Short Shift Negotiations Due to Open

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU coast longshore and shipsclerks negotiating committee will meet here Monday, September 10, preparatory to opening negotiations with the Pacific Maritime Association on wages and the proposed shorter work day as outlined in Proposition 2 on the referendum ballot last month.

Longshoremen and shipsclerks in the referendum approved both a 2-year extension of the coast agreement and Proposition 2, which calls for good faith consideration of reduction of the regular work shift from 9 to 8 hours with no reduction in take-home pay and no diminution of production.

MEET SEPTEMBER 11
The Coast Labor Relations Committee which called in the negotiating committee for last June negotiations would meet with the employers on September 11.

Under the extension agreement negotiated last June longshoremen and shipsclerks received a 2-cent adjustment in straight time wages as a step toward parity with the East Coast and a further wage review this month.

The timing coincides with contract negotiations for Washington.

West Coast longshoremen currently work a 9-hour shift, 6 hours at straight time and 3 hours overtime for the rate of one and one half straight time.

The memorandum agreement signed between ILWU and PMA on June 14 stated:

"1. The Pacific Coast maritime industry will not have a longer work shift than that in Pacific Coast ports provided such reduction could be accomplished without increased cost per ton of cargo handled and without reduction of tonnage handled during vessel working time in port.

"2. ILWU desires to reduce work shifts to 8 hours or less in coastal ports with certain leeway to finish ship or job if sailing or mooring and to relieve long watches during meal periods, and declares that such reduction should be accomplished without reduction in tonnage handled during the shorter work period and without loss of take-home pay."

Sought on behalf of the clerks is a change in computing the hourly rate to provide for the 6-hour basis to prevent such clerks from being locked in during vacation time in port.

Mentioned in the ILWU negotiating committee, named by the coast caucus in April, 1955, are the four titled members: Frank M. Andrews, Charles Appel, Charles M. Becker, Charles Ross, Henry Schmidt and Gordon Giblin.

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Joe Smith, the Man Who

AT THE CONVENTION

THOUGH IT seemed to be taken as grudgingly
unRepublican for Delegate Terry Carpenter
of Nebraska to offer Joe Smith as his candi-
date for vice president of the United States,
the gesture struck us as nobly American and
very much in line with the rugged Individualism
of the telephone directory in America, on every list
when he angrily demanded that Mr. Terry
Brownell. Mr. Murphy rushed up to Delegate Carpenter and threat-
estimated for the nomination.

Joe Smith is in to stay, the man who won't
be kingmaker, former President Harry Truman. For the first couple
of days after he arrived he was 'it," holding press conferences and
making statements calculated to keep everybody on their toes and
putting the heat up the cold war which them doggoned Republicans have been
losing all over the world. Mr. Stevenson hasn't got gas to fight, says
himself increases his and Kefauver's chances to carry the country. It's
apparently holds the same belief as Truman when it comes to primary
elections in the states, said that the primary is a lot of baloney. Say what
you will about the party, but the Republican Party.

THE TWO national political conventions have been held and are
over. The Democrats staged their show in an auditorium adjacent
to the stockyards in Chicago; the Republicans in the Cow Palace in
San Francisco. Both conventions were supposed to have been little dif-
ferent, but the only place where world history was being made at the
moment was in Egypt where Colonel Nasser had hung onto a lucrative piece of Egyptian real estate long enough.

Nobody at the Republican convention had any doubts as to who was going to be nominated as presidential and vice presidential candidates. It was estimable—especially Mr. Stevenson. At last his big moment came. He

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2 August 31, 1956
C&H Offers To Improve Pension Plan

CROCKETT - Negotiations between ILWU Warehouse Union Local 6 and the giant California & Hawaii Sugar Company for pensions for ILWU members is slated for an added push on the part of the Marine Workers' Protection Association as The Dispatcher went to press.

For months all pension talks alone, and while September 1 was originally set as the deadline, negotiations will go on, it is reported by ILWU Local 6 President Charles (Chili) Duarte indicating that the talks will continue.

The company has had a pension plan in operation for some years, involving both active and retired members, and considers it a good plan.

The ILWU Pension Plan, however, does not meet Local 6's pension pre-requisites, as negotiated with the District Commissioner, Billy Alford, of the NSW Government.

Local 26 Seeks Parity Wage at Islais Creek

LONG BEACH, Calif. - Four hundred attorneys, including both a Navy captain and a retired Marine Corps brigadier general, have appealed for a hearing before the US Supreme Court for ILWU attorney George Shibley, who is facing a 3 year prison term for alleged "contempt" in defending an enslaved Marine who was a member of ILWU Local 13.

The protest of the attorneys is in the form of a "friend of the court" brief before the US high court. The Navy Captain is Myron G. Ehrlich of Washington, D.C., and the retired Marine Corps general is James Sneed of Fresno, California.

Shibley's defense of enlisted man John R. Bennett, a master sergeant, took place in 1952. He had been arrested by the former marine for alleged "larceny" and was court-martialed for "interfering with private enterprise."

Shibley's militant defense of Bennett incurred the ange of the Corps, which arrested him, kidnapping him bodily from his office, accused him of "contempt" and later placed him in jail for "receiving, concealing and conspiring to steal" a cargo copy transcript of the Bennett trial. He was convicted.

In their brief before the Supreme Court, the 400 attorneys say, "We stand united in our firm opposition to practices which tend to weaken or undermine the ability or will of an advocate to measure up to his great responsibility to his client and society.

"We have joined together respectfully to invite the attention of the Court to the effect of the petitioner's conviction upon all attorneys who in defense of accused clients, find it their duty to vigorously challenge or condemn the acts and practices of highly placed government officials...

Shibley's defense has been vigorously supported by ILWU Local 13, the International Executive Board of the union and its Northern and Southern California Districts. A citizens' campaign has been prepared by the citizens' committee and may be obtained by writing to Box 718, Long Beach, 2.

New Pact Reached On SF Waterfront Commission Prop

SAN FRANCISCO—SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco Waterfront Commission, however, does not meet Local 6's pension pre-requisites, as negotiated with the District Commissioner, Billy Alford, of the NSW Government.

The agreement, patterned after the East Bay Terminal contract, raised skilled classifications to $2,69, provided sick leave of 10 days a year for casuals and 30 to 60 days for regular men and a bonus of 15 cents an hour in lieu of pensions, with right to convert to pensions.

Australian Dockers Fight Off Native Version Of OLWU New York Waterfront Commission Proposal

SYDNEY, Australia.—The Federal Parliament of Australia, by the Australian Council of Trade Unions and the National Executive of the Transport Workers' Federation of Australia have joined forces against a government sponsored bill to set up a Stevedoring Industry Authority similar to the New York-New Jersey Bi-State Waterfront Commission.

The sweeping bill, known as the Stevedoring Industry Act, 1956, is temporary legislation, bringing in with it an attempt to "foist on the Australian labor movement and the union movement in particular our小伙伴们 under pain of imprisonment.

The Waterside Federation of Australia has already held national 24-hour stop work meetings in protest.

The bill was introduced by Labor Minister Holt of the Menzies government on behalf of the shipowners. It was introduced and goes beyond the legislation which created the New York Waterfront Commission and would give a Stevedoring Industry Authority almost unlimited powers to fine or banish waterfront workers and penalise union activities designed to protect members.

Non-union workers would be required at the pleasure of the authority and heavy fines would be imposed upon any registered waterfront workers refusing to accept employment by the side. Even heavier fines would be assessed against the union if its officers for any propaganda activity designed to discourage such working.

The proposed law would even force the non-union workers into the federation in contravention of union rules.

Under a provision for "obedience to orders" in times of "emergency," waterfront workers would each be fined up to 10 pounds ($27.80) for each day on strike and union officials or other unionists backing them would be fined 100 days a year.

One provision would de-register men because of their "mental" or "physical" condition. Waterside Workers' Federation officials say that under this provision a man would be considered of unsatisfactory mental condition if he did not think Menzies was Father Christmas and every director of a shipping company a benefactor of the business.

The act would also force waterfront workers to testify against their fellow waterfront workers and themselves under pain of imprisonment.

"For years, the government has been beating their heads against Washington doors with very few results because once our men have applied to go through to get any decision, new legislation will be introduced," Sokolich said.

"It is to be expected that the process of aiding fishermen during emergency periods will be speeded up.

"The bill also provides for emergency loans to fishermen at 3 per cent interest which, while not directly benefitting working fishermen, will probably help because it will enable boatowners to have better gear, keep their boats in better shape, and enable boat owners to get their equipment from the canneries, which then dictate to him how he shall operate."

New Pact Reached On SF Waterbar Dock

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Local 6 has agreed to a new three-year pact with the Islais Creek Grain Terminal Corporation, which will provide a base rate of $2.29 an hour.

The agreement, patterned after the East Bay Terminal contract, raised skilled classifications to $2.69, provided sick leave of 10 days a year for casuals and 30 to 60 days for regular men and a bonus of 15 cents an hour in lieu of pensions, with right to convert to pensions.
Significance for Labor Day

United Miners Remember the Ludlow Massacre and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

In the sky world there is a special reward reserved for the Rockefellers. Here the young dead come to point searched fingers and the miner dead shout 'peace on earth.' The good angels ring around and hauntingly morning sun breaks through the Ludlow Massacre. Remember April 20, 1914. Remember.

On September 23, 1913, 11,232 miners went on strike in Trinidad, Colorado. The next day they washed their souls to be their own. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, one of Rockefeller's concerns, was determined to deter the miners and their families with company stores, company schools and even company churches. Laws of the land meant nothing to the Rockefeller and Colorado laws that guaranteed the 8-hour day were ignored.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who managed the company for his mummified father, was determined that it was a "national" issue: workers shall be allowed to work under such conditions as they choose." He also thought it un-American for miners to vote to and be paid in the coin of the realm.

HE BOUGHT IT! Rockefeller thought he had corrupted everything in Colorado life. Judge Ben Lindsey, a great jurist, offered his judgment: "Colorado has perfected the science of corrupting men who want to be corrupt. The judges are owned like the office boys; its business men, its lawyers are all owned. Capitalists in Colorado have carried out most perilous designs against the country's liberties and the laws and not only smokes laws but preserve the enforcement of laws.

On April 20, 1914, 23 miners were paid $8 to $7 a day were recruited to shoot and tear down the tents and children. An automobile, named the "Death Special," manned by thugs careened maimed and killed the workers everywhere. The National Guard was in constant mobilization. Rockefeller didn't like unions and that was that. The United Mine Workers, District 15 had a membership of 200,000 in order to the safety of the miners and their families. The Rockefellers' state was set up at Ludlow, Colo.

BULLETS WHISTLED through the streets as the whole world bulleted the women fear for their children. A cave was tunneled under the town. The gunners killed 12 children placed for death.

Today, at Ludlow, Colo., while the tent community unseenaly slept, company trigger-men and National Guardsmen poured oil on the tents and set them afame. The little ones in the cave (none over seven) were tendered alive or shot to death. Those who escaped the oily caut- damps were sprouted with machine gun fire. Women ran for ten miles through the gorges to find safety and hid their young in wells and holes. Walter Fink, Director of Publicity for District 15, UMW reported that 46 more lives were taken by the shooters in the 10 days that followed. Lutis Titas, one of the valiant union leaders was taken prisoner. His skull was cracked open by Lieutenant Linderlert, a pro- Hitleri hangman.

The government accounts told of the massacre plundering and robbing of the dead that took place. Godfrey Irwin reported to the New York World: "John D. Rockefeller, Jr. may ease his conscience by assembling Sunday school regularity in New York but he will never be acquitted of committing the horrible atrocities that were hurled." Red Coats and doctors were driven back by gun fire when they came to reach the blood and ease the pain of the 48 wounded. Undertakers were not permitted to enter.

CALL TO ARMS

The miners issued a stirring Call to Arms on April 22, 1914. It called to the men in community of companies to profit the workers of Colorado against the murder and cremation of men, women and children by armed assassins in the employ of coal corporations, serving under the guise of milita- men, it proclaimed.

Rockefeller's propaganda machine put out that the miners were "ignor- rapt, lawless and savage south Euro- pean peasants." But the truth blazed through. The military com- mission appointed to investigate declared: "Men and soldiers swarmed into the colony and deliberately as- sed the configuration by spread- ing the fire from tent to tent. Beyond a doubt it was seen to in- tentionally that the fire should destroy the whole of the colony."

The Tribune Relations found that "government- existed in southern Colorado only as instruments of tyranny and oppression in the hands of the opera- stors." One thousand women led by the Women's Peace Organization marched on the capitol of Colorado and demanded, "Punish the Guilty.

Author Upton Sinclair thundered his disapproval.

Today, at Ludlow, Colo., there is a monument in-enduring stone of a mother and child. The carved words say: "Erected by the United Mine Workers of America to the memory of the men, women and little children who died in freedom's cause, April 20, 1914."

In the special room in the sky we watch voices persistently say the same cause: "We remember when Death Rode the Valley. We'll always re- member."

Block Hole of Ludlow

Ludlow, Colo. The hole was dug beneath a tent to provide shelter from National guardsmen and company trigger men. On the night of April 20, 1914, torches were applied to the strikers' tents. Next day the charred bodies of 13 women and children were lifted out of the hole.

A United Miners Worker of America monument today covers this hole at Ludlow, Colo. The hole was dug beneath a tent to provide shelter from National guardsmen and company trigger men. On the night of April 20, 1914, torches were applied to the strikers' tents. Next day the charred bodies of 13 women and children were lifted out of the hole.

NEW YORK—Textile Labor, official organ of the Textile Workers Union (AFL-CIO), has expressed editorial "disapproval" of the纺织工人的看法 that a man so 'honest' as United Mine War- citizens of the United Mine Workers. The publication made clear it doesn't like Harry Cain's politics; but in our book, he's an ornament of the union. When Harry Cain was a US senator, he was beloved by the real estate lobby. As the security program. The history of this...
Hijinx and Oratory—President Dwight D. Eisenhower (upper left) was showered with balloons as he appeared for his acceptance speech as nominee of the Republican convention in San Francisco. Tammany warriors (upper right) whooped it up for Governor Harriman at the Democratic convention in Chicago. Terry Carpenter (lower left), a Nebraska delegate to the Republican convention, got the bum's rush when he tested the "openness" of the convention by nominating Joe Smith for vice president. Turned out that out of the million or more Joe Smiths in America Mr. Carpenter was not acquainted with any one of them. Nevertheless, he got a lot of telegrams of thanks from Joe Smiths from all over. Adlai Stevenson (lower right) called twice at the suite of ex-President Harry Truman but failed to get his support. Truman picked Governor Harriman of New York, Stevenson, reportedly saying "this is the second proclamation of emancipation," went on to lick Truman's candidate on the first ballot.

ILWU Research Dept. Explains Changes in Social Security

SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU Research and Education Department this week answered some of the many questions being asked about the new Social Security amendments.

Most important of the changes are as follows:

1. Widows. A widow who is already 62 or one who subsequently becomes 62 will become eligible for a pension equal to three-fourths of what her husband would have received had he lived to retire at age 65. The amount the widow receives will vary from a maximum of $81.40 to a minimum of $30. Most widows of ILWU members will receive the ILWU benefit because most longshoremen, warehousemen and others under ILWU jurisdiction are entitled, at age 65, to the maximum benefit of $108.50 on the basis of annual earnings of $4,200 or more.

GETS MORE AT 65

2. Workers. Under the present law the wife of a man who is retired and drawing social security pension is entitled to one-half of what her husband gets when she reaches age 65. Now, under the new amendments, the wife of a retired man may begin getting her pension as soon as she is 62.

The amount she will get, however, will be less than if she waited until she reached 65. At 62 she will get 75 per cent of the amount she would have received if she had waited until age 65. Benefits starting at age 63 and at age 64 are at higher percentages than 75, but still less than the benefit payable at age 65.

For example, a retired man is getting $98.50. Though no regulations have yet been issued on this point, it is expected that the present $1,200 limit on earnings after retirement will apply to any benefits unless the man reaches age 65 and thus becomes eligible before age 65.

A wife who chooses to begin drawing benefits at 62 or at any time before age 65 continues to receive the reduced benefit as long as her husband is alive. If the husband dies before she does, she becomes eligible for the widow's benefit of three-fourths of his husband's pension.

How to Apply for Social Security Benefits

If you think you may be eligible for any of the benefits under the Social Security Act consult your local union welfare office or apply directly at the nearest Social Security district office. You will need the following:

If you are a worker: Proof of your age. If you are a widow: Proof of your age, your marriage, and death of your husband. If you are a wife: Proof of your age, extent and duration of disability. No disability applications will be received before October 1, 1956.

A wife who chooses to begin drawing benefits at 62 or at any time before age 65 continues to receive the reduced benefit as long as her husband is alive. If the husband dies before she does, she becomes eligible for the widow's benefit of three-fourths of his husband's pension.

Disability pensions will not be entitled to any benefits until the man reaches age 65. A woman earning an average wage of $300 per month will be entitled to a monthly pension at 62 of $78.80. If she waits until she is 65 the pension would be $98.50. Though no regulations have yet been issued on this point, it is expected that the present $1,200 limit on earnings after retirement will apply to women workers retiring before reaching 65.

DISABILITY BENEFITS

Effective date for women's benefits. Women who apply and are found eligible under the new amendments will receive their first checks early in December.

Disability pensions. A worker—man or woman—who becomes permanently and totally disabled will now be eligible for his full social security pension any time after his fiftieth birthday. The actual size of his pension will depend on his earnings prior to his becoming disabled. However, in the case of a worker who is drawing workmen's compensation benefits the amount of the pension will be reduced by the amount of compensation.

Pensions will be payable to a worker whose disability is so severe that it prevents him from engaging in any substantial gainful activity. The disability must have lasted for at least 6 months and must be expected to continue indefinitely.

DISABLED SHOULD INQUIRE

Workers already permanently and totally disabled may find it difficult to get pensions under the new law, and if they do get pensions the amount is likely to be relatively small. However, every person who is totally unable to work because of any disability should inquire as to his eligibility (after October 1, 1956).

Increases in Social Security tax to pay for disability pensions. Beginning January 1, 1957, the payroll tax which finances social security (Continued on Page 8)
COAST AGREEMENTS AND COASTWIDE BARGAINING
VS. PORT AGREEMENTS AND PORT BARGAINING

THE FIRST DEMAND of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) (Independent) in its current negotiations is coastwide bargaining. They ask one agreement to cover six basic conditions of longshore work for all eastern and southern ports from Portland, Maine, to Brownsville, Texas.

This demand has been officially submitted to the eastern and southern shipowners and employers with the union's refusal to negotiate other issues until this issue is settled, with a possible strike threat September 30, when the ILA present agreements expire, if the shipowners don't settle.

Bargaining between ILA and the shipowners back East for years has been on a follow-the-New-York-lender basis. The ILA has negotiated in New York with the New York Shipping Association, with other ports in the East and South more or less following the New York pattern. North Atlantic wages—Portland, Maine; Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk—have been very different and not nearly so good. Throughout the South, for example, there is no welfare, pension or vacation plans.

The ILWU has had plenty of experience along this line. Back in 1933 West Coast longshoremen from the Mexican to the Canadian border, Alaska and Hawaii, were part of the ILA, the Pacific District of the International. We faced the same situation—and got the same answers from the shipowners—that the ILA now faces and gets from the Eastern shipowners and stevedoring contractors.

Although the big shipping companies in 1934 generally paid the uniform scale up and down the West Coast, many other companies—the United Fruit Company was one outstanding example—paid less. Skilled and penalty rates varied from port to port and company to company. Some companies paid overtime and others didn't. In some ports rates for dock work were lower and no hatch bosses were used, and the number of men in gangs varied. There was hardly a single basic condition the same for the whole coast.

Like the ILA is now doing with their employers in the East, the first demand on the shipowners by the ILA Pacific Coast District in 1934 was for coastwide bargaining and one coastwide agreement. We officially notified the shipowners that we would meet with them and negotiate only as an ILA district. At least in this respect we had the official backing of the International, including President Joseph P. Ryan. The shipowners refused to recognize this number one demand, and the 1934 coastwide longshore strike began in all ports on May 9, 1934.

The longshoremen won the 1934 strike—first of all winning the demand for coastwide bargaining, and then as a result winning the other demands that constituted the basic provisions of the first coastwide contract covering all West Coast ports.

Since that time West Coast longshoremen have worked out a balance between coast uniformity on wages and conditions on one hand and local autonomy on the other. The coastwide agreement and bargaining has not meant complete centralization either of negotiations or contract demands. The autonomy, authority and importance of local unions have been strengthened and protected by coastwide bargaining in one agreement.

It is significant at this date, in view of what the ILA is demanding in the East, that this great step forward in terms of union strength and security for West Coast longshoremen was taken while they were the ILA Pacific Coast District. Now, as the ILWU, the policy continues.

The ILWU longshoremen's experience has demonstrated the vital importance, both to longshoremen and employers in the longshore industry, of one coastwide agreement. We found that it had to be fought for and that we had to fight to maintain it. The very shipowners who went all out to resist it first would now, as far as our experience shows, fight just as vigorously as the ILWU would against a return to port by port bargaining and contracts.

In 1934, and later in 1938, federal government agencies recognized and ruled upon the practicality and appropriateness of coastwide bargaining and one coastwide agreement for the Pacific Coast.

The 1934 longshore, maritime, and San Francisco general strikes ended by agreement of all parties to submit the issues in the strike to the National Longshoremen's Board. This was a federal government board appointed by President Roosevelt, resulting from passage of a joint resolution by the US Senate and House of Representatives. This board held hearings and dealt with the West Coast longshoremen as one ILA district. Its subsequent ruling, binding upon the longshoremen and the shipowners, established one agreement and uniform basic conditions for all West Coast ports.

Testifying before this board in 1934, Harry Bridges—chairman of the coastwide strike committee—said:

"The history of the Pacific Coast shows that much of the trouble, and lack of organization and, therefore, bad conditions and so forth, were the result of no coastwide dealings and no coastwide action."

"I wasn't here in 1916, or 1919, or 1891, or 1901, or 1901, or 1901, or 1901, or 1901, or..."
or 1906, but all the history of the Pacific Coast longshoremen, and the Waterfront unions, shows that the Coast has had to go to the detriment of the longshoremen and has just resulted in the employers being able to break up what they had and generally saddle them with bad conditions.

In 1916, for example, the longshoremen struck in San Francisco; again in 1916, and, because of the lack of proper Coast coordination, in 1916 the longshoremen were on strike and there were other locals on the Coast sacrificed.

"In 1919 the same thing happened. "Generally, it resulted in a lack of Coast coordination and, therefore, bad results for the men."

The West Coast shipowners argued, and they ran large advertisements in the newspapers (see reproduction of one of these ads) saying that the West Coast shipowners, in the Port of San Francisco speak for the entire Pacific Coast." They stated further: "The employers of this port, in a word, for other ports or to commit people whom they do not represent."

But it turned out by the registrar of the Coast that against coastwide bargaining did not prevail with the federal board, and their coastwide opposition to the coastwide agreement, such as the Pacific Coast Longshore agreement, establishes coastwide uniformity on basic rates, penalty cargoes and skilled rates, safety code, and uniform coastwide wages, penalty and skilled payments—plus coastwide grievance machinery for the Coast longshoremen. This award then became coastwide collective bargaining between the West Coast ILA and shipowners.

In 1935, with the coast contract expiring, the shipowners tried a new tack—they proposed to renew the contract for all West Coast ports, except the port of San Francisco. Each local union in '34 had to negotiate with San Francisco and have the other ports in the Coast on the same terms. The 1935 attempt to break coastwide bargaining unity failed. To maintain this position the shipowners, following the federal board, Coastwide bargaining and agreements were continued.

In 1937 the Coastwide agreement was renewed in San Francisco and the employers were forced to set up a coastwide negotiating committee of their own. They found that the longshoremen still kept their port associations, and the committee was unable to secure from the local associations to meet with the ILA-Pacific Coast District as a unit.

A longshore and maritime strike took place in June, but there was no question during this strike of the shipowners' coast committee negotiating on a coastwide basis. The strike lasted from October 28, 1935, to February 4, 1937, ending in a victory for the longshoremen. In June, 1937, the West Coast shipowners and stevedores organized a coastwide employers organization, called the Waterfront Employers Association which, under the ILWU-PMA set up a local association to negotiate with San Francisco; again in 1919, and, because of the lack of proper Coast coordination, in 1916 the longshoremen were on strike and there were other locals on the Coast sacrificed.

Coastwide Bargaining was impossible, said the old Waterfront Employers Association of San Francisco in large advertisements inserted in San Francisco newspapers on March 19 and again on March 21 in 1934. This turned out to be malarkey. Coastwide bargaining was not only possible, it became a fact and has since been found desirable by both employers and union. New York Shipowners are now answering East Coast demands for a coastwide contract with the same old arguments.

The KEYSSTONE in the coastwide structure of ILWU longshore locals is the ILA. Longshore locals is the ILA. CONSTRUCTION of the ILWU local contract is a meeting with the ILA's Executive Board, the ILA has been elected from longshores, clerks and bosses locals, and the two members of the Coast

Labor Relations Committee who are full time officers charged with the administration of the coast contract. After the negotiating committees receive its instructions on demands from the coast caucus, it then negotiates with the West Coast shipowners. Each stevedores organize in the PMA. First, changes are made in the coast contract, and then matters such as changes in working rules, methods of work, size of gangs, etc., referred to local negotiations. All agreements are ready to sign. Negotiations are then sent to the PMA for ratification or rejection. A majority vote of the locals involved in the negotiations must be obtained, and if they do not, the Coast Labor Relations Committee that the appropriate bargaining unit for longshoremen on the West Coast is backed by the unity and negotiating strength of the 4-hour basic minimum guarantee of the coast agreement, meal periods, and additional penalty cargoes. Each local of the Coastwide uniformity on wages, penalty and skilled payments—plus Coastwide grievance machinery for the Coast longshoremen. This award then became Coastwide collective bargaining between the West Coast ILA and the shipowners.

Theleshoremen, checkers and bosses is the right to self-organization and the ILWU longshoremen, checkers and bosses is the right to self-organization and all rights and powers not specifically delegated to the local organization and embodied in the coast agreement.

The California arrangement that has been worked out over the years between the West Coast shipowners and the longshoremen, and approved by the federal government, is a Coastwide Bargaining agreement between the federal government and the governments of the various states which preserves all rights and powers not specifically delegated to the federal government. Under the ILWU-PMA, the ILA has been set up on the West Coast. Each local port is required to obey the orders of the regional committee of the ILA, and all ship owners and employers have to sign the contract.

Local work rules cover moves as size of gangs, travel requirements, beyond the coastwise agreements (beyond the 4-hour basic minimum guarantee of the coast agreement), meal periods, and additional penalty cargoes. Each local is expected to travel from port to port and work as a visitor for such purposes. They are trying to argue that new local agreements are quite different from gang requirements and equipment for handling general cargo, bulk ore, scrap metal and other commodities. It all depends upon the kind of cargoes a port handles—some ports handle bulk or lumber cargoes of any consequence.

T HE COASTWIDE longshore agreement has not worked out for local autonomy of either union or employers. It works this way: The coastwide agreement, such as the Pacific Coast Longshore agreement, establishes Coastwide bargaining on all items. It is negotiated by a coast negotiating committee, which is elected by the ILA locals, all locals, and the Coastwide agreement has grievance machinery to handle issues that affect all locals. Thus, coastwide uniformity is preserved by both union and employer.

Coastwide Bargaining was impossible, said the old Waterfront Employers Association of San Francisco in large advertisements inserted in San Francisco newspapers on March 19 and again on March 21 in 1934. This turned out to be malarkey. Coastwide bargaining was not only possible, it became a fact and has since been found desirable by both employers and union. New York Shipowners are now answering East Coast demands for a coastwide contract with the same old arguments.

The KEYSSTONE in the coastwide structure of ILWU longshore locals is the ILA. Longshore locals is the ILA. CONSTRUCTION of the ILWU local contract is a meeting with the ILA's Executive Board, the ILA has been elected from longshores, clerks and bosses locals, and the two members of the Coast

Labor Relations Committee who are full time officers charged with the administration of the coast contract. After the negotiating committees receive its instructions on demands from the coast caucus, it then negotiates with the West Coast shipowners. Each stevedores organize in the PMA. First, changes are made in the coast contract, and then matters such as changes in working rules, methods of work, size of gangs, etc., referred to local negotiations. All agreements are ready to sign. Negotiations are then sent to the PMA for ratification or rejection. A majority vote of the locals involved in the negotiations must be obtained, and if they do not, the Coast Labor Relations Committee that the appropriate bargaining unit for longshoremen on the West Coast is backed by the unity and negotiating strength of
Pensions' Picnic

Long Layoffs Seen for Michigan Auto Workers

Detroit — The Governor of Michigan on August 2 said that there were 221,000 auto workers unemployed in the state, with a total of 38,249 having already exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits.

Failure of the 1956 sales drives in auto and fear that the 1957 models will already exhausted their unemployment benefits on August 2 said that there were 221,000 auto workers unemployed in the state, with a total of 38,249 having already exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits.

Machinists Win More

Wichita — A strike deadline had been set by 16,000 members of the International Association of Machinists when the Boeing Aircraft works went back to work.

Social Security Act Changes Are Explained

(Continued from Page 5) benefits will go up one-quarter of one per cent payable by the worker and one-quarter of one per cent payable by his employer. This increase is designed to finance the new disability pension.

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New Contract with Substantial Gains

A new contract will run for two years and includes a 5 per cent wage increase for all labor grades, plus 7 cents an hour for all workers next year; a modified union shop with no escape clause; 3 weeks' vacation for workers with 10 years or more of service; an additional 2 cents an hour premium pay for the second shift; make-up pay for jury service.

Strike at Rubber Heel

Company Bounces Prexy

Winchester, Va. — There has been a strike of 400 workers at the O'Sullivan Rubber (heel and shoe) Company here for some time.

The company said there was no connection between the strike and the bouncing of the heel executive.

Retires

Martin Larsen, ILWU Local 10 member in San Francisco, retired August 1, 1956, after 25 years of service and served for 12 years in square rigged ships. He started to sail on steamers at 25 and started to work longshore about 1912 in on-and-off fashion, going to sea in between. He retires with approximately 28 years of longshore work behind him. He says that the union has done an admirable job for its members; that adequate explanation was always submitted to the rank and file by the leadership, and, consequently, the rank and file has a clear understanding of the issues.

NY Welfare Funds Must Register Now

NEW YORK — New York state will require 900 groups who send funds with assets estimated at 1 billion dollars to register and report regularly to the state banking department.

Exemption from registration are welfare funds established and administered solely by employers.

Funds which are subject to state supervision must submit completed questionnaires and the state bureau will have the right to examine books at any time and are required by the law to do so at least once every five years. Failure to comply with the new law can result in removal from office of fund trustees and fines up to $2,500 may be imposed.

STARTS SOON

The new legislation goes into effect September 1. The measure was signed into law by Governor Averell Harriman, who last year vetoed a somewhat similar measure because it lacked punitive powers. In signing the new bill, which was introduced by the Republi- can-controlled Legislature, Governor Harriman said it represented "no reflection on the ability of this fine state to protect employees in the enjoyment of their rights in these welfare funds."

He accused the legislature of "gross neglect" in not having included in the bill control over funds administered exclusively by employers.

Harriman had favored an early measure, introduced by the Democrats, which died in committee. This bill had support of the state CIO.

Equal Dock Rates For All California Ports Now in Effect

San Francisco — Uniform port wharfage and diskage rates adopted earlier this year by the California State Port Authorities are now in effect at all California ports, equithling port charges for the first time throughout the state, according to the Port Director Charles Tait announced this week.

The equalized tariff rates went into use August 25 at Los Angeles, Long Beach and San Francisco.

They were established in April at San Francisco and in May at San Pedro.

Talt, co-chairman of a port commit- tee which helped develop the equalized charges for the California Association of Port Authorities, said the uniform rates will take effect September 1.

It is scheduled for adoption on that date by member ports of the Northwest Marine Terminal Association in Washington and Oregon.

John Royal Heads

Haito-American Group

San Francisco — National Representative John Royal succeeded Pacific Maritime Association official Carl Burbridge as president of the Mazzini Club, an Italian-American so- cial club, at an installation ceremony held recently.

Royal's victory in the election was significant because the one largest group in the Mazzini Club are AFL-CIO Fishermen, saying that Royal has been leading the organizing campaign for the ILWU.

ILWU Auxiliary 8 Picnic

Brings Out the Families

San Pedro — ILWU Women's Aux- iliary is holding its annual Point Fermin's Park July 18, with about 60 members and their families present. Picnic tickets are $1.75 each, and the Auxiliary furnished coffee, soft drinks and ice cream.

Children entertained with a program. Co-chairmen of the picnic committee were Dorothy Chasen and Mary Ca- brao.
ILWU Locals are Engaged in Intense Political Activity, Kibre Reports

SAN FRANCISCO—Intense political action on the part of most West Coast ILWU locals was reported this week by Jeff Kibre, ILWU Washington Representative, upon conclusion of a coast-wide tour.

Kibre visited or met with officers of every major West Coast local during the course of his tour, during which he reported to them on the legislative accomplishments of the union, with special reference to the Longshore Compensation Bill, social security amendments, the Bonner hearings and other matters.

MAJOR AIDS CITED

He also reported on the over-all rec-ord of the 84th Congress, the union’s present status in Washington and the executive board’s most recent developments with West Coast congressmen.

Of major importance in Kibre’s re-port to the locals was the need for independent political activity on the part of ILWU, which would be directed toward supporting legislators in state and national legislatures, on the basis of their record and program, rather than their party labels.

The main aim to work for, Kibre said, was to develop a working majority in Congress that would be composed of liberal Democrats and progressive Republicans from urban and industrial areas, since neither party can put forward legislation that would be based on labor or the needs of the people.

HOW IT WORKS

As an example of the problem faced by workers and other Americans in getting their needs expressed through their representatives, Kibre told the locals that how many key committee chairmanships were held by Dixicrats. One key example was the representative Graham Barden (D., NC), chairman of the House Labor Committee. This powerful key legislative committee, Kibre said, had simply refused to call a meeting of its committees even before January and June of this year.

Kibre was finally persuaded to set up a special subcommittee as a result of pressure generated by ILWU and progressive Republicans from urban and industrial areas, since neither party can put through a legislative program that would be based on labor or the needs of the people.

Gallon Clubber

Newest member of the Red Cross “Gallon Club” in ILWU Local 26 in Los Angeles is Ben Goldstein. He contributed his eighth pint to the blood bank last month. He works at Thrifty Drug and gave two pints to fellow workers before the bank was started.

ILWU Local 12 and Auxiliary 1 Set the Date for Annual Labor Day Picnic: Sept. 3

NORTH BEND, Ore.—The annual ILWU Local 12 and Auxiliary 1 Labor Day picnic will be held on September 3, at North Lake Resort, Lakeside, be-ginning at 10 a.m. that day, it was an-nounced last week.

All members of unions and ships’ crews in the Bay area are invited by the ILWU local and its auxiliary to at-tend, and families are asked to bring their own basket lunches.

The day-long celebration will feature speeches by the Reverend Oscar Payne (Oxon Presbyterian Church), Em-
ILWU Offers Alternative to SF Sales Tax

On Western Bloc's Trade With China

ASTORIA, Ore. — More than 15 countries in the so-called "western bloc" are now trading with the Peoples Republic of China, or have trade missions for that purpose in Peking. Maud Russell, publisher of the Far East Reporter, advised ILWU delegates here August 27.

The list includes: Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Finland, Italy, France and Germany, plus Szechwan, and the British colonies.

This is in addition to 14 African, Middle Eastern and East European countries, including the Philippines, India, Ceylon, Thailand and the Britishchap.

In comparison, says Russell, a "flat rate" on property is a regressive tax which will worsen the already gross mal-distribution of income in this community.

Sales taxes, the ILWU speaker said, fall heaviest on the working people. ILWU members, who, with their families comprise a total of 40,000 people in the Bay Area, are "small home owners" and pay "unearned income taxes." Russell pointed out that was on the basis of the trade needs of a country that was still semi-feudal.

In 1947, Washington, D.C., sent an "expert to China to estimate post war trade." On the basis of his report, it was estimated China could have a foreign trade potential of $10 billion a year.

"Which China exports include raw silk, straw braid, tea, tobacco, soy beans, tung oil, bistles, penguins, feathers, lacquer, carpets, coal and embroidery," she added. "She is also able, Miss Russell told Local 18 members, "to pay cash on the barrelhead for purchases, in the sterling or Swiss francs, and for the first quarter of 1956 had a favorable exchange in Hong Kong of $10,000,000."

Why Not Trade?" "Other nations are trading with People's China, so why shouldn't we," asked Miss Maud Russell, who spent 26 years in China with the YWCA, when she addressed the Columbia River District Council of ILWU at Astoria, Ore., on August 12. At left are Council President Clyde Munger and Secretary Kneeland Stranahan.

\[\text{Photo Credit: Dispatch, Page 10, August 31, 1956} \]

SAN FRANCISCO — A "progressive alternative" to the proposal now before this city's Board of Supervisors, which would raise the tax from 1½ to 1½ cent on the dollar; was offered August 24 by Local 10 President Robert Rohatch, speaking in behalf of the ILWU to the SFSDA Board of Supervisors at City Hall.

In his argument before the board, Rohatch pointed to ILWU's historic position against the sales tax, as being "probably the most regressive and the most inequitable of all taxes."

It is the greatest of all manner of taxes (1) and makes the inequitable an over-all tax structure that is already regressive in character. The sales tax would worsen the already gross mal-distribution of income in this community.

Sales taxes, the ILWU speaker said, fall heaviest on the working people. ILWU members, who, with their families comprise a total of 40,000 people in the Bay Area, are "small home owners and renters," Rohatch said.

"We don't believe that the alternative is to raise the general property tax. Like the sales tax (a property tax) is a flat rate on both poor and rich and therefore falls more heavily, in proportion to income, on the low income families than on the working people of this community.

Offering a "progressive alternative," Rohatch said that the present property tax should be supplemented by "taxing the income derived from the use of property, in addition to the present tax on the capital value of the property."

Sixteen More Dockers Retired September 1

SAN FRANCISCO — Sixteen more ILWU dock workers were retired on the ILWU-PMA Pension on September 1, 1956. Henry Schmidt, Pension Director announced the weekly list:

They are:

Local 8: Andrew J. Schopp; Local 10: James Farrell and Paddy Wahly; Local 18: O. L. Brunet, Benjaman A. Jacobson, Robert V. Palen and Hans Stevens, Also, Local 24: J. T. E. Thompson, Local 34: Herman Miller; Local 40: Charles R. Albers, Sr.; Local 50: John P. O'Duffy; Local 70: John Crotty and Local 63: Edton T. Pemberton.

Frank Wallin (Local 24) retired as of August 1, 1956, it was announced.

\[\text{Photo Credit: Pacific Press, Page 37, August 31, 1956} \]
Carpenters
Laud ILWU
Brotherhood

OAKLAND—The following item ap-
ppeared in the August issue of The
Carpenters News, official publication
of the Brotherhood among labor unions
who at times are regarded as being on
opposite sides of the fence was demon-
strated during the recent strike.

"Brother Ben Sills of Piledriver 34
was plaques presented by ILWU News
any 7 a.m. or 3 p.m. shifts.
the only game played in all parts of the
world, "a truly international game."

New Hall
Here is the new hiring hall of Local 50, Astoria, Ore. The Columbia River District Council met in the
hall August 12. Shawn, at entrance are Mrs. Vincent Merger, auxiliary leader, Les Dollard of Local 8; Kneeland Stranahan, Checkers Local 40 and
secretary of the council; Mrs. Stranahan and the newest member of the Stranahan family. Photos by Francis J. Mur-
nane, Local 8 president.

Carl Braden's Bail is Released but He Is
Still Under Phone Indictment for 'Sedition'

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — The $40,000
posted as bail bond for Carl Braden
was returned August 14, after criminal
jury found 15-year prisoner sentence and $3,000 fine im-
posed on Braden because he said his
wife Anne helped a Negro couple obtain a house in a so-called white neighborhood. Neighbors later dynam-
ited the house, but only the white members of the Negro family were in-
dicted.

Braden is still under indictment on a
charge of conspiring to blow up the
house to achieve a political end. His
wife is charged with sedition and con-
spiracy, while 3 other white persons face a total of 9 charges. Hearing on a motion to dismiss the remaining charges has been set for November 12, but a defense attorney is asking for quick dismissal in view of the decision in Braden's case.

Filing of Braden's conviction followed a US Supreme Court ruling that the US government has exclusive power to prosecute for alleged sedition.

In 1955 about 20 per cent of all wives were employed and 12 per cent were employed part time, ac-

One Out of Eleven Negroes in South Can Vote!

What It Means to Be a
Negro in the South

Figures supplied by Senator Owen
Burns of Oregon, Maine, and presented to
the US Senate in a report (1952) en-
titled "Comparison of Potential Vot-
ers and Actual Votes Cast by Coun-
ties in Each State in 1948-1950," reveal graphically the meaning of "democracy" in Southern states to
today.

Typical counties in Mississippi, their potential voters and actual number of votes cast in the 1948 congres-
sional election, for example, show the following:

Adams: 19,435—votes cast: 481.
Lowndes: 20,844—votes cast: 76.
Washington: 30,897—votes cast: 760.
Out of a total population of 1,2086,
the state of Mississippi cast 87,776 votes in the congressional election of that year, and 192,198 for
President in 1948.

The Carolina Times, a Negro weekly
at Durham, N.C., said at the start of
the drive: "Crying and complaining
about muddy streets, inadequate
schools, poor job opportunities and re-
alty office holders in state and
government is not the remedy. The
only known remedy is to register
and vote."

HOW TO ELECT

In 1947, the United Labor Commit-
mittee on Voter Suppression, S.C. showed the way to election of Negroes to office.
The committee composed of Negro to-
bacco workers and white workers en-
dorsed three aldermen, one of them a Negro, the Reverend Kenneth Williams. He was elected and since then there has been a Negro alderman in the city council. This precedent paved the way for other victories. Jacksonville, Florida elected Ernest D. Jackson, Sr., as jus-
tice of the peace. He won from the per-
son who had held that office for 22 years.

The 11 million potential Negro vot-
ers in the South in 1945-46 organized union members would be a
hard combination to beat. When this combination backs the Dixicrats, democracy will start its way to the

Taft-Hartley did not become law
until 1947. But throughout the cent-
turies employers have been making use
of legal machinery to prevent workers
from improving their conditions. As
early as 1349, a group of bakers were
indicted in London, England. They
were charged with "conspiring among themselves to refuse to work for their masters except at double or
twice the wages formerly given."

The Portland Oregonian Hits the Unequal
Representation of Oregon in the Congress

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Oregonian,
largest newspaper in the state, has dis-
covered that the active electorate in Alabama and Oregon is about the same, but Oregon has only 4 representatives in Congress, while Alabama has 9.

The reason, the paper points out in
an editorial, is that in the southern
state there are "only 40,000 to 50,000 Negro voters...out of a total Negro population of approximately 1,000,000," but "Alabama is permitted to count its disfranchised Negroes (nearly a third of the population) in the apportion-
ment of House seats."

The newspaper quotes Section 2 of
the 14th Amendment which provides
that if the right to vote be abridged
in any state, that "the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion" which the number of such disfranchised citizens
shall bear to the whole number of citizens.

Published simultaneously in the Oregonian is an editorial which says: "The maintenance of the Alabama delegation at 9 is in contradiction of the Consti-
tution," quoted together with the Oregonian, and then poses the provocative question: "How are we to be represented? Shall we be con-
fronted, some time before the next de-
cennial apportionment, with the follow-
ing proposition: Give the Negro his
right to vote or lose him as a factor in
determining representation in Congress?

"Simple justice as well as the Con-
stitution requires it to be one or the
other."

The paper also concludes cynically that by "tolerating the unconstitutional apportionment of seats" in Alabama and some other southern states, Oregon and other northern states "acquire in the limitation of their own repre-
sentation in Congress."
Local 6 Organizes Weighers And Wins Guaranteed Wage

SAN FRANCISCO — Weighers and Samplers in the San Francisco Bay Area, newly organized by ILWU Warehouse Local 6, last week won a $376 guaranteed wage for every four-week period.

A contract negotiated with the help of Local 6 Business Agent Joe Lynch provides for weighers of 160 hours of work during the 13 four-week periods. At the same time the wages of the weighers and samplers were advanced from $1.68 an hour to $2.35. One weigher and sampler involved was awarded $1.55 to $1.97; and a maintenance man was brought up from $2.16 to $2.56.

In July, Local 6 Organizes Weighers and Samplers in the San Francisco Bay Area, said the union paper. "It could only be for the good of the weighers and samplers that they were organized. The longshoremen, who are organized, have been making more money for two years than we have been and we have been doing more work."

Before any layoff or removal of a weigher or sampler from the job, a written guarantee that the union must be given for any break in the privileges of the job. The group now has 475 members, making for shorter hours, better wages and regular hours."

ILA Asks Higher Pay for Injuries

NEW YORK — Governor Averell Harriman was urged by the International Longshoremen's Association to call a special session of the state legislature to increase workmen's compensation benefits. "The present state of affairs is worse than we have ever had," Harriman said. "We are not going to stop until this is remedied."

If we can be of any service to you at any time in the future we shall be happy, so long as we share in the welcome, so long as we share in the work being done on the docks."

The union has to turn to these problems now. Once we lose this work to someone else there is no further work for us. We will be walking up a dead alley if our union policies concentrate solely on improving the work situation where the work is drying up and ignoring the changes which are steadily shifting our work elsewhere.

ILWU Local 208 Gets 7c at Box Company

CHICAGO — Pursuant to an amended agreement signed on August 2, 1956 between ILWU Local 208 here and the Bath- boro, Hair & Ridgeway Box Company, a wage increase of seven cents an hour effective July 30.

The wage increase brings rates of pay running from $1.40 an hour to $1.71 for various classifications. Workers in the plant received a raise of seven cents an hour as provided in the contract. The agreement between the local and company runs until July 24, 1957, and is renewable thereafter from year to year unless terminated as provided in the contract. The new agreement was signed for the local by its president, Bernard Lucas.

This is What You Earned on Longshore-Way Back in 1938

SAN FRANCISCO — The following table of average monthly wages of ILWU members was sent out to locals with a covering letter from Matt Mehan under date of April 29, 1938. Mehan was then Secretary-Treasurer of ILWU.

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<th>City</th>
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<td>Longshore</td>
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<td>Longshore</td>
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INTERVIEWED BY J. R. (Bob) Robertson

In the last column I discussed the manner in which mechanized operation is coming on the waterfront and how the members of the ILWU were being lost work because more and more of what used to be longshore work is now being done away from the docks by non-ILWU members. Cargo handling on the docks is still moving steadily in the direction of less handling by the longshoremen and bigger unit loads made up elsewhere.

One of the reasons why, perhaps, this shift has taken place without much notice or concern on the part of our members is because—on the whole—the work has been so plentiful for us. There's been so much longshore work over the past ten years that not much attention has been paid to the jobs no longer being performed on our docks.

If the work had been down and the pickings slim, every diversion of jobs away from the docks would not only have been noticed but something would have been done about it before it went too far.

Another angle is that some of this work we have lost all by itself could be pleasant. There has been little concern about the mechanics of these changes. The trouble is that enough of the "more desirable work" to meet the needs of the book people and in some ports, as we know, the extra men, too, make a good steady living on the jobs which the regular members won't take.

This kind of a situation will blow up in our faces one of these days. We're going to wake up on the waterfront and find that we have a fine contract, with good conditions and with control over all the work done on the docks—except that there'll be little work being done on the docks.

Another angle of this is, and it involves the raiding of our jurisdiction by other unions. With the kind of changes that have been described, the old-fashioned kind of unionism is to move in and try to take over our membership and our jurisdiction—becomes less of a threat. Instead, the other unions will just take over the jobs which leave our jurisdiction and the members will come to them before long, too.

The changes in the way cargo moves in and out of the ports are far advanced, and they'll become more widespread during the years. From every angle of view of the ILWU these changes are welcome, so long as we share in the benefits. For the new techniques and methods can increase the volume of cargo moving on the docks, and the number of longshore jobs—they can make for fewer men and safer work, and they can make for shorter hours, higher wages and better conditions on the waterfront.

All of these improvements are possible but they require a union program which recognizes what's going on, flexible enough to adjust to the new needs of the members and the new situation.

We're not going to stop mechanization; anyone who advocates a policy of trying to do this would be a fool, anyway. After all, any machine which lifts the load of work and equipment back of a longshoreman should be welcomed by us all.

What we have to do is develop a policy in terms of our jurisdiction, our organization and our contract terms, a policy tailored to fit the changes in cargo handling on the waterfront—and away from the waterfront as well. Maybe we'll have to follow the work as it moves away from the docks, and see to it that ILWU members continue to do the jobs no longer being performed on the docks. On the other hand, we also have the opportunity of putting more men on work on the ships where the hardest work still continues to be done—in the hold.

These are possibilities before us right now. And the local union leaders and members have got to decide just where is what is going on and just where the work in going to their own port.

The union has to turn to these problems now. Once we lose this work to someone else, we can no longer win it back except by extreme repression. We will be walking up a dead alley if our union policies concentrate solely on improving the work situation where the work is drying up and ignoring the changes which are steadily shifting our work elsewhere.

Answer to Who Said It?

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, in an address before the Poor Richard Club, Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1938.