is, so they hire learned trade union “experts” to study and measure and weigh the ILWU in order to explain what makes it tick.

A trade union “expert” of course, has to have certain special abilities to fit him for the job. He should be, first, a university professor with a Doctor of Philosophy degree earned on the basis of his exhaustive knowledge of some minor, irrelevant and completely unimportant matter in the field of economics. Then, when he proclaims his findings about the ILWU they can be attributed to “Doctor So-and-So,” the learned professor.

Another requirement for the “expert” is that he must never have worked on a job in his life, never belonged to a trade union and never understood why workers join a union or how policies are made in a union like the ILWU.

After that, it’s all smooth sailing. Then you can make a study—he will pay for it—and can conclude with the profound observation that the ILWU is still in business in Hawaii.

TUE US Department of Labor, notorious for sponsoring such studies, has just dug up some obscure “expert” to do such a job on the ILWU in Hawaii.

Perhaps the ILWU leaders and members in Hawaii, with the approach of the Hawaii members to the negotiations are on deck and the ILWU members in the Islands are already mobilized to push ahead in this area.

“Conciliatory and firm” were the words used at the last Local 142 convention to describe the approach of the Hawaii members to the upcoming negotiations. This attitude of conciliation, of willingness to bargain and negotiate, without rigid and preconceived notions, is based four-square on the firm foundation of the union’s strength and its unity.

A weak and divided union can never survive the give and take of tough negotiations without either caving in on one end or hitting the bricks in a desperate gamble on the other.

O UR LEGISLATIVE program needs no repeating now. Convention and caucus resolutions, as well as Executive Board action, spell these out in great detail. But it would be unrealistic for us, in the nature of the case, for the United States today, to expect a legislative drive around all of the issues about which we are concerned.

On the other hand, there are certain bills which mean a great deal, and around which there is a good chance to get some traction in this session of Congress. A good example of such bills are the amendments to the Longshoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Act.

The important thing about this bill is that it has already been passed unanimously by the Senate. It has the endorsement and support of the longshore unions on both coasts, and it is the good reason why the House should not merely give the bill its stamp of approval.

Although the Longshoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Act is concerned specifically with compensation for injuries incurred while working on the waterfront, this need not restrict its support to waterfront unions—or to office holders from coastal areas.

THE FACT is that compensation laws throughout the United States are antiquated and miserably low in their benefits provisions. The important thing about the L. and H. amendments is not only that they bring long overdue improvements to this law, but that if we can break through on this front it will open the gates for improvements in all other compensation legislation benefiting all other workers.

Of course we are not alone in realizing this. Opposition is already building up, sparked by some East Coast stevedoring companies and other employer groups.

The bill which passed the Senate was S.2280, known as the Magnon-Morse Bill. It provides for a $50 maximum weekly benefit, a 3-day waiting period, a substantial increase in the indemnity payments for loss of limbs, and changes in the death benefit along with elimination of the ceiling on total compensation. All of these are improvements and amendments in the right direction.

Few people recall that when the L. and H. Act was first passed in 1927 it provided the average disabled longshoreman with benefits equal to his weekly earnings. Today, under the Act, an injured longshoreman can only obtain—a maximum—less than one-third of his average weekly earnings.

The decline in compensation came about because of that dollar ceiling contained in the original Act. The ceiling was originally $25, because of the efforts of the ILWU it was raised to $35 in 1948—and now there is a chance to push it to $50.

So long as the ceiling stays at $35, the provision that benefits be two-thirds of average weekly income is meaningless. Here then, is the kind of bill around which we should drive as a union. And we ought to be able to get other unions, civic leaders and political figures to join with us in this program.

Every member of the House is up for re-election this year. Each will have a chance to act on these L. and H. Act amendments. It is our responsibility to make perfectly clear to them why it is important to pass S.2280.

Promises from office seekers are easily made. Performance from office holders is far more difficult to get. A little performance now will go a long way toward convincing ILWU members about how they should vote, come next November.

TIE DECLINE in compensation came about because of that dollar ceiling contained in the original Act. The ceiling was originally $25, because of the efforts of the ILWU it was raised to $35 in 1948—and now there is a chance to push it to $50.

From the point of view of ILWU, the early months of 1956 should be a time for concentration on legislative action. Every politician in office wants to stay there, and this is the best time to insist that a little performance on legislation in the interest of the working people is the only way an office holder can prove he really wants our votes next November.
About 110 ILWU Local 10 retirees and their families turned up on December 21 in the pensioners' room at San Francisco's Pier 18, to enjoy a free Christmas party—"a slight pick-me-up"—at which turkey, ham and assorted beverages were consumed in large quantities. At the left are Local 10 pensioners John Johnson, John Zilikich and Joe Dutra, who were on the arrangements committee, in the center Charles Hammer, center, and an unidentified friend are pouring liquid refreshments for another guest. At the right, a view of Henry Schmidt standing in left background. Tom Jansen (not shown here) was chief steward and purser of the arrangements committee that threw the party.

Cutter Lab Case Goes To High Court; NAM Intervenes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Association of Manufacturers last month asked leave to file a "friend of the court" brief before the US Supreme Court—in support of the company—in a case in which ILWU Local 6 is vitally interested and whose outcome can affect the rights of workers all over the nation.

The case is the Black vs. Cutter Laboratories case, which began in 1949 with the firing of Doris Walker, shop chairman of what was then Local 225 of the United Office and Professional Workers of America. In 1951 the local voted to merge into ILWU Local 6.

HISTORY OF BEEF

The company said it believed Mrs. Walker was a Communist, and had believed it for two and a half years. It did not fire her; however, until she became a Communist, and the union was in negotiation with the company, and appealing for public support.

A board of arbitration the following year found that Mrs. Walker had been fired for her union activities and or- dined her reinstated to the job. Cutter refused to obey, and the case went to court. In 1951 a judge of the SF Superior Court upheld the arbitrator's decision and ordered Mrs. Walker re-instatement; the company again refused, ap- pealed to the District Court of Appeals.

CUTTER DEFIES COURT

San Francisco, 1954 unanimously upheld the arbitrator and again ordered the fired local president reinstalled in the job, and transferred to the California Supreme Court.

In a 4-to-3 decision the California Supreme Court held for the company and said it was against public policy to order the reinstatement of a "Communist" to employment in a plant which manufactures biologicals and vaccines, even though the company knew all about her alleged communism for two and a half years and did nothing about it until a crucial moment in union negoti- ations.

It is this decision of the California Supreme Court that is now on appeal to the US Supreme Court, which has ac- cepted it for review last October. The petition for review was supported by the California State Federation of Labor and the CIO, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild.

ISSUE AT STAKE

What is at stake in this case—and which the NAM wants settled in favor of the company—is stated in the peti- tion to the US Supreme Court asking for review, and filed by attorneys Bertram Edlin and A. L. Wirkus.

"The decision (of the California Supreme Court) is in irreconcilable conflict with the cited provisions (of federal law). The court announced a principle that the discriminatory discharge of the leader of a union, a dis- charge found to have been deliberately timed to take effect at the moment when it could most weaken the union, is justified if the immediate victim hap- pened to be a Communist. The fact that the union is the ultimate victim of the employer's discriminatory action is given no weight by the court, which treats the issue as if it were merely a matter between the discharged em- ployee and his employer..."

LOCAL 6 SUPPORTS

Obvious to anyone concerned with the case is the fact that the decision permits the discharge of any employee whose "bad reason to believe" is a Communist. In the light of this on December 28 the general executive board of Local 6 issued the issuance of 50 cent voluntary donation stamps to help meet the legal costs in this and other cases.

New nonfarm housing starts dropped from a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1.4 million early in 1955 to a 1.2 million rate in July and 1.1 million in August. Builders expect housing starts to drop about 7 per cent in 1956.

ILWU Local 10 Committees For 1956 Are Announced

SAN FRANCISCO—Balloting for 1956 elected in ILWU Local 10 was completed just before Christmas and the results announced in the December 21 issue of the local's Longshore Bal- letin.

Committees elected and their mem- bers consist of the following:

Board of Trustees: Albert Bertani, Martin Callaghan, Bill Chester, Reino Erkkila and Jimmy Manning:

Labor Relations Committee: W. Bronson, Louis Costa and C. W. May- field:

Executive Board: Ken Austin, Leon Barlow, Albert Bertani, B. Bigonne, Jo- seph Blazer, Thomas Boyd, W. Bronson, Bill Chester, Willie Christensen, Peter Dornhoff, Reino Erkkila, Tony Gomes, Richard Harp, Harold Hendry, John Houston, C. Huber; also, Albert James, J. J. Johnson, David Littleton, Joe Mosley, Red O'Leary, Jack Orchid,eldon Osborne, George Pickering, George Pickering, Jr., Jack Riley, Mike Samaduroff, Claude L. Saunders, Henry Schmidt, Thomas Scis- las, Carl Smith, Julius Stern, John E. Walker and George Walsh.

Publicity Committee: Reino J. Erkki- la, Julius Stern and George Walsh:


Promotions Committee: Andy An- derson, Ken Austin, Albert Bertani, Rei- no Erkkila and Tommie Silas.

Correction

The December 21, 1955, issue of The Dispatcher erred when it re- ported that ILWU Local 26 Secre- tary-Treasurer Les Sherman was master of ceremonies at the local's Christmas party for children. It was the local's Business Agent My Orkin who was MC for the affair.
January 1955 began with ILWU President Harry Bridges preparing to be tried for a fifth time in an attempt to prove he isn't what he was before. A pre-trial conference was ordered by Federal District Judge Louis E. Goodman, in an effort to limit the issues that would come to trial.

The National Labor Relations Board held a conference, which resulted in talks between the ILWU and the NLRB. The talks included the possibility of a consent decree setting up the Central Registration Office, which had no jurisdiction in the matter and only NLRB itself could decide what kind of an election could be held.

In the brief pre-trial conference, held three days earlier, US Attorney Lynn J. Gillard refused to say whether wire-tapped evidence would be used against the ILWU president. He said he "had no way of knowing." A further conference was ordered for January 17, with both AFL and NLRB lawyers claiming that the court—which had issued the original consent decree setting up the Central Registration Office—had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The month also saw ILWU fishermen organize, too. A lot of words were used but the gist was that Japanese tuna; longshoremen of the ILA on the East Coast voting to accept a new contract which sealed the doom of the raiding AFL, which had been defeated in two elections. But the major fight ahead was the Bi-State Waterfront Commission was still ahead.

**Lundeberg Hardlining Times & The Pacificus Sails Again**

The last week in January Lundeberg allowed the SS Pacificus, tied up in San Pedro for three months, to be worked again. He backed away from his previous demands and accepted the terms ILWU had proposed in December 1954.

These terms would have allowed the sailors to work the Number 4 hatch on its "present call to port," but Lundeberg had said "NO," and indicated it went out to "hardtime" the employe company. The court allowed him to work overtime in any West Coast port if they couldn't unload any hatch. Meanwhile, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals agreed with NLRB and AFL that it had no jurisdiction in the 3-department election and the rigged election began on January 17.

ILWU legislative representatives were at work in January in state capitols of Olympia, Washington, Salem, Oregon and Sacramento, California, on behalf of the membership and their families.

In Hawaii, ILWU Local 142, faced with an attempt by the defunct Alaskan corporation, Janeu Spruce, to re-open the strike, initially met with the same refusal as in its previous demands and accepted the terms of counsel, the expected parade of stoolpigeon appearance.

**Last Year Marked the 5th Time in 21 Years the Bridges Frame-up Was Defeated by the Loyalty of the Union—A Symbol of the Gains ILWU Has Made & Will Continue to Make Down the Years to Come**

The 11th Biennial Convention of the union, a symbol of the gains ILWU has made and will continue to make down the years to come, "to do everything possible to reunite again in one union... all of the shore-side waterfront workers in the East, Gulf Coast, Great Lakes, West, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii..."

More political action was demanded by the convention delegates; the repeal of the "Communist Control Act" of 1954 was demanded; and the Coast Longshore Caucus set a target of its own—a 6-hour day on the waterfront, with no reduction in take-home pay.

**The Fight to Defeat the Fifth Bridges Frame Opens**

**IMPLEMENTING THE Convention resolution, ILWU locals and their members launched a petition campaign directed at President Eisenhower in behalf of the ILWU president, and calling on Ike to end the 21-year persecution of the union's leaders.**

With the rigged NLRB election won by Harry Lundeberg, all ILWU cooks and stewards were urged by J. R. (Bob) Robertson, first vice-president and chairman of the Stewards Department Organizing Committee, to make immediate application to join the MCS-AFL.

On May 2, Hugh Bryson, former president of the independent National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, which had been destroyed by Lundeberg, the NLRB and the employers, went on trial in San Francisco.

The jury arrived at an astonishing verdict: that Bridges was not guilty of perjury, that his "peace on a world scale; to integrate its minority programs, which cost the employers more money, and wage gains that had been won by the workers employed by six companies. Warehousemen working at six other companies won 17 cents more an hour and three other companies paid hikes of 65¢, 7 and 12 cents.

In Los Angeles, ILWU Local 26 was making headway too, having settled a long strike at Friedman Bag Company, with retroactive wage gains, and winning a 10-cent increase for one of the四大公司s of Southern California.

The 11th Biennial Convention of the union mapped a dynamic program in the interest of the rank and file, to end the persecution of Bridges and Hawaii Regional Director Jack Hall, to fight for peace on a world scale; to integrate its minority membership and be it into the mainstream of leadership in the union, "to do everything possible to reunite again in one union... all of the shore-side waterfront workers in the East, Gulf Coast, Great Lakes, West, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii..."
The Sunday punch never was thrown because it was said, Rathborne needed the services of a psychiatrist.

In Hawaii, a new contract at Cane (Hilo) was negotiated by Local 142, which brought big gains to Flinkote workers.

**The Fifth Bridges Case Is Won—a Union Victory**

**DURING ONE OF the recesses in the trial, Bridges made a quick trip to Washington to testify before the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee, and told the senators that government interference with the maritime industry would do more harm than good.**

On his return, the case was submitted to Judge Goodman, who was sitting without a jury, and on July 28 the judge threw the case out of court.

In a historic opinion that should end the persecution of the ILWU president for all time, Judge Goodman blasted the "evidence" provided by the government witnesses and said their testimony was "tainted and colored with discrepancies, animosities, vituperations, hates, . . ."

He added that "Only a weak yielding to extrajudicial clamor would excuse acceptance of the testimony of the witnesses in this case as proof of the allegations of the complaint."

**Government Harassment of ILWU Continues Anyhow**

**ALKED IN ITS 21-year attempt to behead ILWU by jailing or deporting Bridges, the politicians nevertheless continued to . . . campaign of attempted intimidation of the rank and file by siccing scores of FBI men on individual members of ILWU locals.**

ILWU members however, continued to forge ahead on the economic level. The ILWU-PMA Welfare program for the Port of Stockton won national publicity because of the cooperation of the California Medical Association.

In Crockett, the clock was stopped when Local 6 negotiations with the huge California & Hawaii Sugar Company broke down late in August.

Six days after a strike deadline had been agreed upon a new pact was signed with C & H which brought a three-year contract, a 7 1/2 cent wage gain retroactive to the first of the month and an additional three cent hike in shift differentials.

A one-day strike the same month in Los Angeles won a package deal for Local 26 warehousemen and women from the huge Thrifty Drug Company. The package divided into 10 cents an hour in wages across-the-board and an additional $2.98 a month paid by the company to the union's welfare fund.

**ILWU Prepares to Move Ahead as 1955 Ends**

**RECLIMINARY MEETINGS on the Hawaiian sugar contract began in December with President Bridges and International Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt in Honolulu.**

Repercussions of the Bridges victory continued to be felt as ILWU headquarters were swamped with congratulations letters and telegrams from unions in almost every country in the world.

In October, Local 6, in pursuance of a plan to behead ILWU in the harbor by reactionary elements in the area and explained in detail the operating methods of the union.

**ILWU president Harry Bridges and his daughter Julie embraced on July 29, 1955, after Federal Judge Louis Goodman threw out the fifth case.**

**CG Screening is Declared Unconstitutional at Last!**

**THE LAST WEEK in October the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit declared Coast Guard screening procedures unconstitutional and a denial of due process of law to the screened seamen.**

The case stemmed from a suit filed in 1951 and the government decided to appeal from the appellate bench to the Supreme Court of the United States, thereby giving the Coast Guard a further opportunity to continue to operate its blacklist.

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**The Bridges victory was held up as springing "primarily (from) the support of working people all over the world, with the . . . was possible and could be won in the appeal of Jack Hall from Smith Act conviction and a five-year prison sentence.**

**Outraged by the murder of 14-year-old Emmett Till in Mississippi, the ILWU Board demanded that the Justice Department “use all its power and pressure” to stop the murderers so that the Board might be prepared to step into similar cases as they occur.”**

**In Hawaii, a new contract at Canec (Hilo) was won a package deal for Local 26 warehousemen and women from the huge Thrifty Drug Company. The package divided into 10 cents an hour in wages across-the-board and an additional $2.98 a month paid by the company to the union’s welfare fund.**

A strike vote taken by the same local in the same month in Los Angeles won 17 1/2 cents from Berg Metals for the membership.
LA Auxiliary Officers Installed

A ceremony held December 10. From the left, standing, Rita Bundy, membership director; Sophronia Moore, strike militant Greek unionist, to the prison. Unionist is Asked to "speed the day when full amnesty." Asking that body to use its good offices.

Dental Health Talk


Port of SF Publishes

abroad. To be refreshments.

Amnesty for Greek Unionist is Asked

SAN FRANCISCO — The contention of the Right-wing militant Greek unionist, to the prison. Full amnesty for all political prisoners was asked on the same day to the secretary general of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, asking that body to "speed the day when full amnesty will be granted to all political prisoners in Greece."

Local 12 Sponsors Dental Health Talk

NORTH BEND, Ore.—ILWU Local 12, Auxiliary 1, and the ILWU-PMA Welfare Fund will sponsor a family dental health meeting on January 13 at 8 p.m. in the ILWU Hall here.

Longshoremen, their wives and children were asked. Another sign of the growing interest in the treatment of periodontal disease and other health problems was sent on the same day to the ILWU-PMA. Asking that body to "speed the day when full amnesty will be granted to all political prisoners in Greece."

PORT OF SF Publishes A Quarterly Magazine

SAN FRANCISCO—The first issue of a new quarterly magazine published by the Port of San Francisco is going into the mail to shipping and trading firms in the United States and abroad.

Illustrated with photos and sketches of San Francisco waterfront activities, the publication contains a major feature on the new "shipper service" program recently established by the State Harbor Board to attract more cargo to the port.

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Local 19 Pensioners Meet in Seattle

Oldtimers belonging to ILWU Local 19 meet at their Seattle hall on November 29 to discuss activities and legislation that can benefit men retired from the waterfront. The two pictures to right and left are general shots of the meeting, showing the oldtimers listening to an address by Mr. H. E. Dickerman (center panel), principal of the Edison Technical School, who described the adult education courses available to Seattle pensioners. On either side of Mr. Dickerman are J. J. Whitney, secretary of the Seattle Pensioners Club (left) and Arthur Whitehead, its president. ILWU Pension Director Henry Schmidt conveyed greetings from SF oldtimers and explained a new measure in Congress (HR 7225) that would amend the Social Security Act and provide disability benefits at age 50, lower the eligibility age for women beneficiaries from 65 to 62 and extend benefits to disabled children even after they had passed 18. The pensioners voted support of the measure. Schmidt also reported on the financial standing of the ILWU-PMA Pension Fund.

L. H. O'Dell to Head ILWU
Local 50 for '56

ASTORIA, Ore.—Newly elected officers in ILWU Local 50 include L. H. O'Dell, president; Wm. Gunderson, vice-president; James Rainey, secretary and A. V. Hilton, treasurer. It is the second term for Rainey and Hilton.

The local's new dispatcher is Ralph Knutinen. Jack Koski and Sam Peschel were elected auditors; while the new executive board consists of L. Angus, J. Riggs, Billy Jaquer, T. Loskulka and N. Simon. John Kishbahli was elected to the labor relations committee, with O. Juniper and Bert Pehi the tellers on that committee.

At the last regular meeting the local also voted a $25 donation to aid in the defense of laborites framed an anti-war charge. Local 50 for '56 Winter Meeting was held.

The ease, known as the Braden case, was that any labor person in trouble got a wave of support in the West Coast due to the recent speaking tour of one of the defendants, Verne Bown, Kentucky sedition victim, and a representative of the electrical workers' strike against Westinghouse.

Identical donations of $29.50 each were voted by the membership to Patsy and his co-defendants, whose case was for sedition for helping a Negro buy a house in a whites-only district, and in the district for a building strike. The Westinghouse plant in Eugene, Oregon. The longshore local has also been providing work for about 25 UE strikers daily.

Negroes Watch AFL-CIO For End of Bias

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Negroes will be watching the newly unified AFL-CIO very closely. Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told the New Jersey state CIO convention here.

Few groups, he said, are “watching the newly merged AFL-CIO more closely than Negroes,” adding: “They have some misgivings on its policy and activity in the matter of racial discrimination in the all-important businessmen-making a living.”

Wilkins said Negroes have taken note of “many pronouncements of high level union officials denouncing job discrimination, but ‘they are aware also of the areas untouched and unchanged.’

The Negroes’ “honest hope,” he said, “that the new AFL-CIO will attack these spots in vigorous fashion, not necessarily with the idea of altering them overnight, but with the determination that they shall be altered, that a beginning shall be made.”

Local 1 & Women Give Christmas Party

RAYMOND, Wash.—A Christmas party sponsored jointly by ILWU Local 1 and Local 12 of the Federated Auxiliary was widely attended at the longshore and warehouse hall on December 19.

The party, which was one of local talent featuring Ray Stevens (of radio and television) was presented and Santa Claus filled the stockings of children with candy, nuts, toys and fruits.

Elbert Local 1 members also received gifts from the auxiliary women and refreshments were served to about 150 guests.

Local 6 at Crockett Wins More Pay in Arbitrations

(Continued from Page 1)

The company proposed that at low rates of production the work be handled by two men in the car, who would also adjust the machine, moving it in and out and up and down, and one man outside to take off broken bags. At higher rates of production, they agreed that a third man was needed in the car. They proposed no differential.

The union argued for additional men in the car; at all rates of speed, following practice on other belt gang work, and demanded a differential for the crew. The arbitrator, R. L. Miller, agreed that a third man was needed in the car; even at low speeds, but did not think the complement needed to be increased as the production rate rose. He refused to grant a differential.

Wage increases are retroactive to dates on which the machines were first put into regular use.

Morse Speaks to Local 8

On November 23, US Senator Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), who is running for re-election against the stiff opposition of reactionaries, addressed the membership of ILWU Local 8. Commenting on his days as Coast Arbitrator, Morse told the Portland longshoremen that he learned a lot about ILWU in those days, and paid high tribute to the union for pioneering the arbitration procedures which have become an established pattern throughout the nation, as well as the pension and welfare programs which, he said, are worthy of emulation by industry and labor. The fighting senator received a standing ovation from the membership. Local 8 President Charles Ross is seated in background on the platform.
Local 10 Man Wins $133,500 For Ship Injuries

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the largest settlements ever won in Federal court was awarded on December 17, in the ILWU hall. Last year, every chair substituted for him, ably assisted by Mrs. Harold Zumwalt, and Reedsport area on December 17, in the ILWU hall. Mrs. Noel Taff, Mrs. V. and W. J. Jones and Son, Inc.

Local 10 Kids Enjoy a Christmas Celebration

COOS BAY, Ore.—ILWU Auxiliary No. 1 held a successful Christmas party for the children of Local 12 members and permit men in the Coos Bay area on December 17, in the ILWU hall. Last year, every chair substituted for him, and his employer, went for medical and hospital fees, as well as nursing fees paid to his wife, and Transportation to the ILWU hall. Larsen is 63 years old.

Auxiliary Activities in the NW

ST. HELENS, Ore.—The Columbia River District Council of ILWU Auxiliaries, at its December 11 meeting here with six auxiliaries attending, set its Christmas parties at the top of its agenda, and remembered that many children whose parents do not belong to ILWU.

The $35,000 judgment represented a consent decree, with the government agreeing to the claim. The $25,000 previously paid out in Larsen's behalf by the ILWU was not involved. The ILWU contributed $5 to the Easter Seal Society, which is nothing that goes on only in the South—it is practiced wherever those

Travis Convicted in T-H Frameup

DENVER—Maurice E. Travis, former secretary-treasurer of the Interna-
tional Association of Miners, was convicted December 21 of having sworn falsely in filling Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavits with the NLRB. Travis was attached.

Other Cases

Also pointed out was the current fight to have Local 26 member Joe Noriega, whom the Act threatens to deport. His wife Josephine is an active member of the Auxiliary. They have lived and worked in the US for nearly fifty years and have raised a family of ten and great-grandchildren of two.

A sample letter to Senator Harley Kilgore, chairman of the Senate Judici-
ary Subcommittee on Immigration, Washington, D. C., was attached. The letter was the "How Would You Feel?" leaflet issued by the Los Ange-
els Labor Research Assn. for Protection of For-

MEANWHILE, THERE were other cases of men who never packed a union book, who "feasted and fattened" on their job, and who were found guilty. Thus the ILWU was a golden opportunity for making profits; and this they produce have been born from World War II. It didn't get that way fighting in Germany or in the Pacific.

In the South, there were few cases for some and lean, hungry years for many. But they also witnessed the establishment of the National Labor Union, the first national labor federation in our land, and the develop-

The years of prosperity ended with the crash of 1873. And the next twenty years were marked by some of the most bitter struggles in labor his-

tricks of the trade.

I N T H E 1860's the battle was to end slavery in the South. "What is the status of the Negro?" it sounds like the old question. In the South remains open shop. The white man of education and legislation.

ITHE YEARS of prosperity ended with the crash of 1873. And the next twenty years were marked by some of the most bitter struggles in labor his-

CONTINUING ALONG WITH some of the ideas suggested by Labor's Unusual Story by Boyer and Morais we are appending a list of how the basic prob-

lems of the people who work for a living had changed little in the last hundred years. It's still the problem of how to join together with your fellow worker in order to advance the wel-

fare and well being of all.

Within the last ten years, the ILWU has been involved in one of the greatest fortunes and financial gains in the history of the nation. But from the days of the Civil War.

Meanwhile, the NLRB has been set up by Congress to hear the cases of organized workers elsewhere will be in peril.

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