1958 WILL BE SUGAR

No Contract
No Work Is
Hawaii Aim

HONOLULU—Hawaii's ILWU sugar workers are going to get an hourly wage increase of 25 cents. That was the tenor of approximately 450 delegates and official observers attending the Third Biennial Convention held here by ILWU Local 142, September 25-28.

"We're going to make 1958 a sugar year," declared Convention Chairman Antonio (Tony) Rania as he gaveled the four-day policy making session into history. Rania, president of the local, was nominated, without opposition, for another two-year term.

Also nominated for another term without opposition was Secretary-Treasurer Newton Miyagi. Vice President Constantine Samson was nominated, but will be opposed by Robert Mattox, veteran ILWU leader at Hawaiian Pineapple Co. Ltd.

TALKING SUGAR

From the opening day until the end of the conventional session, held after adjournment, delegates from every division and industrial grouping of the union were "talking sugar." Earning as little as $1.12 per hour, the delegates declared the sugar workers to be the "most overworked and underpaid" group of employees in Hawaii's basic industries. "We're going to straighten that out in the near future," they asserted.

LOCAL 6 OFFERS HELP

Offering mainland help to the sugar workers "in the event you need it," were Charles (Chili) Duarte, president of Local 6, Juneau, Alaska; Crocket, Calif., business agent, Local 6.

"If you get in a hole, just call us to pull you out," Duarte told his loudly cheering audience in convention hall.

"If we can't pull you out," he added, "we'll jump in with you." International President Harry Bridges received a loud ovation when he announced that "sugar demands will be on the agenda of the next caucus" of Pacific Coast ILWU dockers.

"We're going to get that quarter," he declared the ILWU president, "A worker can't make ends meet on a dollar and twelve cents," he added.

International Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, who was invited to attend and participate in the pre-convention sugar caucus, was asked by the caucus delegation to make its report to the convention.

Goldblatt, in reporting, seamlessly denounced the sugar industry for deliberately lying in press statements which declared the sugar wage demand "impossible of attainment."

"We do not make impossible demands," he reminded the delegates.

"And furthermore," he added, "the industry is in a healthier situation than it has ever been in its entire history." The "employers," he added, "and have never convinced us by facts that our demands are unreasonable or impossible, these demands are necessary to protect the lives of our families and to protect the health and well-being of the communities where we live." The caucus voted to put into effect a policy of "no contract, no work if a satisfactory agreement is not reached by midnight, January 31," the contract

Continued on Page 7
Whose Right to Work?

**RIGHT TO WORK**

SH—HERE COME SOME MORE SUCKERS

By Harry Bridges

The recent convention of the ILWU membership in Hawaii—Local 142—was a hard-working, serious affair. In a way, one of the signs of how far the union in the Pacific Coast area has come was the routine, business-like way in which so many of the issues before the delegates were handled. However, the problems involved in the contract negotiations were of the preparations for these negotiations were really treated in detail and with all the care and thoroughness one would expect.

It may be difficult for these members of the ILWU who are unfamiliar with the details of our Island bargaining to recognize how important the present negotiations are in terms of little background and history would not hurt at this time.

The sugar course which preceded the sugar sugarworker upon a program for a twenty-five cent across-the-board wage increase—which has already been reported in The Dispatcher—and developed the outlines of a union policy to win this increase. The convention endorsed the caucus decisions.

Many of our mainland members may not realize the kind of problems the union has had to cope with in sugar in recent years. The impact of mechanization on the plantations and in the mills has been rapid and widespread. This has a fact factored in every negotiation. In addition, we were bargaining in the basic industry of Hawaii, the sugar industry, in an Island community where there were few new jobs to absorb the men displaced by machines in sugar.

It's safe to say that few other industries in the United States have gone through so rapid a technical change in recent years as sugar in Hawaii. The increase in productivity has been enormous; and the general pattern is one of producing more sugar from less land with lower non-replanting fund for those workers and their families who might be otherwise forced to leave Hawaii early and go back to the States in search of employment in the Philippines.

In addition, Hawaii is a tightly controlled place in which the employers still have the kind of economic, social and political power enjoyed by few other employers anywhere in the United States. For years they have drummed away with the old line that the workers are better off with a low paid job than with no job at all. In an island where the men displaced by machines in sugar are the highest paid agricultural workers in the world. Of course the employers are inclined to boast about how well off the Hawaii sugar workers are. They never stop pointing out how much a day. In the peak season and usually only then, do the workers put in six days a week. Can anyone claim that with the cost of living what is claimed by any facts? Yet that's what the sugar workers are supposed to do these days in high price Hawaii.

This is NOT the place to go into the details of the operation of the Hawaii sugar industry and the way Local 142 is putting together a factual pamphlet on the whole situation and copies will be sent to each ILWU local. The pamphlet has all the dope and its circulation in the union will serve to satisfy any open-minded person as to the industry's ability to pay.

Of course the employers are inclined to boast about how well off the Hawaii sugar workers are. They never stop pointing out that they are the highest paid agricultural workers in the world.

But all of this "highest paid in the world" line only adds up—using the employers' own figures—to an average of 16 a day. In the peak season and usually only then, do the workers put in six days a week. Can anyone claim that with the cost of living what is claimed by any facts? Yet that's what the sugar workers are supposed to do these days in high price Hawaii.

In view of this situation the sugar workers have decided that come February 1, 1958, if a new contract has not been negotiated there will be a strike by the ILWU in Hawaii. The sugar workers are determined—and they have every reason to believe international union in their "no contract, no work" program.

On the other hand the facts are clear and simple on both the need for a wage increase and the ability of the industry to pay it. Because the union case is so strong on its face there is no reason to expect that a satisfactory agreement can be negotiated out by the parties.

THE DISPATCHER Page 2 October 11, 1957

Page 2 October 11, 1957

We BELIEVE it no mere coincidence that 85 percent of the states having "Right to Work" laws have failed to keep pace with the rise in the national income. It logically follows that where union security is outlawed wages increases must lag behind conditions go by the board. Employers have the advantage they seek and they take it.

The people are told that the open shop is the American way, and that no person ought to be forced to join a union. They are told that the open shop is the American way, and that no person ought to be forced to join a union.

There is no denying that corruption finds its way into some trade unions, just as it finds its way into government and other organs of society. But we don't get rid of corruption by dissolving the government and disbanded organizations.

The union shop, which requires all workers on the job to pay their just share of the costs of collective bargaining, has been no more sinful than organization of the state itself which requires every citizen to share in the cost of government.

It behooves all of labor to rally fast against the gross "Right to Work" hoax. The McClanahan hearings and other recent political development in the Philippines are not without sinister purpose, and the ultimate victim is the little man who has to work for a living.

Open shop forces will be working on and watching California this year.

THE DISPATCHER

MORIS-WATSON, EDITOR

Published every two weeks by the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union at 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif., Entered as second class matter at Dec. 15, 1947, at the Post Office at San Francisco, Calif., under the Act of August 24, 1912

Subscriptions $1.50 per year.

150 Golden Gate Ave, San Francisco 2, Calif.

Phone PResident 6453 or PResident 7222

HARRY BRIDGES, President

FRANK MASON, Vice President

EDWARD PEARSON, First Vise President

WILLIAM J. GIBBONS, Secretary

C. WALTER PATTERSON, Research Director

HEADQUARTERS, San Francisco, Calif.

Editorial and business offices:

* This is a black-and-white image of a printed page. The text is readable and can be transcribed accurately. There are no additional visual elements or figures on the page. The page contains a combination of headlines, articles, and editorial comments. The content covers various topics, including labor unrest, union rights, and political commentary. The text is formatted in paragraphs, with some headings and subheadings. The page is a part of a larger document, possibly a newsletter or a newspaper. The content is thoughtful and analytical, discussing labor issues, historical context, and current events. The language is formal and professional, with a focus on labor rights and union strategies. The page appears to be from a periodical, likely mid-20th century, given the typography and formatting. The content is engaging and informative, providing insights into historical labor disputes and the evolution of labor policies. The text is well-organized, with clear sections and subheadings, making it easy to follow the flow of ideas. The page is a valuable resource for understanding labor history and the development of labor rights in the United States. The text is a reflection of the broader social and economic conditions of the time, highlighting the struggles and tactics employed by labor unions. The page is a snapshot of the times, capturing the essence of labor activism and the challenges faced by workers in their quest for better conditions and rights. The text is a testament to the enduring nature of labor issues, reminding us of the ongoing struggle for fair wages, safe working conditions, and dignity in the workplace. The page is a reminder of the importance of solidarity and collective action in the fight for workers' rights. The content is a call to remember the sacrifices made by labor activists and to continue the fight for justice and equality. The text is a call to action, encouraging readers to engage with the issues and support labor organizations in their pursuit of a better future for all workers. The page is a valuable resource for anyone interested in labor history, worker rights, and the ongoing struggle for social justice.
Oregon Congressman Calls For Maritime Trade Meet

PORTLAND, Ore. — A call for a meeting of all maritime groups to find "how to make Oregon a maritime meeting of all maritime groups to find water-front unions to the conference, pressed lumber industry."

Porter said he was inviting all Oregon port commissioners, ship owners, barge owners, shippers and water-front unions to the conference, which he indicated would be held early in November at the Tioga Hotel in Coos Bay. Oregon. The conference would be held

"We have got to develop foreign markets for Oregon products," the Congressman added, "the Oregon coast must trade with all the world. This includes China, and I do mean China."

The Coos Bay Port Commission, he said, would be asked to "host" the meeting.

Porter's announcement was included in a speech before the Western Douglas

Douglas Democratic Club, one of the Oregon labor unions which had been accused of economic sabotage. Porter also talked on Oregon's economy the labor-back

GOOD COMPANY

"In 1954 when I suggested China trade, the following party was up quite a controversy. Now I have good company, including Congressman II and the San Francisco Commerce Committee." There has been a "good response," he revealed, "by the industries interested in participating in a conference and he expects a big at-

China needs our forest products, Porter said, "and we need their market."

He ridiculed state department regu-

lations which prevent American busi-

ness from trading with China directly, but which permit trade through the Hong Kong channel and through the foreign ships sailing from foreign ports.

"I've been trying to find out how much of this trading is going on, but I was unable to get any information," the Congressman said the trade meet would probably be held during the fall conference.

"I want everyone connected with maritime trade and the public to come," he declared.

The Oregon coast and Columbia river shipping is being watched by the ILWU river office of ILWU to watch for the conference.

The Humansists of Oakland, an or-

ganization that has religious and human relationships, last month won an exemption in the California State Court of Appeals.

The Humanists have been operating under a court order for the past 2 years, according to the National Commission on Free Speech and Press, obtained in order to assist these groups in finding fair and effective solutions to any port problems of concern.

FIGHT 'RIGHT-TO-WORK'

"There is an agreement on a set of guiding rules so that this won't create marvels when the conditions are right.

The Humanists have been operating under a court order for the past 2 years, according to the National Commission on Free Speech and Press, obtained in order to assist these groups in finding fair and effective solutions to any port problems of concern.

SIO, Faked Papers a NMU Charge

NEW YORK — The National Maritme

Union last week accused Representa-

tive of its technology—in recent years, a climate dis-

The purpose of the San Francisco Cargo Transportation Conference— the operating committee that is undertaking the comprehensive, scientific study of all the factors effecting the turn-around and growth of the San Francisco Bay Area in a year-long government sponsored study, will have its first full meeting with its manage-

...
ILWU Endorses Candidates Who Are Pro-FEP and Anti 'Right to Work'

SAN FRANCISCO — Bay Area ILWU locals for the first time in ten years met jointly this week to hear candidates for public office in this city in advance to do a mailing to their members in support of the endorsees. Among the endorsement committee members were warehouse longshore and ship clerk locals asking for the union's endorsement. Appearing and endorsed, among others, were the above, from left to right: Alfonsa J. Zirpoli and Charles Marsalli, candidates for supervisor; Judge Carl H. Allen, running without opposition for the Municipal Court. (See story below for other endorsements.)

ILWU Endorses Candidates for San Francisco city offices in the November Fifth election appeared before a well-attended meeting of 125 representatives of the local ILWU legislative committees from scalers, warehouse, longshore and transport. The candidates could be gauged by the reactions of these candidates for endorsement.

The five endorsed by ILWU were: Alfonsa J. Zirpoli, Democrat, who has vigorously opposed the Wages-Hours and Labor Relations Act. He belongs to a teachers' union and the Service Employees International Union, and the American Federation of Teachers. He has also been endorsed by the Union Labor Party and the Democrats.

The importance of the meeting to the candidates could be gauged by the reactions of the candidates for endorsement. The five endorsed by ILWU were: Lucio Y. Bernabe, the Democratic Party, the Democratic Party, and the Civic League of Improvement Clubs. He has also been endorsed by the Union Labor Party and Democrats.

The importance of the meeting to the candidates could be gauged by the reactions of the candidates for endorsement. The five endorsed by ILWU were: Lucio Y. Bernabe, the Democratic Party, the Democratic Party, and the Civic League of Improvement Clubs. He has also been endorsed by the Union Labor Party and Democrats.

The importance of the meeting to the candidates could be gauged by the reactions of the candidates for endorsement. The five endorsed by ILWU were: Lucio Y. Bernabe, the Democratic Party, the Democratic Party, and the Civic League of Improvement Clubs. He has also been endorsed by the Union Labor Party and Democrats.

The importance of the meeting to the candidates could be gauged by the reactions of the candidates for endorsement. The five endorsed by ILWU were: Lucio Y. Bernabe, the Democratic Party, the Democratic Party, and the Civic League of Improvement Clubs. He has also been endorsed by the Union Labor Party and Democrats.

The importance of the meeting to the candidates could be gauged by the reactions of the candidates for endorsement. The five endorsed by ILWU were: Lucio Y. Bernabe, the Democratic Party, the Democratic Party, and the Civic League of Improvement Clubs. He has also been endorsed by the Union Labor Party and Democrats.

The importance of the meeting to the candidates could be gauged by the reactions of the candidates for endorsement. The five endorsed by ILWU were: Lucio Y. Bernabe, the Democratic Party, the Democratic Party, and the Civic League of Improvement Clubs. He has also been endorsed by the Union Labor Party and Democrats.

Endorsed candidates for San Francisco city offices in the November Fifth election appeared before a well-attended meeting of representatives of Bay Area ILWU legislative committees from scalers, warehouse, longshore and ship clerk locals asking for the union's endorsement. Appearing and endorsed, among others, were the above, from left to right: Alfonsa J. Zirpoli and Charles Marsalli, candidates for supervisor; Judge Carl H. Allen, running without opposition for the Municipal Court. (See story below for other endorsements.)

Veteran Unionist Bernabe Faces Deportation

SAN JOSE—Lucio Y. Bernabe has lived in the United States for 34 years, has raised a family of Americans, has worked hard on the waterfront and in warehouses and has been a member of the ILWU for almost 17 years of continuous membership. Now the United States government is trying to deport Lucio Bernabe, who is 40 years of age and came to this country from Mexico when he was a boy of 12.

His union brothers believe this deportation move is motivated by his staunch union loyalty and activities and his fight for equality for minority groups.

Mr. Bernabe is a member of ILWU Warehouse Union Local 11 in San Jose. He has been a member of the ILWU since 1922, first as a member of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and in 1923-26 testifi ed at the immigration hearings that he resided in Arizona at that time.

Despite this testimony, the hearing officer made a finding that he did not enter the United States until 1926 and ordered him deported. The decision of this hearing officer is presently on appeal.

In addition to his continuous activity in behalf of the ILWU and the trade union movement in general, Mr. Bernabe has been a consistent fighter and advocate for the rights of all minority people and in particular to protect the rights of individuals of Mexican ancestry.

A partial list of his activities includes:
- From 1937 to 1942 he served as an aide to the Mexican-American Alliance.
- Since 1943 he has been a member of the Comisión Honorífica Mexicana, an organization formed and operated under the terms of the Wages-Hours and Labor Relations Act.
- In 1949, as president of Local 11, he advocated the rights of all minority people and in particular to protect the rights of individuals of Mexican ancestry.

A partial list of his activities includes:
- From 1937 to 1942 he served as an aide to the Mexican-American Alliance.
- Since 1943 he has been a member of the Comisión Honorífica Mexicana, an organization formed and operated under the terms of the Wages-Hours and Labor Relations Act.
- In 1949, as president of Local 11, he advocated the rights of all minority people and in particular to protect the rights of individuals of Mexican ancestry.

The new organizations of the unskilled and casual workers came along, fierce and full of fight. Truly, it could be said of them, whether they were aliens, that they had nothing to lose but their chains.

Well, they didn't get rid of their chains—but they got rid of ours for us. They fought desperately against victimization and an embattled capitalism; time after time they went into the fight to endure hunger and scorn and physical violence. Sometimes they were beaten, sometimes they won some small concession; always they left the enemy just a little bit less of an enemy, a little more respect for the fightful, a little more prepared to think in terms of recognition of the workers' organizations.

It was a long, long softening-up process and we of the ILWU were the beneficiaries of it. Our national agreements, negotiating bodies, joint consultation and conference bodies, all the machinery that clicks into instant action when a fight is called along the line, all these were made possible by men who never knew the fight.

These things that we take for granted are the fruit of generations of struggle—our men marched and fought. We marched and fought with blood and tears and hearts and souls—and our men marched behind Tom Mann, Ben Tillman, Will Thorne, and John Burns. Our new unionism is the child of theirs.

British Unionist Tribute to the Early Unionist

"...and that the time had come when the struggle must be converted into action."

"...and that the time had come when the struggle must be converted into action."
Dixiecrats, Rightists Challenge Warren

**Supreme Court to Face Momentous Decisions on Racism and Repression**

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Supreme Court last Monday, faces another year of momentous decisions.

Racial segregation cases and appeals involving a wide range of questions, groundswell of support for repressive Federal and State legislation will continue to hold the center of interest.

Another basic issue that may come before the Court is whether the States' rights, now sharpened to greater impact than ever as a consequence of Little Rock.

**DIXIECRATS ON RAMPAGE**

The High Court will resume its deliberations on these eventful questions in an atmosphere of violent criticism from Dixiecrats and witchhunters. These attacks, triggered by the school desegregation order, expanded into a storm of denunciation last year over decisions favorable to civil liberties.

**South's Solons Are True Subversives**

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The capital's leading daily, The Washington Post, last week editorially referred to the leading Southern congressmen and state legislators as the "true subversives," on whose "blame rests for theфауис-реbution in Little Rock.

The blame, declared The Post, "belongs to those supposedly responsible leaders in high places from Richmond to Atlanta and Birmingham to Bluffton, who have already proclaimed massive resistance, interposition and other counsels of defiance."

**RACISM AND CIVIL LIBERTIES**

In such a setting the Court will have to engineer a long list of questions on racism and civil liberties. Here, for example, are some of the questions the Court will have to consider or which it has been asked to rule on during the 1957-58 term:

- Is the "mishmash clause" of the Smith Act constitutional?
- Is the "sabotage" section of the Internal Security Act, providing for deportation of aliens who have in the past been members of the Communist Party, unconstitutional?
- Must Virginia pupils' assignment plan, a key plank in that State's "massive resistance" program to integration of its public schools, be regarded as a deSEGREGATION ORDER?
- Can a Negro student be denied admission to the University of Florida Law School?
- Do the Morton Soileau, convicted with the Rosenbergs, lawfully arrested? Or should they be tried in Mexico by agents of the FBI in violation of the U.S.-Mexican extradition treaty?

**CONGRESSIONAL WITCHHUNTS**

One of the major decisions of the last three terms, the Watkins' case — the first in a series of similar cases. In this decision the Court slapped down Congressional witchhunting committees, holding that they had overstepped their limits as legislative bodies.

Many decisions presented in the context of contempt of Congress under circumstances similar to those frowned upon by the Court. The Court's matter of contempt, for example, to appeal for a reversal of their convictions. Further clarification of the Watkins ruling, particularly more precise boundaries for Congressional investigations, could be an important issue for the Court.

Even more than in recent years, such decisions will be从 cited for signs of a trend, for an answer to this question: will the Warren Court continue to mark landchart in landmark decisions of the last three terms, or will it bow to pressure from the extreme right?

**LA Dockers Ponder Age Of Machine**

WILMINGTON—One of the largest meetings in longshore Local 13 History concentrated last products problems of mechanization and automation, what to do about it, and how the delegates to the Portland longshore caucus should approach the problem.

Board member Gordon Giblin presented the case for mechanization as it affects the Los Angeles Harbor area. He was followed by first Vice President Robertson who dealt with the problem as it concerns warehousing as well as waterfront.

These speakers set the stage for a long discussion from the floor including a demonstration of an automated lifting machine.

The decision of the meeting was to send the delegates to Portland to recommend that the Interstate Union should approach the problem.

**Local 10 Protests Closing Trade Zone**

SAN FRANCISCO — All piling and foundation structures at San Francisco have been completed at the Fisherman's Wharf site for the Longshoremen's Memorial Association. The next steps in the building of the Memorial Building will be the erection of a plant in Petaluma, California, and the installation of a key plank in that State's "true subversives" program.

**Waterfront Workers'**

**What's in a Name? Here's a Roster of American Heroes—All Foreign Sounding**

SAN FRANCISCO — The Senate subcommittee on immigration had two long lists of "foreign-sounding" names ready to read to the Senate. The first was supplied by William Furlong, representing the Sons of the American Revolution. They were culled from newspapers, he said, and were the "names of notorious racketeers and gamblers." The second list was prepared by the government, and "belong to those supposedly responsible leaders in high places.

**Here's a Roster of American Heroes—All Foreign Sounding**

SAN FRANCISCO — The Senate subcommittee on immigration had two long lists of "foreign-sounding" names ready to read to the Senate. The first was supplied by William Furlong, representing the Sons of the American Revolution. They were culled from newspapers, he said, and were the "names of notorious racketeers and gamblers." The second list was prepared by the government, and "belong to those supposedly responsible leaders in high places.

**South's Solons Are True Subversives**

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The capital's leading daily, The Washington Post, last week editorially referred to the leading Southern congressmen and state legislators as the "true subversives," on whose "blame rests for the фауис-реbution in Little Rock.

The blame, declared The Post, "belongs to those supposedly responsible leaders in high places from Richmond to Atlanta and Birmingham to Bluffton, who have already proclaimed massive resistance, interposition and other counsels of defiance."

**RACISM AND CIVIL LIBERTIES**

In such a setting the Court will have to engineer a long list of questions on racism and civil liberties. Here, for example, are some of the questions the Court will have to consider or which it has been asked to rule on during the 1957-58 term:

- Is the "mishmash clause" of the Smith Act constitutional?
- Is the "sabotage" section of the Internal Security Act, providing for deportation of aliens who have in the past been members of the Communist Party, unconstitutional?
- Must Virginia pupils' assignment plan, a key plank in that State's "massive resistance" program to integration of its public schools, be regarded as a deSEGREGATION ORDER?
- Can a Negro student be denied admission to the University of Florida Law School?
- Do the Morton Soileau, convicted with the Rosenbergs, lawfully arrested? Or should they be tried in Mexico by agents of the FBI in violation of the U.S.-Mexican extradition treaty?

**CONGRESSIONAL WITCHHUNTS**

One of the major decisions of the last three terms, the Watkins' case — the first in a series of similar cases. In this decision the Court slapped down Congressional witchhunting committees, holding that they had overstepped their limits as legislative bodies.

Many decisions presented in the context of contempt of Congress under circumstances similar to those frowned upon by the Court. The Court's matter of contempt, for example, to appeal for a reversal of their convictions. Further clarification of the Watkins ruling, particularly more precise boundaries for Congressional investigations, could be an important issue for the Court.

Even more than in recent years, such decisions will be cited for signs of a trend, for an answer to this question: will the Warren Court continue to mark landmark decisions of the last three terms, or will it bow to pressure from the extreme right?

**LA Dockers Ponder Age Of Machine**

WILMINGTON—One of the largest meetings in longshore Local 13 History concentrated last products problems of mechanization and automation, what to do about it, and how the delegates to the Portland longshore caucus should approach the problem.

Board member Gordon Giblin presented the case for mechanization as it affects the Los Angeles Harbor area. He was followed by first Vice President Robertson who dealt with the problem as it concerns warehousing as well as waterfront.

These speakers set the stage for a long discussion from the floor including a demonstration of an automated lifting machine.

The decision of the meeting was to send the delegates to Portland to recommend that the Interstate Union should approach the problem.

The meeting was to send the delegates to Portland to recommend that the Interstate Union should approach the problem.

**Local 10 Protests Closing Trade Zone**

SAN FRANCISCO — Local 10 President Robert Rohat last week protested against the decision of the AFL-CIO Port Authority which would either close the foreign trade zone or move the zone from its inadequate space.

Several AFL-CIO spokesmen suggested that a joint survey be made by government, union and business groups to find a way to handle the increasing volume of business going through the foreign trade zone.

The zone, which although $60 million worth of goods has passed since its inception — said Robertson, "... would simply crumble not only a lucrative trade, but would send thousands of people to the jobless ranks of water-front workers."

**What's in a Name? Here's a Roster of American Heroes—All Foreign Sounding**

SAN FRANCISCO — The Senate subcommittee on immigration had two long lists of "foreign-sounding" names ready to read to the Senate. The first was supplied by William Furlong, representing the Sons of the American Revolution. They were culled from newspapers, he said, and were the "names of notorious racketeers and gamblers." The second list was prepared by the government, and "belong to those supposedly responsible leaders in high places.

**Here's a Roster of American Heroes—All Foreign Sounding**

SAN FRANCISCO — The Senate subcommittee on immigration had two long lists of "foreign-sounding" names ready to read to the Senate. The first was supplied by William Furlong, representing the Sons of the American Revolution. They were culled from newspapers, he said, and were the "names of notorious racketeers and gamblers." The second list was prepared by the government, and "belong to those supposedly responsible leaders in high places.

**South's Solons Are True Subversives**

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The capital's leading daily, The Washington Post, last week editorially referred to the leading Southern congressmen and state legislators as the "true subversives," on whose "blame rests for the фауис-реbution in Little Rock.

The blame, declared The Post, "belongs to those supposedly responsible leaders in high places from Richmond to Atlanta and Birmingham to Bluffton, who have already proclaimed massive resistance, interposition and other counsels of defiance."

**RACISM AND CIVIL LIBERTIES**

In such a setting the Court will have to engineer a long list of questions on racism and civil liberties. Here, for example, are some of the questions the Court will have to consider or which it has been asked to rule on during the 1957-58 term:

- Is the "mishmash clause" of the Smith Act constitutional?
- Is the "sabotage" section of the Internal Security Act, providing for deportation of aliens who have in the past been members of the Communist Party, unconstitutional?
- Must Virginia pupils' assignment plan, a key plank in that State's "massive resistance" program to integration of its public schools, be regarded as a deSEGREGATION ORDER?
- Can a Negro student be denied admission to the University of Florida Law School?
- Do the Morton Soileau, convicted with the Rosenbergs, lawfully arrested? Or should they be tried in Mexico by agents of the FBI in violation of the U.S.-Mexican extradition treaty?

**CONGRESSIONAL WITCHHUNTS**

One of the major decisions of the last three terms, the Watkins' case — the first in a series of similar cases. In this decision the Court slapped down Congressional witchhunting committees, holding that they had overstepped their limits as legislative bodies.

Many decisions presented in the context of contempt of Congress under circumstances similar to those frowned upon by the Court. The Court's matter of contempt, for example, to appeal for a reversal of their convictions. Further clarification of the Watkins ruling, particularly more precise boundaries for Congressional investigations, could be an important issue for the Court.

Even more than in recent years, such decisions will be cited for signs of a trend, for an answer to this question: will the Warren Court continue to mark landmark decisions of the last three terms, or will it bow to pressure from the extreme right?
Frontier: US Business Steals Billions

As Headlines Scream at Petty Chiselers

LOS ANGELES: The public bailiwick about petty corruption is peanuts compared to the gigantic steals that big business takes regularly from legalized raids on the public treasury. Frontier magazine wrote editorially in its September issue:

"The high level 'take' in this area is much more costly than the loss from a comparatively few petty swindlers. Former Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, scarcely hostile to big business testified that tax write-offs cost the government more than four billion dollars since 1950."

While petty corruption invades the home of the American people 'a few mink coats, a few deep freeze units passed around in Washington are enough to make the nation think that the capital has been taken over by bootleggers... the public refused to get excited when tidelands oil is handed over to a few states, when oil billionaires get a 27 per cent depletion tax write-off, the taxpayers get it in the neck, but people also should keep their eyes on legalized raids on the public treasury.'

plaat at Geneva, Utah, during World War II for $35 million. After the U.S. Steel bought the plant for $30 million. The taxpayers get it in the neck, going and coming."

Meanwhile pious editorials appear in the press from coast to coast over the exposure of corruption of union leaders. Union leaders caught with their hands in the till ought to be hounded from their jobs and into jail, but people also should keep their eyes on legalized raids on the public treasury."

Conflicts of Interest

NEW YORK — As a result of recent Supreme Court decisions, and because the government admitted it had committed errors, the trial to deprive James J. Matles, UE director of organization, of his citizenship was reopened September 23 with one of Attorney General Brownell's paid witnesses under cross-examination.

Earlier this year Federal District Judge Bruchhausen, who is presiding now, declared Matles guilty. However, the Justice Department was compelled to admit serious errors were committed in the Matles denaturalization trial and the Judge set aside his original verdict and opened the case for further testimony.

JENCKS DECISION HELPS

It was the Supreme Court's 'Jencks decision' which forced the re-opening of the Matles trial. During the course of the trial the defense repeatedly requested the United States Attorney to bring out the reports from informers, with the judge refusing to direct the government to produce these reports.

In the Jencks opinion the Supreme Court ruled that defense attorneys are entitled to receive all reports that the Justice Department has received from informers who are used as witnesses in providing these reports to the defendants and will be useful in cross-examining witnesses.

The Justice Department informers — mostly professionals in the informing business — who testified in the original trial were the records have been opened. As an example, it was pointed out, testimony last January and February, submitted written reports to the FBI. Affidavits were presented that James were "verbal copies." A verbal copy is not the same as a written copy and therefore becomes a "verbal copy."
1958 Will Be Sugar Year

Delegates to the giant Third Biennial Convention of Local 142 in Honolulu held September 25-28 heard pledges of support from leaders of labor in their upcoming crucial fight for a wage increase in this "sugar year" and heard offers of friendship from political and community leaders. From left to right at the top, Joseph Campo of the American Newspaper Guild who brought offers of support to the sugar workers in their fight for a better living; in the next panel Jack Hall, Hawaii ILWU regional director; August "Ham 'n Eggs" Hemenez, Local 6 treasurer; and Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer get a laugh from the humorous remarks of a delegate speaking to the convention; Edward Bryan, chairman of the Hawaii Republican Party's Central Committee tells the delegates "join our party." In the center inset, ILWU President Harry Bridges says, "Twenty-five cents—the sugar workers merit it—they must have it." Across the bottom from left to right, Hawaii's delegate to Congress John A. Burns tells the delegates, "I'm still proud to have received the support of the ILWU in my campaign." An honored guest of the convention was retired Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger, long a friend of labor in Hawaii, who said "Working people are the salt of the earth, I appreciate talking to you and your officers and I support that for which you stand." In the last panel is Bob Dodge, vice chairman of the Hawaii Democratic Central Committee whose words to the convention were "Join our party."

Hawaii ILWU Faces Negotiations With Strong Support

Delegates to the giant Third Biennial Convention of Local 142 in Honolulu held September 25-28 heard pledges of support from leaders of labor in their upcoming crucial fight for a wage increase in this "sugar year" and heard offers of friendship from political and community leaders. From left to right at the top, Joseph Campo of the American Newspaper Guild who brought offers of support to the sugar workers in their fight for a better living; in the next panel Jack Hall, Hawaii ILWU regional director; August "Ham 'n Eggs" Hemenez, Local 6 treasurer; and Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer get a laugh from the humorous remarks of a delegate speaking to the convention; Edward Bryan, chairman of the Hawaii Republican Party's Central Committee tells the delegates "join our party." In the center inset, ILWU President Harry Bridges says, "Twenty-five cents—the sugar workers merit it—they must have it." Across the bottom from left to right, Hawaii's delegate to Congress John A. Burns tells the delegates, "I'm still proud to have received the support of the ILWU in my campaign." An honored guest of the convention was retired Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger, long a friend of labor in Hawaii, who said "Working people are the salt of the earth, I appreciate talking to you and your officers and I support that for which you stand." In the last panel is Bob Dodge, vice chairman of the Hawaii Democratic Central Committee whose words to the convention were "Join our party."
SF Oldtimers Campaigning To Raise Pension Benefits

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU pensioners in this area have started a campaign aimed at raising the present $100 per month ILWU-PMA pension to $150. Letters have been addressed to all other ILWU pension groups in the Los Angeles, Columbia River and Puget Sound districts asking that this be made a coastwise campaign.

Herman Stuyvelaar, Local 34, president of the local group, the Committee to Promote the General Welfare of ILWU, has been elected by the pensioners to appear at the Portland convention of the local group, the Committee, to start October 15.

A resolution which the pensioners endorse, states that the $100 monthly pension negotiated in 1951 was based on the then prevailing cost of living index and that, in view of the rise in the cost of living, an increase in the pension is justified. As a case in point it was shown in the resolution that today's dollar buys only 79 cents worth compared to the 1951 dollar.

Further it was pointed out that working members of the ILWU have received several substantial wage increases in addition to other benefits since 1951 and that pensions have been increased in other industries as a result of the rising cost of living.

DISPATCHER
Page 8 October 11, 1957

The Arkansas Traveler

The Arkansas Traveler

Howard Terminal Nine This is the first-rated softball team that plays under the Howard Terminal banner in Oakland, California. Organized in 1949, this club has won these first place trophies in the Oakland recreational league. It is a team that expresses real labor unity, with players from ILWU Warehouse Local 6 and Ship Clerks Local 34; from Teamsters, Local 70 as well as office workers, management and several from other industries. Standing from left to right: Ron Brown, chemist from Shell Development; Ray Seefeldt, right supervisor, local 34; Swede Hanson, local 70; Julius Burton, warehouseman, local 6; Dick Powers, machinist, Owens Illinois Glass also Booker Sims, local 6; and Bob Weyerhaeuser, management. Seated, left to right: Al Montoya, Lou Stedman, naval supply warehouseman; George Nelson, teamster, local 34; Al Montoya; Lou Stedman, naval supply warehouseman; George Nelson, teamster, local 70; also Lorin Lashbrook, a solicitor; George Freitas, a drayage manager; Lou Dolan, local 6; and Hank Mahler, local 34 ship clerk. Not present for this picture were the coaches, Howard Desoto and Cliff Eger, both of the office staff; Cecil Allen and Ken Morgan, both local 70 teamsters. The picture was taken inside Folsom Prison last July just before a game.

On the Water

B. J. R. (Bob) Robertson

With a man-made "moon" circling around the Earth at 18,000 miles an hour, we are told that our modern man is的进步 is an advanced state of the art. Yet the most basic of human needs: food, shelter and clothing are still not being fulfilled for millions. The spread of mechanization in our daily lives is causing serious problems for the working man. What is the pattern about mechanization and its relationship to us as workers, as members of our union, that we can recognize?

The particular kinds of mechanization problems facing the waterfront division of the ILWU may be quite different from that facing other industries such as auto, mining, electric, steel, etc. Our is primarily a question of new types of loads; increase of bulk cargoes; machinery such as cranes and very large lifts, etc.

The employers usually look to the machine as a means of increasing his profits. In recent weeks the NAM has expressed itself clearly in many press releases—readily published in all the papers and press services—that it will oppose strenuously any campaign to shorten the work week while keeping wages down.

Let’s face it, the employers generally do have the jump on the workers. The employers, and their organizations, know exactly what they want and they’re moving fast to achieve it.

The employers usually look to the machine as a means of increasing his profits. In recent weeks the NAM has expressed itself clearly in many press releases—readily published in all the papers and press services—that it will oppose strenuously any campaign to shorten the work week while keeping wages down.

Once again the trade union movement has to take the lead. No one group can do the job. If we in the ILWU recognize the need for such a movement—a rational labor movement working toward reduced hours and higher rates of pay—then we should be thinking of joining with others on this issue. The growth of mechanization, automation, may well become the rallying point around which labor can find unity.

The particular kinds of mechanization problems facing the waterfront division of the ILWU may be quite different from that facing other industries such as auto, mining, electric, steel, etc. Our is primarily a question of new types of loads; increase of bulk cargoes; machinery such as cranes and very large lifts, etc.

The employers usually look to the machine as a means of increasing his profits. In recent weeks the NAM has expressed itself clearly in many press releases—readily published in all the papers and press services—that it will oppose strenuously any campaign to shorten the work week while keeping wages down.

Once again the trade union movement has to take the lead. No one group can do the job. If we in the ILWU recognize the need for such a movement—a rational labor movement working toward reduced hours and higher rates of pay—then we should be thinking of joining with others on this issue. The growth of mechanization, automation, may well become the rallying point around which labor can find unity.