The incumbent congresswoman. Candidates were swept into office here in November 7 in one of the most lop-sided elections in the history of the territory. Endorsing both republican and democrat candidates, the Political and Legislative Committee is-asked for and received union endorsement on the basis of program. Increasing their margin in ten years, the campaign saw little inroads into the senate by three, the democrats now have twelve out of the fifteen upper house seats. In the house of representatives, the democrats lost four of Independent political action paid off handsomely. "The statement urged every two weeks at 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Entered as second class matter as of Dec. 15, 1942 at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912. Subscription $1.50 per year. Published by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

New York Pickets East Coast longshoremen, members of the ILA, struck at midnight November 15. All piers were being picketed by dawn of the 16th. Nato, the inevitable mounted cops in the background before Grace Line’s Pier 57 in New York.

ILWU Support Effective in T. H. Elections

HONOLULU — ILWU endorsed candidates were swept into office here on November 7 in one of the most lop-sided elections in the history of the territory. Endorsing both republican and democrat candidates, the union supported them on the basis of issues and refused to get involved in party politics.

Leading the union slate of endorse-
ments, and winning by more than 15,000 votes, was John A. Burril (D) who defeated Mrs. Betty Farrington (R) the incumbent congresswoman.

ASKED FOR SUPPORT

The Republicans retained control over both houses of the territorial legislature. Increasing their margin in the senate by three, the democrats now have twelve out of the fifteen upper house seats. In the house of rep-

des, the democrats lost four seats and now hold eighteen out of the thirty.

Significantly, and for the first time in ten years, the campaign saw little anti-ILUU butting. Candidates of both parties asked for and received union endorsement on the basis of program.

Following the election, the union’s Political and Legislative Committee is-

sued a statement saying “our policy of independent political action paid off handsomely ...” The statement urged the membership to “continue and in-

(Continued on Page 8)

Hawaii Atty. General Goes To ILWU Banquet, Gets Fired

(SEE PICTURE ON BACK PAGE)

HONOLULU, T. H. — Attorney General Edward N. Sylva, who has often made news with his straight-forward state-
ments and his forthright determination to do what he believes to be right, regard-
less of the pressure against him, made news again November 10 when he attended the Jack Hall testimonial of Governor Kink’s cabinet, he said that he came in response to “an invitation from the rank and file.”

Introduced to ILWU President Harry Bridges, he said, “I’m glad to meet a fellow Republican.”

CONGRATULATED

Throughout the evening guests appro-
ached him to shake his hand and com-

tend his courage and honesty.

Later, for making a constructive con-
tribution to better community under-
standing, when he issued a prepared
statement in which he said he had “no apology for attending.”

Although disagreeing of any work stoppage, to protest the East Coast and Gulf ships. The arbitration was called off.

Meanwhile, the Coast Negotiating Committee voted to submit the refer-
edendum ballot to the Coast Bureau of Labor Relations Board to review a decision of the Federal Court of Appeals here. The vote, with some locals not reported by the deadline, was 9,012 to 1,706.

The secret referendum was conducted November 19 and 20 on the following proposal:

1. The ILWU longshoremen, shipclerks and walking bosses are approved by 85 percent the referendum ballot giving the Coast Negotiating Committee full authority.

The vote, with some locals not reported by the deadline, was 9,012 to 1,706.

The secret referendum was conducted November 19 and 20 on the following proposal:

1. The ILWU longshoremen, shipclerks and walking bosses are approved by 85 percent the referendum ballot giving the Coast Negotiating Committee full authority.

2. If the employers do not agree with these reservations, the Negoti-
ating Committee shall be empowered to cancel the agreement.

EAST AND GULF TIED UP

All locals under the coast agreement from Bellingham to San Diego held stop work meetings November 19 with work stopping on all but baggage, per-

sonable and military traffic from 8 a.m.

Monday, November 19 to 8 a.m. Tues-

day, November 20.

In most instances the secret ballot-
ing was started at the stop work meetings and then held open until 8 p.m. the next day.

Slow-down is Legal Weapon

Washington, D. C. — To slow down and hardline an employer “to get the kind of agreement one wants” is a legal procedure.

This is the effect of a Supreme Court action in refusing to refuse a request of the National Labor Relations Board to review a decision of the Federal Court of Appeals here.

The victory was won by the United Textile Workers of America which employed the classic labor tactics against a management which needed some persuasion from the workroom in order to come to agree-

ment. The Court of Appeals de-

cision was handed down in Novem-

ber, 1935. The Supreme Court re-

fusal to review came last month.

The ruling may make the Taft-
Hartley 80-day injunction costly to

employers who may henceforth find the 80 days somewhat non-produc-

"It is high time some people revised their thinking in accordance with reality. We are also going to have to realize as a fact that the Communist problem in Hawaii today is not what it was four, six, or 10 years ago. "The problem, in whatever form it (Continued on Page 8)
For the first time in the history of longshore unionism in the United States the entire East and Gulf Coasts are on strike at the same time.

As a result of the united action taken by the longshoremen from Brownsville, Texas to Portland, Maine, a coastwide strike has come about after the employers refused to negotiate on the demand for a national agreement. Wages, conditions, slugging limits and safety demands have all been hung up by this refusal on the part of the employers to meet with the East Coast union as a national union.

Reports make clear that this is no "strike from above." It is, instead, a boiling-over by the longshoremen from Brownsville, Texas to Coast union as a national union.

The situation was reminiscent of the West Coast before the First World War, when the old Riggers and Stevedores in San Francisco set the pattern and then cut and ran from the rest of the coast.

There is no doubt that the East Coast employers areprodding for weak spots right now, hoping to split the coastwide unity and set-off a disorganized rout back to work.

Meanwhile at this writing there are rumors that the federal government is planning to move against the strike either through an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction or by the NLRB ruling that the demand for coastwide bargaining is illegal, and a strike for such a demand an illegal strike.

In either case the union anticipate legal moves to weaken or end the strike. If the experience of the ILWU is of any value, such injunctive periods can be well used by the union to consolidate its own ranks and guarantee the ultimate victory.

The pressures on the union are enormous—and getting greater each day. During a time when the American labor movement seems to be overly concerned with respectability and most of its leaders are anxiously disavowing any militancy on the part of the membership, the longshoremen of the East Coast and in the Gulf have demonstrated the kind of union spirit and solidarity which was once the proud boast of the entire union movement in our country.

Right now the question is not who did it first or who is right and who is wrong—the question is to get the foreign troops out and back home on both sides.

France, England and Israel should withdraw their troops from Egypt at once. Their adventure has turned into a fiasco.

It was no secret that Britain and France set out to drive Nasser out of office, set Egypt in line with the others and remove the nationalization of the Suez and railroads.

As things look now they will have lost out in each of these objectives.

While Israel, which triggered off the invasion by attacking Egypt, has now thrown all its eggs into one basket. Israel is now dependent upon the support of England and France for its own survival against the Arab nations—which can only mean that sooner or later Israel will be sold down the river by one deal or another. The Western powers must take Israel in hand.

As far as England and France are concerned the invasion of Egypt was supposed to be for the purpose of "maintaining peace" and to prevent the "interests" of these nations in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, Russian troops moved into Hungary, also to "maintain peace" and to protect their "interests." As the Russians saw it a demonstration by the Hungarian people for changes and improvements in their own government was seized upon by re-actionaries and enemies to turn the clock back in Hungary, and elsewhere if possible.

In a world as tense as ours is today the Russian action in Hungary and the British-French action in Egypt are equally harmful and destructive to world peace and world freedom.

We, as a union, insist upon this right in our own ranks. We believe that a peaceful world will not exist until such a right is enjoyed by other people in other lands.

It may be that the world is not yet ready for this. That there is too much hostility and too much fear, and among the big powers to let freedom grow everywhere. Realizing this shouldn't discourage decent people from continuing to demand that all restrictions and obstacles to full freedom be removed as quickly as possible. In the long run this will guarantee a more decent and better world for all.

A hundred years ago the British-French operation, would have been a big success. Today it looks like a possible disaster for the invader which has accomplished so far little more than proving that the two Western nations are today second rate powers and not imperial overlords.

The urgent question is whether the people of Egypt or the people of Hungary shouldn't have the right to do any damn thing they want with their government, or with the resources of their own country.

We, as a union, insist upon this right in our own ranks. We have insisted upon such a right for all American citizens. We believe that a peaceful world will not exist until such a right is enjoyed by other people in other lands.

The situation was reminiscent of the West Coast before the First World War, when the old Riggers and Stevedores in San Francisco set the pattern and then cut and ran from the rest of the coast.
Candid Shots of ILWU Coast Negotiating Committee at Work

These candid camera shots of the ILWU Coast Longshore, Shipclerics and Walking Boss Negotiating Committee were made while the committee was in session at 150 Golden Gate Avenue in San Francisco on November 16. Top pictures show left to right: Henry Schmidt, ILWU President Harry Bridges, First Vice President J. R. Robertson, ILWU Staffer Rosemary Ackerman, Second Vice President Germain Bulcke, Gordon Giblin of Southern California, Charles Ross of the Cal Labor Relations, and in animated discussion, Frank K. Andrews of the Puget Sound. In the second panel are Charles Appel of Puget Sound, Bill Placy, Jr., of the Southern California clerks, J. F. Campion and Tom Carson, Northern California clerks, ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, Coast Labor Relations Committee Man Howard Bodine, Phil Edler of the ILWU staff (against wall), Coast Labor Relations Committee Men L. B. Thomas, Clerks Mike Johnson of Northern California, Dan Buckingham of Seattle and Charles M. Becker of Oregon-California. Bottom panel shows some close-ups; Schmidt, Bridges, Robertson, Giblin, Ross, William Glazier ILWU administrative assistant, Lincoln Fairley, ILWU research and education director, and Bridges.

Local 26 To Hold Annual Convention December 1st

LOS ANGELES—Delegates, elected on the basis of one for each 10 members of ILWU Local 26, will meet in the local’s seventh annual convention, Saturday, December 1, in the auditorium of the new union hall at 35th and Figueroa.

The convention will be called to order at 9:30 a.m. and will continue until 4 p.m., with a buffet lunch being served by the local and Women’s Auxiliary 28 at noon.

Agenda will include six major points:
2. Winning of a pension plan during 1957.
3. Strengthening of the shop stewards system and improvement in handling grievances.
4. Building attendance at general membership meetings. (Since moving into its new headquarters, the local holds a union-wide meeting every three months; previously members had met in industry divisions.)
5. Organising drive in the local’s jurisdiction.

Stewards and officers of the local are automatically designated as delegates. Members of the convention committee:

Local 13 Gridders
Plan Hawaiian Game

WILMINGTON — ILWU Local 13’s semi-professional football team, which lost its second game of the season to the Eagle Rock Athletic Club two weeks ago, is planning a post-season game in Hawaii. The Eagle Rock eleven has been league champions for several years.

Member of the convention committee:

Coast Guard Now Validating Seamen’s Papers

SAN FRANCISCO — The Coast Guard has agreed to issue validated papers to screened seamen here at the rate of 10 to 20 a day. Attorney George Andersen of the firm of Andersen, Gladstein, Leonard and Sibbett announced November 20.

Time for the government to appeal to the Supreme Court against an order of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit expired November 18. The Circuit Court ruled screening without due process illegal. The Coast Guard had been screening seamen without permitting them to face their accusers.

“We’ve sent letters out to all of the seamen involved after a conference with the Commander of the Coast Guard,” Andersen said. “They are to phone him to get an appointment and the Coast Guard is going to take ten to twenty a day. That’s about all they can handle. And as the men call in they will be to tell what day to be down there and they’ve supposed to be issued their papers. As far as we know there are no gimmicks. The understanding we have is that everybody will be issued their validated seamen’s papers.”

Lung Cancer Program Scheduled in S. F. by ACS

SAN FRANCISCO — The American Cancer Society has scheduled a program on lung cancer here next week, open to anyone interested, without charge.

Several physicians will discuss the disease and answer questions from the audience. A documentary film will be shown.

The Society said the purpose of the program is to help put present knowledge about lung cancer “to work saving lives . . . All principal aspects of the lung cancer problem — including such factors as cigarette smoking, smog and occupational hazards — will be candidly discussed.”

The program is scheduled in the following auditoriums, beginning at 8:15 each evening:

Monday, November 26 — Marina Junior High School
Tuesday, November 27 — George Washington High School and Pacific Junior High School
Wednesday, November 28 — St. Mary’s Chinese School, Clarence Link Junior High School
Thursday, November 29 — Aptos Junior High School and Abraham Lincoln High School

Collective Bargaining Gains

Recent new or renewed agreements of ILWU locals, reported up to November 20, follow:

Local 33, San Pedro Fishermen. Renewed individual understandings with boatowners for 1956-57 season. Some 650 individuals involved. Increases on rates for sardines and mackerel. Drop in Tuna rate.

Local 307, New Orleans warehousemen. Renewed agreement with Nutrition Products, Inc. Wage increase: 10 cents across the board. Improvement of provision for payment of wages when transferred to higher rated job. Improved seniority provision of agreement. Reported October 23, 1956.


Local 13, Wilmington Longshoremen. New 3-year contract with Catalina Terminal Co. Wage increase and wage review October 31, 1957. Covers 14 members, who load and unload supplies and foodstuffs shipped to the island.
The Senate's power of investigation which Eastland, fellow senators of the Internal Security Committee of Mississippi and he continues to be re-elected, he'll stick to. The later McCarren, McCarthy and others have gotten away with over recent years? Because this is what has been going on — and abuse and misuse of the Senate's powers.

Eastland is what he is. And until the people of Mississippi put someone else in his place he'll continue his present activities in the American political scene. Race baiting in his political pitch, and so long as political arrangements remain what they are in Mississippi and he continues to be re-elected, he'll stick to this line which pays off in political power for him.

But how does it come about that the democratic process and democratic institutions like ours in the United States permit political figures like Eastland and McCarthy to become so powerful? Are the present arrangements altogether?

The reason goes way back. It goes back to the Senate was set up as it is—and how, in modern times, the peculiar structure of the Senate has permitted demagogues and openly-proclaimed enemies of our democratic way of life to run wild behind the cloak of their Senatorial office.

We Americans who believe in democracy, and who think of our government as one of the best ever put together, ought to take another look at our Senate. We may think of how well the Senate fitted the purpose the Founding Fathers had in mind, it has become — in 1786 — the stronghold of those who oppose change in our national life, from honest and upstanding conservatives, whose opinions you can respect even when you disagree with them, to rabid and ranting demagogues who will destroy democracy to have their way.

Most parliamentary systems in the world today are bicameral, that is they have a parliament composed of an upper and lower house. This is true in Italy, England, France, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Australia, New Zealand and, of course, the United States.

Traditionally, the upper chamber has been the stronghold of the conservative forces in the country. And it has operated as a check or a rein on the lower house which has usually been closer to the people and therefore more likely to favor legislation in the interests of the common people against the vested interests of the powerful and the wealthy.

Over the years in most countries, except the United States, the veto power of the upper house has been restricted and curbed until today these second chambers can do little but delay legislation. And membership in them, as in the House of Lords in England, is more honorary than anything else.

In fact, if all parliamentary governments today the United States is alone in having a second chamber which has held its own with the lower house in terms of power and influence. The Senate in our country is really more powerful than the House — and certainly more influential in affecting the direction of our political life.

It's not surprising then to learn that conservatives in other countries look upon this U. S. arrangement with wonder and envy. For here is a body which does not represent the people in any crude numerical form, which is except from the ordeal of facing the electorate as a body. The senators represent the states, the veto power of the upper house has been restricted and curbed until today these second chambers can do little but delay legislation. And membership in them, as in the House of Lords in England, is more honorary than anything else.

In those days in which the constitution was framed it was felt absolutely necessary to give the states, as states, definite control over one chamber of legislature, while the people were to be directly represented in the lower. It was the conviction back in 1787 that the Senate was set up as it is—and how, in modern times, the peculiar structure of the Senate has permitted demagogues and openly-proclaimed enemies of our democratic way of life to run wild behind the cloak of their Senatorial office.

We Americans who believe in democracy, and who think of our government as one of the best ever put together, ought to take another look at our Senate. We may think of how well the Senate fitted the purpose the Founding Fathers had in mind, it has become — in 1786 — the stronghold of those who oppose change in our national life, from honest and upstanding conservatives, whose opinions you can respect even when you disagree with them, to rabid and ranting demagogues who will destroy democracy to have their way.

Some United States Senators are elected by a handful of votes, others by millions, but they all have equal voice. Old men with old ideas and an unshakable grip explain why legislation lags behind the needs of the people. Reform of The Senate and its rules are needed.
sentation in the Senate without its consent. Up until 1913, when the 17th Amendment was adopted, the senators were elected by the state legislatures and not directly by the people in the states.

The theory was that freed from having to placate the voters, great statesmen and leaders would be chosen by the state legislatures. The thought was they would be men of vision who could concentrate on the long run issues facing the nation. But it never worked out that way because under the selection by the state legislatures the senators were selected by the caucus of the majority party in the state—and these caucuses could be and were swayed by influence, favors, money, and even bribes.

Not surprisingly, under this setup the Senate earned—and deserved—the name "The Millionaires' Club." Its members either were millionaires themselves or spoke for and represented the powerful and wealthy interests in their state.

The process of selection hardly brought great men to Congress, the turn of the century. When one senator answered to his name at the roll call with the words "Not guilty," the people laughed—since they had nothing but contempt for the men who filled these seats anyway.

After 1913 the senators were elected directly by the people, for six year terms. Many senators, looking at the all-powerful President in the White House, considered the process of selecting senators really violates the basic democratic rule of the equality of human beings. Such equality does not exist as far as the Senate is concerned.

As the Senate is set up there is always the possibility that a majority of its members may speak for about one-fifth of the population of our country. Look at it another way. The following fifteen states, with two senators each, control one-third of the Senate: Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming. Yet these fifteen states, between them, have but seven per cent of the people of the United States.

New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas and California, between them have one-third of all the people in the country yet they only elect 10 senators out of 96.

In addition, the restrictions on the right to vote in the Southern states means that a senator from, say Mississippi, speaks for only a handful of the people in his own state. Yet he speaks with the same authority and power as a senator who speaks for millions. If a senator from New York is elected by ballots from over seven million people, and one from California by ballots from four million people, how do you compare them against a senator from one in 165,000 people, or California, where 189,000 voted, or Alabama where 300,000 voted? Doesn't it mean, for example, that one white voter for Eastland in Mississippi is equal to almost 70 voters in New York state?

How can you compare the power of the voters of California and, say South Carolina in the Senate? One senator speaks for four million Californians, another speaks for 225,000 people from South Carolina. Since both speak with equal authority and power, then each voter in California is 18 times more powerful than each voter in South Carolina.

If the intention of the Founding Fathers was to set up the Senate to be a protection against the people's rule through the House of Representatives, it has fulfilled the role.

The powerful and the wealthy, by moving their resources into a state with a small population—like New Mexico or Nevada or the Dakotas—can get a greater return in political influence for each dollar spent than if it were spent in California or New York. Thus behind the form of the Senate we have the reality of a rotten borough system like that which still exists in part of England to this day.

In operation the Senate rules help along the control of the aged, the conservative, the stand-patter. For example, the strict seniority rules mean that inevitably the men from the small, safe states will rise to the committee chairmanships. The longer the senator stays around, the more powerful he becomes.

Imagine the real power of Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He controls all legislation on civil rights and civil liberties. He deals with constitutional amendments as well as legislation on immigration and naturalization, and the reapportionment of states for congressional representation. In addition, every single appointment to the federal judiciary has to be passed on by his committee.

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The committees and the power of investigation have long been recognized as crucial for the work of the Senate. In theory the only purpose of such investigations is to gather data that will be of service in the framing of legislation. But how many investigations have no other purpose than to advance the political career of a committee chairman? How many are aimed solely at accumulating ammunition for the next election? And of all the legislative bodies in the world, the Senate is unique in permitting unlimited debate. Aimed at encouraging full discussion of an issue, it has permitted any minority to conduct a filibuster—prevent action on an issue by talking it to death and holding up other important legislation.

When Senator Harry Long was fighting a civil rights law he talked for hours on recipes for "pot likker," fried oysters, coffee, and turnip greens. Once Senator La Follette held the floor for more than 13 hours. Senator Eastland, and others, filibustered the Hawaii statehood bill in 1954. And no civil rights legislation has ever passed the Senate because of the power of the Southern senators to talk continuously, thus holding up all other legislative business. The power of effective vetoes by the few is limited only by their physical endurance.

It has been said that "old men and old ideas" have an unshakeable grip on the Senate. And so they do. It's been many years since Americans were exercised about the structure and operation of their Senate. Yet many of the weaknesses of the body still exist. They are weaknesses which may be summed up by the charge that the Senate is much too free from the control of the popular will of the people.

Criticisms are made of other parliamentary governments which fall when the people express their lack of confidence. The US Senate is protected from such happenings.

Certainly the Senate should be reformed. It should be reorganized to fit 1956 needs—concern for representation of the states as much as anything today. Our country is one, our problems are nation wide, and their solutions should result from the expression of the popular will of all the people in our nation without any discrimination or limitation upon them.
Atty. General Again After Union Leaders

DENVER, Colo.—The Mine, Mill and Smelters Workers International Union, long a target of the Attorney General, has again been mentioned in Milwaukee.

Fourteen of its officials and staff members were indicted here November 16 on charges of conspiring to defraud the government by using the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board.

Bond for each of the defendants was set at $5,000 and warrants of arrest were issued. The defendants were Maurice Travis, former secretary-treasurer of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and previously convicted on a charge of filing a false Taft-Hartley affidavit and under sentence of eight years in prison, was included among those indicted.

A statement from the union's executive board called the indictments "an attack on an old and respected labor union."

The government alleges the defendants defrauded the government by filing Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavits and thereafter using the services of the labor board.

The California District Council of ILWU at its October 27 meeting voted to contribute $50 to aid the government—have even resisted this move to shut down. Our membership has
done more than $30 to contribute $50 to aid the government—have even resisted this move to shut down. Our membership has
to make clear that when the first strike breaker goes to work in the East Coast or Gulf ports, we will shut down. Our membership has
to make clear that when the first strike breaker goes to work in the East Coast or Gulf ports, we will shut down. Our membership has
In a statement prepared for an NBC telecast on Wednesday, ILWU President Harry Bridges, Jr., is unopposed for president of Ships -Tuna Tonnage Reaches Record In Southland

LOS ANGELES—Most recent offer made to ILWU Local 26 negotiators by the Mutual Grocery Company is a 5 cents an hour increase of 2 1/2 cents an hour.

"2. As a member- owner of the Mutual Grocery Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of United Grocers Company, we believe that the government was preparing to make an announcement of a national emergency and fact finding."

Washington considered

REPORTS from Washington indicated that the government was preparing either for a Taft-Hartley injunction or for announcement of a national emergency and fact finding.

"The truth is that the shipowners and their employers—-and they alone—-want a continuation of racketeering and the spirit of the strike nor deny them this right. Nor will such moves affect the unity and support of the local and the Gulf."

"Already the longshoremen, on their own and under the pressure of the AFL-CIO, have taken the initiative in the industry."

"Government moves will not break the spirit of the strike nor deny them this right. Nor will such moves affect the unity and support of the West Coast."

ILWU HAS OWN STAKE

"Our only concern in this situation is to see that the East Coast and Gulf longshoremen get what they are entitled to and have been long denied."

"We in the ILWU have our own stakes in the present situation, including our wage and a common termination of all East and West Coast longshore agreements."

"And it is truly remarkable that after the longshoremen on both coasts and the employers pledged to work for a common expiration date to the House Merchant Marine Committee—the Bonner Committee—the East Coast Shipowners, who have received millions in subsidies from the US government—have even resisted this move toward insuring maritime stability."

"The ILWU is a rank and file union and our concern is for the rank and file of other unions—not for our officers."

"We want to make clear that when the first strike breaker goes to work in the East Coast or Gulf ports, we will shut down. Our membership has already voted overwhelmingly by secret ballot to give such authority to our union's officers and negotiating committee."

Tuna Tonnage Reaches Record In Southland
Glad To Be Home
ILWU Longshore Local 10's Charles W. Carter, Aug 4004, has been working on the San Francisco waterfront for 36 years. New his doctors have told him that he must not try to work anymore, because of a heart condition that makes breathing very difficult. He will be eligible for the ILWU-PMA disability pension as soon as he uses up his California disability benefits. Carter is 59—now with the new disability pension program he won't have to wait until he is 65 to receive his pension.

Price Fixing Hearing Postponed
LONG BEACH — A Federal Trade Commission hearing on charges that ILWU Local 33, other unions, boat owners and canneries had conspired to fix tuna prices was postponed from a November 19 date until some time in December or January with no definite date set, a spokesman for the FTC announced last week.

Leading Hawaiians Give Lie To Jittery Retired Army General
HONOLULU, T. H. — First opening session of new Senate Internal Security Committee on Hawaii was held last week. The committee is led by T. H. B., Army General, who was the principal speaker. In the picture above are Bridges, Nancy Saphir, president of ILWU Auxiliary; Iris Miles, Local 14 executive board member; John Sundell, Local 14 president; and Jack Niskey, Local 14 dispatcher.

ILWU Book Club List
ILWU BOOK CLUB
150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 2, Calif.
Please send me (postpaid) the books I have checked off below. I enclose the correct sum in check or money order.

(Price includes California sales tax.)

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(copies) The ILWU Story @ 50 cents (cloth)
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(copies) Out of Your Pocket, by Darel McConkey, @ $3.00 (cloth)
(copies) Kye-Wilman in Indo-China, by Joseph Stalin, @ 50 cents (autographed by author)
(copies) Labor Fact Book, by Labor Research Assn., @ 50 cents (cloth)
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(copies) False Witness, by Harvey Matson, @ $1.00 (paper)
(copies) False Witness, by Harvey Matson, @ $25 (cloth)
(copies) Sylva, first chairman of the Subversive Activities Committee. O'Daniel's testimony was "sensational but absolutely irresponsible. There is not a shred of evidence to back up his baseless charges."
HALL Honored At Banquet In Honolulu

More than 900 union members, friends, and guests attended the testimonial dinner in honor of ILWU Regional Director Jack Hall at Honolulu's Kawaiola Inn on Saturday evening November 10.

They heard ILWU President Harry Bridges brand the impending visit of Senator Eastland's Internal Security Subcommittee as an attack on the people of Hawaii. "The hearings are designed to kill statistics, and also do everything possible to hurt the ILWU," he said.

Eastland "makes a career out of preaching the superiority and supremacy of the Western race. Of all places to come and enjoy get ready with that kind of thinking he has to pick Hawaii," Bridges said.

A "WARM RECEPTION"

"We are going to meet Mr. Eastland and tell him what we think, and we are not going to be working when we do it," Bridges said. His statement reflected the decision of a two day meeting of the Executive Board of ILWU Local 142 to give Eastland a "warm reception."

Bridges stated that the committee was picking on the "hired hands" of the union. "Most of the subpoenas have gone to staff employees of the local or International union attorneys, and strenuous efforts are being made to have us hire to carry out the policies made by the rank and file; it is those policies and the rank and file which made them that are really under attack, "he said.

"The rank and file has a right to turn out in a body and show Mr. Eastland how it feels," he added.

"Court decisions have held that union members have a right to defend themselves."

HALL MOVED

Bridges reported that during recent pineapple and sugar negotiations there had been summit meetings with employers in which the union and the employers agreed that they would not attempt to destroy each other; that it remained to be seen whether the employers would "live up to their side of the bargain," and if they did, he added, "the union will live up to its commitments."

The Oahu Division of the local presented Hall with a koa wood table bearing the inscription "To Jack Hall, who brought industrial democracy to the people of Hawaii and dignity to the workers."

Oahu Division Director, Tadashi "Castner" Ogawa, told Hall, "We know of your record, Jack, as a man who will not sell your soul for all the money in the world." All of his statements were supported by the various industrial groupings.

Visibly moved, the ILWU Regional Director, whose framed conviction of conspiring to violate the Smith Act based on his union activity, is presently on appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court, replied that no matter what happens to him he does not consider his work a sacrifice," I feel rewarded in the thousand friends I have made," he said.

"Even though Jack Hall is not in Hawaii, the work we have started must go on. Whatever happens I will feel we have won."

Henry Epstein, Regional Director of the United Public Workers, credited Hall and the ILWU for helping the ILWU for helping the "hired hands" of the money in the world."

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