The ILWU-PMA Welfare Fund was represented by Fund Secretary Gail Krantz. The other consultants invited by the Public Health Service came from the Health Information Foundation, New York, a leading health research organization; Harvard University: the American Dental Association; and Group Health Dental Insurance, New York.

**Utilization is Poor**

The consultants wound up their work with a joint statement answering questions put to them by the Public Health Service, including: How great is the demand for dental services, and how can means of supplying this demand best be organized and promoted?

Among the points made:

> "In the United States today 34 per cent of the people visit the dentist at least once during the year. This percentage varies from 17 per cent for families with incomes under $2,000 a year to 58 per cent for families with incomes over $7,500 a year. The fact that 44 per cent of the highest income group do not see a dentist during the year (given the admission for at least one dental checkup per year) is as striking as the fact that only 17 per cent in the lowest income group do see a dentist during a year. It is clear that dental utilization can and should be increased in all income groups."

**Payment Is Problem**

> "It is likely that any quickening of demand will not come from the (general) population seeking dental services, but from groups represented by labor unions, and employer and consumer groups, which have accepted dental services as one of the health services to be included in health and welfare negotiations."

The problem, said the consultants, is not one of meeting demand but of getting people to the dentist in the first place. "Employed groups already covered by some type of hospital and medical care insurance are the best population base for prepaid dental care plans. The group approach is necessary...."

**Difficult to Solve**

> "It is likely that dental care does not lend itself to the type of service-at-a-time insurance (common) for hospital care, surgery, home and office calls and so on. Dental care is regarded as a complete service. It is not good planning to start a program with "exclusions only," later adding fillings, later bridges and dentures...."

> "The problem of caring for a backlog of unmet need is a very difficult one to solve. Some plans have tried the system of requiring patients to get their mouths in good shape at their own expense before coverage starts for future dental needs, but the problem "apparently cannot be solved by a high initial charge to the patient. Some means must be found to spread this cost in easy payments." Thus, cost of bringing a person's mouth to healthy condition and cost of keeping it that way must be considered in the planning of dental care insurance...."

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Development of model plans for prepaid dental care was the subject of a working conference here September 13-14, with the ILWU-PMA Welfare Fund represented. The consultants included the division of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare who called the conference. The division, a part of the US Public Health Service, has followed the operation of the ILWU-PMA Fund children's dental program in West Coast ports from the time the pilot plan started.

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Taking Care of Our Own

COME ON, MEN—LET'S GIVE THEM A HAND

N ALL cities and communities it is presently annual campaign time for United Crusades, Community Chests or similar organizations which raise and distribute monies to the alleviation of human distress.

According to our age we will remember or not remember the old tag days when the many agencies concerned with the care and rehabilitation of the victims of misfortune conducted their own separate campaigns for funds. The method was inefficient and confusing, and caused disproportionate distribution of the funds. The method was also annoying.

The "one big give idea" which now seems to be the rule in all American communities has resulted in better coordination of all work in the social welfare field and has relieved the difficult task of trying to decide which agency should get how much of their giving.

There are many fine agencies today doing splendid work in the business of alleviating human distress and other forms of misfortune. They are staffed by trained social workers and other experts who believe in what they are doing. Their work is scientific and sympathetic and they are not engaged in the mere dispensing of handouts. They are saving situations that would otherwise result in broken homes, disturbed children, heart-breaking separations and hundreds of other forms of distress.

We should remember also that no matter how well each of us seems to himself to be situated now, it can always happen to any one of us. Many problems that fall short of being cataclysmic are being helped by solution of the social and the church agencies—and we all have such problems from time to time.

We should not forget, are those agencies or organizations like the boy scouts, girl scouts, community centers, etc., which are engaged in the all-important work of providing healthy activity and recreation for our children. It is impossible to estimate how much they mean in terms of physical and mental health and the adjustment of youngsters to environments which might otherwise overwhelm them. These services are important to the whole community, to each of us whether we or our children use them directly or whether we just benefit by being surrounded by healthy and well-adjusted people. They make for a better and happier circumstance for everybody.

It is up to each of us to bear a serious sense of responsibility toward reaching the crusade or chest goal in our respective communities.

ON THE BEAM

Harry Bridges

O F ALL the policies which our State Department has pursued—under both Truman and Eisenhower—none has been more useless and more wasteful of our resources and our prestige as a great democratic power than the continued support of the corrupt and decrepit regime of Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa.

Anyway you look at it, our Formosa policy has been an enormous ral hole into which we have poured millions of dollars, and which is a straw jacket in our efforts to deal and operate in the Far East. So long as the US is saddled with its commitments to Chiang we'll never be able to play a constructive role in the Far East.

The latest example of the fantastic extent to which our policy will be to pay off a decade. Chiang and his top brass, too. They have decided for their own separate localities, order, and inflamed the people there with an illusion of power which is so powerful in the inner circles of both major political parties in our country—of support for the US—enough to be brought to the ground in a moment.

An American construction firm has been selected to build a series of real homes, hospitals and billets to house the rapidly aging members of Chiang Kai-shek's army. These homes are being financed out of funds appropriated by the US Congress. And they are something for in advance of anything our country is doing for our own aged or our own service men.

There are few among the aged and the pensioned-off in our country who are relatively well to get the care and treatment they need. The followers and hangers-on of Chiang Kai-shek are to enjoy. As we in the ILWU have learned from the experiences of our old-timers and old timers there is no greater scandal in the United States than the manner in which these people are discarded and thrown on which with only the minimum necessary to keep life in the body.

But—according to the news reports, which might otherwise be given to the Chiang Kai-shek gang as they whither away on Formosa.

When Chiang was driven off the Chinese mainland by his own people in 1949, he set up a rump regime in Formosa. Some two million government officials, soldiers, housewives and children alongside with their families, their possessions, and all the loot they could carry from China, came to Formosa—which is about the size of the state of Kentucky and already had a population of about six million. Already a little the native Formosan population could do about it. No one asked them whether they wanted Chiang and his gang of refugees.

Although the Formosans had been under Japanese control and occupation for years, and had been exploited and agrieved by their Japanese masters, the fact is that when liberation became worse after their "liberation" by Chiang it had been under the Japanese. Far Chiang's regime is not the first to have brought the whole system of corruption and robbery which had ruined the Chinese mainland and all of Far Eastern Asia into the homeland. The Formosans have little love for Chiang or for his so-called plans to "reunify" the Chinese people. They have no illusions about Chiang and his régime of corruption and racketeering, which might otherwise be given to the Chiang Kai-shek gang as they whither away on Formosa.

On the other hand, Chiang's army and secret police have more than enough on their hands keeping the Formosan people in line.

The lobby of the Formosa Chinese in the United States has done quite a job. On the one hand, Vice President Nixon recently carried a personal note to the 60 year old dictator from President Eisenhower assuring him of continued support from the US. While Democratic party candidate Stevenson, who has found plenty to criticize in the Ike administration during his campaign, has yet to say a critical word about Chiang or to suggest that we wash up this disastrous policy of support which makes such a nonsense in and out of the US.

On the other day the Pacific Shipper, a conservative magazine speaking for the West Coast shipping interests, made public a survey of great many important and influential Chinese residents in the US—possibly a majority of the electorate—actually want commerce with China restored. By this we mean that many of them don't vote as he is told, the streams of dollars might begin to dry up.

Nowhere in the world today are people more independent, more free of the shackles of colonialism and of puppet governments which dance to the tune of independence and of puppet governments which dance to the tune of some western power. To all of them Chiang is such a puppet. And, in their opinion, he should be removed. So long as the US is saddled with its commitments to Chiang we'll never be able to play a constructive role in the Far East.

So far as the US is concerned, the US will have to make its own decisions and to determine its own policies. The US does not want to see China, which it considers a major power, become a strait jacket on our freedom to deal and operate in the Far East. If this is the case, the US will have to decide whether to keep Chiang in the Far East or whether to get rid of him.

There is no possibility of the US restoring the Chiang regime in the Far East. The US is not in a position to restore the Chiang regime in the Far East. The US is not in a position to restore the Chiang regime in the Far East. The US is not in a position to restore the Chiang regime in the Far East. The US is not in a position to restore the Chiang regime in the Far East. The US is not in a position to restore the Chiang regime in the Far East. The US is not in a position to restore the Chiang regime in the Far East. The US is not in a position to restore the Chiang regime in the Far East. The US is not in a position to restore the Chiang regime in the Far East.
SUP Goons Face Trial in Beating Case

SAN RAFAEL — Fred Reppene, 35, and Donald Ross Hansen, 28, SUP goons and members of the SUP Wilmington branch, appeared before Municipal Judge N. Charles Brusatori October 15 and were over to Superior Court on felony assault charges growing out of an attack upon Harry Bridges on September 21.

Reppene and Hansen are at liberty on bail of $2,500 each. Neither of them testified at the preliminary hearing.

Bon Voyage Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stelp as they prepared to cut a bon voyage cake at a farewell party given to them by their friends in the San Francisco Bay Area Longshoremen's Memorial Association. They will be fished by Local 142 in Hawaii which Local 10 longshoremen $140,000 without interest to get their building association started.

Goldblatt Tells UE Meeting To Seek Grass Roots Unity

NEW YORK — A principal speaker before the 21st Convention of the United Electrical Workers here, Louis Goldblatt, Secretary-Treasurer of the ILWU, saluted the UE as being a union that "in this era of compromise and convenience manages to stand fast by the integrity of its founding principles."

Goldblatt drew a sharp distinction between "independence and insulation," citing his own union to prove that being independent does not mean isolation.

"Find every possible means of developing the kind of rockbottom grass roots unity that really means something rather than the paper unity which in most cases means very little," he advised the delegates.

"Paying tribute to the heroic South Philadelphia Westinghouse workers, Goldblatt declared that "that struggle could not have been conducted without the vast majority of labor organizations in America today because only a union that has relied on the intelligence and the understanding of the rank and file, a union that has no use and doesn't broach these murky concepts of labor statesmanship, a union that does not depend upon blind discipline and arbitrary control but which instead turns to its basic strength, the membership," could conduct such a struggle.

SEES REAL UNITY AHEAD

Genuine unity of labor, he pointed out, "does not require the abandonment of principles. To the contrary, the former the union and its membership adhere to those principles, the greater the possibilities are that genuine unity can be welded; both on local and national levels.

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Applying the yardsticks of organizing the unorganized, aggressive tactics, the settling of the problems of aid and assistance, segregation and civil liberties, greater democracy and airism on any of the members, Goldblatt declared that the merger of AFL and CIO have thus far totally failed zero.

While recognizing the possibility of "things good and healthy and of benefit for the American working class," arising out of that merger, "they still remain only potentialities and unless there are organizations like yours which continue to act as a spur to American labor as a whole, the possibility of those potentialities of genuine unity developing actually is not helped but they are set back," he said.

The ILWU leader, said there that can't be progress without the stimulus, the drive of minorities. "There can't be progress without a balance between the great majority of labor organizations in America today because only a union that has relied on the intelligence and the understanding of the rank and file, a union that has no use and doesn't broach these murky concepts of labor statesmanship, a union that does not depend upon blind discipline and arbitrary control but which instead turns to its basic strength, the membership," could conduct such a struggle.

Got Your Button?

If not, order it NOW - Specify lapel or pin.
Auxiliary pins also available.
ORDER THROUGH YOUR LOCAL SECRETARY.

Who's to Blame?

(Reprinted from Labor's Daily)

In 1952 the ILWU did not decry the people "they never had it so good," implying that if things were so hunky-dory, then it was a function of the party of Roosevelt and Truman. In 1956, after a long and bitter campaign, not all the voters agreed.

In 1956 there is a talk of peace and prosperity" and Richard Nixon implies that if voters stick with the same "they will be working a four-day week. For their part, the Democrats are harping on the economic health. They blame it on the Republicans.

In reality, there have been no dramatic changes. And what has changed on the economic scene is less often the result of government policy than of private decisions.

During election years we tend to forget that the United States is a privately-owned economy. Suddenly the parties get blamed, or takes credit, as the case may be, for prosperity or recession.

The gross national product of the United States—the total of all goods and services produced in the country—is pushing $400 billion. Yet the amount spent by the government will be less than $60 billion. Although through a sizable amount, this is less than 20 per cent of the gross national product.

The balance of spending was done by business enterprises and consumers.

The truth is, whether Republicans or Democrats occupy the White House, the party which is in control of Congress, the Federal Reserve, Ford, Standard Oil, U.S. Steel, National Carboide, Westinghouse and the other industrial giants have more of an influence on the gross national product than do the men in Washington.

Of course, both go hand in hand, and government and business have to set trends. In particular, government has control over certain industries: transport (for carrying the mails), the merchant marine, national defense, the military, and so forth. It buys military and non-military goods from private business, and asks itself whether its or private business would do a better job at the prices you buy.

All West Canada Dockers in ILWU

(Continued from Page 1)

industry and consequently an expanding ILWU membership.

Robertson sees the ILWU as now being in a strategic position for helping along the Canadian labor movement.

"Now that the AFL-CIO has merged both in the United States and Canada," he said, "we are setting the groundwork for the entire labor movement in British Columbia to gain from the organizing efforts of the United States, and to establish the normal way of paying tribute to the ILWU labor movements of the various nations throughout the world."

Latest dividend reports by the Commerce Department show that for the first seven months of this year, payments to stockholders were 63 cents per share above the same period last year.
High blood pressure, the pressure on the surface of the body—often the arm is the location in the heart of the muscle through which the doctor listens to the heart's beat. The EKG simply measures the current naturally there.

The heart is a muscle. The muscles in the cycle of the heart work within their registered political parties and the balance for health and welfare.

The Berg plants, at which the union is seeking to make progress, are working conditions with the rest of the industry, has an established health plan coverage for Local 26 members from Class "B" to Class "A," 5 days' wages, and to bring their rates of pay up to parity within a year. (Presently, the Berg plants pay from 8 to 20 cents an hour less than the balance of ILWU.

The American Citizens Association is deepening in debt now. The August rise was considerably less than the July rise of $213 billion. At the end of August, total consumer installment debt stood at $25.4 billion, more than $3.2 billion above the level a year an ago according to the figures de- served by the Board of Governors.

Outstanding consumer installment debt—owing on everything from new cars to kitchen appliances—was $37.5 billion at the end of August, the board reported.

Pedro Longshoreman asks toys for Navajo children.

Each year the union gains one additional paid vacation day, or the equivalent of 8 hours. The weight stays normal or becomes normal—excess pounds put strain on the heart and muscles, providing rush and work as much as you can. With such precautions, many people with heart problems have little or none. Though heart examinations cannot and do not always pre- vent heart attacks, they do help the doctor discover whether the heart is working properly or whether it has lost some of its ef- ficiency; use of this knowledge may very well prevent serious heart disease. Heart trouble occurs most often after age 50.

Checkup is Good Idea

If a person has heart disease without knowing it, and this is not uncommon, a checkup including heart examination can lead to steps which will prolong active, useful life many years.

Or if a person thinks he has heart disease and really doesn't, thorough examination can make fears and fears make life more pleasant.

One reason people postpone check- ups is not wanting to learn something is wrong with the heart or anything else. The properties are compelling in favor of finding out everything possible; then you can get proper care if it is needed.

Another reason perhaps is dread of the examination. The standard heart examination is not a lengthy or painful process.

There's the electrocardiogram, often called EKG, which is completely pain- less, to the United Nations. Old medical knowledge that the heart, like every other organ, produces measurable electric current.

Painless and Quick

This current is responsible for the heart's ability to set a pump and to circulate blood through the body. Electricity is involved in every movement of the body. The standard electrocardiogram helps the doctor determine the health of the heart.

Currents can be recorded from the heart each beat which can be used on the EKG machine. The result is a trac- ing of the electrical activity of the heart which is graphed on a special paper.

A heart damaged by disease produces a different pattern of tracing from that of the healthy heart. The muscle damaged by a heart attack does not contract as well as a healthy tissue, and this shows up in a particular part of the tracing, indicat- ing the location of the disease and the damage but often the location in the heart of the damaged area.

In this procedure, no electric current enters the body. The EKG simply measures the currents that are there.

Other parts of a standard checkup include the physical examination, through which the doctor listens to the sounds of the heart, and measures the blood pressure, the pressure on the arteries as the blood circulates. These procedure are fast and painless.

Only a Pinprick

Sometimes the doctor will want to study the makeup of the blood, which requires a sampling procedure that's the extent of discomfort in the examination.

Does a finding of heart disease mean you're bound to be an invalid? NO. There is no device that will not work. What usually happens is that, with the discovery of early habits of living that will make you feel better anyway. Medicine may be prescribed.

Among important habits are resting enough, eating properly so that your Local 11 re-elects its principal Officers.

The ILWU Federated Employees Executive Board meeting in a two day session last month went on record to continue opposition to Initia- tives 198, condemning the indirect means used by the company, muscle damaged by a heart attack does not contract as well as healthy tissue, and this shows up in particular part of the tracing, indicating the location of the disease and the damage but often the location of the heart of the damaged area.

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What Are The Most Important Things For The Next President And Congress To Do?

BERT STARK, longshoreman—"Take up the problems of the old folks... Their little bit of money doesn't go anywhere."

LEILA GOINS, warehousewoman—"Make integration work, get rid of Taft-Hartley Act. Then I can fight on something else."

NICHOLAS S. MILASKY, longshoreman—"An educational program directed to all groups for better understanding of all civil rights! The civil rights law should be strengthened, then should be enforced."

RUTLEDGE LEE, warehouseman—"Civil rights! The civil rights law should be strengthened, then should be enforced."

DOMINIC GONZALES, warehouseman—"Get rid of Taft-Hartley law. Strengthen civil rights. Build schools and housing."

EDWIN LINDSTROM, longshoreman—"Settle the dispute on the racial question. We had one civil war, we want no more."

VINCENT B. SCOCCIA, warehouseman—"Stabilize wages for American workers, give a decent living, especially farmers."

ROOSEVELT JOHNSON, longshoreman—"Civil rights, schools, housing and jobs. These are pressing problems today."

JACK O'ROURKE, warehouseman—"Keep us out of war and work on the problem of taking care of the welfare of Americans."

ARTHUR ERICKSON, longshoreman—"Better old age pensions, Social Security benefits, reduction of retirement age."

D. B. (Red) JOHNSON, warehouseman—"Clear up situation where we have antagonized the world, make friends in Europe."

ERNEST A PETRIS, warehousewoman—"Permanent world peace is most important. Then civil rights, schools, housing."

""
The constant fear of blacklisting hangs over New York longshoremen as result of Waterfront Commission policies. They must supply pictures, fingerprints, personal information, job records, criminal records if any and answer whether or not they have ever used habit forming narcotic drugs. They are also called upon by the commission to give assurances that they are not planning to overthrow the government by force or violence.

Evil Is Presupposed

On the one hand the commission is anxious to boast about what a great success its cleanup campaign has been. On the other hand they fear that if they lay it on too thick the obvious conclusion will be that they have finished their job and should go out of business. To get around this dilemma the commission argues that it might appear like the front of crime and corruption. Each year the Commission has spent more money than the year before, each year it employs more lawyers, investigators and secret agents, and each year it discovers new reasons to take more power and more authority.

What started out to be a short-lived cleanup job has now become a permanent institution, bearing down upon longshoremen and employers alike. Every month that passes makes it harder to shake the commission off the backs of the Port of New York.

The original idea was to abolish the Waterfront Commission as soon as the industry was cleaned up. The constant fear of blacklisting hangs over New York longshoremen as result of Waterfront Commission policies. They must supply pictures, fingerprints, personal information, job records, criminal records if any and answer whether or not they have ever used habit forming narcotic drugs. They are also called upon by the commission to give assurances that they are not planning to overthrow the government by force or violence.

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On the one hand the commission is anxious to boast about what a great success its cleanup campaign has been. On the other hand they fear that if they lay it on too thick the obvious conclusion will be that they have finished their job and should go out of business. To get around this dilemma the commission argues that it might appear like the front of crime and corruption. Each year the Commission has spent more money than the year before, each year it employs more lawyers, investigators and secret agents, and each year it discovers new reasons to take more power and more authority.

What started out to be a short-lived cleanup job has now become a permanent institution, bearing down upon longshoremen and employers alike. Every month that passes makes it harder to shake the commission off the backs of the Port of New York.

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Hangers for New Powers

When It Comes to policing and "security" the commission makes no bones about the kind of setup which it wants to see in the Port of New York. First, it would replace all part watchmen and guards with trained younger men under "professional law enforcement leadership." The guards would be directly under the wing of the commission. Second, Coast Guard screening is not tough enough. In addition to the Coast Guard, the police, the F.B.I. and the Office of Naval Intelligence, the New York longshoremen are also under the surveillance of the commission's own special unit on subversion.

With all this—and despite the fact that no case of subversion has been discovered on the New York waterfront—the commission wants new powers.

As it stands now, to deny a license or to revoke one the commission must prove that a person seeks to overthrow the government or belongs to an organization with such purposes. The commission wants this replaced by the authority to deny or revoke a license to anyone who declines to answer any question directed to him. With such powers the commission wouldn't have to prove anything about anyone. Instead, each longshoreman would have to prove his right to have a job and to hold it.

In addition, the commission concludes by requesting that any of its officers, agents or employees be given the power to make arrests on the docks at will.

Wants to Rule More Lives

The commission is not satisfied with the kind of firm employed as clerks, checkers and timekeepers on the New York waterfront. Special standards would be imposed on the workmen because, as the report claims, "their responsibility to cargo is the same as a bank teller's to the bank's funds." And special supervisors, of course, require more intensive investigation and continual surveillance—all adding up to a larger staff for the commission, more investigators, etc., etc.

Anxious to spread authority and power, the commission has proposed covering other occupations not now covered under the Act—such as cooperers, carpenters, sweepers, maintenance men, and the like. These jobs are now filled by unregistered men—and the commission is out to crack down here, too.

The stevedore firms have not escaped undisturbed. The companies, of course, are investigated and licensed before being permitted to operate. In addition every firm has its books audited and checked by commission investigators four times each year. Every transaction is now covered under the Act—such as coopers, carpenters, sweepers, maintenance men, and the like. These jobs are now filled by unregistered men—and the commission is out to crack down here, too.

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Wants Companies to be Anti-Union

There seems to be no limit to how far the commission is prepared to go. One stevedore, firm, according to court records, was warned not to hire a particular "shenango"—or part-time worker—because he had already been denied registration. The commission approached the firm and warned it in advance that if the particular longshoreman was hired the stevedore could lose its license. As the commission saw it, the employment of anyone not approved by the agency is proof of "knuckling under to improper union pressure." And that kind of situation will bring trouble to both union and employer.

All of this is supposed to be aimed at seeing that the companies are being operated in a lawful manner. In addition, the commission warned all employers who fail to "resist" union pressure, or who fail to cooperate with the agents and investigators of the commission, that such actions will be considered a serious violation of commission regulations.

This is what the union must buck in collective bargaining. Employers, backed up by a powerful police agency, plead that if they don't "resist" certain union demands they will lose their licenses and be forced out of business.

What better out for an employer who doesn't want to do business with a union?

Others Can Get Same Treatment

FREE COLLECTIVE bargaining can never flourish anywhere in the East Coast longshore industry so long as the Waterfront Commission continues in business in the Port of New York. And the dangers extends beyond that—because other unions in other industries or in other parts of the United States could get the same treatment.

There is little question but that the ILA would not be facing another NLRB election today were it not for the encouragement raiding unions have received from the commission. By its openly partisan, anti-ILA stand, the commission has aligned itself with the opponents of national bargaining and a coastwide agreement on the East Coast.

This was inevitable. And full trade union freedom and democratic collective bargaining will never be fully enjoyed until the commission and all its agents, sleuths and investigators are sent packing.

Even Too Much for The Times

For the first time in recent waterfront history the ILA has found support for its fight with the commission from the respectable New York Times. The Times has been and continues to be a supporter of raiding unions and it originally supported the "unusual" powers for the commission in order to protect the public from the evils of corruption and racketeering on the waterfront. But the latest commission report was too much even for the Times. It editorialized:

- Disturbing, though, are the commission's requests to the Legislatures for further powers and the largely increased budget for the current year's operations. It may be necessary to require additional longshore employees to be registered and licensed and to give the investigators power to arrest, as the commission requests; but the time must surely come when its success in curbing waterfront wrongdoing will make possible less and less activity rather than always more.

And recognizing that the commission will itself never voluntarily close shop, the Times concluded:

- "Also, before too long, there should be a disinterested appraisal of the commission's accomplishments in the light of its original assignment—possibly through a bi-state and pan-partisan legislative group."

The East Coast longshoremen are today on the threshold of a new era for themselves and their union. They have had every possible obstacle thrown in their way and have so far survived. And high on the list of anti-union enemies to be abolished before the union can be safe and secure is the Bi-State Waterfront Commission of the Port of New York.
LA Warehousemen Dedicate New $100,000 Building

LOS ANGELES—More than a thousand members and friends of ILWU Local 26 came to the formal opening of the local's new $100,000 home and headquarters Friday, October 5. Activities began at 1:30 in the afternoon when metropolitan press representatives were conducted through the building and served refreshments.

Later, employers under contract to the local were guests of the union, and the evening festivities began at 7 p.m. when metropolitan press representatives were conducted through the building and served refreshments.

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Key for Progress
ILWU President Harry Bridges presents a symbolic key to the new Local 26 home to Local 26 President Al Caplan in ceremonies October 5.

SYMBOLIC CAKE
Local 26 steward at Los Angeles Drug Mary Niva also helped in the kitchen.

Refreshments were served in both offices and facilities of the building by officers of the local.

A 14 by 22-lock cake, topped with a replica of the new building in frosting, was cut at midnight.

Harvey Brown Succumbs to Cancer
HARRISBURG, Pa. —Harvey W. Brown, former president of the International Association of Machinists, died here of cancer at the age of 72.

Harvey Brown headed the IAM from 1938 to 1949, when he retired at the age of 65.

Bridges spoke briefly about the history of the local and about recent victories won, current and coming negotiations.

MANY CONGRATULATIONS
Secretary-Treasurer Lou Sherman read congratulatory telegrams and messages from officials of other ILWU locals and from politicians who were unable to be there in person.

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Modern Entrance

Angle shot of front of new ILWU Local 26 headquarters in Los Angeles shows the modern, functional design, with glass walls, landscaping and simple lines. Upper part of picture shows the lounge and the shadows of its modern lamps and furniture.

In Auditorium

Guests introduced and honored at the ILWU Local 26 open house October 5 included besides Bridges, J. R. (Bob) Robertson, ILWU first vice-president, and Richard Lynden, secretary-treasurer of Local 6 (San Francisco) at left foreground. Also Pete Moore, Southern California regional director; Ben McDonald, Local 13 president; Gordon Giblin, international executive board member; Bill Trapillo, charter member of Local 26 and now president of the Local's Credit Union; Rose Arian, Southern California vice-president of ILWU Federated Auxiliaries; Gordon Giblin, ILWU international representative; Aaron Cohn and David Hyun, architects of the building, and Muriel Seeliger, president of Women's Auxiliary 28.

ALP Dissolves After 20-Year Role in New York Politics

NEW YORK—The American Labor party officially went out of existence October 7, ending a stormy 20-year history during which it held the balance of power in New York state politics for several years.

ALP State Chairman Peter J. Hawley announced the party's state committee had unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and liquidating its assets. The party's assets were said to be negligible, consisting of a few items of office furniture.

At the peak of its political strength, the ALP polled a statewide vote of 500,000 in 1948 for Henry Wallace, Progressive Party presidential candidate. In 1952, the party failed to poll the 50,000 votes required to stay on the ballot, when its gubernatorial candidate, John T. McManus, garnered only 48,696 votes.

"Much of the ALP program for labor rights, civil rights and liberties, and for international understanding has been realized," Hawley said, adding "the party reaped no political benefit."

He attributed the ALP's decline to "the cold war with its repressive atmosphere and consequent dwindling of labor support," but predicted renewed independent political action by labor and a realignment of political forces.

The ALP was organized in 1936 with the blessing of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and New York Mayor Fiorello La Guardia to give independent voters an opportunity to support the New Deal without pulling the lever on the Democratic line. It drew its early life blood from the growing CIO industrial union movement, but later became the bone of left-right contention between two union factions. In 1943, President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and President Alex Rose of the United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers led a large disident anti-communist group out of the ALP, forming the rival Liberal party.

1956 profits, predicts Fortune magazine, "should total at least $3.5 billion before taxes—a trifle over last year's all-time record."
Oregon Labor Backs Morse For the Senate

PORTLAND — The Committee on Political Education (COPE) has endorsed Wayne L. Morse for re-election to the United States Senate.

Other congressional endorsements include Edith Green (Dem.) for re-election from the third congressional district; Charles Porter (Dem.), fourth district; and Albert Ullman (Dem.), second district.

Morse (Dem.) was also endorsed for the first congressional district seat held by the anti-labor Walter Norblad.

How Unions Fare In South Africa

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Local 10 has asked California’s two senators and the San Francisco Bay Area congressmen to use their influence to bring about a change in Army stevedore operations.

President Robert Rohatch of the local in a letter to the senators and congressmen said that Army cargo handling equipment and lay off experienced personnel.

Two qualified heavy lift stevedoring firms named by the union have lost $50,000 in the past year due to heavy depreciation, loss of business and the necessity of purchasing new equipment and laying off experienced personnel.

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Thrifty Drug's 1-Day Strike Is Productive

LOS ANGELES — A one-day strike at Thrifty Drug Company by ILWU Local 26 members, which completely shut down operations of the huge warehouse, won union demands and the workers returned to their jobs Tuesday, October 2.

Gains made in the 2-year contract include an across-the-board wage increase of 10 cents an hour, 15 cents an hour boost for three classifications, and 20 cents an hour for one classification. The hiring-in rate for warehousemen (which is the base classification) was increased 15 cents an hour.

ADDITIONAL GAINS

Also now in the contract are:
- Consideration of seniority in transfers to other classifications.
- An additional paid holiday, Veterans Day, November 11, making a total of 8 paid holidays a year.
- Pro-rated paid vacations for those employees working under 1,600 hours down to 1,000 hours a year.
- An added dollar a month per employee for health and welfare to maintain Class A coverage.
- The company will continue to pay for health and welfare coverage for employees who cannot work because of illness or illness for a period of 90 days.
- Eight hours call-in pay for regular employees and 4 hours call-in pay for new employees.

RETAIN OLD GAINS

Despite efforts of the company in negotiations to knock out union security and membership protection clauses in the old contract, won over 19 years ago (and 20, no conditions were destroyed, President Al Caplan said.

Retained were adequate union security, continuation of the union shop, checkoff and fair employment practices clause in hiring.

The contract may be opened in 1957 to negotiate wage and pensions, with the right to strike reserved to the local.

Authorization to negotiators to call a strike if necessary was voted 182 to 1, after five weeks of negotiations had brought no results.

The one-day strike, which began at 12:01 October 1 and police and sheriff's deputies outnumbered the pickets—but not for long.

New ILWU Charter Installed

PORTLAND — A charter for Portland walking bosses was installed here October 10 by Matt Mehan, ILWU International Representative. The walking bosses were chartered as ILWU Local 92.

Labor Told to Defend NAACP in Self-Interest

HARTFORD, Conn. — Labor must in its own self-interest defend the right of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to function in the south, delegates to a labor conference were told here.

NAACP Labor Secretary Herbert Hill, addressing the annual convention of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, declared: "Organized labor was itself the victim for so many years of anti-strike injunctions and legislative restrictions, which now are being widely used again. The trade union movement will be dangerously weakened if it stands passively aside while the NAACP, and especially its southern membership, is denied the right to function. The logic of organized labor's own position in American society requires that it join in defending the NAACP with all of its resources."

Hill said that "through the use of injunctions, economic sanctions, legislative harassment and physical violence against its leaders, the NAACP is today being denied the basic right to conduct an open, free, legal struggle on behalf of American Negroes."

He warned that "the entire liberal and labor movement in America" must defend the NAACP "in its own self-interest."
Commentators Are Dubious for complacency."

said October 3:

setback—moderate, probably, but pain-

equal the record 1955 performance," 

swer that can be given at this time:

about 1957? That question is on the 

quite offsets developing as it does ease 

off. Our tentative thinking is that at 

concluding:

York Times financial section headed its 

next year, maybe by spring or early 

from what Bradley told me the ILA 

cerned, that's it." Bradley, president of the International 

AFL-CIO, was seen by some observers 

paper affiliate.

Meany met with Bradley for approxi-

ately an hour and a half here and 

procedures' be instituted in the ILA.

Meany remarked.

that the ILA now plans to have the 

ILA in a bad light with no intention 

that the job was a set-up to put 

AFL were good.

That's it. Bradley said it had 

been eliminated, but Meany pointed out 

that the shrinkage in housing starts ... The 

boom was put together in the Wall 

that a Democratic victory in November 

29:

WASHINGTON — Corporation 

profits in the 3-month period April-

June this year were the second largest 

any second quarter on record, ac-

corded to a report released yesterday 

by the Securities and Exchange 

Commission and the Federal Trade 

Commission.

Profits after taxes were estimated at 

about $4 billion for the quarter. 

This figure is second only to the 

$4 billion record set in the fourth 

quarter of 1955. After-tax profits 

in the first quarter of this year were 

about $3.8 billion.

We NEVER tire of repeating that longshoremen are the same 

everywhere, with the same employers and the same demands. It is a 

better living and a little free time to enjoy life. And this is true. Because we

on the West Coast faced up twenty years ago to many problems just now 
taking shape the East Coast, we have been able to try and test many 
solutions to these problems and 
discover which ones to keep and which ones to reject. This is the way to 

and rank file.

A good example of this is costwise 

beginning. Without it the ILWU could 
ever have survived. It has been the 
foundation stone of the unity of the 

union and the key to the collective 

bargaining advances we have marked 

up. And it will be pay-off for all the 

East Coast, with its many more 

ports and longshoremen, much 

greater amount of shipping and greater 

potential trade union power, costwise 

bargaining—or "national bargaining" 
as they call it, and there is obviously 

the answer to their collective bargain-

ing problems.

Costwise bargaining and a 

coastwide contract will have two immediate 

advantages on the East Coast. In the 

first instance it will bring into play all 

the costwise strength of the ILA— 

no matter how powerfull any one part 

ever was in the past, the power of all 

of the ILA will be far greater and it 

will be seen in the years to come. In 

the second place a coastwise contract 

will bring about greater 

solidarity between the ports and a 

greater understanding of each other's 

problems. The union will be stronger. 

One of the main difficulties that 

the employers are honestly ready to bar-

gain and aren't secretly plotting to 

destroy the union, coastwise bargaining 

will lead to stability and security for 

the ILWU. The union will benefit as 

well as each worker on the job. But the shippers and the 

shippers will have to break the ILWU. 

Will have more to say about this 

whole problem in the next issue.

By J. R. (Bob) Robertson