Longshoremen Get 8 Cents, Clerks 13, Warehousemen 15

Arbitration, Negotiations Swell Wages

SAN FRANCISCO — Two large divisions of the ILWU won wage increases this month, West Coast longshoremen and clerks by arbitration and Bay Area warehousemen by negotiation.

Coast Arbitrator Sam Kagel increased the wages of longshoremen and shipclerks 4 cents an hour effective June 17, with an additional 5 cents for the clerks, making 13 cents, to alleviate a "growing disparity between the two sets of earnings."

San Francisco Bay Area warehousemen won an increase of 15 cents across the board in negotiations, plus an agreement for a joint survey of classific- tions to begin on February 1, 1958, and to be completed by the time of the opening of the contract on April 1, 1958.

A 30-day opening to establish parity for maintenance men is also provided in the warehouse agreement.

The 15c settlement including the pers- pective on classifications represents one of the largest wage settlements made in the Bay Area in any basic in- dustry.

The agreement was negotiated, with the Distributors Association of North- ern California, and directly affects more than 10,000 members of Locals 6 and 17 and establishes the wage pat- tern for another 4,000 to 5,000 thus covering the basic sale of the ware- housing and distributing industries in Northern California.

CLERKS INEQUITY

In awarding the additional 5 cents to shipclerks the arbitrator took into consideration his denial of a demand for clerks' overtime to start after 6 hours of work instead of their present eight.

Employer contributions for welfare were increased 1 cent an hour to pro- vide a second $1,000 of life insurance.

Skilled longshoremen such as winch- drivers, gang bosses and machine op- erators, were awarded a 5 cent an hour increase in differential pay.

The award brings longshore straight time wages to $2.53 and overtime to $3.79. Clerks will receive $2.56 straight time and $4.02 overtime.

Longshoremen work 6 hours straight and 3 hours overtime on a normal day- time shift of 9 hours.

SHORTER SHIFT DENIED

The arbitrator denied a union de- mand for an 8 hour shift for long- shoremen and made the demand for over- time after 6 hours for the clerks. Also denied was the union demand for three (Continued on Page 9)

Un-American TV Circus Slays Scientist; High Court Blasts Methods
THE WHOLE nation has cause to weep in a shame for the death of William K. Sherwood. Though the physical act was by his own hand, he was compelled to the deed by the cruel and unjust plans of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Francis Walter, chairman, to place him on the witness stand as long as 15 years ago. Francisco City Hall supervisors' chambers as told the committee he would give no testimony about his past associations, lest his friends hely pillory him about associations going back even into foreign lands for victims. The brilliant biochemist attempted to read a statement on Un-American Activities, Francis Walter, before a battery of television cameras and publicly pillory him about associations going back even into foreign lands for victims. The most recent decisions reveal the high reputation for veracity. And on this slender bit of evidence and smearing questions and plant suspicion everywhere in order to perpetuate a foul hypocrisy these assorted hypocrites and bigots continue to travel around the country wrecking reputations and lives and ignoring the laws and the traditions of the country. You could belittle the individual, you suspect and a target for reprisals, no matter who you are or what your profession.

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How Un-Americans Worked in San Francisco After Supreme Court Blasted their Methods

SAN FRANCISCO — A highly publicized, un-American Committee bearing here this week, set in a televised circus-like atmosphere, caused the suicide of a brilliant 41-year-old Stanford University research scientist, William K. Sherwood, who died of poison two days before he was scheduled to appear before the committee, leaving a letter in his laboratory declaring, "I will be in two days assassinated by publicity. . . . I have a fierce resentment of being televised."

BLASTED BY COURT
The public-spirited committee opened its roadshow just 24 hours after the Supreme Court of the United States, operating in a reviled new atmosphere—by a series of sharp and pointed blasts against the witch-hunts of the last decade, highlighted by Chief Justice Earl Warren's majority opinion throwing out the contempt conviction of labor organizer John T. Watkins, and supporting Watkins contention that the un-American committee was "engaged in a program of exposure for the sake of exposure."

The un-Americans came to San Francisco with a sworn intention of smearing lawyers, professional people, the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California.

The committee arrived on the heels of the tragic death of Sherwood, a man who was shown to be doing intense research on important developments on cancer, heart and other diseases, and found an enraged public opinion waiting for it, shocked by the deploring headlines telling of his death.

SHOCK FELT OVERSEAS
(The London Times commented that the Supreme Court decision curbing the powers of the un-American investigators was of "great importance to American liberal traditions."

British papers gave secondary position to the rulings but trailed "Sherrwood's suicide as the big news story. The multimillion circulation Daily Mirror devoted much of its front-page to the suicide of the scientist."

The un-Americans met not only under a cloud created by the suicide but under the tremendous impact of a series of Supreme Court decisions, foremost of which was the Watkins case, and including the freeing of five of the 14 California Smith-Act victims and pending new trials for the others.

Also the court ruled (a) that there was not a sufficient distinction made between "advocating something and advocating believing in something."

MAY HELP JACK HALL
(The Supreme Court decision concerning instruction to the jury in a Smith Act case may have a direct result of benefit to Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, who was convicted in MS on a Smith Act charge."

The Watkins case, John T. Watkins, a labor organizer was a man who had refused before a committee to name former communists and associates or the ground his conscience would not permit him to do it. In this regard his case is very similar to the more recent conviction of playwright Arthur Miller, who was convicted on 9 counts of refusing to name names because my conscience won't permit me to.

The Price Must Have Been Right
(SAN FRANCISCO — KRON-TV, the NBC affiliate that devoted its morning hours to televising the un-American hearings here—featuring an informer who dropped more than fifty names of people who claimed he knew twenty or fifteen years ago—had to eliminate a number of shows in Chatman the following two:

"It Could Be You"

"The Price Is Right"

It is estimated that many thousands of dollars were lost to KRON-TV, it also sacrificed such expensive shows as "Home" and "Teen- ease Ernie," in favor of a committee hearing which, it later turned out was not permitted to be on TV according to the rules of the House of Representatives.

Many San Franciscans were wondering what was going to happen to all of this expensive TV time. KRON said: "It is a pity that it was self-fooling the big bill. KRON even furnished cameras, lights and a full crew for the afternoon sessions, for the use of KQED, a publicly-supported, self-styled "education station."

Stoolie on TV Names and more names—even housewives he knew or met as long as fifteen years ago—spilled out of "Dr." like the hysterical teenagers of Salem, he saw witches and he told it all to the House Un-Americans at the City Hall.

"Can You See Me Now?"
ILWU Delegation Gets Good Reception in Capitol

(Continued from Page 1)

for important West Coast commodities such as wheat, flour, lumber, case oil, cotton and much more. 

Above all else, the ILWU trade delegation stressed the pork chops point of view as the best means of encouraging political action on world trade. 

BUSINESSENMEN CO-OPERATE

Before leaving for Washington, the delegation met in the International Office in San Francisco and collected a substantial amount of factual material showing the importance of Pacific trade to the West Coast as well as numerous statements made by businessmen encouraging the idea of resuming trade with China. 

In addition the delegation was briefed by James Wilson, manager of the Trade Department, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Wilson had just returned from the Far East where a major Chinese delegation had visited Japan, Hong Kong and other countries in the Far East.

Wilson told the delegation that "The China boycott blunts one-quarter of the world's trade, and as far as we are concerned, China trade is concerned."

BOYCOTT HURTS US

At the April ILWU Convention the resolution creating the delegation was passed.

"Such a boycott has been and will continue to be a mistake; it will not solve the problems of the Chinese regime and will in the end turn out to have been more costly for the United States than for China itself."

When the delegation's arrival was announced in Washington, a number of events had occurred which tended to promote a favorable atmosphere for discussion of Far East trade policies. The most important was the passage of the de- destruction of the trade embargo imposed by the British government to trade with China on the same basis as with the Soviet Union. In addition, other European countries had served notice that they would follow the British example by liberalizing their trade relations with mainland China.

NEW LOOK ON CHINA

Throughout, a number of leading congressmen, including Senators Lyndon B. Johnson, Allen Tate, George Smathers, Warren Magnuson, and others, had suggested that the time had arrived when the US embargo on trade with China should be lifted. Even President Eisenhower, at his June 5 press conference, suggested that we lift the embargo that they might have to be reap- proved.

In view of the considerably more favorable climate in Washington, the ILWU trade delegation felt extremely well-prepared for meetings in the Capitol.

The delegation met with all West Coast congressmen, except William Knowlton, and all representatives from the States of Oregon and Washington, and all California representatives from districts where ILWU has membership. No distinction was made between Republi- can and Democrats.

The delegation felt that the reaction of all congressmen to their visits was well received. Those delegates who had been in Washington previously noted a much more cordial reception, as well as more active delegations. With a few exceptions, congressmen agreed that it was time to review the question of China trade. Some felt that the basic problem was one of timing—indicating they felt that the administration needed a face-saving device in order to make necessary political decisions.

BUSINESSMEN SHOULD LEAD

It was also emphasized that most congressmen felt they were not pre- pared to step out in front and lead a movement toward increasing trade with China. Most of them suggested strongly that business interests should be encouraged to take the lead and that this would make it easier for them to speak out more openly.

However, even the most reluctant congressmen seemed to be very eager to obtain the information brought by the delegation, welcoming especially the facts and figures which the union group had available and urged that additional information should be sent on to them.

MAGNUSON WANTS ACTION

Senator Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.), chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, assured the delegation that he was going to put on a complete hearing on this subject and welcomed the suggestion that hearings be held in the main port areas on the West Coast. He also told them that he himself was in favor of removing the embargo but that a big job would have to be done to develop the necessary congressional support to make such action possible.

Others who expressed a favorable attitude included Senators Wayne Morse and Richard Neuberger of Ore- gon; Representatives Pelley, Milliard, Shelley, Miller, King, Roosevelt, Porter and Green.

Congressman Pelley of the State of Washington, the delegation felt, de- served special mention. His office made arrangements for the meeting with Under Secretary of Commerce Williams and for a session at the White House. In addition, Pelley made a statement on the subject of China trade on the floor of the House.

"For example," he said, "we have such a huge surplus of wheat. I am told during the period 1922 to 1949, China was among the top six importers of flour from Oregon and Washington. In 1939, China imported 8 million bushels of flour from these two states and at one time, back in 1922 the volume was almost 13 million bushels—more than we exported from these states to all other countries in the world in 1954." He also spoke about the important lumber production of the Pacific North- west, pointing out that Oregon and Washington last year exported less than 300 million feet of lumber—"Less than the average shipments to China alone in depression years," said Pelley.

AGENCIES INTERESTED

Three meetings were held with the executive branch of government, including the Foreign Agricultural Serv- ice of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce and an executive assistant to President Eisen- hower.

In both Agriculture and Commerce the delegates found an unusually good reception. Both departments recognized the vast potential in the China market and officials spoke about America's traditional interest in dealing with China. It was suggested on more than one occasion that the whole embargo question should be reviewed—and prob- ably will be. Several trade experts indi- cated it would make little sense to at-tain a total embargo on China trade while at the same time we are trading with the Soviet Union and other na- tions in the Soviet orbit.

At one point an official pointed out "That at the current trade fair in Poz- nan, Poland, some 85 thousand persons visited the American exhibit on a single Sunday." One official said that per- haps the best ambassadors this coun- try could send abroad were its indus- trial products such as refrigerators, television, etc. 

WHITE HOUSE MEETING

The meeting in the White House was held with Jack Anderson, administra- tive assistant to President Eisenhower. Anderson was formerly a congressman from Santa Clara County. He was exten- sively cordial and gave full attention to the views of the delegation and the president's representative requested a memorandum with details and facts the union would like to submit on the subject of trade with China.

In conclusion the trade delegation found their visit was very well timed, and that there is a great need to spread the facts among all congressmen, who showed great interest. A special field of endeavor, the delegates said, is to stimulate more business men to speak out on the subject, because it is clear that the congressmen will listen very attentively to business representatives.

EMBARGO NOT DEFENDED

It is quite clear, the delegates re- ported that our China policy is being reviewed at the very highest levels at this time and it is realistic to think in terms of bringing about important changes in the near future. As a case in point, the delegates noted, there was no serious effort by anyone to defend the present embargo on China trade.

As for the ILWU itself, the trade delegates said, the union can make the best contribution to changing the trade- with-China picture by following its present course of independent political action, which means working with both Republicans and Democrats.
ILWU-PMA disability pension, with
For retired men age 65 and over, the
Pension benefits are payable in addi-
tion to the Welfare Fund, bringing -employer
men under age 65 who are on the
one additional cent per man-hour for
June 1, 1957.

Dock Work
Insurance
Now $2,000
SAN FRANCISCO — Life insurance and accidental death and dis-
nirement benefits were doubled for West Coast levee workers, shipwhips and walking boxes under the ILWU-PMA Welfare Fund on June 11.

The insurance, with the increase announced of the longshore arbitration award of one dollar per man-hour for welfare work, does not change the wage of the workers under this contract.

The workers in the ILWU-PMA Welfare Fund, in addition to the Social Security retirement program, will now have $2,000 insurance for accidental death and dis

contract.

The new insurance, which would be paid for by the employer, is in addition to the free

Town

Pension.

Also being doubled is the non-contributory benefit of $912 a year for accidental death and

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Hearst, Jr., which was headlined "Sup- 

Piercy, newly elected board member from Southern California. Both were offi- 

cially excused. The board certified the report of the balloting committee on the 

referendum election, approved the quarterly financial report and acted on a 

number of other items of union business.

Hearst Is on Warpath 

against Supreme Court

The Hearst papers — long, strong and 

staunch supporters of Republicanism— 

have decided apparently that the time 

has come to take on the united States 

Supreme Court, especially its Chief 

Justice, Earl Warren — a Republican. 

Readers of Hearst morning papers 

throughout the country saw the “edi- 

tors report” by William Randolph 

Hearst, Jr., which was headlined “Su-

preme Court Hooking to Left.”

Junior Hearst has decided that the 

Supreme Court is becoming much too 

concerned in its regard for defendants. 

Hearst asserts the Supreme Court’s ru-

lins “have been preponderantly tilted 

in favor of the defendants and against 

the prosecution . . . ”

“If this kind of thing progresses,” 

says Hearst, “. . . it will verge more 

and more toward a socialist philos- 

ophy.”

The junior Hearst even went so far 

as to imply that when Nikita Krush- 

chev, the Soviet leader, predicted on 

TV that our grandchildren would grow 

up without a search warrant.

He seems not only to be opening 

up a campaign against the revived Su-

preme Court in a new climate, but may 

be starting the ball rolling in an at-

tempt to “downgrade Dwight D. Eisen-

hower.”

New Orleans Local 

Names New Officers

NEW ORLEANS — Thomas Weel is 

new president of ILWU Warehouse 

Local 97 for a two-year term. Choise 

Lanier was elected first vice-president 

and Washington Brown second vice-

president. Also elected were Willie W. 

Thompson, secretary-treasurer; Henry 

Edward, sergeant-at-arms; Henry 

Terrell, chaplain. Three trustees named 

were Hermon Brown, Warren Watson 

and Raymond Williams.

One Percent Owns 

Four-fifths Stock

WASHINGTON — Big US cor-

porations have been busy trying to 

sell the public on something called 

“people’s capitalism” — which is 

supposed to mean that the people of 

the country own the corporations of 

the country. Senator Fulbright (D. Ark.) presented an answer to this 

myth of people’s capitalism on the floor of the US Senate recently 

when he said:

“A recent survey on the subject of 
distribution of stock ownership 

shows that, first, only 7 percent of 

American families publicly held 

stocks; and, second, that 8 percent 

of this stockholding group owned 

over four-fifths of the stock. It 

would appear therefore that less 

than one percent of all American 

families owned over four-fifths of 

all publicly held stock.”

Alert Longshoreman 

Discovers Ship Flaw

SAN FRANCISCO — A longshoreman 

here, McKinley Randolph, member of 

Local 10, discovered a crack, approxi-

mately three feet in length in the 

port shelter dock, number one hatch 

forward of the Flying Enterprise sev-

eral weeks ago.

His alertness to this defect in the 

ship was credited, in a letter written 

to the lumbermen lines management 

by Robert Rohat, Local 10 president, 

with having “not only saved the coin-

pany much expense, but in all proba-

bility, saved the ship from disaster 

at sea.”

The letter, written in the name of 

the officers and members of Local 10, 

suggested that Mr. Randolph “deserves 

a meritorious award of achievement 

for his very helpful observation and ac-

tion.”
The US Supreme Court, if it today represented such a point of view, would be supporting the witch hunts and the persecution. It would be a court dominated by men like Tom Clark, a char-acter who ought to be back in Texas.

Meanwhile, now is the time for a decent American to speak out and thus to speed the day when such performances as that in San Francisco this week are a thing of the past.
## Jobless Aid

**HONOLULU**—Unemployment compensation payments now required under ILWU agreements with the sugar and pineapple industries of Hawaii became law here last month when the Territorial Legislature enacted a bill incorporating the substance of the union contracts.

Although the measure, enacted unanimously by both the House and the Senate, and signed last week by Governor Samuel Wilder King, is "pioneering legislation" in the field of unemployment compensation, it is provided only a few benefits not contained in the ILWU pacts.

The new law allows maximum benefit payments of $35 dollars per week up to a maximum $250 per year. It includes agriculture workers who becomes jobless through no fault of their own.

However, because of employer influence in the Senate, the bill—first of its kind in the nation to become law—does not come close to meeting the standards called for by both the ILWU and the AFL-CIO.

While the definitions of agricultural "employees" and "employers" appears to those who will benefit from the law will be employers who are permanently separated from their employees. Such benefits are already incorporated in the ILWU contracts.

**Workers Win**

Workers are expected to press for "a constitutional" employees and employers it is to be a maneuver whereby the bill item the basis of their fight. The next move in this long drawn out struggle to create some semblance of civil rights in the South is expected to be a maneuver whereby the bill can be bypassed around the Senate Judiciary Committee whose chairman is Senator Eastland of Mississippi.

If Eastland can be bypassed, Capitol observers believe civil rights has more than a slim chance.

## Hawaii Field Workers Win Jobless Aid

WASHINGTON—Senator Lister Hill (D. Ala.), who was the co-author of the original act which set up the Tennessee Valley Authority gave a few examples recently of how much more effective government owned and distributed power can be than it is in private hands.

Today there are 1,400,000 consumers using TVA power who pay only 22.5 cents per kw-hour per year to over 5,000 kw-hour—what happens to be twice the national average. At the same time, the average base rates dropped from an average of 5.7 cents per kw-hour to 1.16 cents charged by TVA.

**Backset for Racists in Rights Bill**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Deep South racists who were the co-author of the original act which set up the Ten-
Planning Fiesta Mexican Independence Day will be celebrated by ILWU Local 26 and Women's Auxiliary 28 at a gala coronation ball Saturday evening, Sept. 14, at a queen, elected by members in the shops, will be crowned. Mexican music, food and art will be featured at the ball, which will be held at The Local 26 hall, Figueroa and 57th street in Los Angeles. Other ILWU locals and auxiliaries in the area will also participate in the observance. Shown in the picture above is one of the meetings of the committee planning the event. They are, from left to right, Joe Uranga (Local 13 representative); Paul Perlin, Margaret Anderson, Marion Sherman, and Sharon, Fred A. Moore, Juan Beall and committee co-chairs John Lee, Co-chairman Martha Dmytryk, of Auxiliary 28, was not present when the picture was taken.

ILWU Survey Shows Many Solid Labor Gains in Oregon Legislature

(Continued from Page 1)


The arbitrator began hearings on June 3 after negotiations for the ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association failed to reach agreement on contract changes under a June 15 opening on wages, welfare and other two items of the union's choice, these being hours and skill differentials.

The longshore arbitration amends the West Coast Longshore Assurance Agreement; the Pacific Coast Master Agreement for Clerks, Checkers, and related classifications; the San Francisco Carloading Agreement; the Los Angeles Swabmen and Stevedores; the Long Beach Harbor Carloading Agreement; the Portland and Vancouver Dock Agreement; the Portland Gear and Locheonmen Agreement; and the Seattle Dock Workers Agreement.

The arbitrator said:

"Certainly the economic climate was noted. As was the problem of mechanization."

"The record in this case is conclusive that PMA and the ILWU have evolved a relationship which is marked by conduciveness and fortiability in their there is an abundance of good faith and mutual respect."

"Most important is the fact that the parties have isolated the problems that require immediate and constant attention. Conformance and Performance, mechanization, new methods, manpower and others."

"The failure immediately to face up to the problems of mechanization, new methods, and manpower, . . . likewise could result in mutual harm to the parties. Constructive efforts should not be left to be accomplished only at contract review time. But should be expended by all parties continuously during the contract year."

As to the union's demand for a short-term work shift the arbitrator said:

"The 8 hour day as the Union points out is a factor in the problem of the 8 hour day as such.

"Reducing the hours at this time is an additional factor."

"In the arbitration there are these problems which have been placed in this record by both parties. And which have been herebefore noted. An effort should be made by the parties to that of a reduction in hours."

"In his summary as to basic wages, the arbitrator said:"

"Against the backdrops urged by both parties weight must be given to the trend of wage increases and developing patterns: productivity, but as indirectly reflected in wage changes; movement of longshore wages on the East Coast; wages in the coasting and in the terminals."

"The arbitrator said that PMA and the ILWU have evolved a relationship which is marked by conduciveness and fortiability in their there is an abundance of good faith and mutual respect."

"Most important is the fact that the parties have isolated the problems that require immediate and constant attention. Conformance and Performance, mechanization, new methods, manpower and others."

"The failure immediately to face up to the problems of mechanization, new methods, and manpower, . . . likewise could result in mutual harm to the parties. Constructive efforts should not be left to be accomplished only at contract review time. But should be expended by all parties continuously during the contract year."

As to the union's demand for a short-term work shift the arbitrator said:

"The 8 hour day as the Union points out is an industrial reality."

"The arbitrator said:"

"Against the backdrops urged by both parties weight must be given to the trend of wage increases and developing patterns: productivity, but as indirectly reflected in wage changes; movement of longshore wages on the East Coast; and changes in the cost of living."

"The evidence does not sustain the Union's case for an increase of 14 cents per hour, nor the Employer's position that no increase be granted."

"A thorough consideration of the entire record and applicable wage determining factors indicates that a wage increase of $1.30 per hour for a 51 hour week and 15 per cent per hour for longshoremen is proper at this time."

"The evidence sustains this same increase for ship clerks. But there is an additional important factor which is entitled to weight, the nature of the ship clerks, and which justifies an increase and the longshoremen's determination."

DENIS CLERK DEMAND "The clerks request for a workday in which overtime would start after six
Kentucky Segregation Case

Bombed-out Wade Family Has Own Home at Last

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Mr. and Mrs. Andrew E. Wade IV have gained clear title to their dream home in the Gar- den Shively after a struggle that lasted three years and caused concern to people all over the world. They said the house will be repaired immediately.

The Wades, who are Negroes, had been unable to repair the damaged property because money to do the work was held up by lawsuits over two mortgages on the house. They were unable to get workmen because of severe damage to the home, which is in a segregated neighborhood.

The problem was solved when Mr. and Mrs. David Simonson, Chicago, loaned the Wades $7,232 to pay off the old mortgages, accumulated interest and court costs. The court costs resulted from suits filed by South End Federal Savings & Loan Association and the home's builder, who were parties to the mortgage case.

Heard on Union Program

The Simonsons said in describing their role in the settlement: "We decided then that we would help in whatever way we could. When we learned recently that the court had ordered full payment of the mortgages on the house to be paid by the parties and we offered to loan the Wade the money, we felt they had a right to the property. We also thought it was a crime to let the house sit and rot while the money to repair it was held up by the dispute over ownership."

The bank and the builder sued to foreclose on a technicuity soon after a white couple, Carl and Anne Brandeis, transferred the house to the Wades in May 1954. The Brandeis had bought the house from the builder at the Wades' request after the Negro family was unable to make the purchase. The house was 60 per cent destroyed by a dynamite bomb in June, 1954, and has lain in ruins ever since. The company paid $5,800 to restore the property, but Circuit Court held the money pending the outcome of the mortgage suits.

"Edition" Charged

Meantime, the Brandeis and five other white supporters of the Wades were indicted by the county grand jury last summer after they had served 8 months behind bars. Two of the others spent 6 months in jail before all charges were dropped without trial last November. All those involved were fired from their jobs.

Unions Busted at Taxpayers Expense

AUSTIN, Texas — Here is a gim- mick dreamed up by the big business controllers of the Texas legislature to bust unions, and to make the people pay for it.

A law was passed which would per- mit the state to buy up transit com- panies for a song, and then, those companies would dip into the public purse. Under Texas law, cities can't bargain collec- tively with unity employees, so when the cities become owners of bus com- panies, under this new law they can scrap collective bargaining agreements and in effect ban unionization of drivers. Then—and this is the gimmick dreamed up by the big business controllers of the Texas legislature to bust unions, and to make the people pay for it—under this law the cities could lease the system back to its private owners.

Arbitration, Etc.

(Continued from Page 9)

hours for each workman. The reasons for that conclusion have already been set forth. However, the difference in the straight time hours between the clerks and the longshoremen has resulted in the clerks receiving less take-home pay (on the day side) than the longshoremen. Even though the hourly rate of the clerk is higher than that of the longshoremen.

"Over the years this spread in take- home pay to the detriment of the ship clerks has increased. The difference fa- voring the longshoremen is currently $1.65 per day.

"The parties in the past have taken steps through negotiations to some- what alleviate this growing disparity between the two sets of earnings. This was done nine years ago in 1948, when the parties increased the differential between the longshoremen and clerks to 1.5 cents per hour by an additional 5 cents per hour. It would appear appropriate to retard this same path at this time."

"Therefore the clerks basic straight time hourly rate shall be increased by the 8 cents granted the longshoremen, plus 5 cents per hour; a total of 13 cents per hour on the present basic straight time rate and 185 cents on the overtime rate."

"Both the Union and FMA are equally vigorous and proud in characteriz- ing the Welfare Plan as 'the best in the nation.'"

Dock Local 13 Funds Reported

In Good Shape

WILMINGTON—Trustees of ILWU Local 13 reported on the condition of the various funds of the local the first of this month.

Figures on the General Fund, the operating fund of the local, are income $243,965.45; disbursements, $258, 318.85, leaving a balance of $4,746.91.

As of April this year, income for this fund is from dues, fines and fees.

The Death Assessment Fund, fi- nanced by $1 assessment a member per month, paid out $34,044 to the families of 46 members of the local who died during the period from May, 1956 to April this year. Balance in the fund is $17,974.98 and is invested in the Federal Credit Union, Bank of America and Avalon Savings.

The Strike Fund, which receives all surplus over a certain amount cul- lated in the General Fund, amounted to $40,972.95.

Canadian Auxiliary

Hears Mrs. Taylor

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—The president of the ILWU Federated Auxil- iaries, Valerie Taylor of North Bend, Oregon, visited with the women of Auxiliary 26 of this Canadian city to talk with the wives of longshoremen of Local 502 here about the work of the auxiliary and the important job it can perform to help the union and in con- tributing a service to the community.

The meeting was held at a reception- tea given at the home of Mrs. R. L. "Pump" Patterson and "Mrs. Taylor" to give the wives of local longshore- men a chance to get acquainted with members of the auxiliary as well as with each other.

Local 26 Grievances

Takcn to Arbitration

LOS ANGELES—Two grievances at Los Angeles Drug, under contract to ILWU Local 26, have been taken to arbitration. One concerns discharge of a worker for alleged violation of safety rules, and the Local is asking for reinstatement without loss of seniority and with pay for time lost.

The second grievance concerns fore- man working. Local 26 seeks pay for members who should have done the work the supervisor performed.

Fight for Freedom Award Given Local 26

By NAACP for Aid in Deporting Frame-up

BAKERSFIELD — ILWU Local 26 was presented with a "Fight for Free- dom Award" by the National Associa- tion for the Advancement of Colored People at a recent meeting of the union. The award was given in recogni- tion of the local's defense of Bakers- field Junior College track star, Oseola "Coke" McClinton, who was Daxed on a trumped-up rape charge, and for the local's activities in selling "Freedom Seals" to raise money for the NAACP.

"The Right for freedom is not new," said NAACP leader Timothy Parker in making the presentation. "You get only what you fight for. Our organization works closely with organized labor. We are as a people may be considered a minority, but we together with labor are really a majority."

Parker was introduced by Kenneth Greetwood of Local 26.
Entertainers

The Ladies Auxiliary provided entertainment for the meeting of the ILWU Puget Sound District Council this month. The singers shown above are (standing) Laura Yearka, Ora Lindberg, Mrs. J. A. Henning, Ela Lammet and Lovetta Olson, and (seated) Nettie Craycraft.

Local 13 Trustees Plan to Set Up New Blood Bank Fund

WASHINGTON—A Blood Bank Fund has been recommended by the trustees of ILWU Local 13, and members have voted approval of the recommendation, which would assess themselves $2 a year to establish and maintain the fund. The recommendation will be by the next referendum ballot.

The fund would be used for the following purposes:

- A donation of $1,000 a year to the Blood Bank, Section of the Red Cross, which is a separate organization and which maintains the Local 13 blood bank.
- To abolish all tarpaulin musters.
- To buy Christmas turkeys for sick members’ families. Last year 116 turkeys were bought and distributed.

For other donations voted by the executive board.

Another recommendation of the trustees was that the Welfare Fund be dissolved at the next referendum election. This fund is based on a 10 cents a month per member assessment and has been found to be of little value to the members of the local.

Building Wages Up Slightly

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Hourly wage scales of union building trades workers rose four-tenths of 1 per cent during the first three months of 1957. Labor Department figures show that the average wage rate of building trades workers was $3.09 an hour. The boost was only half of that registered during the same period last year.

Lamont Sues Dulles for Passport

WASHINGTON — Corliss Lamont, famed author and professor of philosophy, has accused Secretary of State Dulles and the Passport Office of “setting up a little dictator ship within the State Department,” as he carried his long fight for a passport to the federal courts.

Lamont was refused a passport in 1951 on the ground that his travel abroad would be contrary to the national welfare interests of the United States.” The legal action, in which he is suing Dulles, is based on the contention that Dr. Lamont’s right to travel should not depend upon his answering any questions relating to his personal political views.

PUNISHED FOR DISENTLING

In his letter to Dulles, Lamont said he believed he was denied the right to travel because the State Department wanted to “punish me for being a dissenter and critic of American foreign policy.”

In his most recent application for a passport, on March 20, 1957, Lamont refused to sign a political test oath and stated, “I take this position because I believe that every American has a natural right to travel regardless of his political or economic views, and because I believe it unconstitutional for the US State Department to ask passport applicants such questions and require answers.”

Lamont also accused the Secretary of State of violating the Bill of Rights in his arbitrary refusal to allow US news correspondents to go to China.

Having started with refusing various news correspondents to go to China. McCarthyism then extended its unconstitutional policy to liberal, conservative and right-wing journalists who wished to see and report what is going on in our country.

Lamont also accused the Secretary of State of invading his personal life and beliefs.

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**New Members ILWU Local 19 in Seattle initiated 98 longshoremen into membership June 6. Here they are shown as Shaw Maloney, taking the place of President Jack Price, prepared to administer the oath. Price was with the ILWU trade delegation in Washington, D.C.**

**Ore. Old-timers Feted by Longshoremen; Set to Keep Working to Strengthen Union**

**NORTH BEND — Twenty-one recently retired pensioners of Local 12 here were honored guests at the Third Annual Pensioners Banquet, sponsored by the union and the ladies auxiliary at the ILWU Hall recently.

The guests heard Joe Georgeon, president of Portland Local 10's pensioners and March 19, organized as a regional representative in Oregon. Robert Caras, Local 12 president, acted as master of ceremonies.

Georgeon, a veteran of close to half a century on the waterfront, described the progress of the pension plan in its fifth year, pointing to the interest it has aroused in many other industries, and paid special tribute to the unique dental coverage for ILWU children.

As a member of the important contribution pensioners could make to encourage younger men to be more active in the union by explaining what past conditions were, and giving details of the progress made since the union was born.

The 300 guests at the dinner were entertained by the Coos Bay Barber Quartette, which includes one member of the union, Eddie Kohal. Two other longshore union members, Guis Fryman, acountivist and Joe Graham, piano, entertained the dinners throughout the evening.

**Per Capita Increase Starts First of July**

**SANTA CRUZ —** In accordance with the action of the International Convention, held here last April, per capita dues, beginning with the month of July, 1957, is increased 25 cents per member per month, making the amount payable one dollar, eight cents.

Froms for reporting per capita payments have been mailed to all ILWU locals. All the unions are encouraged to keep their books accurate and up-to-date, so that ILWU members can continue to have the highest standard of living and are not organized in any unions.

The declaration pledges certain AFL-CIO locals and the ILWU to work together to unionize, to raise wages, to organize the unorganized; above all to create the "open-shop" situation in Hawaii.

The document contains a powerful sentiment which carries with it the essential elements of unity: "We hereby serve notice that any employer who picks on one of us still find that he is picking on all of us."

**NOW IT'S all well and good for a Congress of leaders to go to Washington with sign unity statements. But it's something else to make that unity work where it does some real good—where it will help to organize workers, bring everyone who works for a living into a union.

That all started when certain labor groups in Hawaii came to recognize that much more was to be gained in working together than in fighting one another.

They came to the ILWU—the union with the most know-how and back-ground in rank and file organizing—and suggested we all explore ways and means of working together. We agreed that unity meant organizing the plant—indeed that it operates on the organizing level. We all knew that the trade union movement (and all the benefits that go with it) starts with the organization stops. Dry-rail sets in when organizations stop organizing the unorganized and start trying to disorderize each other.

These Hawaiian unions agreed that if every worker in the islands was organized into a union—every one would be the stronger for it.

**THE BEAUTY of this idea was how it was carried out beyond the talking and planning stage—in action.

The organizing staffs of several locals got together and pooled their knowledge. The first action took place on the mainland, and the ILWU unions was actively conducting an organizing drive. All the unions joined their names to one leaflet appealing to the workers to join the union. All the unions worked on this one objective: just as hard as if each one was organizing the plant—"in the name of all."

As an example, there was one leaflet appealing to a specific plant to join the AFL-CIO Teamsters. The leaflet, written in two languages, pointed out that only by joining a union could they win decent wages and an American standard of living and security; that only the union could win pensions and medical care, vacations, etc. The leaflet was signed by sixteen different unions, saying in one voice to the workers "Join us all the way."

This is history in the making. It throws the lie in the teeth of those who like to make it appear that unions only look out for their own interests; and that they must be policed by legislation from the outside.

In Honolulu we had real proof that the employers are the ones who dearly love it when unions engage in jurisdictional fights. The papers are always quick to publicize it when there's a jurisdictional beef, saying if hurts the community.

But they don't bother to print news about unity and "this helps the community."

Maybe some of those winds that blow regularly from west to east will blow some of those ideas toward the mainland and do us all some good. For our biggest job is certainly to organize the unorganized and to keep our labor bigwigs talking about it over cocktails at Miami Beach, but at the level where workers live.

The ILWU was happy to join in this movement in Hawaii. It's called the "Paradise of the Pacific." It is the kind of movement that we do all good to get moving. It says that labor's paradise drifted over here. Many mainland unions, older, better off, and maybe just a little more tired (isn't "lazy" a better word?) could learn a lesson from our younger brothers in the Pacific.