Dock Wages in Arbitration

Warehouse Pay Unsettled

Arbitration

Dock Wages in Arbitration

Warehouse Pay Unsettled

Union Argues Documented Case for 14¢

ILA Officials Welcome Visiting ILWU Clerks

The clerks' group that went to New York consisted of Terry Sweeney, Seattle Local 52; Charles Becker, San Francisco Local 34 and Bill Piercy, Jr., Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Area Local 63. They consulted with ILA leaders Bradley and Gleason every day of their stay in the New York area. Gleason or various business agents took them on tours of most of the important

Election Results are Announced

A complete local by local tabulation of the election results will appear in the next issue of the Dispatcher.

Warehouse Says: Break Stalemate

SAN FRANCISCO — In an effort to break the stalemate in negotiations between warehouse ILWU Locals 6 and 17 (Sacramento) and the Distributors Association of Northern California, more than a thousand delegates and observers jammed into the ILWU Auditorium here on Saturday, June 1, and voiced thunderous approval of a program to empower the Advisory Committee to drive ahead with a program of action in case efforts to reach a settlement fail.

This special convention, at which one out of every ten members of the locals in Northern California appeared, came as an aftermath of the BANC* locals in Northern California appeared, came as an aftermath of the BANC* locals in Northern California appeared, came as an aftermath of the BANC* locals in Northern California appeared, came as an aftermath of the BANC* locals in Northern California appeared, came as an aftermath of the BANC* locals in Northern California appeared, came as an aftermath of the BANC*

Show of Unity

The Saturday Special Convention, at which the standing-room-only sign was hung, was considered an exceptional show of unity and determination.

After three hours of debate the convention adopted a program authorizing a strategy committee to set up strike machinery if a suitable offer cannot be extracted from the employers. The strategy committee would consist of the officers, and the present
Hey, That's Our Dough!

MAKE THE APPROPRIATION PLEASE!

THE DISPATCHER Page 2 June 7, 1975

ON THE BEAM

By Harry Bridges

BACK in April, when the ILWU convention was in session, none of the delegates who voted unanimously for opening up trade with China had any idea what whole situation would be coming to a head so soon. The ILWU took the position it did because we thought that trade made good sense for our country and good sense for our members. That's why a delegation was elected to go back to Washington to work for ending all trade barriers.

It wasn't so long ago when speaking out for world-wide trade was suspect, and you could be—and were—called uncivic for doing so. But times change. And now respectable newspapers and leading businessmen have taken up the demand for a US trade policy which will open the Far East to American business not only in Asia and elsewhere.

As things stand now the United States alone of all the major nations of the world, bars trade with China. Just the other day Senator Magnuson, when announcing a Senate investigation of this part of US foreign policy, remarked "everyone seems to be out of step but us."

Since 1950 the US has used its economic and political power to force those countries allied with us to follow our trade policy. Late in April the program finally came apart officially with the announcement that Great Britain was opening up trade. Other countries followed with similar announcements.

The State Department is now on record agreeing that it doesn't oppose any of our friends' trading; but as far as the US is concerned—nothing doing. So its okay for lumber to go from Vancouver, B. C. to China—but not from Coos Bay, Oregon. Steam turbines and generators can be exported from England or West Germany—but not from the US. How silly can you get? Who but the American people will lose from this one?

When Great Britain announced that it was opening up trade, the State Department based its opposition on the grounds that it would assist the Chinese in their economic development. And Chinese economic development is supposed to be against the interests of the United States and the American people. So, when a people who have lived in poverty and misery for ages, in a land marked by Banditdom, filth, starvation, and smallpox, and who have never worked out the corrupt rule for which he stands. To keep Formosa going, you boycott China; keep her out of the UN and do everything you can to make China a pariah. Not only that, but anytime we can't get what we want from the Chinese, we'll charge that they're violating the United Nations Charter and we'll call for economic sanctions and anything else which is necessary to lead to a modern economy which will make for a better and happier life.

US policy toward China is not only a disgrace in terms of the decent, democratic and humanitarian values for which our country is supposed to stand, but it simply makes no sense in terms of world politics and US national interests. It can lead nowhere—and this it is doing with great speed. For example, the US will never work out its relations with India, Indonesia or any other Asian nation until our relations with China become normal. But how does a country as powerful as ours get itself into such a mess? Where did it all go wrong? Well, it only makes sense if you have a policy based on some bockey notion that some day Chiang Kai-Shek will collect his aged army, conquer 600 million people, and reimpose the corrupt rule for which he stands. To keep Formosa going, you boycott China; keep her out of the UN and do everything possible to weaken the regime.

Yet no one in the Administration seriously believes Chiang can or will ever undertake such an adventure. They know that when he and the 82 year old leader of Korea, Rhee, talk about invading China they're just making up some kind of scheme that they hope will suit the American people. As things stand now, no one in Washington is prepared to undertake this task for Chiang, Rhee or anyone else.

Meanwhile on the island of Formosa itself our policy not only seems to have come to a dead end, it's already doubling back into a mess of its own. While on the one hand Chiang's recapture of the Chinese mainland has become a ludicrous dream, on the other the world so-called Free World, is coming home to roost in an unpleasant way.

A crowd of 5000 Formosans attacked the US Embassy at Tapei and tore it apart. Later on the same day the US Information Service building was wrecked. And 10,000 Formosans marched on the police station to try to free some students arrested in the earlier violence. Only after Chiang declared martial law and ordered three divisions into Tapei was order restored—despite us—and our country will be left even more isolated and less able to exercise any influence on the course of the world shaking events taking place there.

When British red coats took over homes in colonial America, they burned down the taverns and drank all the liquor. Then they seduced the pretty girls, and generally pushed their way around as soldiers away from home. The adulterous wives and the sailors' wives had browned brows were common occurrences. Every patriot hates foreign troops. When they're victorious occupiers, the hatred is obvious. Formosa is not that way.

Formosa is a frontier. That frontier is a symbol that makes people love occupying troops—whether in Algeria, Laos, Egypt, or West Germany—needless expenditures which make sense in terms of US interests, things will go on nevertheless—despite us—and our country will be left even more isolated and less able to exercise any influence on the course of the world shaking events taking place there.
**How Pretty the Flower**

PARADISE — This is the appeal signed by 2,000 scientists asking for a halt to nuclear bomb tests:

“We, the American scientists whose names are signed below, urge not an international agreement to stop the testing of nuclear bombs but for the following reason:

‘Each nuclear bomb test spreads an added burden of radioactive elements over a greater part of the world.

‘Each added amount of radiation creates a new hazard to the health of human beings all over the world and causes damage to the pool of human sperm — all such as to lead to a steady and fairly rapid increase in the number of seriously defective children who will be born in future generations.’

‘So long as these weapons are in the hands of only three powers an agreement for their control is feasible. If testing continues and the possession of these weapons spreads to additional governments, the danger of outbreak of a catastrophic nuclear war through the reckless action of some irresponsible national leader will be greatly increased.’

‘An international agreement to stop the testing of nuclear bombs now could serve as a first step toward a more general disarmament and the ultimate effective abolition of nuclear weapons, averting the possibility of a nuclear war that would be a catastrophe to all humanity.

‘We have in common with our fellow men a deep concern for the welfare of all human beings. As scientists, we have a stake in the dangers involved and therefore a special responsibility to make those dangers known.

‘We do not impart this responsibility because we are delegates of some organization, however distinguished, but to make known an international agreement to stop the testing of all nuclear weapons.’

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**FEP Fight in S.F.**

Many ILWU members in San Francisco were in this audience May 27 when San Francisco supervisors debated reconsideration of its 7 to 4 vote in favor of fair employment practices with teeth in it. The supervisors 14 to 2 were reconvened for two weeks to allow proponents and opponents of the measure to get together and attempt a compromise. Previously the supervisors had declared the measure dead. In the second reading is final. Active in the debate were Supervisors Harold Dobbs seated at left, Frank McCarty standing center and James Leo Hall standing right foreground. Dr. Charles Ertola, seated to the right of Hally, was the only supervisor voting against delay. He wanted the ordinance passed on second reading immediately.

**May Cost Mankind a Million Babies . . .

Aroused Public Opinion, Scientists Call for an End to H-Bomb Testing**

In a remarkably short time — in little more than a month — a vast change seems to have come over our country as the curtain of secrecy has dramatically been lifted and the nation appears aroused over the question of continuing H and A-bomb tests.

The profound change could be statistically measured by the fact that the Gallup Poll several weeks ago recorded a 5 to 1 opposition to continuing H-bomb tests. Yet less than a year ago, during the time that Adlai Stevenson suddenly made stopping H-bomb tests part of his campaign for the presidency the same poll found that only about one-third of those interviewed agreed with Stevenson that tests should be stopped.

The Atomic Energy Commission apparently has been responsible for unfolding us in a deliberate curtain of ignorance and a well known University of California scientist put it bluntly on the line explaining why, UO radioisotope expert, Dr. Joseph M. Hespel said last week that the AEC is trying to play down the dangers of atomic bomb tests because the AEC has a vested interest in those tests . . .

Much of the credit for drawing aside the AEC has placed over the danger to human beings to go to the Professional Communication of Atomic Energy which finally stripped the veil by calling for the testimony of leading scientists.

Linus Pauling, Nobel prize chemist of the California Institute of Technology said months ago “The world is now in a position where it must decide whether the health of its citizens and their children and grandchildren is more vital than the political advantages of the tests.”

Dr. Pauling announced this week from his office in Pasadena that 2,000 American scientists have signed an appeal urging immediate discontinuance of nuclear bomb tests on genetic and health grounds and also in the belief that an international agreement regarding the tests “could serve as a first step toward a more general disarmament.”

Late this week congress heard more testimony from scientists that atomic weapon tests would wreck the health of its citizens and among them their children and grandchildren. (Continued on page 4)

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**Scientists Appeal: Stop H-Bomb Tests**

**SENATE BILL No. 2229**

Introduced by Senators Abshire and Murdy

January 24, 1957

**REPORT TO COMMITTEE ON LABOR**

An act to add Section 924 to the Labor Code relating to labor and employment relations.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Sec. 1. Section 924 is added to the Labor Code, to read:

1. Definitions. A labor organization as defined in section 227 of the Labor Code shall be considered a "bargaining representative" of employees for the purposes of this section.

2. Representation. A labor organization which is a bargaining representative of employees shall be considered a "bargaining representative" of employees for the purposes of this section.

3. Certification. The Labor Board shall have the power to determine if a labor organization is a bargaining representative of employees as defined in section 227 of the Labor Code.

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But What About the Smell?

Occupying only six seats on a single page 12221, reproduced above, has been given approval by the California Senate Labor Committee. The senate committee acted despite strong labor testimony opposing the measure. On its face, the measure appeared to be a ban on backdoor agreements. However, as was pointed out by labor spokesmen, the bill would completely destroy established union bargaining rights. Moreover, it was argued that the immediate cause of the bill’s introduction was an organizing campaign in Santa Rosa by the Retail Clerks’ Union. The Clerks had been picketing after the stores had conducted a campaign of intimidation which resulted in the clerks losing an original majority of the whole plant.

The Atomic Energy Commission apparently has been responsible for enforcing us in a deliberate curtain of ignorance and a well known University of California scientist put it bluntly on the line explaining why, UO radioisotope expert, Dr. Joseph M. Hespel said last week that the AEC is trying to play down the dangers of atomic bomb tests because the AEC has a vested interest in those tests . . .

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**Election Results are Announced**

(Continued from page 1)

Bridges, president, J. R. Robertson, first vice president, Germain Balcke, second vice president and Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer. In the Oregon and Columbia River Area, Charles B. Stilwell, who was elected without opposition. Members of the Coast Labor Relations Committee, L. B. Thomas, Local 13 and Howard Biddle, Local 8, were re-elected by the coast and longshore division. They ran unopposed. In Hawaii, a measure was also unopposed for the executive board: Ernest Arena, Joseph Kawamura and Yoshikuri Morimoto. While the election in Hawaii has been completed the tabulations have not yet been received.
On Stage  Behind the speakers rostrum at the big reconvening of the Local 6 annual convention June 1 to discuss negotiations were, left to right: Business Agent Joe Muzio, Welfare Director Percy Moore, Business Agent William Burke, Lou Gonick, secretary of the negotiating committee, George Valters, Business Agent Paul Heide, Business Agent Joe Blasquez, ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt, Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Dick Lynden and Chief Dispatcher Billy Lufrano.  

**Break the Stalemate Say Warehousemen**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
Negotiating and Advisory Committees.  
The first step in the projected action program was another push by the union to try to reach a peaceful settlement with the employers. Demands on all items were reduced by the convention with the view of convincing the employers, other trade unions, and the public that all reasonable steps are being taken to avoid strike action.  

One step was a vote to modify the wage demand to 20 cents an hour, a reduction on classifications to two per cent, three weeks vacation after ten years service, and four for 25 years, plus parity for maintenance men.  

To break the stalemate, Local 6's negotiators sent the following wire to J. Hart Clinton, spokesman for the employers:  
"We are instructed by our convention to call for the immediate resumption of negotiations with a view to arriving at an early settlement. We have already passed the June First date and we believe it is time to bring these negotiations to a conclusion. Please inform us when you are available for a meeting."  

**OTHER AVENUES**  
The call for a resumption of negotiations empowered the negotiating committee to have several other avenues of settlement, including an agreement on retroactivity; arbitration on some or all demands; union to announce its readiness to cooperate with the U. S. Conciliation Service in an effort to find a settlement.  

If these steps taken by the union fail to reach substantial improvement, it was announced, the negotiating committee is instructed to call a stop-work meeting for the purpose of giving a full report to the membership and announce the strike machinery.  

**IN GOOD SHAPE**  
The committee, in its bulletin reporting negotiations which was sent to all houses made this final comment:  
"The union is in excellent shape and ready to roll in any direction. Avoid loose talk in the warehouses. Don't listen to rumors. If you have any questions, phone your business agents."

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**Fifth Amendment**  
**Shield for Innocence Says Court**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a unanimous ruling the Supreme Court has spoken out sharply against the popular notion that a man must be guilty of some wrong-doing if he invokes the Fifth Amendment.  

"Recent re-examination of the history and meaning of the Fifth Amendment has emphasized anew that one of the basic functions of the privilege is to protect innocent men," the Court said in a decision written by Associate Justice John M. Harlan.  

The ruling recalled a previous opinion that "the privilege serves to protect the innocent who otherwise might be ensnared by ambiguous circumstances," and then quoted in support of this view the following statements by Edwin N. Griswold, Dean of the Harvard Law School:  
"Too many, even those who should be better advised, view this privilege as a shelter for wrong-doers. They too readily assume that those who invoke it are either guilty of crime or commit perjury in claiming the privilege."  

SAYS COURT  
Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associate Justices William O. Douglas, William J. Brennan, Jr., and Hugo L. Black approved the Court's decision, but went even further in a concurring opinion. They did not rely on the "special circumstances" applying to the particular case in issue.  
"I can think of no special circumstances," wrote Justice Black, "that would justify use of a Constitutional privilege to discredit or convict a person who asserts it. The value of these Constitutional privileges is largely destroyed if persons can be penalized for relying on them."
WASHINGTON—The United Electrical Workers (Independent) charged that McCarthyism was far from dead, as they claimed the Brownell-Butler Act, under which the union is now being prosecuted before the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB), is unconstitutional.

The Brownell-Butler Act gives the Attorney-General the "legal" authority to attempt to outlaw any union by the simple device of charging that such union is "communist-infiltrated."

The union claimed the term "communist-infiltrated" is as vague and as broad as the Attorney-General wants to make it and that the issue of the constitutionality of the law should first be heard and resolved by the courts before the union is subject to any further proceedings.

**COMPARLED TO HITLER**

The union compared the law to the "labor front" features that existed in Germany under Hitler.

"It is a totalitarian law," the UE stated, "which seeks to impose political tests on thousands of people in one hearing and on the basis of these tests to determine punishment. This is a new concept in American law and contrary to the basic rights of any group or type of people to get together to protect and advance their interests within the framework of the United States Constitution."

The union has claimed before the SACB that the main attack is political, resulting from the fact that the preamble of the UE constitution refuses to discriminate against any worker regardless of "craft, age, sex, nationality, race, creed or political beliefs."

The attack on UE, it was charged before the board is in the inclusion of that one phrase "political beliefs."

It was considered significant here that the first witness called by the Attorney-General against the union was one Isaac Alexander Wright, who admitted during cross-examination that he became an FBI informer in Pittsburgh in 1942, after he failed to get any other kind of work and after he had been threatened with deportation by the Immigration Service.

The hearings before the SACB have been postponed until the hearing officer rules on motions made by the UE attorneys.

**Law Is Passed**

Another County Right-to-Scab Law Is Passed

HOLLISTER, Calif. — Despite the united objection of all labor unions, the Board of Supervisors of San Benito County this week passed a second county "right-to-work" law — an ordinance outlawing the closed shop union shop with a proviso for court action to stop unionization.

San Benito County in Northern California recently became the first county in this state to pass one of these right-to-work ordinances. Labor observers see this action as a possible organized attempt on the part of anti-labor forces to spread these laws county by county, and in this way overcoming big-city opposition by labor to such laws.

Here in San Benito County the opposition to the Right-to-work law was led by the Building Trades Council and the ILWU. When it was first suggested several weeks ago, organized union activity forced the Board of Supervisors to table the motion.

At the next regular meeting of the clerks, it was announced by Bill Piercy, Jr., president, that the new members have been initiated and in this way overcoming big-city opposition by labor to such laws.

Leaders

Three ILWU leaders who addressed the huge reconvening of the Local 63, Marine Clerks Association, here announced the election of Claude Stotts, Jr., as secretary-treasurer by defeating Daniel H. Hughes.

At the next regular meeting of the clerks, it was announced by Bill Piercy, Jr., president, nineteen new men will be initiated into the union from the "B" list, plus two transfers from Port Hueneme, Calif., and one from Seattle. This is the third time in the last six months that new members have been initiated.

Stotts was formerly a member of a local's labor relations committee. Howard Lane was elected to succeed the labor relations committee.
High Court Decrees FBI Show Files in T-H Trial

WASHINGTON The Supreme Court this week ruled favorably on the Taft-Hartley case of Clinton Jones, former official of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who had been convicted several years ago in Federal District Court in El Paso, Texas, of filling a false non-communist affidavit.

The high court in a 7 to 1 decision, favoring a new trial for Jones, ruled that the government must let the defense see FBI files and similar secret data when they have to do with a criminal case—or else drop the prosecution.

Observers here feel that this Supreme Court decision sets an important precedent in Taft-Hartley affidavit cases, as well as other civil libel cases, in which so-called 'secret' data and FBI information has been withheld from the defendants.

Five Justices, Brennan, Black, Frankfurter, Douglas and Chief Justice Earl Warren ruled the government is obliged to allow the defense to see the files.

Justice Tom Clark voted against a new trial.

Justices Burton and Harlan voted for a new trial on the ground that the trial judge committed reversible error in instructing the jury with respect to the meaning of Communist Party "membership and affiliation."

(In San Francisco the case of Hugh Bryson, former president of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, hinged also on the question of definition of the term "affiliation," and it is considered possible that the Bryson Case will be affected by the decision on June 3.)

The Jones Case was highlighted several years ago by the fact that the primary witnesses upon whom the government depended was Harvey Matsush, who later confessed that he lied.

Exhibit Here in graphic form is some of the evidence presented to the coast arbitrator on the ILWU demand for a wage increase.

**AMOUNT OF CLERKS EARNINGS BELOW LONGSHORE EARNINGS FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY 1941-1956**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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Seattle Warehousemen Win Dental Care for Kids

**Witnesses** Local 10 longshoremen, John Houston, George Pickard, and William McGee listen to proceedings while waiting to testify before the coast arbitrator on the ILWU demand for a wage increase.

Arbitrator Hears Argument for Dock Raise

(Continued from Page 1) contract. Three cents to be used to establish a fund for ILWU-PMA medical clinics.

The demand on hours of work called for extending the contract provisions in order to limit work shifts to 8 consecutive hours of work in any one shift, with additional hours numbering from one to three to be added in the event the ship is shifting berth to berth, port to port or sailing.

The skill differential demands were the same as originally proposed on May 17.

CLERKS INEQUITIES

For the clerks, the wage and welfare demands were the same as set forth for longshoremen. The demand was amended to present the hours provision in the Clerks Agreement in order to remove present inequities among longshoremen and clerks. Currently longshoremen working with clerks receive overtime at 3 p.m., clerks work until 5 p.m. at the straight time rate.

The demand for skill differentials for clerks is as originally presented, 20 percent differential for supervisors, and 30 percent above the base rate for superanges.

One item was settled before the negotiations were halted and the issues turned over to arbitration. Subsidency and lodging rates effective June 3, will be: $1.75 per meal, $5.50 per night lodging and a mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile where use of the employee’s car is authorized by the employer.

The presentation of the union’s and employer’s cases before the arbitrator consisted of the following:

**On wages:** The general economic climate is excellent for industry in general and shipping industry profits are high. The union compared every other industry gets situation with that in 1953 when the economic picture was not bright and the arbitrator granted a wage increase.

The union presented a number of quotations to prove that shipping was in very good shape, including one from J. Paul St. Sure, president of the PMA.

The union also indicated that in every other industry wages increases had been granted and that increases were greater than a year ago, and greater on the West Coast than anywhere.

The union argued the importance of parity with the East Coast, and showed that as of now the East Coast is guaranteed to be nine cents ahead West Coast clerks.

The cost of living has been going up rapidly and has put a premium on the union proving its case.

The union argued that the 14 cents the union is asking is in addition the longshoremen and clerks should share in the increase of national productivity.

On skill differentials: It was shown that most of the differentials have been fixed since 1934 and therefore the present differentials have become a much smaller percentage of the total wage. Also, the union argued, in the last several years there have been moves all over the country to give clerks union wage increases.

On clerks differentials it was shown that supervisors and superanges have been given this responsibility because of increased torturous and in the number of men so supervised.

On reducing the work shift from nine hours to eight: This demand which applies equally to longshoremen and clerks, pointed out the fact that the time to and from work is much too long—longer than in any other industry. This is an anachronism in the industry.

Concerning holidays: It was shown that virtually every other industry gets paid holidays. Now the East Coast longshoremen have paid holidays, the first time any longshoremen in the country have had paid holidays.

The employers in their arguments said they were willing to make an offer of three cents per hour to compensate for cost of living increases, but would go no further on any other demands.

The employer spokesmen based their entire case on conformity with the contract. They claimed the union failed to secure compliance with regard to such factors as 4 and 4 1/2, early quits, late starts, shirt time, coffee time, use of safety as a gimmick, demands for unnecessary men, etc.

They claimed that because the union continued itself explicitly in writing and in public to live up to the contract in their demands, they are not entitled to a wage increase and the arbitrator should not grant one. They devoted well over half their entire presentation to this single position.

**Dock Raise** AMOUNT OF CLERKS EARNINGS BELOW LONGSHORE EARNINGS FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY 1941-1956

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"This program emphasizes quality of care and preventive care, aimed at putting every child's mouth in good health and preventing future dental troubles. Under an agreement between the Welfare Plan and the Washington State Dental Service Corporation your children may go to any participating tandem.

The program covers all dental care needed for each of your children, inccluding X-rays, cleaning of teeth, any necessary fillings or extractions, crowns, preventive services like space maintainers and care to help cut down on cavities and for accidents.

"The program excludes orthodontics (teeth straightening), cosmetic care given purely for appearance, bridge work and care otherwise provided under the Welfare Plan."

The Local is taking signups during June for all families covered by the Welfare Plan based on qualifying hours during the first quarter of the year. For families qualifying under the Plan later there will be later dental signup periods.
Bloody Thursday Memorial
Portland Longshoremen
Keep Tradition Alive

PORTLAND — The traditional "Bloody Thursday" memorial services, including a 24-hour stop-work period and a parade of longshoremen down Portland's main street to the harbor, was unanimously approved last week by the membership of Local 39 here.

The projected July Fifth March will parade to the Harbor Wall where appropriate services will be held and a huge floral casket will be cast upon the waters of the Willamette River in honor of the men killed during the 1934 longshore strike.

Invitations to attend the march and rites have been sent to all ILWU locals affiliated with the Columbia River District Council, as well as to AFL-CIO unions and officials.

Retired presidents, members of the Columbia River Pensioners Memorial Association, "the men of 1934," will be specially honored by being designated as parade marshals. A souvenir stamp is being printed for each participant in the parade.

The yearly observance of this historic day has become as traditional as this city's famed Rose Festival. Every July Fifth thousands of people line the streets to see the marching unions with their display of flags and union banners. Music is provided by Monte Brooks band, a noted musical organization.

"By these yearly memorial services," Local 39 President stated, "we not only revere the memory of the men who fought and died in the 1934 strike but also, we serve notice on our enemies that we are prepared to fight to keep our defeated comrades alive.

At the same time we aid in educating the hundreds of new men in our ranks about the early history of our union.""It is important," the letter continued, "to look back and reflect upon the hard fact that the things we now take for granted on the waterfront were won the hard way."

"The employers resisted every step of the way. Good wages, a safety code, hospitalization, welfare, pensions and decent conditions on the job were not handed to us on a silver platter."

"It required union solidarity, union understanding, and a fighting spirit to make the ILWU what it is today."

A committee named to arrange the traditional event consisted of Charles Ross, Local 39 president; Gene Hafker, vice-president; D. T. Sildner, secretary; George Brown, business agent; and Francelle J. Murnane, Toby Christiansen, John J. Fougerouse and Mike Sickinger.

WILLIAMETTE RIVER
Solved
New Seward Hall
The Seward Longshoremen's Benevolent Association, set up by ILWU Local 39, in Seward, Alaska, has purchased the Palace Cafe and Hotel at 39th Avenue and 6th Street.

The building is a two-story structure of concrete with a full basement 30 feet by 100 feet which is to be made into a meeting hall. It is located at the foot of Fourth Avenue in Seward. The hiring hall and union offices are located in the rear of the main floor and the bar, hotel and cafe are leased out. Pearl Cass is president of the association and Rainier Rider, secretary and treasurer.

China Trade Talk Sweeps Capitol
At ILWU Delegation on Its Way
WASHINGTON, D. C. — The ILWU trade delegation will hit the Nation's Capitol at an opportune time for some play talk on U. S. trade policies.

The 7-member group, elected by the recent convention, will arrive here June 8 for a week of lobbying on the question of expanding trade in all areas of the world.

What makes the visit timely is that it comes when the subject of China trade negotiations is being televised on the floor of Congress.

The British decision to discard the American-supported embargo was not unexpected among Congressmen, with the expectation of West Germany, will duplicate the British step. Japan, under heavy pressure from her business interests, is also expected to join the point of view.

"OUT OF STEP"
First Congressional reaction came from Senator Warren G. Magnuson, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Anticipating a breakup of the ban on trade, Magnuson named a subcommittee to investigate why the U. S. that "the embargo was unrealistic and ready to collapse."

"EVERYBODY BUT US"
The Washington Democrat acknowledged that the new inquiry would stir up the China lobby, with "a lot of yap-ping out of Formosa and those places."

But he said, "everybody's going in the opposite."

In March, 69 ships docked at Shanghai alone from every nation except us."

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One of the most pressing foreign problems is the China embargo.

In a television interview, Senator Allen J. Ellender, recently returned from the Far East, said that if Europe-ean countries are going to expand their trade with the Chinese mainland, "it strikes me we might look into the possibility of selling some of our non-strategic materials in that market.

STERILE POLICY
One of the leading Democratic foreign policy spokesmen, Senator J. Wil-liam Fulbright, asserted that the British had acted in wavering in the Eisenhower Administration's "sterile policy of adamant rejection of Red China.

As against the numerous expressions suggesting support for Magnu san's claim that the U. S. is "out of step" the usual spokesmen for the China Lobby have either been excep tively mild in their comments or completely silent.

The main statement came from Senator William Knowland, chief Con gressional supporter of the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa. Instead of denouncing the British action with his accustomed sharp attitude on this issue, Knowland made a speech that was less than the China Lobby have either been excep tively mild in their comments or completely silent.

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Kid's Dental Program Continued

SAN FRANCISCO -- Choice of health coverage in the major ports and continuation of the children's dental program will be made next month by a group in the West under the ILUW-PMWA Welfare Fund trust.

For the first time in the history of the Trust, there will be no change in the dental program. Wilmingtong Harbor area families will choose between the Group Service Plan and the Indemnification Plan, providing the same coverage as this year.

In the Northwest, coverage under the Group Dental Service Corporation and the Oregon Dental Association Service Plan will be provided by provision of space main- tainers, which are excluded under the current program.

San Diego and Port Hueneme families will continue coverage under the Indemnification Plan.

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In San Francisco, the Kaiser Plan will be the same as now, except that in emergencies outside the service area there will be coverage for the Kaiser Hospital as well as for the Kaiser Foundation.

In the Portland-Vancouver area, Local 63 will continue coverage under the Kaiser Foundation and the Oregon Dental Association Service Plan, which will replace the Indemnification Plan.

In Southern California there will be a new choice: Two service plans, Seattle and the ILWU Service Corporation will continue, providing exactly the same coverage for illness requiring hospital- care, as well as longshore officials who went to the docks in New York is done by clerks and while we work less hours and while every one of us is able, at the same time, to continue to make a living—no matter how effec- tive mechanization may be, or how cleverly the machine is developed.

A majority of the Northern California membership may participate; the majority of the Southern California memb- ers are in the service.

The California Dental Association Service is a non-profit corporation sponsored by the California Dental Association and the children in this plan may go to any dentist they like. All li- censed dentists eligible for Association membership may participate; the major- ity of the California members are in the service.

San Francisco Bay area families have a new choice: The Group Serv- ice Plan, continuing exactly the same as now.

Department of Transportation

In the past as at present we have learned that when new conditions de- velop in industry only our unions have been able to take care of the men be- tween the new and the old. Without our help, the man is not able to make a decent living, especially as mechanization develops.

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