Whole Union Rallying for Victory of BC Longshoremen

Support by Canadian Unionists

VANCOUVER, B.C. — ILWU longshore locals in British Columbia, on strike since August 22 against the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, were assured in a letter from ILWU President Harry Bridges that an immediate program of action will be instituted in all U.S. ports if the BC Shipping Federation attempts to operate with scabs behind ILWU picket lines.

All ports on Vancouver Island and the mainland coast of British Columbia, with the exception of Prince Rupert, have been closed tight as the strike continues solid, supported not only by the entire ILWU but also by the British Columbia Federation of Labor and many employers in the area, including the Teamsters.

The strike came about only after the ILWU negotiating committee had held on long negotiations with the employees and fulfilled all the requirements of the Canadian Labor Relations Act including the presentation of the issues before a tri-partite conciliation board.

8-HOUR DAY

The demands around which the strike came about were these:

A reduction of the nine-hour day to eight hours.

A four-hour minimum on call-ins.

As improved pension plan.

A wage increase.

In a referendum the longshore membership in British Columbia voted by more than 90 per cent to go on strike.

ILWU unions involved include Locals 501, 502, 504 and 508.

SEATTLE — Longshore Local 19 at its regular membership meeting last week voted unanimously to support the B.C. longshoremen.

The letter from the International Labor Relations Board assured the ILWU Canadian longshore membership that the ILWU Canadian longshore membership has been assured that despite the legal dangers involved because of the Taft-Hartley Act, an immediate program of action will be instituted in all U.S. ports if the ILWU picket lines.

Meanwhile, ships coming into West Coast ports — primarily in the Puget Sound area — with British Columbia-bound cargo will continue to be worked pending developments. It is our judgment that as of this time a policy of handling such cargo will materially affect the outcome of the strike.

A special meeting convened by... (Continued on Page 4)
Human Rights Someday, Perhaps

HO-HUM, I'LL GIT AROUND TO FIXIN' IT, SOMEDAY!

THE RESL Arrives in Erlskino Caldwell's "play" "Tobacco Road." As we remember it, Grandma had been missing for some five days or so, and when the principal character, Jester Lester, is reminded of this fact, he scratches his leg and says, "Someday I'm going out and look for the old lady."

Jester Lester had the intent gradually to get around to it. In his case it was pure lustiness and far more excusable than is the attitude of the President of the United States toward racial integration in the nation's schools.

The President has indicated that he wished the Supreme Court would go slower in its application of the "all deliberate speed" principle enshrined in the 14th Amendment. The 14th Amendment was implemented as a result of the decision, according to Jefferson's timing style:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

The 14th Amendment, adopted in 1868, states:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

And that amendment was ratified by the States, including the ten southern States.

Neither the letter nor the spirit of the 14th Amendment is being carried out. The right to equal treatment is clearly unalienable. The graduates say "Give us time"! How much time? They've had 90 years since the 14th Amendment was ratified and promulgated, and nearly five years since the Supreme Court manifested "all deliberate speed?"

How long must one wait for a constitutional right?

N E A R L Y five years have passed since the Supreme Court's ruling, and only in token degree has the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights been integrated. The 14th Amendment was implementation of the Declaration of Independence which said in Jefferson's ringing style:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

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How long must one wait for a constitutional right?

A G R A D U A L I S M in the matter of recogniz- ing and implementing constitutional and human rights is a paradoxical doctrine. In our way of thinking phoney. The intent of it is not to go forward, gradually or otherwise, but to stay put with a mere token of law obedience here and there.

The Supreme Court, itself, was gradual enough in facing up to the 14th Amendment, and as to its mandate for "all deliberate speed" in integration, there has been instead all deliberate sabotage. Monkey wrenches have been tossed into the machinery by southern governors, legislatures and mobs. And even by some US district judges.

And the man from whom the nation has every right to expect moral leadership tells his friends, he wishes the State Court had gone a little slower. His negative attitude becomes a positive encouragement for southern hoodlums and it feeds grit to the mills of the Faubusites.

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MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR

M.R. ROBERTSON, PRESIDENT

J. R. BRADEN, BUSINESS MANAGER

LINCOLN FAIRLEY, RESEARCH DIRECTOR

INFORMATION DIRECTOR

Deadline for next issue: September 22

O N E of the worst carry-overs in the labor movement from World War II has been the work and overtime pay. During the war days long hours were necessary in order to produce the goods and men to help win the war. Since the war, the steady inflation and the insecurity about the future have made the workers dependent upon long hours to make ends meet.

The result has been that all over the country workers on the job, and their unions, have expended enormous strength in their union bargaining power in order to work longer hours and to work more hours, at overtime, at premium pay, in order to help the workers. Since the war, the steady inflation and the insecurity about the future have made the workers dependent upon long hours to make ends meet.

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New Law Asks Accounting of Welfare Funds

(From The Dispatcher, Washington Office)

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Under the disclosures act passed by the 85th Congress and approved by the President, administrators of employee welfare and pension funds, however operated, are required to account annually to the Labor Department and fulfill other reporting regulations.

The new law includes all employee benefit plans, except those with less than 25 members and those administered by State or Federal governments, NO POLICE POWERS.

The largely House-written compromise measure requires reports but does not regulate. Welfare-pension funds must make a financial reporting for the public record, but the bill gives the Labor Secretary no policing powers or investigative authority, as a tougher Senate version would have done.

The main idea is to make information on the funds available for public scrutiny so an individual union member or beneficiary may seek legal redress for any abuses.

The law provides for a $1000 fine or a 6-month jail term for willful failure to furnish a financial accounting or description of benefits. If an employee's written request is turned down, he can go to court to sue for damages of $50 for each day of refusal.

This is how the main regulations would operate:

1. Fund administrators must file annual reports on assets and financial operations with the Labor Secretary. These annual sworn financial reports must include amounts contributed by employer and employee, number of employees covered, benefits paid, a summary of assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements, and salaries, fees and commissions charged against the fund, to whom they were paid and for what. Pension plans must include further information on investments in securities and loans.

2. Administrators must publish descriptions of the plan and its benefits and file copies with the Labor Secretary within 90 days after the law becomes effective, January 1, 1959.

3. Administrators are required to have copies of both the plan description and the latest financial report on written request by any employee or beneficiary.

4. Administrators are further required to supply a copy of the plan description and a summary of the latest financial report upon written request of any employee, participant or beneficiary.

Ask McClellan to Halt Union Probes

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Senate Rackets Committee, chaired by Senator McClellan of Arkansas, was urged recently by the National Catholic Welfare Conference to call off its investigation into alleged union racketeering "before it damages relations between labor and employers against each other."

A Labor Day statement of the Social Action Department of the religious organization also denounced union wrecking "right-to-work" laws as a "disservice" which would merely work to turn "right-to-work" laws as a "disservice" which would merely turn into alleged union racketeering "before it damages relations between labor and employers against each other." The Catholic group said, in regard to

GE Denounced for Seeking to Wreck Collective Bargaining

HANFORD, Wash. — General Electric Company was lashed bitterly by organized labor here for its action in urging its employees at the atomic plant here to vote in favor of this state's so-called "right-to-work" initiative, a 202.

GE was denounced by the Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, which charged GE with "joining hands with other big companies in Washington... to undermine, weaken and eventually destroy collective bargaining."

The council said: "This can only produce statewide discord and dissension of the gravest proportion."

Stop Dulles' Brinkmanship

Local 6 Says

SAN FRANCISCO — Senators Wayne Morse (D-Or.) and Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) were congratulated by Warehouse Union Local 6 last week for the strong stand they took against "warlike measures to back up the corrupt and discredited Chiang Kai-Shek regime."

A telegram, signed by Local 6 President Charles (Chili) Duarte and Secretary-Treasurer Richard Lynden to the senators said:

"We congratulate you on your position that Congress should be convened before the US takes any more warlike measures to back up the corrupt and discredited Chiang Kai-Shek régime."

"It is our opinion as stated previously that the occupation of Quemoy by Chiang Kai-Shek's troops constitutes the same kind of provocation that would exist if a foreign power occupied some or all of the Florida Keys. It is certainly not surprising that China considers the present National occupancy of Quemoy as a jumping-off place for military aggression by Chiang Kai-Shek which is being supported by the American government."

"To bring us once again to the brink over an island that has no value other than military is an invitation to catastrophe and death. We deeply appreciate your wise, bold and courageous leadership in the present crisis and trust there will be some review of a foreign policy which, following upon the Lebanon crisis, must be totally insane to any objective observer. With all good wishes and kindest personal regards."

Sea-Going Box Cars

The freighter Hawaiian Merchant, with twenty large new aluminum containers on deck, departs from San Francisco for Honolulu in the first mass containerization shipment to Hawaii. The merchant is one of six Matson ships which will provide container service on a weekly basis from San Francisco and Los Angeles to Honolulu. The containers—carrying everything from baby food to bleach—are 24 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 8½ feet high. They were made by Trailmobile, Inc., with aluminum furnished by the Kaiser Company and are built to fit on a truck chassis for highway shipment. Matson has ordered 350 such containers for its Hawaiian service, the first of its kind in the Pacific. In the lower panels the deck loads of containers—each carrying more than 20 tons of cargo—were unloaded in Honolulu in three hours. The railroad crane in Honolulu was constructed especially for this and similar operations. On the mainland special cranes are now under construction specifically for Matson as part of the major containerization program. A new crane to be installed at Encinal Terminals, Alameda, will be 118 feet high with a boom 70 feet long and a 25-ton capacity.

The unionists here accused GE of "corporate hokum... unsolicited twaddle... seeking to compel non-unionism or company unionism."

The corporation, said the union leader, "premises in bill 8,300 citizens of the State of Washington that they should vote against security for our trade unions."

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**On the Bricks In BC**

Here's the ILWU strike committee in Vancouver, B.C., left to right, Leo Labin- tsky, Long McKee, Roy Smith and Bill Henderson. All ports in the province with the exception of Prince Rupert have been closed tight since August 22. The nearly 2,000 longshoremen on strike have solid ranks and the support of all labor organizations.

**Whole Union Rallying for BC Victory**

(Continued from Page 1)

ILWU Ladies' Auxiliary 36 in Vancou- ver at the end of last month heard President Roy Smith of Local 301 outline the strike program and according to Louise Wheeler, reporter of the auxiliary, brought the wives and fam- ilies into closer contact with the mean- ing of the strike.

The auxiliary sent out a bulletin to the men on the picketlines saying:

"The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the ILWU are 100 per cent with you in your struggle with the shipping companies. The gains that you win are the gains we will enjoy for our homes and families. Your struggles will be felt in every home and we know it is important that every striker has the full support of his family and friends."

"We will undertake to do everything we can to help make your struggle a victory."

"Your auxiliary is supplying coffee and comforts to the picketline, and any ideas or support we can get will be greatly appreciated. You can help us also by asking your wives, sisters or sweethearts to join in and help out. Ask them to join the auxiliary and be- come partners in the fight."
New Law Will Raise Social Security 7%

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Office)

WASHINGTON — Some 12 million persons now receiving Old Age and Survivor Insurance checks will get a 7% or $30-an-month increase as of Oct. 1, following President Eisenhower's announcement last February as a result of Social Security amendments passed by the 85th Congress.

In signing the bill on August 29, President Eisenhower described it as "a significant forward step" in the social insurance system that now covers nine out of ten workers in the country.

The President said the legislation represented a "nearer reversal of position, obviously prompted by election possibilities," than his earlier, highly controversial strategy of making Social Security more self-supporting by substantially trimming the boost from 10 per cent to 7 per cent.

The drive to increase Social Security benefits only got off the ground late in the session in the House Ways & Means Committee, largely because of pressures from rank and file lawmakers. The final Social Security legislation undertaken were Representatives For- and of Rhode Island, Cecil King of San Pedro, Stockton's Big Parade

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fears War With China

Editor — It is almost inconceivable that with our troops still in Lebanon, our allies for a second strike at the brink of war with China over two little groups of offshore islands which — whatever the status of Taiwan — clearly belong to the mainland.

It is equally incredible that the vacillation, blurring and sudden irreversible actions of our Government, which constitute a threat to all humanity, should have aroused practically no protest from the American people.

As to this latest venture in brinkmanship, American military authorities have never considered Matsu and Quemoy vital to the defense of Taiwan, any more than the Tachob Islands, evacuated during the previous crisis. The same situation was present on Matsu and Quemoy because dramatically, as part of the policy of Uniting China, the United States urged the Generalissimo to fortify the islands as offensive outposts.

NATIONALIST OCCUPATION

If, as President Eisenhowe has said, these islands are now more important than they were, it is because — at our own urging — Chiang Kai-shek has committed one-third of his forces and what remains of his prestige to their defense.

The only sensible answer is to help evacuate these forces as quickly as possible.

Let us suppose that after Cornwallis' surrender the British had refused to recognize the finality of their defeat and, expressing their determination to return to the mainland, had withdrawn most of their forces to an imaginary island lying 100 miles off our Middle Atlantic Coast. Let us suppose further that the Royal Navy and a fleet of King George's redcoats had clung to Nantucket, Long Island, and the Florida Keys, using these offshore isles as bases from which to interfere with American shipping and to launch occasional raids upon the mainland.

How long would the Founding Fathers have tolerated such a situation?

And how would the American people have felt toward France if, instead of aiding the American Revolution, Louis XVI and his Foreign Minister Ver- gens had decided to hack the British, had refused to accept their defeat and had sent Rochambeau's fleet to help the British defend their remaining is-

land strongholds? (Incidentally, ac- cording to the Dulles doctrine, French assistance to the American revolution would have been adjudged "indirect aggression").

PROPOSING ALTERNATIVE

If we get into a major war over Matsu and Quemoy we shall have few friends abroad and allies; nor shall we deserve them. We shall have no one to blame but ourselves, nothing to gain and everything to lose — including our self-respect and our national honor.

If Mr. Dulles has made implied rash promises to Chiang Kai-shek, un- authorized by the President, it is his honor — not ours — that may be at stake in a reversal of policy. Even if a last-minute return to sanity were to involve the repudiation of a promise given by the President, the Americans people have a right to repudiate the promise. Their own honor is "decent silent protest to the opinion of mankind" and will receive no other action.

Fisher T-H Case in High Court Appeal

SAN FRANCISCO — A letter of thanks was received here by ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt from A.A. Fisher, longtime union official in the state of Washington, whose case under a Taft-Hartley conviction is being appealed to the Supreme Court.

ILWU, in convention, caucuses and as industrial locals, has long supported Fisher's fight against the prosecution which resulted from his many years activity as a militant trade unionist.

Fisher reported that a total of $2,882.74 had been contributed by ILWU locals on the Pacific Coast, the Hawaiian Islands, the district councils and auxiliaries in behalf of his defense.

Union Wives Speak

San Francisco — Combat and other women in California who work at home have been awarded world-wide credit by ILWU Wives of members to point out the importance of decent support legislation which could be sponsored by so-called "right-to-work" laws — and the extent to which they benefit patients.

Typical was one put out by Local 10, which says:

"You have just been patronized by the wife of a member of ILWU Local 10 — longshoremen.

"There are 15 million California labor mothers.

"I am a union worker. I spend union wages. Without the benefit of my union, this purchase would not have been possible. Less money in my pocket means fewer dollars to spend with you.

"Laws which harm my union also hurt you. So, please do not vote for the Employer-Employer Relations Amendment which is always called "right-to-work." If it becomes law, it would injure my union and ourselves, nothing to gain and everything to lose — including our self-respect and our national honor.

"I am a union worker, I spend union wages. Without the benefit of my union, this purchase would not have been possible. Less money in my pocket means fewer dollars to spend with you.

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A look at the man who runs for Governor of California in himself in favorable position to win the Republican nomination for next President of the United States

The present senior senator from California, William Knowland, is the Republican candidate for governor and, if he should win in November, will be a strong candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1960. He is a man of long calculation, great ambition and much political skill. His candidacy is to be taken with the utmost seriousness, even though it may appear to put him to the right as to render him ineffective and even though the results of the June primary indicate a strong shift to the Democrats.

When Knowland was elected to the Senate in 1952 his popular vote was 2,982,449, almost 80 percent of the combined vote for Eisenhower and Stevenson. This is the largest popular vote ever cast for any candidate in California. He is well known in the Democratic nomination as well as the Republican. In the Senate he is the Minority Floor Leader, a position of great prestige and distinction. This position he is voluntarily leaving to seek the governorship, clearly as a steppingstone to the presidency.

His candidacy is of special importance to the labor movement because he is basing his campaign on an explicitly anti-union program. It is not only his position of "right to work," but a demagogic program for "union democracy," accompanied by violent denunciation of the "tyranny and unchecked power of the labor boss."

According to a San Francisco Chronicle story of a Santa Barbara Chronicle story, Knowland told a cheering crowd he had found among the people a "determination to keep California from being used against the Truman-Pendergast type of political controls and from the Un-American Activities Committee." He was a "Walter Reuther type of labor or political domination."

Such indiscriminate lumping together of so obviously various groups sounds naive. But it is not far from that. It is indicative of an overall anti-labor approach. Knowland hopes to ride into office on the issue of labor against the hard findings of the McClellan Committee which, whether we in the ILWU like it or not, have placed the entire labor movement in a derogatory light.

Remember that California is still not a predominantly industrial state, that organized workers are a small minority of voters and that much the most powerful force are the organized employers who, through such organizations as the Associated Farmers, control the farm and small town vote as well as a large portion of the vote only. In the San Francisco Bay Area alone, organized labor has any significant political power.

As of July 1957, there were 1,736,700 union members in California. If two-thirds, or about 1,150,000, are registered to vote, itself an optimistic assumption, it is aimed at attracting labor votes as well as middle-class liberals.

This is what he said when he introduced his "union democracy" bill, last January:

"I have traveled the breadth and length of California many times, and have discussed these problems personally with many union leaders. I have talked to the rank and file of the membership about the management and operation of local, regional, and national unions.

His Labor Program Would Seriously Weaken Union Movement

Sen. Knowland introduced "right to work" for workers in the Senate, November 17. He is a man of marked determination and says he is seeking to protect the members.

This is the same philosophy as that embodied in the Taft-Hartley Act. Knowland is a man of three parties involved in industrial relations, employ- ers, unions and workers. Senator Taft's position in sponsoring Taft-Hartley, was that while the workers were protected against employer abuses by the original Wagner Act, they needed protection against union abuses. Senator Taft showed great foresight in handling labor, picking Knowland as his successor as the leader of the right wing of the Republican Party; Knowland is following directly in Taft's footsteps.

It is unnecessary to elaborate on Knowland's well-known support of "right to work" legislation in California. He has publicly declared himself in favor of the initiative measure, on the ballots as Proposition No. 18. One circulation of the petition to put the proposition on the ballot, standing at 3rd and Market Streets in San Francisco, was soliciting signatures with this statement: "Are you a registered voter? Sign a right to work petition. It is supported by Senator Knowland, you know."

Members of ILWU are familiar, from the Dispatch-Courier with the battle over "right to work" in the Bay area community of the San Francisco newspapers. An individual or organization signing itself "Knowland for Governor" ran advertisements in the Personal editorial of several Bay Area papers. The advertiser was identified as "Knowland for Governor, Grant Avenue, San Francisco. E.K.T. 7-1753."

Warehouse Union, Local 60, has a series of advertisements confused to "working People! Unemployed? " Taxpayers!" and "Minority People?" The one addressed to "Working People! Unemployed?" read:

"Are you fed up with the Big Money Boys and their servants who promote you the Right to Work at a time when employers are idling thousands daily? Write ILWU Committee Against Knowland for Governor, or We-don't-want-to-sell-apples, Inc., c/o Warehouse Union 259 Ninth St. (This is strictly a voluntary organization - no secrets - no political bosses)."

Knowland Family Newspaper Has Closed Shop Company Union

One indication of Knowland's sincerity in arguing that a "right to work" law will protect the individual union member is provided by the fact that one of the company unions of the Oakland Tribune has what amounts to a closed shop agreement with the paper. The Tribune has kept out the Newspaper Guild, but makes everyone join the Oakland Tribune Editorial Employee Association. The only way in this position with support for "right to work" is that both are anti-union. While it is Knowland's father that publishes the Oakland Tribune, the Senator is assistant publisher and a director.

The other part of Knowland's labor program, however, averts some of the specific provisions of S.3068, his "bill of rights for workers."

1. Election of union officers must be held at least every four years, and must be by secret ballot with all members allowed to vote if they are not on the National Labor Relations Board can order removal of the officers.

2. A recall election shall be held by the Board on petition of 15 per cent of the members. If a majority votes for recall, the job vacancies for the officer continues to serve, the Board can order the union to remove him.

3. Knowland has proposed an anti-trust law, but makes the contribution of "closed shop" bosses and both would, in fact, seriously weaken the trade union movement.

In both cases the measures are surrounded with sugar coating. In supporting "right to work," Knowland declares it in favor of union democracy but separate to "compulsory" unionism. In supporting his "bill of rights for workers," he declares himself in favor of union democracy and says he is seeking to protect the members.

No strike may be called unless the union notifies the Board, the employer and the individual union members at least 30 days in advance. If, during the 30-day period, 15 per cent of the members so petition, the Board shall conduct a referendum vote on calling the strike. If a majority is opposed, the strike becomes illegal.

Trustees for local unions are limited to one year and regularly selected. An individual member may seek a federal injunction against the trustees if the regulations are not observed.

6. Any inter-union agreement to divide up jurisdiction on a geographical basis is declared to be an unfair labor practice.

7. Any collective bargaining agreement or rules runs for more than 2 years or which waives the right to strike is made subject to approval by a majority of the members (not just a majority of those voting).

8. Provides for the registration and regulation of union welfare and pension funds by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

- Provides for various penalties for violation of any of the provisions:
  a. The union may suffer loss of status as a collective bargaining agent or loss of right to deduct from federal income taxes and lose of its exemption from anti-trust laws.
  b. Individual officers are subject to $1,000 fine and a year's imprisonment.

4. Knowland's program would open unions to constant harassment.

Of course, there is nothing wrong with union democracy. In the ILWU, we already have constitutional safeguards which go substantially beyond those provided in S.3068. The locals elect officers every year by secret ballot; the International elects officers every two years by secret referendum; International officers are subject to recall elections upon petition of 15 per cent of the membership; no strike is called except on authorization of the membership; all collective bargaining agreements are subject to the National Labor Relations Board's scrutiny; our welfare and pension funds are surrounded by all kinds of protection that insure against abuse; only one in 24 years has any local been put in the hands of trustees appointed by the International.
in order to put his rights within the union. It is designed to disrupt the machinery for providing these safeguards of the entreprise but unscrupulous lawyers, conspiring referendum.

Law of this sort on the statute books. It is significant, perhaps, of his real position that Knowland has arranged with the McClellan Committee to hold hearings in California just before the November election. His idea, of course, is a campaign gimmick to demonstrate how right Knowland is in his proposals for a Fair Employment Practices law.

Checking his vote in Congress shows that he has made himself a sort of Paul Revere for China lobby, and that he vigorously opposes recognition on spy charges. In a press interview, on Dec. 24, 1954, he indicated he was prepared to risk war with China if that turned out to be the result of a blockade.

The next year, as reported in the Washington Post, "he has made himself a sort of Paul Revere for China lobby, and that he vigorously opposes recognition on spy charges. In a press interview, on Dec. 24, 1954, he indicated he was prepared to risk war with China if that turned out to be the result of a blockade."

His Record on Labor, Civil Rights, Health and Taxes Rated Bad

A CANDIDATE for governor, Knowland, has finally been forced to take a position on public power. He's against it. He supports the so-called "partnership of Government and private enterprise" (meaning F. C. & G. E.) for the Trinity River project. This is Knowland's position on a number of the most important issues. It is not well known that Knowland's position on China is a reflection of a strongly isolationist foreign policy position.

In 1954, he proposed a naval blockade of mainland China unless China released 13 Americans imprisoned by the Reds on the offshore islands. "And he (Knowland) said this country should help in the defense of the offshore islands . . . even if the result is World War III."

Senator Joseph O. Maloney (D.-Wyo.), described Knowland as "a leader of the Super-patriot organization" which has been needling the President to launch a Chinese War.

Knowland has seriously questioned military, or economic aid to the so-called "neutral" countries, such as India and Indonesia. He asks: "Can our economic system survive prolonged burdens of building a system of collective security and a system of neutrality at one and the same time?"

Summary

A review of Knowland's record shows he is a right-wing conservative, deeply interested in foreign policy, an extreme anti-communist, and would support a naval blockade of mainland China unless China released 13 Americans imprisoned on spy charges. In a press interview, on Dec. 24, 1954, he indicated he was prepared to risk war with China if that turned out to be the result of a blockade.

Back in 1955, soon after the merger of the AFL and CIO, Senator Knowland expressed concern over the "many branches" of the labor movement. He warned that the "vast power" of "the great new labor combine" threatened the "power to strangle the economic life of 17,000,000 American workers." He called on all the labor leaders to work together for "a higher minimum wage."

Knowland has aptly been called The Senator from Formosa. EVERYONE KNOWS that Senator Knowland is a vigorous supporter of that embittered old fossil Chiang Kai-Shek, that he is the spokesmen for the China lobby, and that he vigorously opposes recognition of, or trade with, China. Herb Caen emphasized this recently when he reported: "Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek did more than sit back during her week-long stay in town; called on wealthy Chinese here to go All Out for Rich Bill Knowland." But it is not so well known that Knowland's position on China is a reflection of a strongly isolationist foreign policy position.

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Will McClellan Committee Give Him an Assists?

IT IS OBVIOUS that one who expresses such views is opposed to internal democracy in unions. Anyone familiar with the labor movement knows that internal democracy strengthens a union, not weakens it. There must be something essentially phony about proposals for union democracy by someone who fears union strength. There is no evidence that union democracy is not a very powerful weapon in the hands of the organized employers, but by the right-wing extremists.

With regard to the United Nations, Knowland de- plotes the Eisenhower Administration's reliance on the UN and willing to run the risk of World War in his opposition to the United Nations. Knowland de- plotes the Eisenhower Administration's reliance on the UN and willing to run the risk of World War in his opposition to the United Nations. Knowland de- plotes the Eisenhower Administration's reliance on the UN and willing to run the risk of World War in his opposition to the United Nations. Knowland de- plotes the Eisenhower Administration's reliance on the UN and willing to run the risk of World War in his opposition to the United Nations. Knowland de- plotes the Eisenhower Administration's reliance on the UN and willing to run the risk of World War in his opposition to the United Nations. Knowland de- plotes the Eisenhower Administration's reliance on the UN and willing to run the risk of World War in his opposition to the United Nations. 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The annual Bay Area pensioners' picnic held last week at Napredak Park in Santa Clara County was a mighty fine shindig despite the morning rain that thinned out the expected crowd. There was music, old fashioned and new, plenty of food and drink, dancing and entertainment. Here Charles Hammer, Local 10 pensioner, sells the refreshment tickets while auxiliary members stand by to do their bit. The man with his back to the camera is unidentified but probably on his way to the beer concession.

Georgia Told Negro Voters Have Rights

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Virtually a year after passage of the 1957 Civil Rights Act, the Justice Department has filed its first suit to protect Negro voting rights in the South.

The historic action was brought against voting officials of Terrell County, Georgia, an area which recently was in the news over charges that town policemen had killed two Negroes without justification and beat others.

The Government's suit calls for the Federal District Court at Columbus, Ga., to issue an injunction ordering the county registrars to register five Negroes and stop alleged discrimination between the races.

Under the new Civil Rights Law the case can be decided by a judge, a jury if the bill was before Congress. Significance of this feature is underscored by the fact that a Federal Grand Jury in Macon, Ga., refused a Government request for indictments on violence perpetrated on Negroes.

If the Judge, sitting alone, issues an injunction and the registrars refuse to register the five Negroes cited in the action or to change current practices, the court could then try them for contempt. Refusal to register would probably be treated as civil contempt, which the judge could try and punish without a jury.

The five Negroes involved in the test case were rejected for registration on grounds that either they could not read or write correctly passages from the Constitution or to change current practices, the department of immigration and naturalization claims he must be deported, because he is a new immigrant. His union members believe the deportation move by the government came about because of his staunch union loyalty and engagement with labor for minority groups.

The department of immigration and naturalization claims he must be deported because, they insist, he entered the United States for 35 years ago. He became a member of ILWU in 1941. First as a member of Ship Builders' and Painters' Local 2, then after 1944, a member of Local 6 and subsequently of Local 11.

During the many years of continuous union membership he developed a great deal of energy in the service of the trade union movement including being a member of Local 34 for over 17 years of continuous membership.

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Grain Workers in Northwest Win Pay Boost

PORTLAND, Ore. — Grain handlers in five Northwest ILWU locals are due for a pay boost as a result of recently concluded negotiations between the grain operators and a union committee of the Council Eclanul of Local 21.

Mr. Williams, as reported by International Representative James S. Fantz, involved several of the basic wage rates set by the longshore negotiations, a pay boost for key men in some classifications, and ten cents for millwrights and several other categories.

Also nailed down, Fantz said, were the basic wage rates, as well as payment of time and one half for all time worked on holidays, and over the average regular holiday.

The win is being voted on in the various locals, with recommendations for increases, will be retroactive to June 16.

Serving on the negotiating committee were George Jones from Washington Locals 4, 19 and 21; and Oregon Locals 8 and 10.

Heikkila Tells Auxiliary His Kidnap Story

NORTH BEND, Ore. — Members of ILWU Auxiliary 1 last week heard guest speaker William Heikkila tell how he was abducted from the streets of San Francisco and deported to Finland by secret police and immigration agents.

Heikkila, who is a member of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act committee, told the story of his kidnapping was told in detail, as was the aftermath of publicity throughout the United States and世界各地.

The auxiliary went on record unani-
mously asking for the United States to return Heikkila to his home in San Francisco and his American-born wife.

The auxiliary went on record unani-
mously asking him to undertake a thorough in-
vestigation of the immigration service; also to warn the representatives who are urged to do everything possible to uphold or drastically revise the McCarran-Walter Act.

A request will also be sent to US Attorney General Will Rogers Jr. to quash deportation proceedings and act favorably on Heikkila's application for asylum.

The group voted to send a full rep-
resentation of delegates to Newport, Oregon, on September 14, to the Colum-
bia River District Council meeting and will send Cleo (Jinx) Simpson to at-
tend the Federated Auxiliary executive board meeting in San Francisco, Septem-
ber 19-20.

Correspondent finds out what full moon has to do with fishing

SAN PEDRO — One of the gains made by ILWU Local 33 (Seinen Fish-
ermen) in a new contract (details of which were not released) is that the full moon on August 29) was the provision that creates what is known as the full moon, the night of, and two nights fol-
lowing the full moon. This is often a day on which the full moon has to do with fishing.

And that is why, with every provision of an ILWU contract — this provision has a solid economic reason for being.

The decision to "set" or "lay out" the full moon wage was made by the crew of a purse seiner to "make a night of it" and this is only one of the primary mens—sighs.

Schools of sardines, in their never-
ending search for food, have con-
centrations of plankton, minute organ-
isms of plant and animal life which pos-
atively float or weakly swim near the surface of the sea. When the sard-
ine, in thousands, seek the moon, the sea is shallow, the water is bright, and the fish are very easy to see. The fish, then, are tuned to the full moon. This is why the sardine fishermen's union has always and traditionally held its meetings — not on a certain date each month — but on "the full of the moon."

A lack of opportunity to make a "wages" on the night immediately pre-
ceeding and following the full moon has had the effect of reducing the quantity of the money going for a field staff. Lawmakers who helped carry the full moon legislation included Senators Kennedy and Morse, Repre-
sentatives from the West Coast, O'Neil and Bosco from the East Coast, and Rep. Roy Wier of Mississippi. Many others from both coasts provided a helping hand when needed.

In a letter to all longshore, ship clerks and watchers holding local waters are credited for the new record production.

Pacifists Protest Young pacifists arrived from various parts of the country to conduct non-violent action at the Cheyenne, Wyo., missile base as a protest against further armenthich they feel will only increase the danger of world war — and be suicidal to all sides. One of the participants explained: "The search for food, pursue con-
truction trucks ran over Calkins and fractured his pelvis. At the right Reverend Theodore Olson of Pennsylvania, a Baptist minister, sits in front of a truck with Calkins. Olson and Mrs. Calkins went to jail and Calkins, after leaving the hospital, the Denver Post, in commenting on this pacifist non-violent action, referred to them as "disobedient but dedicated."

ILWU - ILA Pooled Their Strength

Coast to Coast Teamwork Insured Passage of Longshore Safety Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C. — One of ILWU's major legislative objectives in the 85th Congress became law August 23 when the President signed the long-
shore safety bill.

Approval of this measure climax ed a campaign to safeguard the safety of the Longshoremen's & Har-
bor Workers' Act which had its begin-
nings as far back as 1939.

POOLED STRENGTH

A major factor of the break-
through in the last session is that, for the first time, ILWU and the ILA worked closely and actively together in Washington.

This brought active teamwork by lawmakers for floor action in both Houses. Longshoremen are found in large num-
bers on both coasts.

The safety proposal moved up to a favorable spot in the legislative mill early in the session when the President included it in his recommendations to Congress. The President's ship, largely a product of groundwork laid earlier, opened the way to a bipartisan cam-
paign by which the measure was pushed through committees and on the floor.

Main effect of the new law is to give the Department of Labor authority to promulgate and enforce safety stan-
dards in cargo-handling.

Also under the new law is the possibility of a "blind" one.

In violation cases the Secretary of Labor is authorized to use administra-
tive procedures and where necessary, court injunctions, to halt continued viola-
tions. The injunctive procedure is of special importance with regard to foreign
ships.

Employers or their supervisors found guilty of willful viola-
tions of regulations or the law itself, are subject to fines.

SAFE-TY OBLIGATIONS

Major provisions of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act amendment are as follows:

1. An obligation is imposed upon employers covered by the Longshore-
men's and Harbor Workers' Act to pro-
vide and maintain safe conditions of employment.

2. The regulations specifying measures essential to conditions of safety may be issued by the Secretary of Labor after hearings at which all interested parties have been given an opportunity to ex-
in their views.

3. The Secretary of Labor is also au-
thorized to make studies and investiga-
tions, regarding safety in longshore, to provide for education and training pro-
grams, and to make recommendations to Congress regarding accident preven-
tion in longshore.

4. In violation cases the Secretary of Labor is authorized to use administra-
tive procedures and where necessary, court injunctions, to halt continued viola-
tions. The injunctive procedure is of special importance with regard to for-

eign ships.

5. Employers or their supervisors found guilty of willful viola-
tions of regulations or the law itself, are subject to fines.

HALF MILLION

Although the Department of Labor has not yet made available definite infor-
mation on putting the new law into practice, it is reported that hearings have been held that over a half million dollars will be spent to implement the new program, much of the money going for a field staff.

Lawmakers who helped carry the full moon safety legislation included Senators Kennedy and Morse, Repre-
sentatives from the West Coast, O'Neil and Bosco from the East Coast, and Rep. Roy Wier of Mississippi. Many others from both coasts provided a helping hand when needed.

In a letter to all longshore, ship clerks and watchers holding local waters are credited for the new record production.

New Record is Set In Tuna Fishing

SAN PEDRO — A new catch record in tuna fishing has been reached this year to date, according to John Endo, president of ILWU Local 33, despite the fact that the fleet has been reduced by one-
third compared with the number of fishing boats working five years ago.

As of August 31, 1958, the fleet's total landings for the year are 34,000 tons, which totals the production for the full year of 1947, which was 37,000 tons.

Excellent fishing of yellowfin off Mexico and large catches of bluefin in local waters are credited for the new record production.

September 12, 1958 Page 9 THE DISPATCHER
85th Congress Record: Not Much for Workers

No! No! No! Vote No on Number 18 is what this bumper strip tells Californians as the fight against the union-wrecking "right-to-work" initiative escalates to new heights.

DEPRESSION

Apart from union opposition, one of the chief reasons for the depression of the 85th Congress was the growing economic slump. From January through April, the big question echoing on Capitol Hill was how to speed up the economy. The President said, "We're trying to fool with the economy." Republican doctrine said he.

KILL HOUSING BILL

Outstanding in the fight to preserve a semblance of the Federal -aid housing program for four years, the longest extension yet voted. In taking this action, however, Congress disregarded labor proposals for amendments aimed at preventing some of the worst hardships of a period of expanded trade, particularly importers.

DEPRESSION

The leadership of the A.C.L.I., sup- porting the Kennedy-Veto regulatory measure, termed the "Poke-Peek-And-Pry" bill by the United Mine Workers a "bolting campaign" and "a representation of unprecedented controls over union welfare funds." It was licked by a combination of unfodied pressure from independent work, the latter fearful of provisions requiring union membership, and a provision that will not burden ILWU or other union locals with additional expense.

DEPRESSION

The President knocked out a big chunk of this positive record by vetoing the distressed areas bill. Similarly, it must be recognized that the Admin- istration weakened the bill. In a way almost consistently taking credit, the Administration said that it "did not burden ILWU or other union locals with additional expense." The leadership of the A.C.L.I., sup- porting the Kennedy-Veto regulatory measure, termed the "Poke-Peek-And-Pry" bill by the United Mine Workers a "bolting campaign" and "a representation of unprecedented controls over union welfare funds." It was licked by a combination of unfodied pressure from independent work, the latter fearful of provisions requiring union membership, and a provision that will not burden ILWU or other union locals with additional expense.

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Pick Up' is Still Slow in Oregon

RALLE, Ore. — In July — the first month of the new benefit year — 12,004 persons filed job loss insurance claims on the state unemployment compensation commission said here. This was 17.6 per cent of the 1957-58 total.

The forecast for the entire year is made on the first 30 days' experience, then 180,000 individuals will file for the year, the commission said.

In an open letter to all fishermen, R. (Ray) MeAneny, "when you tell the newcomers what you went through on the waterfront 30 or 40 years ago, don't forget what things were. A member of ILWU Local 33 claims the right of fishermen to pick their own union and practice what the leader of the national AFL-CIO said was the "bill of rights" which includes the following:

"The right to establish and maintain self government in their own union, and a publicly accounting of all union funds."

"The right to speak freely on all union matters."

"The right to present grievances without danger of reprisal."

"The right to bargain for a labor contract that fishermen want."

"The right to elect all union officers and executive board members by secret ballot of the majority every year."

"The right to strike for higher wages."

The Local 33 claims the right of fishermen, all fishermen need good health and mental health, and with activities carried on in the schools have come a long way since the days when the major job was to send home pupils suspected of having a communicable disease, but the responsibility for health supervision still rests with the parents. The San Francisco Health Department points out the schools should not and cannot take over this responsibility, and parents should not give it up.

For children just starting school this fall, so exposed to more communicable diseases than before, it is particularly important to see that all preventive measures are brought up to date. Check with your doctor on whether any immunizations against diseases are needed, or booster shots. Take your child for a physical examination and for a dental checkup.

For all school children, it's important to know and follow up on recommendations from the school nurse. When suggestions are made for better health, keep in it's mind and, if you have questions on them, ask the nurse. Many schools today have made great progress in teaching facts, attitudes and habits that will contribute to the pupils' health and well-being through their lives. The schools can do their best work only with full cooperation from parents.

Good Students Need Good Health

To the editor:

The following is a letter from the Health Foundation News, "has achieved the greatest success where society has been able to bring its organized influence to bear. Where the individual himself must assume most of the responsibility for his own safety, progress has been slower."

Strict enforcement of safety regulations on the job along with improved working conditions, living standards and medical care have cut deaths from industrial accidents sharply. The News notes that shorter working hours have helped reduce fatigue, often a factor in accidents.

In the home, the safety record shows little improvement. The number of deaths has averaged around 30,000 each year for 30 years in the United States. Most of these deaths are caused by falls or fire, with old people and small children the most frequent victims.

Accidents of all kinds, including traffic, are the fourth leading cause of death in this country. At ages one to five, they're the top cause of death. Accidents costs are not only lost in life — injuries run to nearly 10 million a year, a third of them resulting in some degree of permanent impairment or disability.

These accidents, points out the News, "don't just happen. They are caused, often by factors that the individual can control."

Society Responsible for Accident Prevention

The only answer to fishermen's"
JOSEPH FRANICH

SAN FRANCISCO—When Joseph Franich left his homeland Yugoslavia after 46 years, he discovered a whole new world was being born, but the one item that struck him most forcibly was the lack of hunger.

"When I was here," he said, "almost everybody was always a little hungry. Here in the first six months of poverty (judged by our standards), still a great deal of dese- nities-laid-off by the Nazis—sailing out toward America. As a result, they have people to work very hard to re-

Yugoslavia is a socialist nation, he pointed out, with the government com-

sion to keep alive the germ of

local elections, to run the congress. And nine times out of ten, they are

representative of the people—virtually to
ingress to congresses. But, because of the vast damage and the

degradation for all races, because they

do a thing like that."

I learned more from watching my

daughter at play during that six-month
time. It was this that gave me the feeling they are all work-
ing for something better and have a way of life in Yugoslavia that is better than the Deep South. Are there

someday very many unions right in our own

State Labor Code. For many years we, in the ILWU, have been passing resolutions against

criminal discrimination and racism. But, let's face the facts of life as they really are. As resolutions, they mean nothing. A resolution that is passed by a voice vote—and who would usually say, "We're against racism"—is usually soundiferous.

But this isn't the way things happen in real life. The white man who is used to it and yet men can discriminate, men can

learn to sink the prejudices of old be-cause I learned soon how much could be gained by working together. I knew

men and women of all backgrounds I met were not prejudice against me or any other group of people. But because of the vast damage and the
decent labor legislation is concerned.

WE CAN come a lot closer to home than the Deep South. Are there

any of you who don't know of segre-
gation, or to keep unions from organiz-
ing and having fun. Finally I decided

should know each other, as indi-
ses and representatives in Wash-
ing that there is in the Islands—

and representatives in Wash-

merchants as companions, as people.

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‘It is no accident,’ the union states,

"We're opposed to racial discrimination.

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as resolutions, they mean nothing. A resolution that is passed by a

voice vote—and who would usually say, "We’re against racism"—is usually soundiferous.

But this isn’t the way things happen in real life. The white man who is

used to it and yet men can discriminate, men can

learn to sink the prejudices of old because I learned soon how much
can be gained by working together. I knew

men and women of all backgrounds I met were not prejudice against

any other group of people. But because of the vast damage and the

decent labor legislation is concerned.

WE CAN come a lot closer to home than the Deep South. Are there

any of you who don’t know of segre-
gation, or to keep unions from organiz-
ing and having fun. Finally I decided

should know each other, as indi-

sions and representatives in Wash-

merchants as companions, as people.

as companions, as people.

And nine times out of ten, they are

‘It is no accident,’ the union states,

"We're opposed to racial discrimination.

in real life, the white man who is used

to it. The white man who is used