New York Checkers Form One Big Local

NEW YORK — One big union for all clerks and checkers in the New York waterfront area was established recently as a result of a merger of the 5,018 clerks and checkers who become members of a single local.

The new union, Clerks and Checkers Local 1, took over the members, officers and records of four smaller groups. The amalgamation of the four checkers locals was approved by a membership referendum conducted early in the year by the Honest Ballot Association.

Clerks and checkers in Brooklyn, however, still belong to a separate large group, Local 1814. Thomas W. Teddy Murnane, former head of checkers local 1346, was elected president of the new amalgamated Checkers-Clarkers unit.

Portland Election Results Announced

PORTLAND — Results of a Special Election held July 26-29 for earnings clerk, relief dispatcher and delegates to the Coast Longshore caucus were announced here by ILWU Local 8. The new earnings clerk is Ed Lyons; extra dispatcher is C. Jones.

Delegates to the caucus are: Carl H. (Andy) Anderson, Charles Ross, R. T. (Bob) Baker, James S. Fantz, Clyde In Anaheim.

came members of a single local. Drug are both opening new warehouses companies under contract to the Local Local 26 Organizing in Anaheim.

published every two weeks at 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif., formerly as second class matter as of Dec. 15, 1942 at the Post Office of San Francisco, Calif., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912. Subscription $1.50 per year

Local 44 M. Lend Help to County Fair

VANCOUVER, Wash. — ILWU Local 4 recently mailed a donation of $188 to help in the construction of a building on the grounds of the Clark County Fair. The structure, known as the E Building, will be the world's largest aluminum pole barn and will house 500 head of cattle.

The union stated in a letter accompanying the check, "We are very happy to help and appreciate in every way the civic action of the E Building. We feel that any project of the community that promotes the welfare of our youth is worthy of support. The check was the result of a voluntary assessment of the local's membership. In the past two elections voters turned down propositions to finance the construction of buildings at the fair grounds and it is now being done by public donations. Construction is in voluntary labor. The longshoremen's donation was the first from either labor or industry in the county.

During a previous week the local chalked up another record. Blood donations given to the Blood Bank showed Local 4 with the largest turnout of any single group in the industry.

Local 26 Organizing in Anaheim

LOS ANGELES — Efforts are being made by ILWU Local 26 to extend its jurisdiction to two new drug warehouses being established in Anaheim by companies not now in contact to the Local here. Los Angeles Drug and Brunsing Drug are both opening new warehouses in Anaheim.

London Reports China Business Boom

SAN FRANCISCO. — A Shipping official, Ken H. Finnesey, vice president of the American President Lines, returned recently after nearly 3 months in the Orient, stated that foreign ship- owners and exporters in the Far East are laughing at the American State Department's policy of "no trade with Red China."

Finnesey, who explored the markets in Japan, the Philippines, Korea, Indonesia, the Malay States and Singapore, claimed:

"Our friends out there tell me that the longer we stay out of the Chinese market, the more difficult it will be to get in."

CHINA BUSINESS BOOMING

Finnesey said that British, Japanese and other shippers claim their trade is an indication of friendship for the 600,000,000 people of mainland China.

EVIDENCE OF HOSTILITY

"They say that the Chinese people appreciate that fact," Finnesey told reporters here. "They also argue that America's inflexible policy of no trade is in reality a lockenof ammunition for the communists who point to the US policy as evidence of hostility."

What trade with China would mean in actual work opportunities for West Coast maritime workers, as well as others in production and transportation, was presented in statistical form by Finnesey who stated that in pre-war days China received 20 per cent of all cargoes shipped overseas from California in dry cargo vessels. This figure jumped to 26 per cent in 1947, shortly before Chiang Kai-Shek was thrown out and the US broke relations with China.

In pre-war years 14 per cent of the cargoes which reached California ports were shipments from China. It is generally conceded that China томна Russia (Continued on Page 6)
Highway Peep! by Harry Bridges

(St. Mr. Bridges is on vacation. His column will be resumed in the next issue.)

Drive Is On For Shorter Work Week, Higher Pay

• SAN FRANCISCO — The 22nd annual convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (U.E.) meeting here this week placed emphasis on the need of working people for a shorter working week and a higher pay. It also urged workers to take home pay and a shorter work week in order to maintain and improve the level of living and to provide job security.

ILWU President Harry Bridges was scheduled to address the convention as The Dispatcher went to press. William Chester, ILWU regional director for Northern California, gave delegates a welcoming address on the opening day, August 26.

"From our point of view," Chester told the U.E. delegates, "the most important thing about San Francisco is that it is a union town. There are few workers whom you will meet in your stay in our city who don't pack a union book or wear a union button..."

Also addressing the convention was Robert Kenny, former attorney general of the state of California and author of "The Case of Frank T. Baker," Moyer George Christopher.

A draft resolution calling for a shorter work week was ordered under consideration by delegates at midweek set for the U.E.'s objection to an 8-hour work week, rather than one which becomes a permanent instrument for reaction.

Mr. Bridges was presented with a starting statistical material indicating that a serious drop has occurred in the number of elections won by unions and it was proposed that each U.E. member should be either an officer of his own committee or itself an objective of organizing at one new shop in the coming year. The best hopes of increasing membership, it was said, was to be found in a labor movement with a program of austerity for workers, rather than one which becomes a permanent instrument for reaction.

Money Brownell was the one in charge of the meeting. A favorable report against U.E. as well as the Mine, Mill and Smelter Union, aimed at destroying these independent unions.

"A victory in this struggle is a victory for all the workers and the entire labor movement because it will establish unionism by its members has a right to exist in the United States.

Fair Practices: The convention endorsed again the U.E.'s long-time practices of fighting to establish independent unions and the administration of its contracts complete equality of Negro and white workers and all other minority groups.

Boris Goldblatt Dies Suddenly

LOS ANGELES — Boris Goldblatt, father of Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer, and a long-time friend of the union from its beginning, died unexpectedly last Wednesday. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, an expert craftsman who worked for many years in Hollywood film studios. He retired several years ago but kept up his interest in his craft and was a staunch friend of the union from the beginning, died unexpectedly last Wednesday. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, an expert craftsman who worked for many years in Hollywood film studios. He retired several years ago but kept up his interest in his craft and was a staunch friend of the union from the beginning, died unexpectedly last Wednesday. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, an expert craftsman who worked for many years in Hollywood film studios. He retired several years ago but kept up his interest in his craft and was a staunch friend of the union from the beginning, died unexpectedly last Wednesday. 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WALLACE: Tonight we go after the story of one of this country's most radical labor leaders—a man who has gotten five government attempts to deport him—George Meany. You see him behind me—he's Harry Bridges. His longshoremen's union has a stronghold on West Coast shipping. To try to understand why Harry Bridges has worked with Communists and is proud of it—if you'd like to hear why he has attacked George Meany and defended Jimmy Hoffa and if I can get the story behind reports that Harry Bridges seeks a coast-to-coast union combine that would paralyze the entire nation with a strike, we'll go after these stories in a moment.

(My guest's opinions are not necessarily mine, the station's or my sponsor's. Philip Morris, Incorporated, but whether you agree or disagree, we feel that none will deny the right of three views to be broadcast and we'll talk with Harry Bridges in just a moment.)

WALLACE: Harry Bridges has been called everything from a messiah of the left to a menace to our national security. A plumed and defiant radical whose been under almost constant investigation by the FBI. Bridges is the head of the West Coast longshoremen's union which was kicked out of the CIO for alleged Communist domination. Mr. Bridges, before we tackle any current issues, let's try to chart your position in American labor if we can, by getting your capsule opinion of the following kind of figures—here's one of all, an opinion of George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO.

BRIDGES: I don't think much of him, but I've never met him, and I judge a man like Meany by what good he'd do for our union. I think he lacks in wanting democracy in labor.

"Reisel...Knows 'Nothing of Labor'

WALLACE: He lacks in wanting democracy in labor.

BRIDGES: In labor, yes—democracy for the rank and file worker.

WALLACE: We'll get to that later. Johnny Dio, one of the central figures in the Senate investigation in union corruption and the suspected mastermind if not the father of the whole city. Will you voice your capsule opinion of the following kind of figures—here's one of all, an opinion of George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO.

BRIDGES: I know nothing about that at all. I have no opinion on Johnny Dio; just heard of him, in the last couple of weeks.

WALLACE: Last couple of what?

BRIDGES: Weeks.

WALLACE: You didn't hear about the Victory Reisel blinding and the fact that he's involved?

BRIDGES: Oh, I heard about that, yes.

WALLACE: Well, then you must have formed an opinion about Johnny Dio?

BRIDGES: I can't recall Johnny Dio being connected with it, but I could be wrong. You asked me about Johnny Dio. I never was the man in my life—I've heard about him. All I can say is if the accusations are true, why of course I don't condone anything like that.

WALLACE: But you have no other opinion of Johnny Dio?

BRIDGES: I never form opinions on just what I read.

WALLACE: What do you think of Victory Reisel?

BRIDGES: Well, a man that writes about labor, makes a living out of writing about labor, poses as a labor expert and then my opinion knows nothing about labor.

"Mike Wallace and Harry Bridges"

...I'm for the workers being able to strike anywhere, especially to correct just grievances.

Here is the verbatim text of the nationwide television interview of ILWU President Harry Bridges August 18 by Mike Wallace whose stock in trade is the loaded question.

WALLACE: Good labor. . . .

BRIDGES: I said that whichever way you put it, you've got a tough union behind that demands service and action.

WALLACE: Dave Beck?

BRIDGES: Well, we've had dealings with Dave Beck for years; we've been on the wrong side of Beck for many, many years. He's attacked our union and me on many occasions so we don't have much respect for him.

WALLACE: Jimmy Hoffa?

BRIDGES: I don't know Mr. Hoffa. All I know is what I heard about him.

WALLACE: And from what you heard about him, what do you think about him?

BRIDGES: What has he said and what he claims he will do if he makes the presidency of the teamsters union, I think it will be helpful to labor, not harmful. I'm not going to express an opinion against Hoffa on the basis of what I read in the newspapers, especially when it comes to a labor leader.

WALLACE: But as far as George Meany is concerned and in spite of the fact that you haven't met him, you will express an opinion against him.

BRIDGES: Well, I again go by what effect Meany's had in our own union and what the union thinks of him.

WALLACE: John L. Lewis?

BRIDGES: I think Lewis is a great man. I think he made labor history in the United States.

WALLACE: Now, Harry Bridges with those opinions and background, let's get down to some issues. Back in 1937, twenty years ago during the depression, you said as follows; you said "We take the stand that we as workers have nothing in common with employers. We are in a class struggle." As I said, that was twenty years ago—right now America is enjoying greater prosperity than at any time in our history. Do you feel that this country is still locked in a class struggle?

BRIDGES: Well, first of all, I never made such a statement—that statement has been denied and corrected time after time.

WALLACE: It was quoted in Time magazine on June 19, 1937. Bridges: That doesn't make it true.

WALLACE: Well, whether you made the specific statement or not, will you stand on those words?

BRIDGES: No, that's a misquote and I don't have enough time to explain it—all right, what you're asking me—what you're really asking me—do I believe, or is there a class struggle on in the United States even though there is prosperity. There is a class struggle, but class struggle is a name.

WALLACE: What do you mean by "class struggle"?

BRIDGES: The term is generally applied to the fact that there's conflict between the interests of an employer and the interests of a group of workers organized into a labor union. And this is the way we have to live—we meet in our union all the time. Why I sit across the table from a group of employers and try to negotiate an agreement, myself along with a committee. It's this simple: I know that every half penny or penny that they grant to the union workers in increased wages, that's that much less profit. That brings about a conflict of interests—not a common interest—and that is generally known as the class struggle. Another way of saying, and a lot of people are saying it these days, as a matter of fact there's quite a bit of work going into building up the idea in the minds of the American people, that the interests of an employer and the interests of the union or the workers' interests are common interests—that isn't so. And every worker in the United States knows that. I represent a group of longshoremen that load ships. We would have to tell them and if I tried to tell them, they won't believe me, that they're the same as the men that own the ships.

WALLACE: Well wait now just a second, let's take a look at what George Meany president of the AFL-CIO, has to say on the same subject. Writing in the New York Times on December 4, 1955, George Meany said, "the interests of labor and management are interdependent. The earnings of both are keyed to the continuing prosperity of a particular business and the nation as well." Now come your views and Mr. Meany's are so different?

Meany Was Never On a Picket Line

BRIDGES: They are different on many things, and they are certainly different on that. Now, Mike, I'd like to read a statement of Meany's—a statement that I judge Mr. George Meany by—which will give you a better idea than me trying to answer that question. Here's that statement Mr. Meany made for the National Association of Manufacturers in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in October, 1955.

WALLACE: That was a meeting you attended?

BRIDGES: No.

WALLACE: Where'd you get the quote?

BRIDGES: I've got the quote and I checked it because I talked to people who were at the meeting—that's who gave it to me.

(Continued on Next Page)
Our Union Has Nothing in Common With NAM

BRIDGES: And furthermore, you can get it out of the official files of the NAM. They used to say, "I never went on strike in my life, never ran a strike in my life, never ordered anyone else to run a strike in my life, never had anything to do with a picket line. I have had no experiences with that type of power."

WALLACE: What are you suggesting—I don't know the meaning of that quote or the context in which he said it. But I did say that—that's the point you're trying to make by reading that?

BRIDGES: Well I let you put it this way. I represent a labor union. If I ever make a statement like that, my labor union would throw me out over night. Now quite a few of them are listening to this program, Mike, and I don't dare say anything to that effect. Would you dare to say anything about that which would cause me to break away from the people I represent?

BRIDGES: I've talked about the fact that I don't want to add, that would be determined by the membership. They have a right to change it, and we're in favor of a labor union placed in the hands of the workers, they'd turn me out of office outright. Believe me, they have the machinery to do it, overnight.

BRIDGES Stands On The Record

WALLACE: Are you suggesting George Meany is somehow in the pay of management as opposed to the pay of labor—that he's disloyal to labor?

BRIDGES: No.

WALLACE: That's not the point that you're making.

BRIDGES: No, he's paid well enough by labor—I'm not making that point. I'm pointing out that a statement like that, by a labor leader representing a great labor organization—the difference in our thinking and the opinion and the thinking of the people I represent in the union. They don't want me to have anything to do with that which would be a breach of loyalty. They don't want me to have anything to do with it.

WALLACE: Let's have a speech, if we may, about the NAM. Let's... You can make a strike in my life, never had anything to do with it.

BRIDGES: Well, I'll stand on the record.

WALLACE: Let's see. In ousting you and your union the CIO issued the following statement back in October, 1951. It said, "The ILWU has consistently and systematically followed the sharp turns and swerves of the Communist Party line."

WALLACE: I asked a simple, straight-forward question, is it not, Harry?

BRIDGES: I know that... Bridges: I know quite a bit about American trade unionism, about trade unionism in those countries I've been in. I know very little about Russian Communism, see. Now you're asking me an opinion and it's a personal opinion.

WALLACE: You know this was kind of a program, Harry, you and I have talked about the fact that... I don't want to be evasive.

BRIDGES: I understand that... Bridges: That's a lot of questions... Bridges: True or false?

WALLACE: I'm just asking—yes.

BRIDGES: Well, the way I understand it from the information I have, workers in Hungary went on strike to correct some just grievances. I'm for the workers being able to strike anywhere, especially to correct just grievances. I'm against the use of force and violence and troops against them. There are reports of the Communist government in Russia today. There are reports of the Communist government in Russia today. There are reports of the Communist government in Russia today. There are reports of the Communist government in Russia today.

WALLACE: Harry, I'm just asking you to... I want yotib to tell me is what you think of Soviet Russia today. Now you... I think of Soviet Russia today. Now you... I... I don't know if I dare to make a statement like that, and I don't want to add, that would be determined by the membership. They have a right to change it, and we're in favor of a labor union placed in the hands of the workers, they'd turn me out of office outright... I don't want to- be evasive. I asked a simple, straight-forward question.

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BRIDGES: I think you mean the... BRIDGES: True in one respect, true in another... Bridges: False in one respect, true in another... Bridges: False in one respect, true in another... Bridges: False in one respect, true in another... Bridges: False in one respect, true in another...

WALLACE: I'm just asking—yes.

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Racketeering Just Can't Happen in the ILWU

(Continued from Preceding Page) troopers from the West Coast to Nationalists to fight Red China or to any other country for a purpose to which you and your union would think it all right for your union to strike?

BRIDGES: As an individual I would; the union might think differently.

WALLACE: You would? In other words you feel that your union should be able to exercise a veto power over the Congress of the United States?

BRIDGES: Oh, no, I wouldn't put that way.

JOHN L. LEWIS, . . . a great man.

WALLACE: Well that's what it amounts to, Harry.

BRIDGES: That's what it might amount to as you see it, but we would not see it that way. We think that we would have a right as loyal American workers and citizens to express ourselves and we —.

Only the Workers Can Vote a Strike

WALLACE: How can you say "loyal American citizens" if the law of the land, if the expressed wish of the government is to send troops or arms to any country of 150 million people in the West Coast in a country of 170 million people to thwart the will of the government of the United States — how are you a loyal citizen under those circumstances?

BRIDGES: Well here's where you did it again. I tried to answer the question as an individual and I said the union might disagree. I tried to give you an honest answer as to how I felt, but I said the union mightn't see it that way, and it might conceivably disagree in the union and I'd be bound by what the union did.

BRIDGES: One of them.

WALLACE: Well of course.

BRIDGES: This is why I've tried to keep it down and do you want the union's position or my personal opinions.

WALLACE: I've got three or four current issues that I'd like to get through with you if in the time that we have your union contract in Hawaii expires on February 1?

BRIDGES: Suppose your new wage demands aren't met — will your union call a strike that will tie up Hawaii?

BRIDGES: That will be up to the workers in the union in Hawaii. The way they can strike is to vote themselves on strike.

BRIDGES: Would you like to see a strike called?

BRIDGES: I wouldn't like to see one called, but I wouldn't hesitate to recommend that they call one if it's necessary to get some decent wages for those workers in Hawaii. They only get $1.12 a day.

WALLACE: Another one; yesterday UAW President Walter Reuther suggested the automobile industry cut prices on their 1958 model cars as a protest against inflation. Do you think a union leader is justified in telling management what prices to set?

BRIDGES: I don't like that kind of approach. I read about it, too. I think that if the meat packers are making too much in profit they are saying that high wages cause high prices. High prices are not caused by high wages. Most of the workers in the United States to my knowledge are havin' a hard time right now trying to meet the monthly payments. They have to work overtime. I don't like the statement that everybody is against the workers. That's my opinion.

BRIDGES: That still doesn't come to the specific issue — do you think a union leader is justified in suggesting to management what prices to set?

BRIDGES: Yes.

WALLACE: You do?

[thought of Merger Is thing New]

BRIDGES: Yes.

WALLACE: Then union and management are interdependent to that extent?

BRIDGES: I wouldn't call it interdependent — if a union leader feels that way . . .

WALLACE: Then how in a class struggle do you see the conflict against the other way?

BRIDGES: Oh, they can't do that — that's illegal. They can't get together and set prices on a one-to-one basis with you if I can in the time that we have.

WALLACE: Well that's the big question.

BRIDGES: Well that's the big question.

WALLACE: But still the question is the kind of a working relationship?

BRIDGES: If the union people represent such a merger was in their interest and if it so happened that any other officer stood in the way, they would take care of it, and if I don't step down I might be forced to step down, but I don't foresee such a situation because our members remember —

WALLACE: Of course, I can understand that.

BRIDGES: Well that's the big question.

Comment and Congratulation Pour in from Entire Country

SAN FRANCISCO — Letters of comment pouring into ILWU headquarters following Harry Bridges' August 18 telecast interview with Mike Wallace were uniform in praise of the ILWU star on the need for continuing rank and file control of American trade unions. The informal nature of some samples of comments, with more coming in daily:

A San Francisco lawyer— "I am . . . very impressed by the way Bridges handled a tough job extremely well . . . The fundamentals of the integrity and democratic character of the ILWU were made abundantly and valuably clear. Congratulations!"

A Seattle ILWU Local 19 pensioner— "Certainly makes me appreciate once again what our union has done for us . . . Proved why ILWU doesn't believe in racketeers andphony politicians and depends on the hiring hall and its rank and file members . . ."

A Pleasant Hill, Calif., man, who was "indensed" at Wallace's breaking in and "making side remarks added "I wish to say that if it weren't for men who are not afraid to fight for what they believe is right for their fellow citizens I would be a helter-skelter world to live in."

A Seattle, Wash., man—With a reference to the Wallace commercial about a crusty proof cigarette box congratulated Bridges on his "crouch-proof convictions. . . ." He added "You aren't as pretty as some of the images we see on the idiot box but you're a lot more invigorating in your blunt, straightforward pro-labor opinions than anything that's ever been seen on TV."

A Long Beach writer— "Your own words describe Bridges as a genuine, well meaning plain man who has met many, many people who have met you or have listened to you. These men think extremely high of you and of the difficult task you have set yourself. Yet it is their unfortunate lot to have to damn you in public. So it is you, in the end, who must have the greatest satisfaction."

Page 5 THE DISPATCHER August 30, 1957
Canada Cops Watch as Hired Hoods Kill and Main Pickets

MURDOCHVILLE, Ontario — One picket was killed and 6 badly injured in this mining town as a result of a protest-thrown, drive-through attack by a hundred hooded goons on some 550 rank and file miners and their elected leaders who were peacefully picketing the notoriously anti-union Gaspé Copper Company.

COPEs TAR-GAS PIKETES

The episode of industrial violence here, a reminder that the day of the hired thugs is not dead, was witnessed by officers of the Provincial Police Force who stood by and did nothing during the attack.

More About China Trade

WALLACE: He was accused of being a racketeer, was he?

BRIDGES: I think we should understand, Mike, I don’t condone racketeer- ing or corruption in labor and never have. There’s no corruption in the union that I represent, there never has been — it’s impossible for anyone like me, I’ve heard about happen in the ILWU, so we’re not worried about any kind of racketeering here. It just can’t happen.

BRIDGES: If you’re talking specifically about any union leader now — but rather, how is it possible to live with any of these men? A woman, an honest person and not get your own picture on the front page of your hi dirty?

BRIDGES: You might get at that. In labor, like in business, you have to deal with a lot of people you don’t like. There are a good many employers of employees I don’t like. Sometimes I think I get dirty that way, too.

BRIDGES: But as far as you’re concerned, you’ll deal with just about anybody you think it’s good for your rank and file.

BRIDGES: It’s not a question of what we want — it’s a question of whether you’re forced to do on many occasions. We have to dissolve the union that elects me and pays me.

WALLACE: Harry Bridges, thank you. We’re going back to San Francisco and talking to us. I’m sorry we didn’t have more time; there are a lot of things. Perhaps we can invite you back some time.

BRIDGES: Thank you, Mike.

BRIDGES: In a rare burst of affection for the United States, Harry Bridges once said, ‘It’s probably true that you find a country that’s better. The people are good, the weather is very fair, the food is good, the government is honest and decent. If you can get to the American people,’ he said, ‘and present this country as it is, they’ll stay and work for it. And it’s up to you to decide what you think of Harry Bridges.’

WALLACE: I think I get dirty that way, too.

More About China Trade—(Continued from preceding page)

Today, with vast plans for industrialization, the need for exploitation of natural resources plus an increasing standard of living would multiply its needs. The Chinese mainland in the years over which American State Department officials and senators and congressmen have advocated closer economic and trade relations with China. The Chinese mainland.

Correction

The July meeting of the ILWU Columbia River District council was not held in Newport, as stated in coverage in the August 16 Dispatch.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Duerie Amazet

Editor: If you will look at the map picture on the August 16 issue of The Dispatcher you will note “Included for the guests will be: 40,000-ton capacity — an atmosphere of rising productivity, without any government aid, in alliance with the Socialists and the Communists if necessary to further the democratic evolution in South Africa. If, for the sake of argument, the Socialists and the Communists remain, you will work with a government that is uniquely equipped to deal with this problem. There is much more at stake than the grief or innocence of 156 persons who have already been convicted or are on trial being considered for deportation. If moderate men are supported by the world, there is an enormous amount of values to be lost to the free nations of the world. For what better distinguishing democracy from tyranny than the right of free men to seek change constitutionally? I urge all Americans to help by sending a contribution to the South Africa Defense Fund, 4 West 46th Street, New York, New York 18, New York. Let us not fail those who are becoming the front lines in this struggle.


Facts Concerning the New Retirement Age for Women

If you are a woman, you may get maximum benefits when you reach retirement age instead of having to wait until you reach 65. If you are a working woman and you choose to take the payments before you reach 65, the amount of the monthly benefit you will receive will be permanently reduced. The amount of the reduction depends on the number of months between the time you start getting benefits and the month before you reach 65. If you choose to start getting payments as soon as you reach 65, the amount of your payment each month will be 75 per cent of what you would get if you were 65. If you choose to wait to get the payments the reduction will be less.

If you are the wife of a man who is getting social security retirement payments, you may become entitled to a spouse’s benefit after the death of your husband. If you get a specified amount when you reach 62, you may wait until you reach 65 and get the entire amount of the husband’s benefit.

If you are entitled to a special benefit, you can choose to start getting the payments as soon as you reach 62, or you may wait until you reach 65 and get the entire amount of the husband’s benefit.

Payments you get for the first year after age 62 may be subject to income tax. If you are entitled to payments because of the death of your husband, you may wait to get the payments the reduction will be less.

If you are entitled to payments because of the death of your husband, you may wait to get the payments the reduction will be less.

The reduction is permanent; your payments after 65 will continue at the lower rate.

Tom Burns, Portland Fighter for Labor, Is Dead

“Tom Burns preached the gospel of Bloody Shirt,” said Tom Burns. “‘No man could have a finer epitaph. Tom Burns was an early exponent of conservation of the Northwest’s timber resources; he fought crooked politicians and was an early exponent of retention of the Northwest’s timber resources; he became allied with the notion to be forgotten—Industrial Workers of the World. His colorful exploits in behalf of justice earned him the title of ‘The North End’s most troublesome character.’ He knew and worked with Gene Debs, Bill Haywood, Lincoln Steffens, Clarence Darrow, Jack London, John Reed, Joe Hill, Tom Mooney, Emma Goldman, and other leaders.”

A FEW WORDS about the strike

(*Ambrose*)

The ILWU justified Tom’s faith in humanity,” said Tom Burns. “It had been his intention to visit the Lewis and Clark Fair. However, when he found that it was on Labor’s behalf, he bought a ticket and settled down to fight the rulers of the town who aroused his ire because of their callous treatment of the workers. And what a fight it turned out to be!

He became the most ardent strike

Tom Burns preached the gospel of Bloody Shirt, the Mayor of Portland, to find out how the strikers were able to find out in advance what the police were going to do on the waterfront battle lines. It happened that the labor committee represented the authorities regarding important maneuverings. The labor committee was run by Tom Burns and his swaggering Chief of Police Lawrence McEwan. Tom Burns was sympathetic to the strikers—who were aware that Burns was pulling strings for them. The strike was successful in securing McEwan’s release.

When the strike was won, Tom Burns went to his famous Time Shop, a Portland landmark, as countless friends sadly flocked around.

‘Everybody Should Have Enough’

‘Tom Burns was truly a devoted friend of labor, but he always wanted the workers to think and act for themselves,’ said Tom Burns. ‘That’s how the strikers outwitted the authorities regarding important maneuvers.’

The AFL Seine and Line Fishermen had voted the last of July to accept the agreement. The new rates, which cover 50 workers, go into effect August 1, according to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Reports. The cut. Albacore price for Albacore from $300 a ton to $275 a ton. The cut. Albacore imports for the week ending August 2, according to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Reports.

The AFL Seine and Line Fishermen had voted the last of July to accept the cut. The drop in price is explained by cannery spokesmen as refusal of Columbia Rivers Packing Association in the north, which cut the price to $275 a ton.

Unions officials and boat owners, however, point out that imports from Japan could easily be responsible for the cut. Albacore imports for the week ending August 2, according to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Reports. A 15 percent cut in the season was $310. The drop in price is explained by cannery spokesmen as refusal of Columbia Rivers Packing Association in the north, which cut the price to $275 a ton.

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Mechanization is reaching the waterfronts of the West Coast at a rate of speed that few of our union members would have believed possible even six months ago. A new look in packaging and transporting cargo is becoming a fact of life. Look at some of the pictures on this page of your Dispatcher, study them carefully; this is only one of the signs of things to come.

We believe our members believe it is not the duty but the right of a nation, and that is our law, to use the ingenuity of our technicians and all the big business ability that can be put to the national interest. The movement of cargo by air is not the panacea, but it is a step in the right direction.

The expenditure of public funds for the secret installation of electronic devices, to be used for the purpose of illegal investigation, is illegal no matter how one looks at it.

ACLU Warns L.A. Police: Obey the Law

LOS ANGELES—A Los Angeles Police official last week last week to stop their practice of secret wire tapping or "electronic eavesdropping." Police Must Obey Law

The State Supreme Court in its 5-2 decision, said: "It is elementary that public officials must obey the law."

The court stated that there can be no expenditure of public funds in violation of constitutional guarantees and noted further that the restraint against the use of wire tapping "would in no way infringe lawful police activity."

Answer To Who Said It

General Douglas MacArthur, chairman of the board of the Rand Corporation, in a recent speech to stockholders on the evils of high taxation.