SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU longshoremen and ships clerks have approved the agreements reached between ILWU and Pacific Maritime Association negotiators last July 3.

Details of the agreements, which brought increases of 10 cents an hour for longshoremen and 11 cents for clerks and reduced the work shift from 9 to 8 hours, were printed in a special supplement of the July 18 issue of The Dispatch.

Immediately after tabulation of the balloting at international headquarters (See page 3), ILWU President Harry Bridges dispatched a letter to longshore and clerks locals on behalf of the Coast Negotiating Committee, which said:

"Under the terms of our new agreements, local working rules will have to be adjusted to fit the new work shifts. These changes must be made by August 15th when the 90-day trial period of the new shift arrangement goes into effect."

"It should not be forgotten that there is now a coastwise rule which provides a 2:00 p.m. deadline for the placing of orders for second and third night shift work, with dispatching to start no sooner than 3:00 p.m."

"The ILWU waterfront division now has an opportunity to move ahead on the shorter work shift. Every effort should be made to work out such bugs as might develop and to give the 8-hour shift a fair and honest application."

"Although there is a provision for a 90-day trial or test period of the 8-hour shift, the new shift arrangement will continue in effect for the remaining seven months of the contract year ending on June 15, 1899. The fact-finding before the arbitrator at the end of the initial 90 days is exclusively on the practical application of the new shift arrangements. It might be advisable or necessary for the waterfront division to hold a caucus at the end of this period to assemble our experiences and testimony under the new shifts for presentation to the arbitrator who acts as fact-finder in this instance."

"Any additional changes in the agreement and/or working rules can be made only by mutual agreement of the parties the arbitrator is not empowered to make any binding decisions on this matter."

Canadian Locals Plan Convention

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Looking to a doubled membership within the next three years, ILWU locals in Canada have announced a plan to hold annual conventions beginning this year.

The international union has agreed to advance $3,000 from its Canadian fund to assist the locals in holding their first convention, the money to be paid back on the basis of $1,000 per year beginning in 1959.

The Canadian locals are also considering a caucus structure, recommended by the international in a letter from First Vice President J.H. Robertson.

MERGER SUGGESTED

In this regard, Robertson's letter said, "Every effort should be made to standardize health, welfare, and pension plans." Also, "as far as possible there should be joint negotiations around economic demands, and each group should strive for industry-wide contracts which would encompass all locals in each division."

"The first step in this direction," Robertson advised the Canadian locals, "should be amalgamating all locals into one, where more than one such local in any craft, such as longshore or warehouse, exists."

Balloting These scenes were taken at ILWU Local 10 hall in San Francisco as bay area longshoremen cast ballots in the coast-wide "reference" for the longshore and clerks contracts tentatively reached last July 3. The agreements were ratified and the result was made public July 29.

Who Said It?

I have always been among those who believe that the greatest freedom of speech was the greatest safety, because if a man is a fool, the best thing to do is to encourage him to advertise the fact by speaking.

(Turn to last page for name of author)
Wanted: Personal Testimony

By Harry Bridges

A FEW WEEKS ago the City of San Francisco announced that jobs as laborers were open. Over four thousand men turned up on the first day and filled applications. According to the city received enough applicants in one day to fill its needs for the next two years.

These city civil service jobs have the most minimum requirements. Any man who can read and write can lift a 145 pound sack of sand is eligible. But the attraction is not the work or the qualifying requirements. The attraction is the pay — $465 a month. By May 1961 the monthly pay for laborers employed by the city of San Francisco will be $559.

Comparing wages with some other city civil service jobs. For example, city librarians, who are required to have five years college training to do private work and forcing the city to conform to these standards? If collective bargaining is weakened in private industry by Right-To-Work legislation, the workers there will suffer. And workers elsewhere, who "enjoy" the supposedly great blessing of not belonging to unions, will soon discover that their wages and conditions are also worsened.

WHAT ABOUT THE white collar workers mentioned here? They receive the lowest possible wages away with because there is no union pressure in private industry. These workers are reported to be primarily white collar workers. Their wages both in private and civil service employment are miserably low for the training and background required.

We all know that which employers will pay the lowest wages they can get away with. They always have.

The clinic and their office help of the shipbuilding companies on the West Coast are unionized. These workers have on occasion received wage increases after the maritime workers negotiated increases for themselves. But recent experience has shown them at the whim of the employers, and when they decided not to pass on increases they didn't. In recent years their wages have not been increased.

Now these white collar workers are being told overt and over by the advocates of Right-To-Work that they are truly fortunate. Why? Because they don't have to belong to a union. They are saying to their "Gold Collar Workers" to work without a union contract and under open shop conditions. They saw and their employers are convinced that the lowest or possible profits.

As America industry has developed, the number of white collar workers has grown rapidly. Fewer production workers are the result, that the government, American,...
**Hawaiian Sugar Plantation in South Iran**

**Honolulu, T. H. — C. Brewer and Company has announced it will help develop and construct a $23 million ten thousand acre sugar plantation and refinery, south of the Caspian Sea.**

A brewery "paper" subsidiary, Hawaii Sugar Company, will be a sub-contractor under the Ralph M. Parsons Company of Los Angeles, an engineering and constructing firm, to carry out the project.

The cane variety to be planted was mates CalifOrnia will gain seven addi-tion to its acreage. The first year's harvest will be in the winter of 1961 and will cover five-thousand acres and another five-thousand acres will be harvested in 1962. The per capita annual consumption of sugar in Iran in 1954 was 15 pounds.

**To ILWU from Baghdad — "We Hope for Common Sense and Simple Human Decency"**

"As loyal citizens of our country and 12 years for Fujie, these youthful union maidens became union members, join- ed hands and finances with the ILWU and its leadership.

**Once Naive About Unions, Now They Are Ardent Union Fighters**

"Our young Republic which came into being a few days ago enjoys the support of the overwhelming majority of our peo- ple whose slogan on the day of the Revolution was This is the Day We Have (Wanted)." How could such a Revolution then arouse the ire of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge and be used as a pretext for intervention in Lebanon and possible intervention in Iraq? Such western intervention in Iraq as is being prepared will not deceive world public opinion gain anything under the guise it is carried out, even though it may deceive the American people, but it will upset the Middle East peace.

"The sugar workers' fight for a de- cent wage was our fight. We have learned a lot since first going to work for the ILWU. We learned several in 1960, will have three decks, will be 600 feet long, a speed of 14 knots. To ILWU from Baghdad "We Hope for Common Sense and Simple Human Decency"

"As loyal citizens of our country and 12 years for Fujie, these youthful union maidens became union members, joined hands and finances with the ILWU and its leadership."

**Mildred Sera**

**To ILWU from Baghdad — "We Hope for Common Sense and Simple Human Decency"**

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**One Trailer Ship— 12 Miles of Trucks**

A trailer ship vessel, planned for overnight operation between San Fran-cisco and Los Angeles, to be launched in 1960, will have three decks, will be 600 feet long, a speed of 14 knots. Three hundred trailers can be accommodated on such vessel and, Teamster members are estimated to cost the equivalent of 12 miles of the truck traffic off the highway.
The Use of Force

The United States— with the United Nations— is willing to use enough force so that it is likely establish whatever order it chooses in the Middle East.

We can, if the Russians do not also intervene, quash the revolt in Iraq, sec to it that governments approved by the U.S. and neighboring country, the, the extremity, we could even topple the Egyptian government of Mr. Nasser, which we once prevented the British and French from doing.

In short, the United States has the power to take over the Middle East. That will require more than a few Marines, but we do not doubt that it can be done.

But if that is what we are going to do, if we are going to plunge ourselves deeper into this maelstrom, we had best have clear in mind what it is we are doing. For there is no certainty that it may be not just for tomorrow, but for years to come.

The first thing to understand is what we are fighting against.

Now it may be true that in one sense we are here opposing Pan-Arabism. But it is so only because Mos- now is shrewdly and opportunistically allied itself with the United States, which we are trying to oppose. In no sense is this a battle against Communism as an ideology, as in Korea, a war against Communist imperialism in general.

What are we struggling against in the Middle East is a rising tide of Arab nationalism. It is not, strictly speaking, nationalism, since the emotions involved are not localized by accepted national boundaries. It is not "Nasserism," as it is often called, because it did not originate with Mr. Nasser nor will it disappear with Mr. Nasser. The best term is probably "Pan-Arabism."

But whatever it is called, it is plainly a powerful force. It spreads over the whole Arab world from the Suez canal, we refused to sanction intervention by the British and French, and now the United States, is the long run, gain by a policy that makes it necessary to use force?

This newspaper has never been more beleaguered, and as yet unexplained by the President: After we have used our force to put down disorder and establish the kind of order we want, what then do we do?

And that cannot be decided until we are first ready to ask ourselves frankly whether we have been right to cling to a policy that puts us in full opposition to the tide that is running amongst the Arab peoples. Can the United States, in the long run, gain by a policy that makes it necessary to use force?

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The Lebanese

W E MAY be sure that before the decision to send troops into Lebanon was made the White House advisors knew well that if Moscow did not decide to intervene in the Middle East, the young and inexperienced government of the United Arab Republic—loomed as a new force in the Middle East.

So for the past few years our efforts have been concentrated on keeping the Arab world divided. We have used all our diplomacy, all our foreign aid, to keep there where we could governments friendly to us. Those efforts have been increasingly difficult. For the Arab nationalist movement's outbursts in 1956 and 1957, when Iraq fell to pro-Nasser rebels, President Eisenhower decided that all else having failed there was no other course except armed intervention to prevent the loss of other governments to the Pan-Arabism symbolized by Mr. Nasser.

That this was an act of desperation to save what remains of our position in the Middle East is clear from the risks we accepted. We accepted not only the risk of a local war in the Middle East with Middle Eastern nations but also the risk that our armed action would provoke armed Russian reaction. And these risks, as yesterday's developments showed, are very real.

But even if these are surmounted, even if we escape war and the intervention succeeds in restoring order for the time being, the question remains, What then? What course do we follow thereafter in the Middle East?

Of course the United States can try, and there are those who say it should, to put on itself the mantle of imperialism which the British and the French laid down. That they can try to use our own power to fill the power vacuum left in the Middle East.

But if this is to be the course, if we are to accept force as a wise and proper instrument for maintaining the political order we want in the Middle East, we had best recognize that we will have both done something alien to our ways and accepted a very grievous burden.

We would plainly be letting ourselves in for a long, difficult, and costly struggle.

If this is not our purpose, if we have only acted to put out a fire and to check a tide, we are still left with the same unanswered questions. None of the basic forces at work in the Middle East have been changed by the intervention in Lebanon. We will have exactly the same problems after the Marines as before them.

The problems will remain until we adopt a policy that fits the realities of the Middle East. Those realities may not be what we most desire, but only a policy that recognizes them can promise any permanent peace.

And it is to this search, if we are fortunate enough to escape war, that the nation ought to direct itself.

* * *

(July 22, 1958)
Fisher Pushes His Appeal On T-H Conviction

SEATTLE, Wash. — Recently, when Al Fisher, the woodworker who has been through two trials and two appeals on a Taft-Harley frame, was fighting to get his case re-heard in the appeals court, a rumor began circulating that he had “given up” and was on McNeil Island. From Pinehurst, Wash., headquarters of his defense committee, Fisher wrote:

...the rumor of my incarceration is greatly exaggerated. No, I shall not desert the fight. It would be interesting to know who is planting such rumors at this stage of the fight, evidently in the expectation of cutting off a measure of support to my case. For, if certiorari is denied, then I could well be in the bucket before Christmas.”

Fisher was first arrested four years ago as he was on his way to stand picket duty in the woodworkers’ 1954 strike in Big Fir. His two kids have grown up under the shadow of the five-year sentence. He is hoping to file a petition for a hearing of the case before the Supreme Court, and says he is desperately in need of a “minimum, fighting fund” to meet the expenses.

He wrote: “I feel the issue in my case are important enough that the Supreme Court should hear it. How- ever, if certiorari is denied, then I could well be in the bucket before Christmas.”

Names of contacts can be given to the business agents, phoned to the union office (PLeasatit 3-3461) during the day, or to Murray Ferris (PLeasatit 3-4064) in the evening.

ILWU book club
BOOK DIVIDEND OFFER

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

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Local 26 Reverses Endorsement Policy

LOS ANGELES — For the first time in recent years, ILWU Local 26 has changed its policy of endorsement of political candidates, and has endorsed the candidacy of Attorney General Edmond G. Brown of California.

In the same motion, Local 26 strongly urged the defeat of Proposition 18 (“Right-to-Work”) and of its chief proponent William Knowland, who opposed Brown in the gubernatorial race.

A drive to establish new officers as voters was also launched and arrangements made to have a deputy registrar at all meetings.

ILWU Greetings to Anti-A-H Conference

SAN FRANCISCO — Following action taken by the ILWU executive board, President Harry Bridges this week sent greetings to the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs on the occasion of the Fourth World Conference Against A and H-Bombs and for Disarmament to be held in Tokyo this month.

"Your conference takes place at a most critical moment in world history," Bridges’ letter said. "The danger of war has not been reduced even to the current crisis in the Middle East. Any gathering of peaceful peoples at this time cannot but help to strengthen the cause of world peace. We feel that there are no differences of opinion in the world today which cannot be resolved by negotiation and compromise."

Local 23 Re-elects Emery President

TACOMA, Wash. — William Emery and Lyman B. Connell succeeded themselves as president and secretary, respectively, of ILWU Local 23, Tacoma longshoremen. New officers were elected in June prior to July 8. Others were: Walter Williamson, vice-president; Ewell W. Smith, business agent, and Don Bohrer, Ed Perrin, John Slavic, Rudy Hardin, and Murray Perkins, stewards.

Dispatchers are James Cady and Alex Ginni.
Passes House and ILA, with Executive Vice President Patrick Connolly of ILA working on longshore safety legislation will climax a legislative project launched originally by the ILWU in 1950.

Approved under the jurisdiction of Local 26, the Alaska Plan commenced with the ILWU Alaska dock workers were re-elected a contribution of $15 from ILWU Alaska.

Survivor Benefits; as well as eleven other plants being located from North to Eastern Los Angeles County, and Local 39: William Walker, all effective July 28 at the age of 58. She was the president of Local 63 and onetime New York Yankee pitcher and close friend of Babe Ruth.

National Health Accepted in Britain

BRITAIN's National Health Service, ten years old July 5, has become an accepted part of British society, the New York Times reported July 6, as "few of the physicians with originally opposed socialized medicine would abolish it now." It is needed to be as much heat on the subject of a national health program in Britain as that worked under the organized medicine here, but attitudes change with experience.

The Times report included the problems as well as the accomplishments of the program:

"Just as the medical profession largely accepts the health service, so do all political parties. The differences between the Conservative and Labor parties have been in themselves in financial aspects, over such questions as how much public money should be spent on facilities for the sick. A Labor Government first breached the principle of free medicine under pressure of a financial crisis. Payments by patients for medicine, dentures and spectacles have risen from $11 billion a year under the Labor Government to $95 million under the Conservative Government in 1950.

"Both parties have failed to implement one of the most important features of the service as it was planned (Bob Robertson). This was that health centers should be provided by local authorities as a specially designed place of medical treatment.

"In the absence of health centers, the provision of the health service placed a much greater strain upon hospital resources. Yet not a single new hospital has been built in Britain since World War II." One financial chairman has limited the building of hospitals to re-equipping and modernizing them.

Hospitals Much Better Than Before

Within these limits a great deal has been done. Hospitals are much better than they were in staffing, equipment. ... The number of patients treated annually has gone up by more than a quarter in the last decade. To run efficiently, there must be doctors, nurses and domestic staff. ... The number of doctors' general practice under the service has increased from about 17,000 when it started to over 30,000.

Pillsbury Profits Up

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Pillsbury Mills, Inc., one of the major companies (with plants in 18 states and two Canadian provinces) with which ILWU has dealtings on the West Coast has added to its 1960 annual report, just off the press here, to net earnings for 1957, of $561, 179, compared to $460, 763 for 1956, and says it had a working capital on May 31, this year, of $95 million, compared to $40 million last year. Net earnings, per share of common stock, were up to $1.50 from $0.84.

Pillsbury net sales and net assets were up too; but the number of Pillsbury employees was down — by 638 from the year before.

Astoria Mill Workers

Applaud Sugar Workers

ASTORIA, Ore. — Congratulations to the Hawaiian sugar workers went to Astoria this week from the crews of flour mill workers, members of Local 10, Astoria.

"Some so-called wise man has said that nobody wins a strike ... but that, in the final analysis is hog wash. In our opinion the winning of your recent strikes will go a long, long way toward impressing the dignity of man."

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Congressman Told Sherm What to—

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Representative John P. Bury (R., Pa.), a congressman friendly to coal miners, recently reported to his constituents as follows:

"I went to see Sherman Adams about a project in my district back in '56. He said to me: 'I will give you just 15 minutes.' Then he turned back on me and I looked out the window.

"So I said to him: 'Governor, when you turn your back on me, you're turning it on 365,000 people. That's a lot many I represent.' I told him what he could do with the project. Then I walked out on him and I haven't been back since."


Mascot

Billie, a remarkable parrot—male if you believe him and female if you don't—applied for and won the job of mascot in the ILWU international. She is a green parrot with red eyes and bright yellow beak and feet, and she chirps: "Whatcha doin'?"

Local 26 Gains 43c Package At Westoil

WILMINGTON — A new two-year contract, with gains amounting to a 43c an hour package at the beginning of the second year, has been negotiated between ILWU Local 26 and Westoil Co.

Gains include 30 cents in wages, the balance in health and welfare, shift differentials — first in the oil industry and vacation pay. New pay rates range from $2.60 to $2.85 an hour.

Chemistry of City of Hope

Dr. Boroughs Hill, Department of Chemistry, explains the workings of the Beckman Continuous Flow Electro-Potentiometric for chemical analysis of blood and tissue. During his recent tour of the City of Hope National Medical Center to see first hand what tremendous strides are being made at this all medical care center to combat leukemia.

Answer to Who Said It?

Woodrow Wilson