Local 6 In Its Largest Convention

SAN FRANCISCO — Two mayors are expected at the opening ceremonies of Warehouse Local 6’s 12th Annual Constitution and Contract Convention, which will concern itself primarily with such items as wage increases, classifications, and one other cost item, a budget and an A.P.U. report on minimum integration in the warehouse industry.

The meeting will be held March 2.

Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco, and Clifford E. Bishop of Oakland, are slated to welcome delegates, the Reverend Hamilton Boswell will give the invocation and the elected warehouse representatives will hear two assemblies, John O’Connell and Edward A. and Frederick A. Robertson, both members of Local 6 and delegates, will also speak.

LARGEST CONVENTION EVER

According to advance reservations this will be the largest convention ever held, with 776 delegates expected, representing San Francisco, Oakland, Redwood City, Crockett, Crockett and Local 17 in Sacramento.

Warehouse Union officers believe it (Continued on Page 4)

Who Said It?

“...the administration ... asked for a blank grant of power over our funds and our lives, to be used in a blank way, for a blank length of time, under blank conditions, with respect to blank nations, in a blank area. We are asked to sign this blank check in perpetuity ...”

(Continued on Page 4)

Jews Also Victims of Hiring Bias, Need FEPC

SAN FRANCISCO — More ammunition for the growing numbers of San Franciscans favoring fair employment practice legislation was provided by Benjamin E. Epstein, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of the B’nai B’rith, in a press conference held here this week.

Epstein said hiring practices in both Los Angeles and San Francisco have shown a large degree of discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Twelve states already have FEPC laws, he noted, and added that this state by remarking “California, as a great state with liberal and progressive points of view, should have taken the leadership in the move.”

Discrimination in hiring, which affects Negroes and Mexican-Americans most, is “abundant,” he charged, and these minority groups, Epstein pointed out as he related statistics from a University of California survey of employment discrimination against Jews in the Bay Area. (Turn to back page for name of author)
Increases must bear the test of union solidarity

WAGES have a restraint laid upon them by the processes of collective bargaining, increases must bear the test of union solidarity and determination and discussion at the bargaining table, and even arbitration where the interest of the demand must be proved. No such handbags bear upon price raising. The profit makers unilaterally decide what the market will stand in the way of gouging and nothing more than an ineffectual plea from the President stands in their way.

ECONOMISTS serving the interests of the profit makers like to blame inflation on wage increases, never, of course, on swollen prices and profits. The steel industry only recently demonstrated who keeps ahead in the price-wage race. In granting a wage increase this big pace setter put up the price of steel a cubit to cover the wage advance and a ton to swell its profits. The excuse was and determination and discussion at the bargaining table, and even arbitration where the interest of the demand must be proved. No such handbags bear upon price raising. The profit makers unilaterally decide what the market will stand in the way of gouging and nothing more than an ineffectual plea from the President stands in their way.

One thing this demonstrates is the folly of long-term union contracts with wages locked in—that is with increases set at long range and the opportunity further to negotiate their size.

The profit makers unilaterally decide what the market will stand in the way of gouging and nothing more than an ineffectual plea from the President stands in their way.

**ON THE BEAM**

By Harry Bridges

JIM MATLES, Director of Organization of the United Electrical Workers Union, UE, is now on trial under a denaturalization proceeding similar to the one the Department of Justice has tried on me. The charge is that Matles defrauded the government when he was naturalized 22 years ago.

Matles is the same old case all over again. With the government now coming in years later to claim that when he obtained his citizenship Matles was a Communist and that he concealed this fact, thereby committing fraud.

How long can this kind of business go on? How far back and for how long can the Department of Justice go when they come out to take away his citizenship from a man they are out to get.

Like all these cases, professional stool pigeons have been paraded in to redact. Any time he makes a move in later life he has to think whether or not it might be something which will open the flood gates against him.

President Eisenhower must have been truly naive to believe that his plea to hold down wages and prices to prevent inflation would do anything other than tie a weight on wages while prices and profits zoomed. Presently, no housewife needs any fancy statistics like the US Cost of Living Index—now at its highest in history—to know that she is having to pass up more and more items at the grocery and meat counters because the budget won't stretch enough.

Since it anyway you want to—but we face the stark fact that we have taken a substantial reduction in wages in the past few months—none, of course, by the lay general of price increases, for the relation of prices to wages must be computed, not by the dollar and cents amount appearing on the pay check, but by the amount and quality of the meal on the table.

What is sought is straight-out legislation to make it unlawful for any democratic and militant trade union to operate. The Mississippi demagogues want the ILWU put out of business. There is no doubt but that decent wages and conditions for Hawaii's plantation workers call this man who himself hires 6-year-old children as cotton pickers at around 3 cents an hour. (See "Of Massa Jim Eastland" on Page 4.)

We'll have more to say about the senator's report in another issue. Meanwhile, we recommend its reading for those who might be curious on just how the Eastlands would reconstruct labor unions to render their members helpless against exploitation—controlled wholly in their thinking and actions by a combination of government bureaucrats and big business interests.

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The report clearly reveals the true motive behind the committee's recent junket to Hawaii to look for reds under the beds.

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It takes a courageous judge to rule against the government in a denaturalization case and not to "sield to extra-judicial clasem," as Judge Goodman put it. And the government lawyers have become so sure of the results and so cocky that they don't even feel they have to put any kind of proof before the court. When you show that their professional witnesses are liars they go right ahead, undisturbed.

This is what the naturalized citizen, especially the union man who has fought for unpopular causes, has to back. And there should be some legal remedy available so that citizens who weren't born in the United States can feel as free to do and think as native born citizens.

AND WHAT can be done about this stable of liars the Department of Justice has collected? They lie under oath, they lie under oath. Yet they're never indicted and never punished.

The only thing that happens to them when their lies become too wild is that the Department of Justice stops using them. But you've really got to go some before that happens.

There is no way for the defendant in one of these cases to force the Department of Justice to prosecute one of their own perjurers. These "experts" with the elastic memories would be a joke if they weren't used to wreck so many families and cause so much damage to the union movement.

What man should be forced to explain what he did twenty-five years ago in order to know the whole story. Every honest man can remember details to refute the magic stories which the professional witnesses have at their fingertips.

Matles deserves the support of the members of the ILWU. The ILWU Executive Board has already gone on record in his case. Conspiring such as this one against that when Matles was working as a union organizer. And they are ready to swear up and down on who was there and what was plotted. And, as so frequently happens, once these liars get going they never know when to stop.

One of the characters used by the government swore under oath that he knew Matles as a Communist in the United States as far back as 1925. Since Matles arrived in this country in 1929, at the age of 19, this testimony was perjury out and out.

But nothing dents the Department of Justice when they're out to frame someone. The prosecution tried to prove that back in 1925, when Matles was a fifteen year old kid in Roumania, he might have been a travelling Communist between that country and the United States.

But imagine using testimony about 1925 to denaturalize someone in 1956. There seems to be no limit to how far they can go when they set out to.

Judge Goodman, in the last Bridges case, made an observation that certainly applies here, "Denaturalization," he said, "is not a procedure for correcting errors of judgment in the naturalization process."

During the naturalization proceedings the government has to decide whether or not to grant citizenship. Once the decision is made the alien is a citizen and deserves to be treated no different from a native born citizen.

Wherever the naturalization hangs over the head of every foreign born citizen. And then he really is but a second-class American.

If any or every naturalization can be reopened at any time at the will of the Department of Justice, no naturalized citizen is ever completely secure. Any time he makes a move in later life he has to think whether or not it might be something which will open the flood gates against him.
Pillsbury's Roundtable
Ore. The table is turned by an electric warehousing of flour and feed. Prior to its installation, the product was pelletized from straight-standard tables. (The idea is saving of man power.)

LA Auxiliary Isn't Bashful In Getting Help for Members

LOS ANGELES — Although ILWU Auxiliary has no funds with which to help members and families of ILWU Local 2, the group in charge of the Auxiliary helped during the death of the breadwinner, a fire, or other loss, the women have developed means of seeing that those in need receive aid.

They contact the various welfare agencies in the city, including city and county welfare departments and urban Alaskans Against Split Halibut Fleet

KETCHikan, Alaska—A joint meeting of the Fishermen and Allied Workers for Defense of Halibut and the ILWU; the Ketchikan Vessel Owners Association and the Deep Sea Fishermen’s Union voted recently against splitting the halibut fleet.

The question of splitting the halibut fleet was originally discussed at the Halibut Conference in Vancouver, British Columbia, February 1 and 2, and earlier at the International Pacific Halibut Conference in Seattle.

The joint management-labor meeting decided to accept all other recommendations made by the Vancouver Conference and also set up a committee to investigate the feasibility of establishing from straight-stationary tables. (The idea is saving of man power.)

Several Million Dollars

A so-called “round table,” was recently installed in Pillsbury’s mill at Astoria, motor and is intended to facilitate the installation, the product was pelletized from straight-standard tables. (The idea is saving of man power.)

You Can Protect Family Against Tuberculosis

**T**UBERCULOSIS is a preventable disease. “Given the necessary money and enthusiasm,” report a recent textbook on infectious diseases, “modern methods would eliminate tuberculosis from any community within a generation.”

As yet there is no vaccine to give any individual sure protection against tuberculosis of the lungs. There are, however, things the individual can do to help protect himself, his family and friends, the people he works with; to help wipe out the disease in his community.

The problem is to find every person with active tuberculosis infection, and keep him from spreading the disease, which requires the proper treatment to be all right, with regular checkups later that to see he stays well.

How big is the problem? Very big, say the Tuberculosis Association, the Public Health authorities and other physicians dealing with it.

It’s a problem that’s close to home, to you and your family. The Welfare Department, ILWU families continue to receive reports of new cases, hence this reminder that in spite of the progress made against this disease, it’s still with us.

**TB Is Still a Major Cause Of Illness in the US**

ALTHOUGH tuberculosis is no longer the leading killer, it still dropped from first place to tenth as a cause of death since the early 1900s—it remains a major cause of illness. The Tuberculosis Association estimates that 2,000,000 cases occur now in America each year.

Each of these people may infect any number of others. Among the difficulties yet to be overcome in breaking this chain of infection:

There are no symptoms at the beginning of the disease. It’s common to have tuberculosis without knowing it. In fact, if one is a third of the people who have it are unaware of their illness, receiving no treatment, the disease could spread.

In the meantime the germs spread to others. They usually go from one person to another by the air. After sneezing, coughing or spitting. Germs can also be spread by direct contact, by a kiss, for instance, or on objects like a drinking glass. Another source is unpasteurized milk from infected cows, not common in the United States.

After signs of the illness appear, a person may think his trouble is something else or delay treatment for other reasons. It’s true the symptoms—like chest pain, shortness of breath, coughing up blood, coughing up sputum, weight loss, or other causes for worry, may be signs of tuberculosis. They do mean a doctor and hospital or tuberculosis clinic should be found. Many people may be sick without knowing it, and that is where the physician dealing with it.

The estimate is a third of the people with tuberculosis getting them under treatment, and research is being made for new medicines, new medicine and treatments and rehabilitation centers.

You can help— whatever your age—by having chest X-rays regularly. In the meantime the Germs spread to others—by having chest X-rays regularly. In the meantime the Germs spread to others—by having chest X-rays regularly. In the meantime the Germs spread to others—by having chest X-rays regularly. In the meantime the Germs spread to others.
ILWU Members Give Answer to Bridges Slender in Slander

OAKLAND, Calif.—Slanderous statements against ILWU President Harry Bridges appearing this month in the Oakland Tribune in a syndicated column by Frank R. Kent were answered in the letter column of that newspaper by eight ILWU members in Oakland.

Kent's article was previously answered on the floor of the House of Representatives by Delegate John Burck of Hawaii.

The Oakland letter said: "Editor: In the Tribune of Feb. 12 there appeared an article by Frank R. Kent, "Bridges' Union and Statehood for Hawaii." As members of the ILWU we feel compelled to correct some of the obvious misstatements of fact in that article.

"Harry Bridges is, and has been for over 10 years, a citizen of the United States.

"2. He has not been 'twice convicted of perjury.' The last trial of Harry Bridges resulted in a straight verdict of not guilty by the federal judge who tried his case.

"3. It is true that he has had 'bad lawyers.' It is not true that he has not been 'defended.'

"4. Bridges has been 'not in compliance' with the constitution of the United States or Virginia's anti-NAACP statutes.

"5. It is an insult to the people of Hawaii to presume that they will let Mr. Bridges or anyone else pick their senators and congressman. We believe they will, like most Americans, vote as they wish to vote.

"6. Harry Bridges is not 'still fighting deportation efforts.' After 20 years, that particular attack on the ILWU seems to have been abandoned. We are sure that the ILWU leaders, and good union man, can now devote all of his time to his job..."
Local Bulletins Keep ILWU Members Informed and Alert

Local 10 Appeals to Congressmen for Aid To Rebuild Port, Encourage Shipbuilding

SACRAMENTO — An appeal to Congressmen John F. Shelley and William S. Mailliard to lend their support in obtaining federal assistance in modernizing the Port of San Francisco was sent last week by Robert Rohatch, president of longshore Local 10 in behalf of the union members.

"As the port now stands," wrote Rohatch, "most of the docks and piers are not only in a dilapidated state of repair, but are completely outmoded for modern vessels and shipping."

Modernized piers, he said, would not only bring badly needed revenue, but would drastically cut down on shipping and handling costs.

In line with the same appeal, the longshore union also requested more activity by the congressmen to bring more shipbuilding facilities to the Bay Area to counteract the pattern of by-passing this West Coast port for East Coast yards. Val Drayson at 78 Finds Good Life

"I like Salisbury no end. This is quite a nice and progressive city and the climate is ideal, very similar to California, the only drawback is we are so far from the ocean."

"There are three theaters and two drive-ins and quite a few good hotels and restaurants though nothing as good as good old San Francisco."

There are three theaters and two drive-ins and quite a few good hotels and restaurants though nothing as good as good old San Francisco. The cannery workers in Seattle "call their bulletin the "SS 13." In addition to other matters it covers in detail the many and varied sports activities of its members.

Local 13 longshoremen call their bulletin "The Reporter." In Eureka it's the "ILWU Local 14 Longshore Bulletin," Local 12 longshoremen on Coos Bay get out "The North Bend Breeze," as breezy as its name, Local 8 dockers publish "The Hook" in Portland and Local 19 longshoremen in Seattle use "The Purse Line" as a title. The "Local 6 Bulletin" and the "Local 11 Bulletin" are the papers of the warehousemen in the San Francisco Bay area and in the San Jose Area. Both are extremely informative.

The "ILWU Local 10 Longshore Bulletin," read and discussed up and down the Bay area waterfronts, is written and edited alternately by three members of an elected publicity committee.

All past conventions of ILWU have strongly recommended regular publication of bulletins by all locals. They keep the membership informed and alert and represent the best method yet devised for overriding rumor with facts.

Local 26 — Los Angeles Warehousemen

Master agreement with Inexpac and Pacificers Limited bringing first wage increase in 3 years; Increases ranged from 10-15c per hour with classification increases ranging from 11-30c per hour. Other gains were: Additional paid holiday; 38 per day subsistence and 7c mileage while traveling on a job; double time for Sunday and for hours worked over 12. Agreement opens again in 6 months for negotiation on sick leave provision; expires February 8, 1958.

Local 5 — Peraluma Warehousemen

Agreement effective 6-1-56 with Poultry Producers of Central California; expires May 31, 1957. Agreement covering "Santa Rosa Egg production." Provides automatic 5c per hour increase effective October 1, 1956; 8c per hour shift premium on swing and 13c on graveyard shifts.

Collective Bargaining Gains

EUREKA — At their February business meeting, the members of Auxiliary 29 in Eureka elected Margaret Anderson president of the group for the year of 1957. Other new officers include: Vice president, Bonnie Romines; recording secretary, Alice Lead; corresponding secretary, Wilma Brown; treasurer, Peggy Nilsson; Bulletin editor, Alice Kinney; reporter and historian, Nancy Lupher; social chairman, Bernice Dearinger; welfare chairman, Wilma Bilderback and Minnie Larsen; scholarship committee chairman, Bernice Beaver; and Federated executive board member, Elma Hagel.

The group decided to begin immediately on handwork projects in preparation for a money-raising bazaar next December.

At the close of the meeting gifts were presented by the organization to its first two presidents, Emma Sundell (1955) and Nancy Lupher (1956).

LA Women Elect Delegates

LOS ANGELES — ILWU Women's Auxiliary met Feb 27 to elect delegates to the convention of the ILWU Federated Auxiliary, which will be held in San Francisco concurrent with the ILWU international convention.

March 1, 1957 Page 5 THE DISPATCHER
ILA Wins Coast Agreement for all employees earning 1500 hours

Porters and baggage men receive minimum terms of work when ordered out at 9 a.m., 5 hours and file action to enforce the contract when ordered out at 9 a.m., 5 hours, check-off of union dues, Good Friday to be a legal holiday, and in the summer time, the operators countered with the claim that this was the "tragic" date.

ILA committee moved to the other dates, such as June 15, July 15, July 1, April 1, etc. and all were unacceptable to the operators. The operators and mediators finally drove through the September 30 date. The wage scale committee was split on various basic union issues. An indication of the difference of opinion was seen by the votes on some of the basic issues. On the important issue of "holding to the two-year contract," the vote was 107-72. On the issue of going over the same employer proposals during this strike the vote was 112-65, and several locals walked out during these votes.

REVOLT OF LOCALS

A group of local unions walked out on Friday night, February 15, and objected to the mediation tactic of constant voting and whittling down the ILA's demands. These local unions reported were Locals 791, 824, 895, 1258 and 1126. Some of these locals are composed of Negroes.

The wage scale committee represented the most militant sections of the ILA, who are known as "the giants" in negotiations. They objected to the constant voting and specifically to the effort to dump the "Bridges" date.

Unfortunately they did not hold their rank in intact and as a result the opportunity to gain the sling load and common termination date, the 4-hour call-back, palletized cargo, etc., were lost.

The opportunity to win all of the union's basic demands was thus lost. In the final voting by the wage scale committee, the mediators and the people working with them became weary of the wage scale committee and finally succeeded in appointing a strategy committee of vice presidents to complete the negotiations.

In the final report on the agreement's fanfare on radio, TV, and press statements tried to create an impression of victory. The agreement was far below the expectations.

The checks, carpenters, maintenance, clerks, and grain handlers craft agreement had not even been negotiated when inspired stories appeared from the media, mediators, union counsel and "informed sources," saying the men were going back without waiting for a vote. This line of talk did not gain any support in the ranks. Many locals decided to stay out until there was a referendum vote and until all agreements had been successfully negotiated.

This was clearly demonstrated on the next day when three gangs out of a total of 400 went to work in spite of fanfare on radio, TV, and press.

CLERKS MAKE GAINS

Checkers and clerks in the Port of New York made substantial gains in various working conditions in their new agreement with the Teamsters Union.

New Orleans made gains in overtime rates for this work means a drive to reduce the tariffs and charges. The Teamsters Union uses the fact that the rate for the first year of the contract, one additional for the second, and two additional for the third year, making a total of five paid holidays. To qualify for these holidays employees must have worked 700 hours in the preceding year and at least 16 hours in the week in which the day falls.

Two clauses in the contract allegedly pose. The clause on changed and new operations and customs and practices also leaves the door open for a drive against the 21-man gang. This clause also provides for a joint safety clause. The clause does not present a threat of a legal holiday, and in the summer time, the operators countered with the claim that this was the "tragic" date.

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This was clearly demonstrated on the next day when three gangs out of a total of 400 went to work in spite of fanfare on radio, TV, and press.
microphone installed in a bedroom had resulted in the entrapment of Raymond Linskens, alias Robert S. James, known to Los Angeles journalistic history as the "Rattle- snake Murderer."

Instead of discouraging the use of eavesdropping devices, the Kynette and Allen enterprises gave new stimulus to the practice.

A few years later, a Los Angeles judge shot and killed the last of the Bowron reform group, was ac-

One year after the Kynette and Allen enterprises gave stimulus to the practice, there was a case involving the use of secret electronic bugs to influence the outcome of the election of a state senator. The use of electronic bugs was not the principal issue, but the question of whether the use of such devices was legal or not. The case was heard in the Supreme Court of California, and the court ruled that the use of electronic bugs was legal. The court also ruled that the use of such devices was a violation of the Constitution, and that the statute should not be used to authorize any violation of the Constitution.

There, of course, is the point. Any kind of electronic eavesdropping that invades a man's home or place of business and violakes his privacy is an infringement on his Constitutional rights as a free American.

Eavesdropping in California, that is the specialty of the wiretapper. It involves the tapping of private telephones, the use of electronic bugs to overhear conversations, and the recording of conversations on tape.

The case involved the use of electronic bugs to overhear conversations in a private home. The bugs were installed by a private snoop. It is evident that the use of such devices is a violation of the Constitutional rights of the people. It is a violation of their right to privacy, and it is a violation of their right to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects.
THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL, Youngblood, by John O. Kittens, is once again available in the paper edition for Book Club readers at 50 cents. The book was hailed as one of the outstanding novels of our time by critics and readers alike.

Following is the review that was originally printed in the Dispatcher when the paper edition first became available in November, 1955:

John O. Kittens’ “Youngblood,” a story of Negro-white relations in Georgia, USA, and although it is a first novel, Mr. Kittens writes like a master and has produced a book that has already had a tremendous impact on all major artists.

The suffering they undergo, the immense courage they display in the face of the inexorable hardships that confront the negro, North or South, will encourage the reader in his own belief that the possibilities for human development, and progress, are almost unlimited.

In their journey through life the Youngblood family finds allies—even white allies—in the small town in which they live, and their relationship to these allies has important implications for all people who work side by side, whatever the color of their skin. There were too many character peoples Mr. Kittens’ exciting narrative, sharecroppers, while “aristocrats,” educated and undeserved whites and Negroes, teachers and ministers of the gospel, and small businessmen—all of them are here and the actual relationships which exist between them today are explored with profound understanding of the class forces in operation in the South.

**Outstanding Novel About Negroes Available at 50c**

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