ILA Will Work Beyond Oct. 1
If All Ports Agree on Terms

ATTACK ON BRIDGES PROBED

The Characters Who Beat Up Harry Bridges

These are the men—SUP goons—who sneaked up on ILWU President Harry Bridges in the wash room of a Sausalito restaurant September 21 and beat him up. They bungled the job, however, and Bridges suffered no loss of time at work. At the left is Fred Reppene, 35, a known SUP hired bruiser whose most recent activity has been to beat down opposition to Lundeberg policies in the cooks and stewards department. At right is Donald Ross Hansen. Both have sordid police records. They are registered as members of the SUP, Wilmington branch. Hansen said he couldn’t understand why he landed in jail for beating up a man who “Russia doesn’t want and we don’t want him here.”

Hearing before a Marin County court is scheduled for September 29.

Two SUP Goons Face Court in Beating

SAN RAFAEL, CALIF. — Fred Reppene, 35, and Donald Ross Hansen, 28, were scheduled to be arraigned in Municipal Court here today (September 29) on conspiracy and assault charges following their sneak attack upon and beating of ILWU President Harry Bridges in the wash room of a Sausalito restaurant September 21.

Both men are known goons, with police records, belonging to and employed by the Sailors Union of the Pacific as “organizers.”

SUP Secretary Harry Lundeberg—recently denounced in open court in San Diego by the District Attorney’s office as California’s chief “supplier of goons”—disclaimed any knowledge of the beating.

ATTACKED IN RESTAURANT

Meanwhile, District Attorney William O. Weiss of Marin County was investigating the possibility that the

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Extend 30 Days
But Only With
Unity of Coast

(Special to The Dispatcher)

NEW YORK — Contingent upon acceptance of terms by all ten shipping associations of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the International Longshoremen’s Association, Ind., will continue to work beyond October 1. The ILA contracts in all ports expire September 30.

The New York Shipowners Association agreed to a 30-day extension on September 26 and the shipowners of the other ports must make up their mind before the afternoon of Friday, September 29, if they will go along with the extension and retroactivity on all money matters to October 1.

The 200-man wage scale and policy committee of the ILA, representing all ports of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, turned down an employer proposal that the extension be for thirty days beyond certification by the National Labor Relations Board.

COAST STRENGTH USED

The New York employers also sought to negotiate the extension terms only as relating to the Port of New York.

Using its coast strength, the ILA demanded and won agreement that the extension would hold only if employers in all ports from Brownsville, Tex., to Portland, Me., sign identical agreements covering retroactivity, continuance of present wages and conditions, and welfare and pension contributions.

Coastwide unity for industry bargaining, the prime demand of ILA, was enormously strengthened by the developments.

GOVERNMENT IS NOTIFIED

Patrick J. Cosal, executive vice president of the ILA and president of its Atlantic Coast district, told reporters, “If any port doesn’t go along with retroactivity the deal is off.”

The wage scale and policy committee, in response to an appeal by Joseph Finnegan, director of the US Department of Labor Mediation and Conciliation Service, to continue working after October 1, stated that work would continue only if all employer associations on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts meet the union conditions. A similar telegram was sent to Secretary of Labor James Mitchell.

WEST COAST DEVELOPMENTS

(See San Francisco ILWU Coast Negotiating Committee regarding meetings with the Pacific Maritime Association on September 26 to discuss the situation. The ILWU extension agreement signed last June provides for a

(Continued on Page 3)
Goons

By Harry Bridges

THE DECISION by the AFL's longshore union—the ILA—to force a third NLRB election in the Port of New York has further complicated the collective bargaining picture on the East Coast and on the Pacific Coast.

At the very time when the key ILA contract demand is for one coastwide contract in order to strengthen and unify the union, the ILA comes along petitioning for an election in one port—New York—and the NLRB, of course, grants it.

It shouldn't be a surprise that the ILB strategy is aimed at weakening and dividing longshore strength. After all it's a strategy worked by Leon Frank and Paul Hall, and it has as its main objective putting the sailors in control of the East Coast docks and longshore jobs.

When the ILWU pointed this out a year ago there were few in the ILA leadership who would agree. Today ILA President Bradley has publicly denounced the ILB's election efforts as an attempt by the sailors to take over the longshore work.

Meanwhile the ILA, facing a September 30 contract expiration date, had no alternative but to agree to extend the contract to October 31. It now appears as though the NLRB will set an election date for mid-October, with competing contract negotiations.

The ILA and the New York shippers have met and reached conditional agreement upon an extension, with the understanding that all money items will be retroactive to October 1 provided, however, that all the ports will agree to extend the contract to the same extension and the same retroactivity. Thus, unless all ports agree, there will be no deal in New York.

ALTHOUGH the New York Shipping Association continues to insist that they have no authority to speak for anyone but themselves, and to repeat that they have no authority ever to disrupt longshore work, the union's gains hold as little water as did the similar claims of the Waterfront Employers Association on the West Coast back in 1954.

The ILA and the ILWU as well as the employers on both coasts are on record in favor of a uniform termination date of all longshore agreements. These commitments have been made to the House Merchant Marine Committee and they have been adopted as ILWU policy by executive action last April. As far as the ILWU is concerned our contract extension of agreement of last May and our current negotiations are based on the three-year policy of uniform termination dates in parity with the East Coast, and national longshore bargaining.

Our own negotiations have therefore had to be adjusted to fit the situation created by the contract extension with retroactivity agreed to on the East Coast.

The ILWU has no other purpose in these negotiations except that of moving ahead on the three points mentioned above. After all, the contract extension to September 30, negotiated by the ILWU this past spring, was explicit in leaving the date as anyplace between June 15 and August 1. Which was another way of saying the contract was extended to a date agreed upon by the shippers and the longshore unions on both coasts.

IN ADDITION, the parity formula agreed to at the time of the east coast agreement some months back is now a firm foundation to any future wage negotiations. In a sense we have extended in 1956 to September 30, and at the same time we agreed to the two cents as establishing the wage parity base.

Thus our commitments on uniform termination date and wage parity have been met to the best of our ability. After all it's a coastwide agreement and parity with the East Coast docks and longshore jobs.

Meanwhile the ILA, of course, insisted that we'll do our own bargaining for ourselves. And the West Coast employers feel the same way. We have agreed to no automatic deals and no favored nation clause.

The problem at this point is that our extension agreement provides that any wage increase will be effective October 1. And the whole contract extension to 1958 is predicated on a uniform termination date and wage parity.

In view of the delays and complications in the East, resulting from the raid against the ILA, the ILWU negotiating committee delayed its own negotiating sessions until some clarity in the East Coast situation is developed. This committee will seek to march back into session with the employers with the aim of working out, as far as possible, the policy on uniform termination date and wage parity in the face of these new developments which affect Hawaii and Alaska as well as the West Coast.
ILA to Extend Contract Only, On Coast Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

wage increase on October 1 and also covers common expiration date, the possibility of national bargaining and parity for both coasts.

Owing to the rarity of instances in the East, beyond the control of both parties, West Coast negotiations for a wage increase have not gone forward and the employers have stated their objections to further delays on the difficulty of recovery of such monies, particularly by the terminals.

On Wednesday afternoon, it was agreed that the contract, as written, does not provide for any wage increases. Hence, concrete proposals have been made by either party and the respective committees standing by in recess.)

NEW ORLEANS STANDS FAST

In an impassioned speech to the ILA wage committee, Al Chittenden, international vice president and president of Local 1410 of New Orleans, described wage negotiations with the New Orleans Steamship Association.

The New Orleans Steamship Association, he stated, would consider favorable any wage increase that would eliminate the wage differential with New York, welfare, pensions and vacations, and recognize a single system for the terminals, West Coast negotiations for a parity for both coasts.

On the difficulty of recovery of such monies, particularly by the terminals.

Bradley repeated to the wage scale committee that the ILA drop its demands for industry-wide bargaining.

Chittenden reported the determination of the New Orleans Local to retain the second largest port in the nation, for industry-wide bargaining and called for solidarity of the North and the South to get national bargaining.

MEETING REPORTED

The wage scale committee also heard a report from President William V. Bradley of the ILA which was given to the New Orleans ILA rank and file.

In this meeting, Bradley repeated that Meany's attack against the ILA just at the time that the wage scale committee is working on the wage differential is a double-cross and double-crossed the ILA rank and file.

Bradley said that at least five vice presidents of the AFL-CIO had urged him to attend the session with Meany.

Bank and file longshoremen and members of the wage scale committee expressed their indignation and disgust with Meany's attack against the ILA and his attack against the ILA rank and file.

In conclusion, Meany told the press that the ILA appealed for reinstatement by even reinstating some ILWU members, are using, not the cheapest, but the relatively most expensive credit sources.

The survey showed that the cost of credit arrangements with one of these institutions or you may get the money through a federal credit union. Here again, the rates vary enormously from a low of 9 per cent up to a high of 24 per cent. Several commercial banks provide auto credit at from 10.5 per cent to 12.7 per cent. A large car dealer charged 14 per cent. A credit union charged 9 per cent.

Borrowers also be wary of overcharges that have developed in auto financing. Sometimes the insurance and the finance charge are lumped together so that you can't tell which is which. It's uncommon for the finance outfit or bank that buys the contract to deduct its regular financing charge and then kick back the balance, or "pack" to the dealer. Sometimes a low price on an auto is raised considerably by adding exorbitant service, finance and insurance costs.

ADVANTAGE OF SAVINGS LOANS

Chattel or so-called signature loans are the cheapest. The lowest cost loan is one that is secured by savings or savings equivalent. Whenever you borrow, for example, against your savings in a bank, you continue to receive the interest on your savings and you pay the bank a rate of interest on what you borrow which is lower than you would otherwise have to pay. If you are able to do this you can reduce your costs of borrowing by a considerable margin.

A federal savings and loan bank pays you 3 per cent on your savings. You pay them 5 per cent on what you borrow. The true cost of a loan under these circumstances is 5 per cent.

The difference between what you pay and what you pay them in this case is 2 per cent. The results are roughly similar if you deal through federal credit unions, insurance companies or consumer banks.

WITH OTHER SOURCES

If you followed this procedure with a typical small loan company they would pay you 4 per cent interest, that is, $4.00 on $100. You would deposit with them, and you would pay them $17.24 as interest on your loan of $106 from them. The net difference in this case is an out-of-pocket cost of $34.

If you followed the same procedure with one commercial bank in San Francisco you would find that they would pay you $2 in interest on your deposit and you would pay them $4 on your loan. You would therefore be out of pocket $2 as a result. If you did the same thing through another commercial bank, you would be out of pocket $56 as a result.

If you follow this procedure using the loan value of an insurance policy as the basis for a loan from an insurance company, the cost would be also approximately the same, a net cost of 50 cents.

If you did the same thing through a typical Federal Savings and Loan Bank they would pay $3 on your deposit and you would pay them $2.50 for making the loan. Here you have a net gain of 50 cents.

If you did the same thing through a typical federal credit union, they would pay you $2.58 interest and you would pay them $2.50 for making the loan. Here you have a net gain of 50 cents.
Chinese Longshoremen Feel Their Lives Are Getting Better—Step by Step

By Ted Brake

Editor's Note—The US State Department has refused to allow American correspondents to go to Peking, so we rely on reports from US trade unions. From the United Transport and General Workers Union, the local is seeking 30 cents an hour in wage increases, an additional paid holiday, improved vacation provisions and betterment of working conditions are, from the left, Local 26 President Al Caplan, Tom Chapman, Jean Hinson, Manny Snider, Joe Rosolini and Sid London. Strike authority was voted September 26.

One World Waterfront

Local 26 Spokesmen Negotiators for ILWU Local 26 members at Thrifty Drug Company voted 182 to 1 September 26 to authorize a strike. The deadline was set for Monday, October 1.

Despite the beating off of an attempted teamster raid against Local 26, the company still stands on a series of demands to worsen conditions, including speedup and abolishment of the steward system.

The union is demanding a wage increase, improved working conditions, improved vacations and sick leave, additional holidays, strengthened job protection and elimination of discrimination against women.

Land Heads Legislative Body Los Angeles—New chairman of the ILWU Local 26 Legislative Committee is Dick Lund, who was elected by the Local's executive board to replace Cliff Gilbert, who was not re-elected.

About 63 per cent of all US families (spending units) early in 1956 reported some debt other than charge accounts.

Strike Against Thrifty Drug is Voted 82-1

Los Angeles—After five weeks of fruitless negotiations Local 26 members at Thrifty Drug Company voted 82 to 1 September 26 to authorize a strike. The deadline was set for Monday, October 1.

Despite the beating off of an attempted teamster raid against Local 26, the company still stands on a series of demands to worsen conditions, including speedup and abolishment of the steward system.

The union is demanding a wage increase, improved working conditions, improved vacations and sick leave, additional holidays, strengthened job protection and elimination of discrimination against women.
Congressman William Maillard (Rep.) of the Fourth District of California, a member of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, made a tour of the waterfront in San Francisco on September 20, to gain first hand knowledge of longshoremen's conditions and operations. Congressman Maillard was one of those who worked hard in Congress to put over the recent amendments to the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Act which increased contributions paid from $35 to $54 a week. The six pictures above in order show the Congressman getting a detailed explanation on the operations of the hiring hall from Local 10 Welfare Officer Julius Stern; the Congressman signing the pensioners' guest book as is traditional for all distinguished guests; the Congressman getting a detailed explanation on the operations of the hiring hall.

San Pedro—Action on unfair labor practice charges filed by ILWU Local 33 against the American Tuna Committee started last week. Local 33 Secretary-Treasurer Anthony Sokolich announced.

Members of the ATC, an organization formed by 14 tuna boats in this harbor which signed backdoor agreements with AFL-CIO Fishermen's union, have been asked to appear before the National Labor Relations Board in an effort to work out a settlement before the Labor Board files a complaint.

**Crew Fired Illegally**

“The NLRB regional director has studied the case and is preparing a complaint against ATC,” Sokolich said. “The Labor Board complaint against the boatowners will charge violation of Section 8 of the National Labor Relations Act.

“The complaint will allege that Local 33 crew members on the boats were fired illegally, and that they should be reinstated to their jobs, probably with back pay for time lost.”

**ILWU Pensioners Buy Land Near Ensenada, Mexico**

**Ensenada, Mexico—Fifty acres of beach property** south of here at Punta Bunda, has been purchased by A. Gonzales, acting for two ILWU Local 13 members and three Local 63 members, on which it is planned to build cottages and facilities for the Baja 69 Club, which will be composed of ILWU pensioners in Southern California.

There are beautiful beaches, a hot springs on the land and all types of fish, game and ducks. Braulio Maladono, governor of Baja California who is currently in a crusade to retain our organized vice in Tijuana and other cities in his state, has agreed to build roads where needed to make the area easily available. Maladono, in correspondence with Local 13 President Ben McDonald, has agreed to come to Wilmington and speak at a meeting of the longshoremen.

Site of the Baja 69 Club is near the former home of Robert Louis Stevenson, where he wrote Treasure Island.

There is good water on the land, it is near a large truck farming area, and it is estimated that pensioners will be able to live there comfortably on $5 to $6 a month in US money, because of the favorable rate of exchange.

Provisions for children of ILWU members are also being planned.

**271 of 11,000 ILWU Pensioners Retired in Southland Area**

**WILMINGTON—ILWU pensioners retired from Locals 13, 63 and 94 number 271, according to Pensioners Group President Tom Willacy, and there are 271 left on the list to be retired, 23 of whom are eligible to retire now. A breakdown shows that 20 Local 13 pensioners have died, 25 of whom died before becoming eligible to draw checks.**

Of Local 63, 19 pensioners have died, 11 of whom never drew checks from the fund.

Seven from Local 94 have died, with 5 of them never having drawn a check.

In 1913-14 there were 17.6 million children in elementary schools; in 1951-52, the number was 59.4 million children.

**319 Are Now Retired**

**Carlos Bulosan, Author, Poet, ILWU Member, Dies At 41**

Carlos Bulosan, author, poet, ILWU member, dies at 41.

They are afraid, my brother,
They are afraid of our mighty fists,
They are afraid of the magnificence of our works, my brother.
They are even afraid of our songs of love, my brother.

**Seattle—Death came September 11th to Carlos Bulosan, 41, best-selling author who was a member of ILWU Local 37.**

Mr. Bulosan died three hours after being admitted to Harborview County Hospital suffering pneumonia, a lung congestion.

Born in Binalonan, Northern Luzon in the Philippines, Bulosan migrated to the United States as a common laborer in 1913. He was immediately sent to an Alaska cannery where he earned $15 for the season.

Returning to Los Angeles, Bulosan learned English from books in the children's room of the Los Angeles Public Library.

His book, "America is in My Heart," became a best seller in 1946. In addition to many articles in leading American magazines, he wrote several other books including "The Laughing of My Father" and a book-length poem, "The Voice of Batasan." His death interrupted his work on a sequel to "America is in My Heart" to be titled "My Letter to the World." He had been working under a Carnegie Fund grant from the Author's Club of New York.

Funeral services were held in the union hall on September 14.

**Action Begun on Fishermen's Case Before the NLRB**

**San Pedro—Action on unfair labor practice charges filed by ILWU Local 33 against the American Tuna Committee started last week. Local 33 Secretary-Treasurer Anthony Sokolich announced.**

Members of the ATC, an organization formed by 14 tuna boats in this harbor which signed backdoor agreements with AFL-CIO Fishermen's union, have been asked to appear before the National Labor Relations Board in an effort to work out a settlement before the Labor Board files a complaint.

After all, platforms are written to be read. Why do many editors fail to write editorial in the UMW publication refrained from naming the union's choice in the presidential contest. The editorial in the Mine Works Journal compares the platforms of the two parties point for point, concluding; "After all, platforms are written to be read. What the voter must do is look at the record of the past, with particular reference to those whose names appear on the ballot. Whoever the President is, he can only provide leadership. On that score the big question is: Who will provide the best leadership?"

The UMW editorial predicts the Democratic plank on labor (Taft-Hartley repeal), foreign trade, taxes and social security, "There isn't much difference between the two party platforms on civil rights," the union paper noted, adding: "Practically, neither plank means a thing...as long as Senate Rule 22 remains in force. This rule permits use of the filibuster that allows Dixiecrats to talk to death any proposed legislation they don't like."

The mine union editorial predicts the GOP plank on peaceful use of atomic energy, which calls only for government stimulation of private enterprise in this field. The Democrats, the union fears, would spend "billions of dollars of our money to put atomic energy in competition with the coal industry for the creation of electric power."

On foreign policy, the UMW paper writes, "Our curbstone opinion is that the GOP plank is less truculent and more conciliatory than the Democrats'. Surprisingly, this is in sharp contrast to 1952 when the was talking about 'liberating' captive peoples and 'unleashing' Chiang Kai-shek. We're naive enough to think that the only way to do such things is to go to war."
Increased. course, the great increase in living standards in the automobile industry was the result of the unfortified right to introduce labor-saving devices and methods. Or, shall we say, the right to adapt their machines to protect their members from unemployment and wage cuts which may result from the use of labor-saving devices?

However, the auto-workers, when they went on strike in Britain's automotive industry, it was the central issue. In the long Westinghouse strike only recently ended in this country, the AFL-CIO has held a national conference on the question of reduced hours of work as a means of dealing with the current rapid increase in productivity.

ILWU faced this issue in 1939 when the longshore employers were increasingly using liftboards. It was faced again more recently over packaged loads of lumber. Now it is becoming increasingly important as plans are developed for extending the use of containers (or vans), already in extensive use from Seattle to Alaska, and as roll-on, roll-off ships get actively into operation.

In Hawaii, the displacement of men by improved methods in sugar and pineapple is perhaps the union's present major problem. And mechanization in warehousing, together with decentralization, is becoming a serious matter.

Concerns by workers over displacement by machines is by no means new. When England was becoming industrialized a century and a half ago, there were frequent riots to oppose and often to wreck the new textile machines. The handloom weavers were especially bitter about power looms which not only required fewer workers but substituted women and children for skilled men.

The King 'could do it all'

At THAT TIME controversy raged as to whether machinery was beneficial because they could produce goods cheaper, or were inventions of the Devil because they took bread out of workers' mouths. One writer, a Frenchman named Sismondi, who argued that on balance and under the conditions of the time, the trend was not good. In fact, they considered what the logical conclusion might be of the trend towards 'automated machinery. Ultimately,' he said, 'the king will be the only person left in England and he will be able to do all the work automatically by himself.

So even automation is not such a new thing after all.

What bothered such observers as Sismondi, and what worries the working world today, is whether the contrast between the good which machines might accomplish and the evil which they cause, is not exactly the same.

Were there more leisure? No, hours of work were lengthened. Was labor lightened? No, work became harder. Did workers earn less with longer hours than skilled hand workers had earned with fewer hours? Meanwhile, the owners of the new machines got rich.

Of course, as industry has developed, many of these potential benefits have been won for those who work on the machines. Hours of work have been cut in two from the days when workers labored ten hours sun-up to sun-down for six or even seven days a week.

The most laborious physical work is now done by machines, with the result that the proportion of unskilled workers has been considerably reduced and the number of skilled and semi-skilled workers generally increased.

Looking back, we have to admit that mechanization has—on balance—been beneficial. That is not to say that many individuals who have lost their jobs have not been hurt badly. But it is clear that many of the things we consider essential to our "American standard of living" would not be possible without machines—automobiles, refrigerators, etc. In fact, of course, the great increase in living standards is in the result of rising productivity which, in turn, is due to the process of industrialization and to the vast accompanying advances in science and technology.

Workers Now Have More to Say

However, these gains have not come automatically. The work week was not shortened automatically, and living standards have not risen automatically. Machines may be automatic, but there is no automatic answer to the question of who gets the advantage of their use. This is resolved by social

forces. If, as was true for a long time in this country, economic development and its westward expansion produced some wealth approaching a chronic shortage of labor, employers had to bid up wages in order to hang on to their workers. Thus, it worked out that technological advances did to an important degree benefit the workers.

Later, as increasing industrial maturity and the end of the frontier, trade unions became an important factor. Employers were no longer free to introduce new machines and improved methods. They were forced, increasingly, to bargain collectively over the terms of employment on the new equipment. This is one of the principal changes in the situation since the revolts of the handloom weavers. Workers now have a great deal of say regarding the introduction of machines so that not all the benefits go to the employers.

The union approach is generally along one or more of the following lines:

To demand higher wages for all workers to balance the rise in productivity.

To demand higher wages for those operating the new equipment.

To spread the work by securing a shorter workday or workweek, and by negotiating vacations and pensions.

To insist that jobs on the machines go to members of the union.

To try to influence the timing of the introduction of the new equipment so that it occurs when work opportunity is good. Displacement when jobs are plentiful makes any necessary shifts to the employer.

The Liftboard Controversy

In the LONGSHORE division the problem of mechanization has come up a number of times and has involved a number of different labor-saving devices and methods. It is coming up again, especially with the use of containers and of roll-on, roll-off ships.

In the late 1930's an issue arose in San Pedro involving the use of liftboards in the indirect movement of cargo. Indirect movement occurs when cargo is transferred from a truck or a railroad car to a liftboard which in turn is moved into the shed awaiting the arrival of the ship. At that time, with no additional handling by dock workers, the already-loaded board is transferred into the hold of the ship.

Though the original issue was the narrow one of whether such work of loading the liftboard and moving it into temporary storage was or was not longshore work, the matter was broadened out by the Union into a coastwide issue involving the whole question of labor-saving devices and methods. At the arbitration hearing on Wayne Morse in 1939, the Union presented evidence from many ports up and down the coast proving that liftboards were reducing the men's work. At San Pedro, 16 men had received before the liftboards were used.

To insist that jobs on the machines go to members of the union.

Arbitrator Morse refused to rule on the merits of the case, saying he had no authority to re-write the contract and advising the parties to settle the matter between them.

The UNION's position, as it has always been, was not to block technological progress, but to seek benefits from its use. More specifically, the Union set forth two basic principles:

1. "In respect to the introduction of labor-saving machinery, the wages, hours and working conditions with specific respect to the number of men to be employed in the operation, are matters of joint concern to be negotiated between the parties."

2. "For the loss of work opportunity occasioned by the introduction of labor-saving machinery there accrues a benefit to the industry, and that benefit must be so distributed as to give the employees involved, all of whom otherwise face a blanket, horizontal reduction in wages and work opportunity, something additional in wages, something by way of differential when the labor-saving device is brought into the industry, which differential will at least in some measure compensate for the wage cut and the cut in work-opportunity."

Labor Saving Negotiated

The SPECIFIC wage demand was that if 6 men were displaced out of a 16-man gang, the remaining 10 men should receive the same total pay as the 16 men had received before the liftboards were used.

Arbitrator Morse refused to rule on the merits of the case, saying he had no authority to re-write the contract and advising the parties to settle the matter between them.

Consequently the matter came up the next year in negotiations and a new section was written into the Pacific Coast Longshore Agreement (then Section 11(d); now, with some changes, Sec-
tion 14). The new section did not deal specifically with the liftboard issue but with the use of labor-saving devices generally. This is the section as negoti-
ated in 1949.

It is agreed that the employers shall be free so to design their ships as to place into immediate use all labor-saving devices and labor-saving equipment; and the employers shall at all times in the future be free, without interference from the union or its members, to introduce such labor-saving devices and to institute such methods of discharging and loading cargo as they consider to be the best conduct of their business, provided such methods of discharging and loading are not
inimical to the safety or health of the employees.

If at any time the union shall notify the employers that it contends that earnings of Registered Longshoremen and their employment have suffered materially from the introduction and use of labor-saving devices and methods in addition to those already used and practiced in the past, then it is agreed that proposals relative to the conditions under which labor-saving devices and practices shall be continued will be a proper and appropriate subject for negotiation and if the parties cannot agree for arbitration. The Coast Arbitrator, upon the establishment that there is reasonable compliance with this agree-
ment, may order the parties to proceed to arbitration.

The section provides as follows:

(a) That the use of labor-saving devices and methods in this agreement and the establishment and improvement of Registered Longshoremen on the Pacific Coast;

(b) That the union and its members have not interfered and are not interfering with the introduction of labor-saving devices by the employ-
ers;

(d) That efficiency in longshore work has been materially improved as a result of such use.

Provision is Unique in Contracts

THE SECTION is unique in union contracts. It gives the union the contractual right to open the agreement at any time—not just at regular openings and wage reviews. If in its judgment the earnings and employment of the men have been materially and adversely affected, ILWU accomplishes by this device the same thing that the UAW, for example, accomplishes by the use of the "annual improvement clause." The Coast Arbitrator can then be called upon to settle any dispute as to the interpretation or application of the clause.

The section reads:

The parties are unique feature of the ILWU agreement. It guar-
antees, as new machines are used and new methods are adopted, that longshoremen will have an oppor-
tunity to learn the new jobs. The result, over the years, is a higher and higher wage rate. The practice has been employed at more skilled jobs and at higher rates of pay.

The second safeguard against displacement is that of the Coast Agreement provides that "The principle of promotion from the ranks is hereby recognized and agreed to by the parties to this agreement. This, too, is a unique feature of the ILWU agreement. It guar-
antees, as new machines are used and new methods are adopted, that longshoremen will have an oppor-
tunity to learn the new jobs. The result, over the years, is a higher and higher wage rate. The practice has been employed at more skilled jobs and at higher rates of pay. The second safeguard against displacement would be reduction of the length of the work shift. Histori-
cally, the reduced working day has been one very important means by which the labor movement has met the rapid strides in labor-saving devices. New directions in the work shift was cut down from a 7-hour shift to a 6-hour work shift. This direction was made in 1948 when the normal work shift was cut down from a 7-hour to a 6-hour work shift. This direc-
tion, now providing 3-week vacations for most men, has resulted in reducing hours of work on an average basis. More needs to be done along this line. The work day should be cut to 8 hours. So far attempts to accomplish this have not been successful, but they will be in the future.
Fishermen Deny They Conspired To Harm Selves

SAN PEDRO—Charges by the Federal Trade Commission that ILWU Local 33 (Seiner Fishermen), two AFL-CIO unions, seven boatowners' associations and the major canneries were engaged in a "conspiracy" to fix tuna prices and prevent competition were denied last week by Local's Secretary-Treasurer Anthony Sokolich, who termed the charges "more or less of a joke.

In statements issued to the press locally and the San Francisco Journal, Sokolich said: "As far as we understand the law, we have not conspired with anyone to set prices that would affect the public.

WAGES LOWERED A THIRD

"We feel that it's more or less of a joke because if we did 'conspire,' we expected to cut our wages.

"Tuna prices to the fishermen who deliver the fish to the canneries have gone down $100 a ton in the last year, which lowers wages paid fishermen by almost a third."

The FTC charged that virtually the entire tuna industry on the west coast, which accounts for more than 99 per cent of the nation's tuna pack with an annual wholesale value of $250 million, is engaged in the alleged conspiracy.

In the FTC complaint, issued September 12, it is alleged that the boatowners' associations with canneries "in an unauthorized manner" to fix prices paid association members for raw tuna. Then, according to the complaint, the unions enter into working agreements with the boat owners on the basis of the "illegally" fixed prices.

"No CONFLICT OF PRICE"

Members of Local 33 and of the other unions (one here and one in San Diego), the boat owners and the canneries, refuse to fish for tuna until they have approved the agreed price, and some do not fish unless the boat owner has agreed to abide by the fixed prices.

Sokolich, speaking on behalf of the members of the local union in the FTC complaint that the result of this "conspiracy" is that the public must pay a higher price for tuna, said: "We have no control over the amount charged and the canneries set the prices of their product."

INDUSTRY LOST MONEY

William M. Sherlock, head of the American Fish Canners Association, said that prices of tuna on the shelves of the Los Angeles grocery stores are higher because of the Federal Trade Commission's anti-trust suit against Taft-Hartley is charging the Republican incumbent who helped pass the law.

Jason Lee, the challenger, spoke before the Columbia River District Convention recently in St. Helens, and later addressed a meeting at the Labor Temple in Astoria, attended by representatives of all unions, including ILWU Locals 50 and 18.

The incumbent congressman was invited to the same meeting, but did not show up. "Norblad cannot face an election," Mechem wrote the locals.

A breakdown on the GOP's solon's ten years in Washington, which accompanied the commission's investigation resulted from "alleged practices" of the industry since "about 1952."

Labor's Daily Is Four Years Old

BETTENDORF, Ia. — September 16 marked the fourth anniversary of the passing of the ILWU News out in the nation. As it has every year, the News is dedicated to the best of the labor movement, to the achievements of the working man and woman who have more and more are learning to fight for their rights through organized labor.

Out to Oust Oregon Labor Ousts Anti-laborite

PORTLAND, Ore.—ILWU Interna-
tional Representative Matt Mechan has sent a vote SOS to ILWU locals in the state's first Congressional district where a candidate who is

Oregon Labor Ousts Anti-laborite

arrested by the Soviet authorities for writing articles critical of the government.

The theme of the brochure is to stack the dollar next to the fund which a prominent bay area boss is trying to raise from his employees by means of what he calls, "not a pressure letter."

Political Dough Wanted

Hera's the first page of a brochure widely distributed by the

Northern California District Council to spark voluntary dollars on the road to a better Congress, that is, one devoted to the needs and problems of labor and the unemployed. The brochure says:

Theft of funds into the state of Washington labor interests outside of the state of Washington. The ILWU local unions are working intensively, along with the rest of the labor movement, to defeat the measure.

WASHINGTON Arts
call...11,1,41...for those who believe in freedom, there is only one place to stand—ilwu—ilwus.

WASHINGTON Locals In All-out Effort Against Init. 198

SEAATTLE—With anti-labor forces from all over the United States pouring

funds into the state of Washington for the enactment of Initiative 198, the United Labor Advisory Committee is urging an all-out effort against the ill-advised legislation between now and election day.

The United Labor Advisory Committee has just revealed that the Northwest Furniture Makers Association has begun a campaign in the states of Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington to support the position of Alaska for contributions in behalf of 198. In soliciting funds the manufacturers have raised $5,000 and their contributions will be kept secret.

According to a report last week, the state of Washington has raised $6,250 to get the right-to-work measure placed on the ballot in November. The bill for mail order petition campaign came to more than $75,000 of which only $13,000 was raised in the state; the rest of it came from anti-labor interests outside of the state of Washington.

Local 13 to Hold Runoff Election Sept. 26 to 28

WILMINGTON—A run-off election will be held by ILWU Local 13 Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 26-27-28, for offices of secretary, night business agent and fourysters.

In elections held September 17-18-19, which were for offices of secretary, night business agent and fourysters. Local 13 has just revealed that the North-

Local 26 Picks Nov. 17 For Annual Convention

LOS ANGELES—The 1956 convention of ILWU Local 26 will be held Sunday, November 9 from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m., in the Local's new headquarters at 4004 Figueroa St., Los Angeles, and convened at the September meeting of the Local's executive board.

The elected officers of the convention committee were John Lee, Art Dmy-

The proposal is that there be one stop-work meeting a month instead of two regular monthly meetings was de-

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The Oregon Labor Ousts Anti-laborite

"I hope you will realize as thinking that this is not a pressure letter," says the boss — and he promises to tell ILWU wage earners employed by fishboard where to send their money. He even appeals a coupon so he will know how they have sent it "anonymously, of course!"

Welfare, Pensions Brochure Available for ILWU Locals

The new illustrated brochure, Welfare and Pensions Brochure Out to Oust Oregon Labor Ousts Anti-laborite

Appeal for a better Congress, that is, one devoted to the needs and problems of labor and the unemployed. The brochure says:

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WASHINGTON Arts
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Prevent Lockjaw
Every once in a while someone dies of tetanus, including longshoremen. This is a deadly disease with no sure preventive: tetanus toxoid shots.

The point is to have the shots before you have an injury. First you have a series of them close together, then booster shots every five years. More than 40 per cent of the cases of tetanus polio have been cut down 85 per cent in children who have had two or three shots. The toxoid is not routine when today's adults were youngsters.

Children need booster shots periodically. Are your children up-to-date in their immunization and smallpox vaccination now that they're back in school?

The newest preventive measure is called tetanus toxoid. A recent report from the California State Department of Public Health said paralytic polio has been cut down 85 per cent in children who have had two or three shots of smallpox vaccine, as compared with those who have not.

The Health Department especially urges polo vaccine for children under five. More than 40 per cent of the state's diphtheria cases this year have been in the youngest children.

Another point: a third of polio, paralytic polio occurs in adults. The vaccine is available to adults in most communities now.

You're in the Family! Why Not Join the Auxiliary?

YOUR AUXILIARY:
• Backs up ILWU local
• Helps the needy
• Acts as a liaison between the union and your community
• Develops understanding of ILWU problems and ILWU programs

WANT TO JOIN
Name
Address

Mail this coupon to: NORMA WYATT, Sec-Treasurer, ILWU Federated Auxiliaries, 1840 Madrona St., North Bend, Ore.
McDonald Gets $10,000 Raise; "Only a penny a year per man" when spread over the full membership of the union.

The constitution committee urged the salary increase, recognizing the "dignity" of their office. 

The two proposals evoked the sharpest interest in four days of most

Not routinely rubber-stamping of packages at resolutions. The hostility of several delegates was so vocal that union President David McDonald had to quell the fuming repeatedly.

Two delegates warned the microphone to repeat that the proposal had never a raise in pay, as he had earlier written to the union's constit-

ution committee. He maintained that the proposed salary increases had never been "litigious in activity for memb-

ers of the local. In addition to office space and a large assembly hall on the second floor, the building contains a large conference room for committee meetings and for negotiation meetings with employers, a kitchen, roof garden, a large covered patio and additional space for recreational activities.

Air conditioning, forced air heat, ma-

sonry fences, and landscaping by Car-

rett Ehrle, which includes large inside planters, are other features of the build-

ing.

Space is also provided for related ac-

tivities of the union such as the Credit Union and the Warehousemen's Health and Welfare Plan.

Architects were David Hyun and Aaron Cohen, and Willens & Bertrich, the general contractors.

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held last December, at which time ILWU International Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt was the principal speaker.

Officers of other ILWU locals in the Southern California area, officers of ILWU Women's Auxiliaries, city, county, state and national political fig-

ures, and the press have been invited to the open house.

Auditor Comments

Local 1 Credit Union

NORTH BEND, Ore. — A federal audit of ILWU Local 12 Federal Credit Union on August 29 showed a share balance of $21,858.70 and total assets of $27,764.11. The period net profit was $524.27 for the year.

The credit union was commended for the state of its books.

Surplus Grain Taken

"From Dead" Ships

LONGVIEW, Wash. — Grain stored aboard as two years as in the summer, the ships, have been sold to the former Negro school teachers. Brown was asked why he had described one of these teachers.

"Inferior," insisting no racial prejudice was involved. However, under cross-

examination, it was brought out that Gilbert Brown, a supervisor of element-

ary schools in the district, was apply-

ing a double standard along racial lines in characterizing the work of Negro teachers. Brown was asked why he had described one of them, Mrs. Ella Mae Pitts, as a "strong" teacher. He ex-

plained the praise was limited to com-

parisons with her Negro colleagues when the whites of the newly hired white teachers were younger and inexperienced with inferior academic qualifications, as compared to the Negro teachers whom they had displaced. One of the Negro teachers, Mrs. H. D. Tymony, had taught in the district for 13 years of her 36 -year career, the lawyer believes this to be, the Negro teachers do not embrace white teachers in the school system.

In the process, the Negro school with its 12 grades was closed down and the contracts of the Negro school teachers were not renewed. The excuse given by the board was that there were no vacancies in the newly integrated school system.

ALL WHITE HIRED

However, at the beginning of the fall term, the school board hired more young teachers. The attorney believes this to be, the Negro teachers whom they had displaced. One of the Negro teachers, Mrs. H. D. Tymony, had taught in the district for 13 years of her 36-year career, the lawyer believes this to be, the Negro teachers do not embrace white teachers in the school system.

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Study Shows US System Could Eliminate All Unemployment


This 96-page pamphlet is subtitled, "needed changes in economic policies to achieve full prosperity for all." It is the only study available which provides a detailed economic program for a prosperous America.

The authors, writing for the Economic Progress which puts the pamphlet out, themselves as "a non-profit, non-political organization engaged solely in economic research, education and publication of studies relating to full employment and full production in the United States." On the National Committee of the Conference the labor members are A. J. Hayes, Machinists Union President and President of the Oil Workers and Walther Reuther, President of the UAW.

COULD GIVE BIG LIFT

The study shows by facts, figures and by excellent charts that our economic system is capable of producing enough more right now and in the next five years to raise living standards sharply, especially for those now below minimum levels, and to give farmers and small business men a big lift out of their present economic difficulties. Unemployment could be eliminated.

The authors assume that our economic system had been running full tilt in the years 1953 to 1956, according to one of the charts:

\[ \text{\textit{We could have replaced one million shacks with good homes}} \]
\[ \text{\textit{We could double old age assistance payments and old age insurance}} \]
\[ \text{\textit{We could have increased international economic assistance overs}} \]
\[ \text{\textit{We could have provided an air defense network for the entire nation.}} \]
\[ \text{(See chart Page 27 of pamphlet.)} \]

This is the type of program the authors have described in great detail. The study, supplemented by charts that our economic system is capable of producing massive increases in output and distribution, is the first published work to show the roadblocks to prosperity. Unemployment could be eliminated. It is the only study available which provides a detailed economic program for a prosperous America.

CAN HAVE BUTTER, TOO

The authors are concerned over the decline in military expenditure, which they refer to as a "perilous slash in national security outlays," but their concern is a military one, not economic. They are not afraid that a decline in spending for military purposes will throw the economic system into a tizzy. On the contrary, they say that "our economy is sufficiently productive, in any situation short of total war, to undertake any rational level of national security outlays dictated by current considerations, and meanwhile have enough left over to expand our productive facilities and our living standards."

In other words, according to these economists, we can have both butter and guns, too, and not only that, we can if we so desire have fewer guns and more butter.

Local 6 Protests Proposed Ship Loans

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Local 6 through its Secretary-treasurer, Tadakis, and Lynden, September 17 sent telegraphic protest to Secretary of State Dulles against US loans to denationalize ships around the Cape of Good Hope and away from the Suez Canal.

"We are opposed to any subsidies to foreign shipping companies and believe it is the condemnation of policy which makes us fear that our government-desires to build a large scale American merchant marine to arise at the same time that American shipping is put into competition with foreign companies that are being subsidized by our government." Lynden wired adding that "far better results could be obtained by United Nations consideration of the problem."

Dulles has declared that the United States is ready to give a half billion dollars to make up the losses to foreign shipping concerns who divert their shipping out of the Suez Canal and into the other way.

The number of industrial corporations of assets of $1 billion or more increased from 19 in 1954 to 22 in 1955.

HONOLULU, T. H. — "The ILWU is the only labor organization I have found in the US which understands the national problems of the Indonesian workers," declared Indonesian Labor leader Achmad Natakasuma at ILWU headquarters last week.

"The union which understands the Indonesian national problem is the true friend of the Indonesian workers," he added.

Mr. Natakasuma is first adviser to the Minister of the Republic of Indonesia. He is also an official of the HISSB, big labor federation affiliated to the Indonesian Labor Party.

He visited Local 412 quarters on his way home from Washington, D.C., where he has been studying American labor unionism. He said that he was disappointed that the AFL-CIO unions had no position on the question of colonialism.

DELIIGHTED BY ILWU STAND

DELIIGHTED BY ILWU STAND

He was delighted when he was shown the statement adopted by the ILWU Executive Board in San Francisco, July 10, 1956. "This is what I've been looking for," he said.

The ILWU board statement hailed Indonesian President Sukarno, on his recent visit to the US as an outstanding political leader who had "reinscribed the American people that the revolution which freed Indonesia (from foreign control and colonial domination) had been helped by following the tenets of George Washington, Tom Paine, and Thomas Jefferson. Thus was their revolution in the best American tradition."

However, the ILWU statement continued: "Indonesia is still not completely free from the Dutch. The western area of New Guinea—a part of the island nation—still remains under Dutch influence and outside of the structure of the new republic. The ILWU favors the immediate release of New Guinea by the Dutch. We can see no good coming from the attempt of the Dutch to hold onto this stronghold as a possible basis for future adventures against Indonesia."

Puerto Rican Sugar Workers Get Raise

WASHINGTON — The minimum wage rate under the federal wage-hour law for the sugar manufacturing industry in Puerto Rico went up from 75 cents an hour to 90 cents as of September 14, Wage-Hour Administrator Howard Brown announced. About 11,000 workers in 32 raw sugar mills and three refineries were affected by the change.

Texas Union Urged To Welcome Negroes

LAKE TRAVIS, Tex. — Union members not only have a moral responsibility to treat Negroes fairly, but admission of Negroes into Texas unions would greatly strengthen every southern trade union, George Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Ga., told 50 key Texas AFL members at the annual Workers Education Institute here. Qualified Negro workers should be welcomed into Texas unions and extended proper respect in community affairs, Mitchell said.

Get Your Button?

If not, order it NOW!

Specify lapel or pin.

Auxiliary pins also available.

ORDER THROUGH YOUR LOCAL SECRETARY
Kohler Boycott Gets More Support
SHEBOYGAN, Wis. — The national boycott against the struck Kohler Com-
pany's new strength when the Wisconsin AFL convention and the River Rouge, Mich. city council added their support.

The Wisconsin AFL delegates voted unanimously to support the strike and boycott as AFL-CIO Director Charles Heymann, who called the boycott "the right way to improve wages and friendship which grew so recently," was told that in some states unionism is not registered to vote.

V. Toledano, head of Workers, which has headquarters in New York, appealed, might have more power, the union and company spokesmen. Kohler, who thereby get out from under an antitrust, is Champ mood Donor

In the last two columns of an article which deals with the ILWU general strike, there will be more room for mechanization and new methods being introduced in the longshore in-
dustry. The waterfront has received first attention, not only because so many of the union's machinery are going into effect but because the recent longshore activities have been concerned with these changes—among other things.

There is no question that shorter hours and higher wages are both in order in the longshore industry, and that the changes about which we have been talking have put these improve-
ments on deck.

In the meantime, while the warehouse division of the union has also been feeling the im-
pact of new processes and new machines. Although the changes under way may not be as great as roll-on and roll-off at the waterfront, the growth of the new S&W warehouse in San Fran-
cisco, employing IBM machines to in-
ordinate order filling and walkie-talkies to direct the flow of operations through the yard, may just possibly have something new.

In all three kinds of warehouses, under contract to the ILWU—general warehouses, processing plants, and manufacturing houses—the new methods have become more and more common.

A general warehouse, which is using palletizing and forklifts, has completely changed the amount and kind of work done by our members. Most recently our members at C&H in Crock-
ett were faced with a palletizing ma-
chine, one of the first of its kind, which further increased the speed of opera-
tions while reducing the number of workers on the job.

In the processing and manufacturing house, new machines designed to meet the problems of the product being made are being developed. And we always add to producing more goods and reducing labor. In the manufacturing houses the only limit to the new processes seems to be the abil-
ity of the employer to sell his product. Once the company is assured that it can handle the increased cost of new machines or building new plants can be handled. And fewer workers end up with jobs.

I N ADDITION, the warehouses are moving to new locations. The older houses are now in congested areas, and are insufficient places in which to try new methods and new techniques. We have to get rid of the pillars and the slow-moving freight elevators if you want to roll on. And it's usually cheaper to build a new one-story house than to build and tear down an existing structure, especially with the inducements which are being offered to businessmen to move out of the city at least in the Bay Area—has had certain advantages to those employers who may get out from under an ILWU contract. By employing other workers, savings of as much as 30 and 40 cents an hour have been made by the run-away houses.

The problem for the warehouse divi-
sion of protecting its jurisdiction has been tough one. The shipload, par-
tner has been for the unions involved in constructing the new house to nail down which goes into effect when the house gets into business. The ILWU, as a result, is freezing out the suburbs.

Some shift to the suburbs is inevi-
table, with the growing labor unrest in the area. But equally import-
ant, is the need for new and bigger man-
ufacturing houses—new methods .

As the waterfront negotiations have been con-
tinued, the warehouses are now in congested areas and the number of men employed in warehouse. But equally import-
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