SAN FRANCISCO—the third negotiation session between ILWU warehouse union local 6 and the Distributors Association of Northern California was held May 16, but after a long meeting, the employer committee failed to come forth with any statement that would indicate they are thinking in terms of dollars and cents.

Members of the union committee who had expected that this meeting would mark the beginning of serious bargaining on the part of the employers stated they were disappointed.

URGENCY STRESSED

The union committee, in sharp terms, pointed out the extreme urgency of getting an offer on the table. They pointed out that unless the employers agree to a retroactive date of June 1 it is imperative to have a proposal to submit to the warehouse membership meetings which are scheduled for the last week of May in all divisions.

The employers restated their position that under no condition would they go for retroactive pay.

The employers stated that they would like to settle before the deadline and once more declared that they will be prepared for hard negotiations in a week.

A fourth negotiating session was scheduled to be held as The Dispatcher went to press.

The entire third negotiating session was used by the employers to try to convince the union committee that the conclusions the union drew from various statistical studies showing wage differences in this area was wrong.

The employers also stated it was completely out of line to claim that warehousemen have not kept pace with rising prices.

In its presentation of arguments showing that the cost of living has risen considerably faster than the income of warehouse workers, the Local 6 negotiators used the Consumer Price Index.

The union had presented evidence from an employer spokesman, Business Week, showing that the rise in productivity has averaged 5 per cent per year.

Negotiations

Negotiations on wages, welfare, differentials and hours opened in San Francisco last week between ILWU and PMA. Here is a candid composite.

Pearson, taking coat off at left, Apple. Three employer men against wall at extreme right are Ferguson, Saysette and Tichenor. Missing from picture: Union Negotiators Ross and Schmidt.

Pact Opened on Welfare, Shorter Day

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Longshoremen and clerks opened negotiations last week with the Pacific Maritime Association with a presentation of the union's contract opening demands, including a 17 cents per hour wage increase plus an increase in the employer contribution of 5 cents per man hour worked for welfare, a reduction in the work shift to a maximum 8-hour day, and an increase in the now existing skill differentials.

The wages and welfare demands were the same for longshoremen and clerks. They included an increase of the basic straight time rate of 14 cents per hour plus 3 cents per hour in lieu of paid holidays.

5-CENT WELFARE PACKAGE

In the category of welfare the demand for an increase in the employer contribution of 5 cents per man hour worked, to be used as follows:

One-cent to double the present life insurance coverage from $1,000 to $2,000 for active men, and from $500 to $1,000 for retired men.

One-cent to cover the increased cost on maintaining the present structure of benefits for the duration of the longshore contract.

Three cents to replace the present 1 percent contribution of the members.

SHORTER WORK DAY

The contract opening demand on the question of a change of the work shift, called for a reduction in the present maximum work shifts so that a maximum 8-hour shift will be established with one additional hour to be permitted in order to sail a vessel.

The clerks' demands were the same as the longshoremen on wages and welfare.

The clerks' demand on a change in hours included not only the 8-hour day but also a change in the present 8-hour straight time provision so that wages become identical with the longshore provisions for straight and overtime.
ON THE BEAM

BY Harry Bridges

ALTHOUGH the negotiations between the ILWU longshoremen's and shipellers' committee and the employers' committeerepresenting the FMA have only just gotten underway, many of the complicated and difficult problems we face as a result of changing conditions in the industry are already pretty clear. They could stand some real examination and study by all the members in the waterfront division.

As our union members know, our waterfront contracts are open on four items only—job security, reductions in hours, and any changes in the present working rules and practices. The employers make the demands reached by May 31 the unresolved items automatically go to arbitration; the arbitrator's decision to be effective on June 17.

The present longshore demands, unless changed or altered, are as follows:

1. A reduction from 9 hours to 8 hours, the problem is to see if it can be fitted into the present working rules and practices about which there is much concern. As our union members know, our waterfront contracts are open on four items only—job security, reductions in hours, and any changes in the present working rules and practices. The employers make the demands reached by May 31 the unresolved items automatically go to arbitration; the arbitrator's decision to be effective on June 17.

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2. Hourly wage for all longshoremen—while on the other would once and for all meet the demands of the union, to keep the ships' time in port to a minimum. As ships get bigger and more costly, lost port time becomes more expensive. The union committee has pointed out that these complaints, to keep the ships' time in port to a minimum. As ships get bigger and more costly, lost port time becomes more expensive. The union committee has pointed out that these complaints, to keep the ships' time in port to a minimum. As ships get bigger and more costly, lost port time becomes more expensive. The union committee has pointed out that these complaints, to keep the ships' time in port to a minimum. As ships get bigger and more costly, lost port time becomes more expensive. The union committee has pointed out that these complaints, to keep the ships' time in port to a minimum. As ships get bigger and more costly, lost port time becomes more expensive. The union committee has pointed out that these complaints, to keep the ships' time in port to a minimum. As ships get bigger and more costly, lost port time becomes more expensive.

3. The utility of the hours plus wage increase, and a shilling differential for supervisors and supercargoes. These demands are as follows:

One note of alarm: If the press can be forbidden to gather news in China what's to prevent it from being forbidden to gather news in Washington, D.C., or anywhere else?

NOT ONLY should the American press be covering and telling us what is going on, but business men and representatives of labor and rank and file of labor and trade associations should be covering over to take a look see.

We should like to see them going in groups representative of all walks of life and all shades of political opinion. We never believed that people oriented politically opposed to ourselves were for that reason dishonest. And we believe that honest reports will outbalance any that are dishonest, providing that everybody is free to go.

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Prayer for Justice
From every part of the nation, many thousands of Americans, Negro and white, gathered for this mass demonstration at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., last week, to hear speakers at the "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom." In the background is the famous "reflecting pool" and the Washington Monument.

Pilgrimage for Freedom

"Give Us the Ballot" Is Demand of Vast Demonstration in Washington

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Bureau)

WASHINGT0N, D. C.—Over twenty-five thousand persons from thirty states gathered before the Lincoln Memorial here May 17 to make the Pilgrimage for Prayer one of the most impressive demonstrations the nation's capital has seen in years.

Theme of the rally, organized by church leaders and the NAACP, to commemorate the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision against school segregation, was a plea to President Eisenhower and Congress for leadership in the struggle to achieve racial equality.

"LIVE THE BALLOT"

"Give us the ballot," said the Rev. Martin Luther King, in a reference to the pending civil rights bill, and the massed Pilgrimage crowd chanted, "Give us the ballot."

"Give us the ballot," he repeated, "and we will no longer have to worry the Federal Government about our basic rights. . . Give us the ballot and we will quietly and non-violently, without rancor or bitterness, implement the Supreme Court decision. . . ."

Mr. King, leader in the Montgomery desegregation fight, was the last and featured speaker in the three-hour program of speeches, prayer, hymns, gospel singing, and fervent preaching. His impassionate address was easily the high point of the rally.

"PRESIDENT IS APATHETIC"

There was a tremendous waving of pennants and programs when he said, "The Executive Branch of the Government is all too silent and apathetic. The Legislative Branch is all too stagnant and hypocritical. Both parties have betrayed the cause of Justice."

"The crowd cheered again when he said, "We come to Washington today pleading with the President and the Congress to provide a strong, moral and courageous leadership for a situation that cannot permanently be evaded. . . ."

Other Negro leaders spoke in a vein similar to Mr. King's.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, told the throng "We have come to call upon President Eisenhower—to speak out against the lawlessness and terror that hang like a pall over the hearts" of Southern Negroes as a result of bombings and intimidation.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, directed a sharp warning to Capitol Hill by declaring "If a civil rights bill that has some meaning is not passed (in this session), voters in 1958 and 1960 will know where to place the responsibility."

BOTH PARTIES BLAMED

One of the most barbed political talks came from Rep. Adam Clayton Powell. The New York Democrat accused both parties of "basic dishonesty and increasing hypocrisy on civil rights." He urged the establishment of a "third force," non-partisan and non-racial, to lead the fight for equal citizenship rights.

Rep. Charles Diggs (D., Mich.) accused the President of a failure of leadership. He also criticized Demo-

(Continued on Page 6)

Prayer for Liberty
The Reverend Milton Parry, 21, of Jersey City, N. J., stopped in Philadelphia to pray at the Liberty Bell after completing the third stage of a 220 mile walk from his church to Washington. He made this prayer-walk to join the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom which was held in the nation's capital to mark the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision desegregating public schools.

Grand Jury Is Looking into Scan Law Foes

SEATTLE—Organized labor here is still cheering the tremendous job done by unified political action of all unions—AFL-CIO and independent like ILWU—in defeating Initiative 198, the so-called right-to-work law which was on the ballot last November.

Now there is looming a campaign apparently trying to discredit labor's great fight in defeating the right-to-work initiative. It is reported here by the King County Grand Jury that will be asked to determine whether any of the state's labor leaders violated state law in combating Initiative 198.

ATTACK ON LABOR ACTION

That this attack on labor's political action is tied in with the general attack brought on by McClellan's investigation of the Teamsters was made clear when it was announced that the original purpose of the grand jury meeting here was to look into the financial dealings of Teamster Union officials.

It is reported the grand jury investigation stems from a Washington State law which prohibits the use of funds from outside the state to finance campaigns against initiatives and referenda.

When the so-called "right-to-work" measure was rejected last November, charges were made by those who supported Initiative 198 that organized labor had poured large sums into the state to insure the defeat of this anti-labor legislation.

STIRRING UP TROUBLE

When it was announced earlier this month that the grand jury would be convened and would look into the question of the financing of Initiative 198, Ed Weston, president of the Federation of Labor, charged this grand jury was being convened to "stir up a lot of trouble."

Another labor leader here pointed to the fact that this probe into Initiative 198 is being deliberately injected into the more serious matter of the Teamsters in order to try to convince public opinion that there is a relationship between the two items.

"From the manner in which this grand jury is being set up and publicized," he said, "it shouldn't surprise anyone in the labor movement that someone is intending to try to do a job on labor."

Woodworkers
Negotiations Broken Off

PORTLAND—Negotiations between the International Woodworkers of America (AFL-CIO) and the Employer Associations representing the greater part of the fiber industry, have broken off as a result of the employers saying "no" to virtually every union demand.

The employers entered several complaints about certain conditions they say exist in the industry, but they did not plead inability to pay higher wages. The IWA notified the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service that negotiations have been broken and the Service has scheduled a meeting to try to bring the parties together again.

The union announced it will continue discussions with all companies as long as there is any chance of reaching a settlement by negotiation.

Matt Mechan, ILWU international representative here, noted the importance of lumber as the main cargo item in many of the ports in the Pacific Northwest. He said ILWU has contracts and stated that ILWU has always supported the just demands of the woodworkers and will continue to support such demands.

By June 30 consumer debt totaled $37.1 billion, about 2 per cent over the figure for the end of 1955. In the comparable period of 1955 the rise had been 8 per cent. At midyear 1956 total consumer debt was 11.4 per cent of annual personal income compared with 10.8 per cent in 1955.
When the publisher of the very con-
servative spokesman for big money, the
journal of Commerce, wrote that we
can no longer afford to believe war is
indefensible and therefore we must
start thinking in terms of trade with
nations in the Red orbit—such as
mainland China—there can no longer
be any doubt in which direction Amer-
ican business is anxious to go.

A roundup of recent editorial opin-
ion reveals an almost universal demand
by independent newspapers of the
highest caliber—and some of the most
conservative papers are among them—
that we should consider more large-
scale trade with China.

Eric Ridder, publisher of the Journal
of Commerce, in his front-page column,
"Straight Thinking," starts right off by
saying: "Stop right here if you believe
that another big war—the final bloody con-
fusion between the free and Red worlds—is inevitable."

"I firmly believe there is a remedy for
system, because there won't be any
war, Ridder wrote, then such problems as "...whether there should be more
budget or restoring an incentive tax
..." can be accomplished only if the
"debate is brought back to fundamen-
tals."

"Reason Must Prevail"

If you agree that war is unthink-
able, he wrote, then you must agree that, "there is at least a chance for reason to prevail in the relationships between the free and the Red worlds."

Ridder concludes by saying the man-
ner in which Washington is handling the
trade question "cannot help but damage the West's prestige among the uncommitted nations. The latter will naturally doubt the strength of any
one who is constantly afraid of his,
own shadow."

"In answer to those who oppose any
liberalization of West-East trade and
always argue that such trade will not
amount to much in any case, Ridder
wrote, "If that is so, then what are we
shouting about?"

He concluded we should show the
world what we can do when it comes to practical know-how and all that goes with it we
can lick the Reds any day.

Other Businessmen Agree

Other current items revealing the intensified desire of businessmen to
trade with China included a speech by Malcolm W. Boyd, assistant
publisher of the "Pacific Shipper," who
wrote:

"There is no more feasible idea than to
make our problem of China trade
"...when it comes to industrial
to compete with Red China. The
trade mission's success by contact-
trade with Russia and the satellites.
ning, he says, or which item should
or should not be prohibited or
restricted; which item should be per-
mitted to go to Russia but not to
China and vice versa; whether the
Japanese should be permitted or not
permitted to exchange their heavy ma-
chineries for Chinese iron ore.

Even though there are many details
that have to be settled one way or
another, Ridder says, "They don't pro-
side the solution of the real problem.
"That can be accomplished only if the
debate is brought back to fundamen-
tals."

"Reason Must Prevail"
'Right-to-Work' Laws Rapped By Demo Chief

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Without mentioning the effort of Senator John McCellan, Arkansas Democrat, to pin a "right-to-work" rider on the Civil Rights Bill, Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has pointed out that so-called "right-to-work" laws are "in complete contradiction to the Democratic platform unanimously adopted at the 1956 National Convention."

Butler revealed that he has written members of the National Committee and state chairmen, calling their attention to efforts to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws and emphasizing that such laws are specifically mentioned in the 1956 platform.

As the result of these letters, Butler reported he has received many pledges of cooperation from Democratic leaders to organize grassroots sentiment against "right-to-work" legislation.

In an effort to National Committee members, Butler pointed out that "right-to-work" legislation is "unfair and discriminatory." He urged committee members to appeal to Democratic state legislatures to reaffirm the 1956 platform, to "speak out on this issue at every opportunity and do your best to arouse public support in opposition to 'right-to-work' laws."

ILWU Thanked by Alaska Delegate

SAN FRANCISCO — E. L. Bartlett, Delegate from Alaska to the United States, by telegram, wrote ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt a letter of thanks for the ILWU's interest in the campaign to edit the Alaska wage earner is required to earn minimum living standards. But this puts him in a higher income tax bracket.

Mr. Bartlett referred to Resolution 3 adopted by the ILWU Twelfth Biennial Convention, held in San Francisco April 1-5, which called for a 25 per cent increase in the minimum wage for all workers in the Territory. Government workers now are allowed this increase.

As a result of the higher cost of living in Alaska, the Alaska wage earner is required to earn minimum living standards. But this puts him in a higher income tax bracket which takes much more away from him.

Darrow Book Unearthed That Praises Union Shop

CHICAGO — Experience has shown that the "closed shop" is "essential to protecting unions" (unions) have won and give some vantage ground for other triumphs yet to come," the late Clarence Darrow, famed labor attorney and "attorney for the defense," wrote in a booklet entitled "The Open Shop — A Defense of Union Labor."

The booklet was unearthed by an all-Chicago committee which sponsored the 100th anniversary of the birth of Darrow, who died in 1938. Chicago was his home town.

Darrow, in his blast at the "open shop," published during an anti-labor campaign of another era, wrote that "the popular line of opposition against unionism is made in the violent denial of the open shop." He answered the "right to work" argument of the times by assuring that no such right is possible "without a place to work." He pointed out that "neither the government nor those who blame the loudest or insist the most have ever furnished the laborer a place to toil." "No one knows better," he said, "than the men who make the statements that the right (to work) rests purely upon the master's will, and could trade unionism be destroyed, that will be harder and more arbitrary, and the right to work far less appealing than it is today."

"To prevent trade unionism," he said, "from being compared in every detail to save its members from being thrown out of the open door to make room for the servile and the weak; to maintain in shop and mill the best conditions that unionism has won, and to look forward to others better still, to save the workman from his once long hours of toil and to provide a shorter day yet, needs every effort of every union man, and without the right to protect themselves by refusing to work with those whose weakness or stupidity makes them recreant or unfaithful to their class, trade unionism can neither hold that which it has won nor look forward to greater victories still."

Trade unionism, according to Darrow, could not "be true to its own members without the right to demand the closed shop." He stressed "the expenses and burdens of the union are no small item to the member who receives but little pay for the work he does."

Although, Darrow said, the "non-union man may join the enemy to defeat shorter hours and better wages, when he has lost his fight and the unions have triumphed, he is always the first man to demand the rewards of another's efforts and to profit from the courage and devotion of the man he did his best to defeat and betray. The employer, realizing that this man has given all the aid he could, is ever ready to pay him for his disloyalty to his class," Darrow observed.

Darrow stated that the labor movement "evolved to serve a purpose and perform a duty in the upward march of the human race... to fit a condition of society, divided into the employing class and the serving class."

"Its mission is to protect the weak against the strong," he concluded. "In the great industrial strife which has come down through the ages and which will prevail until the capitalist and laborer are one, trade unionism has fought the battles of the worker. And in fighting for the wage-earner it has fought for greater liberty to man. "War and strife are not ideal states, but they have ever been present with the human race, and so long as the war of the classes shall continue, the weak and the helpless must ever look to trade unionism as its chief champion and its most powerful defender. But when its work is done, and class struggles are at an end, trade unionism will be no more. Then all men will be brothers and the highest good of all will be the fondest desire of each."

Senior Citizens in Action

Fire ILWU pensioners journeyed to Sacramento May 13 to represent the San Francisco Bay Area Pensioners' Committee before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee in opposition to the Rees bill (AB 1773). The assembly committee, however, didn't get around to the bill and the pensioner delegation planned to go back for another try. Top picture is a candid shot of the Ways and Means Committee. The pensioner delegation is shown below seated in the audience, left to right, Herman Stysveher and Tim Kelly, Local 34, and William Gainey, Charles Weissin and Floyd E. Thomas, Local 10. In front of them in the foreground is Robert Roshatch, president of Local 10. The Rees bill, already reported out by the Assembly Finance Committee, would authorize special investigation of any welfare or pension fund at expense of the fund, thus endangering benefits accruing to union members and pensioners. On May 20 the pensioner lobby was enlarged by a committee from Southern California. The fight against the bill has now shifted to the Senate.

"SURE YOU HAVE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION—WRITE ANYTHING YOU THINK OUR ADVERTISERS MAY LIKE."
ILWU Local 6 and Local 17 wage negotiators are shown on their side of the collective bargaining table last May 10. Left to right: Frank Thompson of ILWU Local 6 and Local 17 secretary-treasurer; Charles "Chili" Duarte, Local 6 and Local 17 president and Lou Gonick, secretary of the negotiating committee.

Here's How to Apply for Open-end Pension Plan

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU-FMA Pension Director Henry Schmidt this week listed ten rules for preparation of an application under the ILWU-FMA open-ended pension plan.

Schmidt advises dockers to consult with their local secretary if they need further clarification.

The rules are:

1. The application should not be filled out if the docker's name is already on the eligibility list.

2. It should be filled out if the docker (longshoreman, shipclerk or walking boss) is new 55 or older and has worked 15 or more years in the industry.

3. It should be filled out even if the docker prepared one before and was found ineligible under the terms of the first pension plan.

4. It should be filled out if the docker forget to prepare an application under the terms of the first plan.

5. It should be filled out even if the docker prepared one before and was found ineligible because his application was submitted too late (i.e., after December 22, 1952).

6. It should be filled out even if the docker prepared one before and was found ineligible under the first plan because he was out of the industry for a period of more than 3 years.

7. If the docker is not yet 55 (and has worked 15 or more years in the industry) he still must wait for his 55th birthday before filling out the application.

8. If the docker is 55 or older but has worked less than 15 years, he must wait until he has completed 15 years work before filling the application.

9. The combination to be remembered in deciding whether or not to fill out the application is: 55 years or older AND 15 or more years on the job.

10. In connection with the above it is important to remember that the original pension plan called for 25 qualifying years out of the past 28. The open-ended plan calls for 25 qualifying years out of the last 33. Thus, under the open-ended plan, an absence from the industry for more than 10 years allows a man to prepare a pension application. Under the original plan, an absence of only 3 years was allowed.

The 500 largest corporations in the U.S. account for about 50 per cent of the nations industrial production and 50 per cent of the total employees in that field. Sales for the 500 rose 18 per cent above the year before, compared with 12 per cent for industrial corporations as a whole. Profits of the 500 rose 35 per cent between 1954 and 1955.

Employer Caucus

The warehouse employers negotiating committee, representing the Distributors Association of Northern California, are shown in a caucus May 10 before the huge photo-nural of the Bay Bridge. In international headquarters of ILWU, Left to right: Irving Culver, Henry Hofmann, J. Hart Clinton, president of DANC, Joseph Blumlein, R. A. Smardon and Jack Breth.

Unpaid Welfare

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Supreme Court has ruled 8-0 that an insurance company fails to pay its agreed upon contributions to a worker's welfare fund. The case grew out of a suit brought by trustees of the Laborers Health and Welfare Fund for Northern California against a construction company and an insurance company for three months welfare payments that were supposed to be paid into the fund. The construction company and the insurance company fought the suit on the technical grounds that the company had not actually provided men or materials for the job involved.

Lower Federal courts upheld the construction and insurance companies but the Supreme Court reversed the lower court decisions and declared that the Welfare Fund trustees could sue.

From 1950 to 1955 the number of farm operators decreased by 18 per cent, unpaid family workers by 16 per cent and hired farm workers by 10 per cent. For farm operators it was the largest elimination in history.
1956 NLRB Report Shows How the Board Is Making It 'Tougher' on Labor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Statistical proof of labor complaints that the National Labor Relations Board is making it tougher on labor and "easier" on employers is contained in the NLRB's own Annual Report for the fiscal year ending June, 1956.

Analysis of the Report shows that complaints against unions and individuals decreased during the year. But the proportion of charges against employer unions increased, as well as the number of charges brought against them.

The year 1956 thus became the first time in the history of Taft-Hartley that complaints against unions went over the half-way mark although the changes that took place against us were actu-

(2) Union victories in representation elections have shown a marked increase in 1953 unions losing about one third of the elections in which they participated. By 1956 this figure fell to 65 per cent, a loss of seven percentage points.

This drop was even sharper in the number of employees in units which selected the bargaining agent for the first time. These employees who had voted for the General Counsel were roughly equal.

In 1955 the percentage of charges brought against unions was only 28.3 per cent as compared with 76.4 per cent in 1956. The change was even more dramatic. The percentage of charges against labor was only 33.1 per cent as against 65.5 per cent against management. But the percentage of Kammholz' complaints against unions leaped past the postwar level as compared with only 44 per cent against management—a reversal of the normal pattern and powerful evidence in support of labor charges of Kammholz.

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Loan Sharks

Kicking Out

Winners


The team was honored at the League's annual award dinner held at Times Grill in Honolulu on April 28. The league was composed of teams representing ILWU pineapple, longshore and general trades groupings in the city of Honolulu. The League made up of sugar and pineapple unit teams. The ILWU Athletic Association sponsored bowling leagues on Molokai, Kauai and Maui under its Territory-wide sports program.

NY Dockers Kicking Out Loan Sharks

NEW YORK — Usury — one of the oldest and dirtiest abuses against New York longshoremen — may be coming to an end here as a big ILA local and a New York bank joined forces recently to help drive loan sharks from the pier.

ILA Local 805, through its secretary-treasurer, Fred R. Fields, Jr., and the American Trust Company entered into an agreement to set up a "financial assistance fund" from which the local will make inexpensive small loans to individual dock workers.

All arrangements for loans up to $200 dollars will be made at the longshoremen's local office. The interest rate will be six per cent per year, and the fund will be backed by the local's regular account in the bank.

The New York Times report of this item provided a background to the serious problem longshoremen had in borrowing small sums of money and why they became the victims of unscrupulous loan sharks.

Despite earnings of $100 per week and more, most longshoremen were not considered good risks for personal loans because they worked for so many different employers in the course of the year.

The Statesman a hiring hall such as exists on the West Coast, and not working for a common employer, such as the Pacific Maritime Association, which pools all wages into a single payroll, the New York longshoremen were faced with much more red tape than most workers when they tried to borrow money.

LOAN SHARKS' PARADISE

The Times reported, "Loans sharks generally forced a borrower to repay 8% a week for every $5 borrowed. On the waterfront they are frequently referred to as the '6-for-5 boys.'"

As an example of usury in practice, the Times said, a loan of $100 was usually repaid in 24 weeks, with a total interest of $24. This would amount to 1040 per cent per year.

Under the new setup the same loan will cost a total of $392.

Second County Right-to-Scab Law Foiled by

HOLLISTER, Calif. — A proposal that San Benito County become the second county in this state to pass a "right-to-work" law was quietly grounded when some forty union members and several union spokesmen protested the idea before the Board of Supervisors here recently.

San Benito County in Northern California recently became the first county in the state to pass one of these ordinances. This has been bitterly protested by labor organizations who have asked the Tehama supervisors to reconsider their action.

A letter sent to the San Benito County local painter who said he had been refused work by the building trade in this county, suggested that an anti-union law be enacted.

Some two dozen women members of Warehouse Local 11, ILWU, tried fruit

Government Drops Ben Gold Case

NEW YORK — Ben Gold, former president of the Fur Workers' Union, was cleared of the first trade union official to be prosecuted under the Taft-Hartley pro-

vision for non-communist affiliates, two weeks after the Justice Department announced it was dropping the case in the eve of a scheduled trial.

FBI TAMPERED WITH JURY

The Supreme Court recently threw out the case, after Gold's conviction on the ground that the FBI had tampered with the jury. As FBI agent talked to the jury members during the trial.

United States Attorney here moved to dismiss the indictment against Gold on the ground that "material evidence is not now available. He said that Louis Budenz would have refused to testify as a new trial because of his fear that the Justice Department had reason to believe that Benjamin Gitlow would refuse to testify in any new trial.

Gitlow has been described several times recently, after many years as a professional witness; Budenz has made a living career of betraying ex-Communists."

Two sides of the case against Gold was that Budenz did not refuse to have something for the Gold; Gitlow last saw Gold in June, 1929 — almost a quarter of a century before Gold was indicted under the Taft-Hartley Act.

HIGH COURT HATES LIARS

In effect, the Chamber of Commerce spokesmen demanded an end to labor racketeering and of organized crime in the country that will not long tolerate the monopoly of any kind — business, labor, or government."

"A full house-cleaning job should demand that labor quit trying to create an all-powerful monopoly in a country that will not long tolerate monopoly of any kind — business, labor, or government."

It is well on its way to the championship of the league."

Local 26 Wins Equal Ranks

SAN PEDRO—ILWU Local 26 won the 1957 championship of the 16-team Honolulu ILWU 800 Bowl-

ments will also be increased by $1.35 October 1. $2.38 in the one-year contract.

Local 13 and 26 met last week to discuss his case with the govern-

was free last week after the govern-

ila League sponsored Stevedore team won the 1957 championship of the 16-team Honolulu ILWU 800 Bowl-

Local 26 Wins Equal Ranks

DISCUSSING specifically the mean-

"FPGA Enforcement Stepped Up"

ANALBY, N. Y. — Inadur Lobin, New York State Industrial Commissioner, has set up a special division within the State Labor Department to step up enforcement against job discrimination. Mrs. Dother Bobin, former secretary of the Labor Department, will head the new division.

Local 19 Lil League Has Perfect Record

SEATTLE—The official bulletin of ILWU Local 19 here, the Jack, reports that the boys' baseball team sponsored by the local longshoremen is "well on its way to the championship of the league."

A letter sent to the San Benito longshoremen's local office. The interest rate will be six per cent per year. The fund will be backed by the local's regular account in the bank.

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Letters To The Editor

Newport News

Editor: This little port has been left off the news except when something exceptional happened here and that is not often. Did you know we are alive and things do happen here, at least once in a while.

Almost only about 35 members here, attendance at our meetings runs from 30 to 55 per cent, which shows we do have interesting meetings. At our April meeting our new senior member, Laurence M. (Curly) Lewis, retired. As he was vacating the job the members of his gang gave him a present. He is a well known fisherman and has a completely equipped trailer and camping outfit, so the best automatic target pistol available was presented at the meeting, which happened to fall on April Fool's Day. Along with the fact that the member doing the presenting is an active practical joker, this combination really made an interesting affair, but the gang for once was serious, although the rest of the membership, including Curly himself, was quite suspicious until the package was finally opened with unembarrassing results.

The Ladies' Auxiliary here is a very active affair. The ladies have put on a number of occasions to get a coffee shop next door to the hiring hall, and the men put on a wonderful ham dinner for all the members and pensioners.

Tom Laahbaugh, ILWU Local 53, Newport, Ore.

Shorter Week

Editors: Congratulations on the very wonderful editorial and cartoon, "How to Get Rich." (May 10 issue of The Dispatcher.)

We hope all ILWU members and others will think this over and start thinking along these lines.

Even though Local 6 has been on record for many years that members have realized the importance of living longer and a better life.

I am 100 per cent behind the program for a shorter work week.

Robert Ragland and Wife, Clara. Local 6, Berkeley.

'Owl' Unit Planned For LA Dock Debaters

WILMINGTON — ILWU Local 13 members who work nights, but who would like to continue activities in the local's Hook and Gavel Club, are trying to form an "Owl" unit of the club which would meet once a month for luncheon. This group would also affiliate with the Toastmasters International. Twenty members are needed for such a charter. Invitation to join the unit has been extended to members of Locals 13, 63 (Clerks) and 94 (Walking Bags).

Dockers' Multiphasic Tests Aided Heart Study

SAN FRANCISCO — Dock workers who took the multiphasic health tests at ILWU Local 10 in 1951 did more than help themselves — their participation made possible collection of facts and figures on heart disease, the nation's leading cause of death, which may help great numbers of people.

The California State Health Department reported last week to the scientific sessions of the California Heart Association on a five-year study of deaths among men who took part in the multiphasic.

Comparing the longshoremen's death rate during the five years to that in the rest of the state in the same age group, it was found that of the 3,594 men tested, 71 have died of heart disease, only 29 per cent of the number expected from the death rates in the general population. Deaths from all causes were 78 per cent of the expected number.

By life insurance company weights and height standards, the men tested averaged 17 per cent overweight. This too was not related to deaths from heart disease or from all causes, even among men 40 per cent or more overweight by the insurance standards.

Re-examination of the generally accepted relation between overweight and early death, which is mostly based on life insurance statistics, and study of the differences in overweight due to muscles and that due to plain fat, could be a "productive type of research," the Health Department said.

Another possibility suggested was that physical exercise, even when a person is carrying around a lot of fat, may be good for the heart, perhaps by getting rid of the fatty substance that might otherwise collect in the arteries and lead to a heart attack.

On the longshore group will continue to see if the five-year findings are borne out over a longer period.

Pedro Fishermen Lead County In Tonnage

SAN PEDRO — This port, home of ILWU Local 33 (Seiners, Fishermen) was in the 1956 portion of the nation's Fish landing port with a total of 362,924,000 pounds of principally tuna, Pacific sardines and mackerel, according to a report just released by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of Interior.

Study on the longshore group will continue to see if the five-year findings are borne out over a longer period.
HONOLULU — Labor history was made in Hawaii early this month as a majority of unions, representing the independent ILWU and AFL-CIO groups, pledged themselves in a "declaration of mutual assistance" to help each other in the organization of workers, improving wages and conditions by bargaining for their own other's aid in legitimate labor disputes.

The unity statement was unanimously approved by the executive board of ILWU, Local 145, the Building Trades Council of Honolulu (AFL-CIO), Teamsters Local 98, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Local 5.

Fifteen local unions altogether were involved in the three-party pact, which had as its keynote the statement:

"We hereby serve notice that any employer who picks on one of our members, we will find he is picking on all of us."

ILWU officers headed by Regional Director Arthur Rutledge announced signing of the document at a press conference held in the AFL-CIO Unity House.

The declaration growth of a unity, meeting held February 24 which was called by Rutledge, he lured union officials to a breakfast at the Princess Kuhailani Hotel.

This took place the day after the City Transfer strike was settled in which ILWU Teamsters Local 26, by refusing to work the Lurline if anti-labor damage all of labor, including the rank and file and their families, by all means short of violence and the law and order. There is obviously a conspiracy by anti-labor employers, newspapers and politicians to do their best to prevent us from organizing the unorganized mainland. Employers, newspapers and politicians to do their best to prevent us from organizing the unorganized mainland. Employers, newspapers and politicians to do their best to prevent us from organizing the unorganized mainland. Employers, newspapers and politicians to do their best to prevent us from organizing the unorganized mainland. Employers, newspapers and politicians to do their best to prevent us from organizing the unorganized mainland. Employers, newspapers and politicians to do their best to prevent us from organizing the unorganized mainland.

Hawaii is still far behind mainland cities of comparable size in the percentage of its working people who are members of trade unions and lagging terribly below wages and living standards there," the statement said.

"These wages are the standards of unorganized wage earners in Hawaii whose low earnings do not give them the necessary buying power to maintain a city-a prosperous community. These wages are not living; they are merely existing. They do not enjoy anything approaching the American standard of living."

OPEN SHOP MUST GO

"This is not unlike the rapidly developing situation, in which workers are permitted to work and do not have the right to belong to a union. The employers are determined to keep their hard-won right of free speech and free association and the ability to work jointly with their co-workers."

"In the trade union movement in Hawaii there is no taint of corruption or alienation of management. We, as democratic Americans, condemn corruption and manage- ment of union funds, as well as of government and business. Wherever there is corruption, we will expose it; wherever there is no corruption, we will maintain and extend organized labor."

"Workers in Hawaii are not only determined to keep their hard-won right of free speech and free association, but we are determined to insist on the right to improved wages, hours and working conditions. We are a part of this community and will not sit idly by while the employers attempt to separate us from our friends and neighbors."

"We pledge ourselves to the following:

1. We are determined to jointly and individually assist each other in achieving a better standard of living.

2. We are determined to assist each other in achieving a better standard of living.

3. We repeat again, Honolulu has been an open shop community for too long and because we know that all unions are in jeopardy as long as this situation prevails. We will continue to meet jointly in order to further the above program."

"We will not sit idly by while the employers attempt to separate us from our friends and neighbors."

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"We will not sit idly by while the employers attempt to separate us from our friends and neighbors."

People's Legal Rights Must Be Won Outside Court Room

SAN FRANCISCO — William Chester, ILWU Northern California Regional Director, speaking here recently as chairman of a dinner for the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, was quoted by Mr. Chester at the dinner, the rights of no group in America — whether foreign born, Negroes or civil rights — unions and underprivileged may be won in a court-room."

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"We will still have to win the tougher battle of seeing to it that the law is enforced."
Sr. LLuck Tells How We on the Other Side Live

ACAPULCO—Senior Fernando LLuck, representative from the Union of Construction of the Pacific Coast—who was an honored guest at the 12th Biennial Convention of the ILWU—was greeted as a fraternal delegate, presented his report on his visit to the United States, and urged the longshoremen's union in Mexico who are members of the National Federation of Transport, Maritime and Agricultural Workers.

Senor LLuck reported on the warm and sincere reception he received in San Francisco when he was introduced to the delegates of the bridges and the board of directors and spoke of his great hope for the exchange of union delegates between countries will be a "most important step in the direction of uniting all workers in all countries".

In his report to his fellow members in Mexico, Senor LLuck told them that having seen the way longshoremen's work and live in America ports he realized that labor movement has not awakened from the lethargy in which it has long slumbered. "We are still backward in many ways—we have still to become a union—the Union of Trade Unionists against the employers."

"This is the lesson of this report," he said, "I want to make it possible for my brothers to look beyond the confines of their own country and see how the work and live in American ports he brothers to look beyond the confines of their limited world and see how the workers work and live in other countries."

Brother LLuck also mentioned in his report the warm congratulations the convention extended to the Mexican ILWU when the convention of the Mexican National Federation of Transport Maritime and Agricultural Workers is held that the part which is delivered from the ILWU will be invited to attend.

Pensioner's Painting

"Eary Morning, Swiss Alps" is the title of this picture, which was one of three paintings by Clarence Coogan, 68, a retired member of ILWU, who exhibited last week in San Francisco at the Fourth Annual Senior Citizen Show.

No Power to Investigate Unions, Famed Lawyer Says

BERKELEY—A former attorney -general of the State of California, Robert W. Kennedy, one of the country's leading legal minds, speaking on FM station KPFA here recently, said labor leaders have fallen into a trap when they agreed that a Senate committee has the power to investigate the internal conditions of a union.

Kennedy said that resolutions approved by the ILWU during the convention demonstrates the great future of this organization and the way resolutions are passing. Kennedy, appearing most sincere expressions, said the reception of the ILWU was "wonderful."

Senor LLuck spoke of his deep gratitude to President Bridges and Secretary-Treasurer, "It has been truly a meeting of equals."

"I want to make it possible for my brothers to look beyond the confines of their limited world and see how the workers work and live in other countries."

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More Convention Resolution Summaries

(Editors' Note: This concludes summarization of the policy statements and resolutions adopted at the ILWU 12th Biennial Convention last month.)

Fish Legislation

FISHERMEN and allied workers face a combination of economic and political problems that have all but wiped out the industry and existing unions. This economic situation results from a combination of a flood of cheap foreign imports plus a series of attacks by Congress and the federal government.

Some relief was afforded by the Fishery Products Act, which was reenacted by the ILWU. Additional legislation is now in the hopper, but there is no quick solution in sight, wherever else.

The ILWU Fish Division must continue to fight step by step to protect fishery jobs and markets and re-establish effective bargaining rights, to win governmental services commensurate with the economic worth of the industry and promote expanded and modernized fishery conservation or management policies. In short, the Fish Division should have the full support of the union.

The convention also reaffirmed the ILWU position in support of the comprehensive Social Security Bill, which was mentioned by special legislation.

All these resolutions are going to be tough, with the industry refusing to discuss vital union demands such as wage increases, health and welfare and other issues. The convention went on record in full support of Local 37's current negotiations with the Alaska Salmon Industry.

Social Security

Benefits to our senior citizens are achieved by the rapid increase in the cost of living.

The convention went on record for the following resolutions: raise the level of monthly benefits for those on Social Security; to reduce retirement age to 60; to liberalize the administration of the disability pension and to provide free medical care to persons retired under the Social Security Act.

Alaska Cost of Living Tax Exemption

THE 25 PER CENT cost of living differential which compensates for the extra charges due to the geographical location of members of ILWU in Alaska should be translated into a tax exemption for the cost of living differential for all persons in the Territory of Alaska.

Organizing Watchmen

CONVENTION devoted time to hear the problems that exist in the Watchmen's Local and resolved that the International officers assist the Watchmen's local to negotiate a new agreement on expenses, to bring the contract up to the present day standards.

Recreation for Children

CONVENTION resolved that the International encourage-the setting up of new or expansion of existing recreational programs for children of union members, including the possibility of organizing and operating a summer camp for children of union members.

Tribute to ILWU Longshore Workers

SAN DIEGO—Thad Black, secretary of Longshore Local 29, ILWU, was the subject of a four-column story in the San Diego Evening Tribune here, which led off with this description of the well-known ILWU figure:

"A former cowboy with a green thumb and a love for roses is a key figure in Thad Black's plans for port development."

The union secretary is credited as being "the most influential in giving San Diego a stable maritime labor force which has won praise by steamship companies using the harbor...blacks, shipapers, and steamship owners praise San Diego longshoremen for efficient cargo handling."
BOOK REVIEW

McCarthy Committee Was Fake, Lamont

The book review discusses the book "McCarthy Committee Was Fake, Lamont," which is about the activities of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations and its impact on the American political landscape. The review highlights the book's focus on the hearings and investigations conducted by the committee, including the treatment of witnesses and the nature of the evidence presented. The review also touches on the broader implications of the committee's actions on civil liberties, political freedoms, and the role of the media in the context of political investigations.

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May 24, 1957

On the
BOOK DIVIDEND OFFER

To clear our shelves of books that cannot be reordered we are offering, with each purchase of a book, an additional book free. The price of each "dividend" book has been reduced to 25 cents should you wish to purchase it alone.

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<td>Lowenthal</td>
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Author | DIVIDEND Book | Price
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Conf. on Economic Progress | The Caps in Our Prosperity | $0.25
Matsumoto | False Witness | $0.25
Cahen | Out of God | $0.25
Cohn | Milltown | $0.25
Starobin | Eye-Witness in Indo-China | $0.25

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ON THE COVER

Photo of two men standing in front of a building.

In this issue:

- "Prayer Pilgrimage of Freedom" in Washington, D.C.
- "The Lincoln Memorial was certainly the appropriate place for such a demonstration."
- "Where were the reporters and TV cameras when evidence emerged on how these oil companies handled millions of dollars south of the border?"
- "In approving the appointment of Mr. Price, the mayor's group also gave a vote of thanks to Mr. Appel."
- "The AFL-CIO merger has been largely about organizing the South."

This is a challenge we in our union must meet head on. By not caring about the fate of other people, especially minority groups, we find ourselves at odds with the larger national labor movement in Washington that is called the AFL-CIO. The year Taft-Hartley was voted in.

Where does this atmosphere stem from? The leaders of both the AFL and the CIO, most of whom were elected by small groups of workers in the mines and in white primaries—that they can hardly be called representative of anything.

Now we've seen how this is affecting us, how the unanswered plea for the right to vote by Negroes is endangering everything we have gained as unions in decades of struggle.

The McClellan Committee has been called a "bandwagon" point at which it rolled against labor, and started working up sentiment in favor of the "right-to-work law."

McClellan and his friends from the South have been using the tactic as they injected into the weak administration's legislation a so-called "right-to-work" clause which would only kill any decent "right-to-vote" legislation, but which would saddie us with more anti-labor laws.

Labor has done much too little to register this. We have seen Negro workers treated as second-class citizens, exploited without rights.

The AFL-CIO merger has been largely about organizing the South. Nothing else. Nothing else.

AFL-CIO has plenty of money for organization and plenty of experience and know-how to use it to organize on a large scale. What has kept them from being able to organize the South?

The answer is to be found, in part, in the tragic fact that a great many Negro workers are from the deep South; and that some workers might say: "What's all this got to do with me?"

In the Puget Sound area, there is considerable activity in the labor relations committees that is made up of various local labor relations boards, but this labor movement is only the tip of the iceberg that will meet regularly once a month to discuss common problems.

The AFL/CIO merger is about the last year with large unions that major organizational work was just around the corner. The only way they can organize the South is to remold race discrimination because it was afraid it might lose what it has.

QuITE OFTEN we hear the question: "Why not?" is suffering from such dry rot when it comes to having any political power?" The answer to the question may be found in the fact that so many labor leaders have been willing to sacrifice principle in order to just hang on to what they have.

Maybe that's what made so many labor leaders jump on the McClellan bandwagon—so anxious were some of them to be just the tail of the political dog.

Now we know what McClellan and his Southern cohorts had in mind for labor—even for the Negro workers who once were loudest in his praise. Can they possibly have any minds any longer that the most reactionary anti-labor politicians in America are as far from the labor movement as that every time a Negro is denied his right to vote, every day he is subjected to danger.

The longshoreman in Seattle can vote, but a longshoreman in Mobile can't vote, then the Seattle worker has also lost some part of his political power. If a Negro worker lost his vote, then how can we stop reaction in politics; how can we strengthen the like everybody else.

In the last analysis, how can we be sure of a good weekly pay check?

Answer To Who Said It


IT WOULD BE a hard man who wouldn't be deeply moved by the pictures and reports from last week's "Prayer Pilgrimage of Freedom" in Washington, D.C. The Lincoln Memorial was certainly the appropriate place for such a demonstration.

The prayer pilgrimage was concerned mainly with the rights of the Negro people—most of whom are workers, just like us—to gain their rights as citizens—as first-class, just citizens.

The most inspiring report from Washington told of young Reverend Martin Luther King crying out "Give us the ballot" and 25,000 voices repeated, as a chant, "Give us the ballot."

Now it's a well-known fact that some workers might say: "What's all this got to do with me?" In our own union, where we have a lot to say against discrimination, but where there is plenty of unhealthy feeling on this subject around all the time, there would be some of our brothers who would also say: "What's all this got to do with me?"

THE THOUSANDS of people asking for the ballot at the pilgrimage weren't only directing their voices at the politicians; they were directing their plea for all to all—and especially to us.

This is a challenge we in our union must meet head on. By not caring about the fate of other people, especially minority groups, we find ourselves at odds with the larger national labor movement in Washington that is called the AFL-CIO. The year Taft-Hartley was voted in.

Where does this atmosphere stem from? The leaders of both the AFL and the CIO, most of whom were elected by small groups of workers in the mines and in white primaries—that they can hardly be called representative of anything.

Now we've seen how this is affecting us, how the unanswered plea for the right to vote by Negroes is endangering everything we have gained as unions in decades of struggle.

The McClellan Committee has been called a "bandwagon" point at which it rolled against labor, and started working up sentiment in favor of the "right-to-work law."

McClellan and his friends from the South have been using the tactic as they injected into the weak administration's legislation a so-called "right-to-work" clause which would only kill any decent "right-to-vote" legislation, but which would saddie us with more anti-labor laws.

Labor has done much too little to register this. We have seen Negro workers treated as second-class citizens, exploited without rights.

The AFL-CIO merger has been largely about organizing the South. Nothing else. Nothing else.

AFL-CIO has plenty of money for organization and plenty of experience and know-how to use it to organize on a large scale. What has kept them from being able to organize the South?

The answer is to be found, in part, in the tragic fact that a great many Negro workers are from the deep South; and that some workers might say: "What's all this got to do with me?"

In the Puget Sound area, there is considerable activity in the labor relations committees that is made up of various local labor relations boards, but this labor movement is only the tip of the iceberg that will meet regularly once a month to discuss common problems.

The AFL/CIO merger is about the last year with large unions that major organizational work was just around the corner. The only way they can organize the South is to remold race discrimination because it was afraid it might lose what it has.

Quite often we hear the question: Why not? is suffering from such dry rot when it comes to having any political power? The answer to the question may be found in the fact that so many labor leaders have been willing to sacrifice principle in order to just hang on to what they have.

Maybe that's what made so many labor leaders jump on the McClellan bandwagon—so anxious were some of them to be just the tail of the political dog.

Now we know what McClellan and his Southern cohorts had in mind for labor—even for the Negro workers who once were loudest in his praise. Can they possibly have any minds any longer that the most reactionary anti-labor politicians in America are as far from the labor movement as that every time a Negro is denied his right to vote, every day he is subjected to danger.

The longshoreman in Seattle can vote, but a longshoreman in Mobile can't vote, then the Seattle worker has also lost some part of his political power. If a Negro worker lost his vote, then how can we stop reaction in politics; how can we strengthen the like everybody else.

In the last analysis, how can we be sure of a good weekly pay check?

Answer To Who Said It


IT WOULD BE a hard man who wouldn't be deeply moved by the pictures and reports from last week's "Prayer Pilgrimage of Freedom" in Washington, D.C. The Lincoln Memorial was certainly the appropriate place for such a demonstration.

The prayer pilgrimage was concerned mainly with the rights of the Negro people—most of whom are workers, just like us—to gain their rights as citizens—as first-class, just citizens.

The most inspiring report from Washington told of young Reverend Martin Luther King crying out "Give us the ballot" and 25,000 voices repeated, as a chant, "Give us the ballot."

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