18 Goes Down

Here are, left to right, Roger Lapham, Moderator Roger Boas and Harry Bridges as they debated in the studio of TV Station KQED in San Francisco, Oct. 29 on "right-to-work" laws.

Bridges, Lapham Debate on Prop. 18; Voters Take Bridges' Side of It

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU President Harry Bridges and Roger Lapham, former shipowner and also former mayor of San Francisco, met in an hour-long debate here over television on October 29.

Lapham urged a yes vote on California's Proposition 18, the so-called "right-to-work" law. Bridges urged a no vote. The election results of November 4 showed Bridges to be on the winning side. The debate was held over TV station KQED, a non-commercial educational institution, with Roger Boas as moderator.

Bridges issued the original challenge to Lapham to debate him at a town meeting in San Francisco Civic Auditorium, with 5,000 others being turned away. They again debated labor-capital issues in the same auditorium in 1938, in 1940, and again to an overflow audience.

The clash between the two personalities had historical background. In 1936 they debated the issues of that year's campaign, which was won by Bridges. In 1938, they again debated the issues of that year's campaign, which was won by Bridges. In 1939, they debated the issues of that year's campaign, which was won by Bridges. In 1940, they again debated the issues of that year's campaign, which was won by Bridges.

Said Bridges in his original presentation:

"I have seen those contracts. If I took such contracts back to our union I would be thrown out.

BRIDGES' SIDE

Said Bridges in his original presentation:

"I sure remember the time when Mr. Lapham and the other shippers favored a closed shop right here on the San Francisco docks. That's right, a closed shop. That was when the shipowners' company union controlled the waterfront and the jobs from 1918 to 1934. This company union was run by the employers. Not a single employer in this city complained then about compulsory unionism. I, like every other longshoreman who wanted a job, had to belong to the company union. In those days there were no employers saying that longshoremen had a right to work without paying their dues to the company union. It was up to the company union to decide. It was the company union, or that collective bargaining unions will cease to exist? That's rockebery and no one knows it better than the topside labor boys."

Replied Bridges in rebuttal:

"But ever since we built a rank and file, democratic union we've heard new riders must not be allowed to ride free, why worry about these few mavericks?"

Replied Lapham in rebuttal:

"I just wish old Jack Bryan was still around. He was a man. He stood up to the other side of the bargaining table—""""dead Cantor and Sammy Davis, Jr., who spoke at a meeting in San Francisco Civic Auditorium.

As far as the law is concerned, you are entitled to think what you like, however foul your thoughts; to feel what you like, however foul your feelings; to express what you like, however foul your conduct; to publish what you like, however foul your conduct; to express what you like, however foul your conduct; to publish what you like, however foul your conduct; to express what you like, however foul your conduct.

Said Bridges in his original presentation:

"A farmer must not be allowed to ride free, why worry about these few mavericks?"

Replied Bridges in rebuttal:

"You talk about the Blue Book Union. I just wish old Jack Bryan was still around. He was a man. He stood up to the other side of the bargaining table—Eddy Cantor and Sammy Davis, Jr., who spoke at a meeting in San Francisco Civic Auditorium.

As far as the law is concerned, you are entitled to think what you like, however foul your thoughts; to feel what you like, however foul your feelings; to express what you like, however foul your emotions; to say what you want, however foul your emotions; to say what you want, however foul your emotions; to say what you want, however foul your emotions; to say what you want, however foul your emotions; to say what you want, however foul your emotions.

But once you translate your dark thoughts and brutal feelings into savage acts such as these, the law will be swift to punish you, the guilty, and to protect your victims.

(Turn to back page for name of author.)

Who Said It?

You are a minute and insignificant section of the population who have brought shame upon the district in which you live, and have filled that area with horror, indignation and disgust. Everyone, irrespective of the color of their skins, is entitled to walk through our streets in peace with their heads erect, and free from fear. That is a right which these courts will always unfailingly uphold.

As far as the law is concerned, you are entitled to think what you like, however foul your thoughts; to feel what you like, however foul your feelings; to express what you like, however foul your emotions; to say what you want, however foul your emotions; to say what you want, however foul your emotions; to say what you want, however foul your emotions; to say what you want, however foul your emotions; to say what you want, however foul your emotions.

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(Continued on Back Page)
A Family Affair

LET'S TALK ABOUT

SOMETHING

INTERESTING, DAD,

LET'S TALK ABOUT

YOUR UNION

By Harry Bridges

This idea of the union to involve wives and families in important meetings is plain commonsense. If organized labor doesn't realize the role of the wife in the struggle for better wages, better conditions and security, the industrial confusion of labor do. In the history of labor one finds many incidents of provocateurs visiting the wives of strikers in the guise of giving machine salesmen or some such to persuade them that a strike is lost and that their husbands by holding out and sticking together in their union are endangering the family security. Unless the wives know the source some could become instruments of the employer against their own interests.

UNION MEMBERS are generally in better position to vote intelligently at the polls on issues and candidates affecting their interests because they debate issues in their meetings and are stimulated by such debates to read and otherwise keep themselves informed about what is going on in their communities, their nation and in the world.

So, why should the wives be confined to the narrow interests of their households, and kept apart from the larger interests upon which the well-being of their households depend?

Admittedly, a union member is interested in the size of his paycheck and the number of hours he has to work to earn it. If the wife isn't equally or more interested, it would be peculiar, indeed. She usually is the one who has to decide how many shoes can be budgeted for the kids, how much can go to entertainment, and she has to do the shopping when prices go up and the take-home just doesn't quite stretch as far as it ought to.

Why shouldn't she get a liberal education in economics? Why shouldn't she know why prices go up and something about the tough struggle that is involved in trying to keep wages up to meet them and to go a little beyond for a better standard of living? She'll never get it from the slick magazines, the radio or television.

These are instruments owned and controlled by interests that profit every time the standard of living goes down for her and her family.

IT IS DOUBTFUL that a wife can become greatly interested in a union and its struggles without more than the flimsy reports she is likely to get from the old man. But direct contact with the union in occasional family meetings will put her in position to understand what the union means to her home and daily life. It will also help her to understand why her husband spends time on union committees and in union meetings.

And the resultant conversation between union member and wife at the dinner table will do a lot to educate the kids about the labor movement. They surely get it at school.

THE DISPATCHER

MORRIS WATSON, EDITOR

Published every two weeks by the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union at 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 2, Calif. Second-Class Postage Paid at San Francisco, Calif. Subscriptions $1.50

150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 2, Calif.

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MORRIS WATSON, Information Director

November 7, 1958

(Continued on Page 4)
Probers Will Study Hawaii 'Red' Slanders

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Office)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A three-man subcommittee of the House Interior Committee has been scheduled to visit Hawaii this month to review charges made by House members that the state government and statehood activists have engaged in a strategy of "subversion" rampant in the Territory.

The delegation will be headed by Representative Leo W. O'Brien (D-Mass.), the chairman of the committee, and Representative Mark Hatfield (D-Ore.), a liberal Republican. It is expected that the visit will be of great interest to the state government and to statehood activists who have been fighting for statehood for many years.

O'Brien said he was undecided whether to schedule formal hearings by the department of statehood when the Hawaii bill was considered in the 85th Congress. The Hawaii bill was finally put on the calendar after a long struggle, August 23, largely as a gesture to get the bill out of committee before Congress recesses in 1956.

Local 10 Docker Improves Sugar Box

SAN FRANCISCO — People who use the milk carton to squirrel away money, they will be delighted to learn that an innovative sugar box can be used for these purposes.

The new sugar box, which was designed and produced by the C & H Sugar Refining Corporation, has been hailed by the workers as a "monument to every member of the local union's achievement in the banding of the Alaska and Hawaii bills in the 85th Congress." The sugar company has also been commended for its "exhaustive work on the statehood issue." The box is said to be "a disgraceful example of what the FBI and Hoover have departed from the administration of justice itself." Hoover has also been criticized for his "insensitive and arbitrary" treatment of the statehood issue.

The investigating unit will be headed by L. J. "Saffore of the purchasing department, who held office for so long forty years ago. The "Saffore" line is often used in connection with "crooked cops and fixed judges," never in the context of "law enforcement agency." Hoover has also been criticized for his "agendas" as "vicious, anti-American propaganda." Critics are commonly referred to as "the FBI and Hoover," and Hoover is quoted as saying that the bureau has "become a real disgrace." Hoover has also been accused of "tactically exaggerated."

There is no question that the FBI and Hoover are really unique in our federal government. The man and the agency have created a picture of their own perfection which is shared by many Americans. Ordinary citizens who are often the targets of FBI activities have had their share of dealing with crooked cops and fixed judges, nevertheless, the FBI and Hoover, in the words of the critic, "is a disgraceful chapter in our nation's history.

Pacific Shipper: California Vote Results May Help Trade

SAN FRANCISCO — Anticipating the defeat of William F. Knowland in last Tuesday's election, the Pacific Shipper, published the day before the election, editorialized on the issue of his defeat, with this following emphasis on China trade:

"The issue of significance is of special interest to Pacific Coast shipping, although it might have deeply political repercussions. The trade of non-strategic goods with Communist China is not large, but it is growing. The San Francisco-Oakland trade is one of the most important. The issue of William F. Knowland as governor of California is on the ballot. The issue is clearly a political reality, but it does (like all political reality) have the virtue of expressiveness. And, Mr. Knowland undoubtedly has the "expedient of policies favoring Chiang Kai-shek and opposing the slightest rapprochement between the United States and the "Oakland Tribune" newspaper em-"
''only as they are told;'' told whom?
ing and always have. Everything the
Secondly, as for union members doing
compulsory attendance at meetings so
union's constitution provides for their
democratic debate and decision, and with
about anything they think is wrong.
affairs.

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The officers and members of ILWU
called attacks on labor in this light and
republican sweep of the 10th Annual Vir-
more controversial issue of recognition
businessmen over refusal of the Ad-
hit the Administration.

Red Chinese
Trade Backed
In High Places
(From The Dispatcher's Washington Office)
WASHING'rGO, June 1—Significant pressures from businessmen to relax restrictions on trade with European Socialist countries and Red China have hit the Administration.

One of the most pointed demands was a report submitted to the Commerce Department by an advisory task force headed by Don-
ald Douglas, Chief of the big Douglas Aircraft Corporation.

The Douglas study, which polled leading businessmen and their trade asso-
ciations, showed a strong minority favoring reduction in security con-
trol affecting trade.

The report was made for the Commerce Department's World Trade Ad-
visory Council. It was prepared largely by Russian Premier Khrushchev's re-
quest last June for an expansion of US-USSR trade.

GROWING IRRITATION

The report is said to reveal growing irritation in the ranks of highly-placed businessmen over refusal of the Ad-
ministration to go along with Western Europe and Japan in a thorough-going
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The question in our minds is, did the,

through the studio of KQED as he debated
appear on the monitor T-V set in
It is our judgment of the recent elec-
tions. It is good

In High Places

This is how

Though Chinese

The officers and members of ILWU
ivil and locally, are elected by
secret, referendum ballot. They can
place their crop where they will with-
out anybody knowing where they placed it.

It might seem odd to be restating
what most members of our union have
been long known, but in the face of the
manifestations of it in the future with
angle which we must bear in mind be-
more than that from those politicians,

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US Deems 55c Fair Wage In Southern Sugar

(Washington, D. C.)—Underlining the need for legislation to beef up the Sugar Act's minimum-wage-fixing provisions, a proposal sponsored by ILWU was introduced in the 85th Congress, a recent order by the Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture is seeking to provide “fair and reasonable wages” for harvesting the Louisiana sugar crop during the balance of this year, and not less than 55c an hour, as required by the Fair Labor Standards Act. The department is also seeking to conform the general wage rates paid to agricultural workers in the South to the standards set for other parts of the country.

Workers Gaining on Men

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Census Bureau has released its report on the gains in the overall number of women who hold full-time jobs, a steady rise in the number of women workers.

As a result of the highway crash reported as one of the most serious in recent years, a car skidded 210 feet upright off the road, killing two small children.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the number of female workers has been rising steadily in recent years. In 1957, women were 37.3 percent of the labor force, and in 1960, the percentage had increased to 39.5. Moreover, the number of women workers is expected to continue to increase, reaching 43.0 percent by 1965.

The liberal Democrat went on to claim that “only in Hawaii, where the field workers are strongly organized, have earnings come close to a subsistence level.”

Montpelier, Vt.—A campaign to end the draft and recognize Red China brooked a 146-year jinx on Democrats in major office in last Tuesday's election, when William H. Meyer, Democrat, won Vermont's House seat in the House of Representatives.

In the fiscal year 1958, says the article reviewing operation of the Minimum Wage Law, “employers into line with the standards of the FLSA. A hundred thousand investigations” have been undertaken in an effort to bring the conspirators to account and put an end to the outrage.

Cyrus Eaton: ‘Get Along with Russia or Ruin Ourselves’

WASHINGLTON, D. C.—Cyrus Eaton, free-thinking and plain-speaking Cleveland industrialist, spoke before an invited audience in the National Press Club last week, after he had meted his message for Americans was to “get along with Russia rather than destroy ourselves.”

“The present authority of the Secretary [Agriculture], dating back to the early 1930’s, has been highly inadequate but actually serves to perpetuate what amounts to starvation conditions for many thousands of workers,” he said.

The fishermen's union would like to drive on the part of the People. The fishermen's union would like to drive on the part of the People.

Goldblatt has told the fishermen's union that the ILWU is interested and would like to attend such a conference.

The fishermen's proposal was made after a visit by George North to Japan, where he talked with fishermen and fishing companies.

The conference would discuss salmon, halibut, crab and tuna fishing on the high seas. It would also consider working conditions, wages and the effect of atomic explosions on the Pacific fishery resources.

The fishermen's union would like to hold the conference in Canada in October or November, 1959.

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Local 13 Has Stopwork Meeting—Family Style

The meeting, held in Long Beach City Auditorium, was called to discuss the coast perspective and program recommended by the Coast Negotiating Committee.

Recovery Maybe—But Not for the Labor Force

There has been no substantial recovery in employment despite the fact that there has been a substantial degree of recovery in many major areas of the economy.

The accompanying chart tells the story of employment and unemployment since 1956. The shaded area shows the trend of unemployment. For any period, the number unemployed is represented by the distance between the bottom line, the number working, and the top line, which is the number of persons who would be available for work under conditions of relatively full employment. It shows how we started in 1956, a year of relatively full employment, with three and a half million unemployed. This figure includes an allowance for part-time unemployed. Since then, the number unemployed has just about doubled. In the last available month, September, unemployment stood at 6.8 million and it has remained at about the seven million level for the last nine months.

**SOMBER SIGNIFICANCE**

The chart shows how this happened. During the first half of 1957, actual employment followed the normal seasonal trend of the civilian labor force under conditions of full employment. But in the last half of 1957 employment dropped much faster than normally and in the first half of 1958 the recovery was far less than normal. As the chart shows, the 1958 summer peak in employment was about three million lower than the 1957 summer peak. Moreover, from now until the end of the year, the normal seasonal trend of employment is downward with the possible exception of October.

This chart has a somber significance for labor, for there has been a substantial recovery in major sectors of the economy. Yet, it has not been enough to prevent a doubling of the army of unemployed.

For example, the so-called Gross National Product, which is a measure of the total output of the economy; even after correcting it for price increases, is well on the way toward regaining its previous peaks. The figures on industrial production indicate a fairly substantial recovery, the latest figures for September being approximately four percent below the previous peak.

New construction and retail sales have both almost regained their previous levels. Of course, this recovery is only a limited one. Investments, which is perhaps the most important single factor making for economic ups or downs, is lagging far below its 1956 levels and there is little prospect for quick improvement. As indicated in previous articles in The Dispatcher, it is not sufficient merely to recover previous levels of output. These must be a substantial growth above previous levels because the labor force grows year by year and in each year a substantial number are displaced by technological advances.

For labor a mere continuation of present levels of output even though they may be fairly high, means a steady growing army of unemployed with everything that that means for the economy as a whole and for the wages and working standards of workers. This is what has been called "creeping stagnation." It is not a pretty picture.
Ike's Dragging Feet No Good For Lumber

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another shot in the arm for the Pacific Northwest lumber industry as President Eisenhower today said the President can be pressured into carrying out fully the emergency housing bill passed by Congress last March.

The fact that the President is dragging his feet on this measure became known when Congressmen holding back on expenditure of a $900 million fund designed to support low-cost housing for adult life, with FHA-insured loans. The importance of compelling the President to act is made evident by report that mortgage funds are drying up as the result of heavy demands in recent months and the initiation of new tight money policies.

Rains warned that the pickup in housing starts is "a virtual victory for the union" by ILWU Local 26 President O. G. De Waal, who ended a 12-day strike at National Metal and American Baling Co. with an across-the-board wage raise of $15 in every hour, and an additional $13.50 a month per employee in employer-paid Social Security.

**Real Victory Hafted After Metals Strike**

**TERMINAL ISLAND, Calif.—**With warning that "if we win, we win by virtual of the added health plan contribution brought the employer's payments up to $15.10 a month per worker.

Also won was the condition that all strikers be given their jobs without discrimination because of strike activity.

The contract had been opened for wages, and weeks of negotiations had been spent in purposeful substance. The strike was called at the last, nine-hour session to efforts to reach a settlement had failed.

"The company provoked the strike," Ogle said, "and we had no other alternative.

Both plants were closed down tight, and ILWU Local 13 supported the strike by refusing to handle any of the scrap produce of the companies.

**Mental Aspects Of Dental Care To Be Discussed**

SAN FRANCISCO—The "Mental Aspects of Dental Health," from preschool age through adult life, will be the subject of a Public Information Institute here Sunday, November 17, at 9:30 a.m., at Galileo High School, 3150 Francisco Street.

The meeting is sponsored by a new San Francisco Dental Society information committee, comprised of members of the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute. It's the first time the Institute has been able to put on such a program to inform the public.

"The crowd cheered when a white student, reporting on the muff admin-istration of the approved by the White House, added that they would return "again and again" in an effort to see the President.

The cheering was even louder when Boehner, one of this country's top-ranking musical stars, said that the President's behavior would have "far-reaching effects" among "millions of people all over Europe, Asia and Af-rica."

A Philip Randolph, President of the Shaping Car-Portion Union and an AFL-CIO Vice-President, drew little response when he sought to excuse the President's refusal to grant an audience to the delegation.

The reason the young people re-spondingly endorsed a pledge which that "equal rights for all is the real central moral issue of our time" and called for the marchers to work for that goal. President of the Auxiliary (bottom picture).
Because the United States and the U.N. had made up their previous quarrels.

Today's action on Casals' part says more than words as to what the United Nations means to him. It has come to mean more. He sacrifices his consistency and pride in order to maintain the gesture toward world peace and disarmament. Others may argue weariness before the General Assembly, but Casals and Lapham will talk with mastery upon the strings of his 'cello, and these will never have to be any translation.

Is Casals right? Who on this day would be so cynical as to argue that he is not? The United Nations has not lived up to the elegance of Charter. It has not everywhere—or anywhere, completely—established "faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small." It has made no progress toward disarmament. It represents nothing but a nebulous proposal.

Tut has passed, experimentally but with growing confidence, from rhetoric to action. It has maintained armed poisons in common consent, and not least: It has created a new kind of internationalism in the form, organized "truce observers;" it has taken responsibility for refugees all the way from Korea to the Gaza Strip. It has promoted the peaceful uses of the atom, with superpowers trained and helped lead new nations toward maturity; it has cooperated with the "social sciences" in the fields of education, health, food, technical assistance, labor conditions, communications and others; it has debated conditions in South Af-

The United Nations has changed the world, but, in the process, it has sometimes been caught in the net of the United Nations, and the U.N., is not a government, it is an assembly, both in the Assembly's assumption of tangible responsibilities and with the growth of influence in the Security Council. The Assembly is as strong as the governments of the Security Council and the General As-

Perhaps the biggest issue of this election may yet become a national problem. If anti-labor legislation is defeated, we know that we still face the power of anti-labor forces—and they aren't going away. If you value the work you've had to do, you can't afford to let them take away. Maybe the strength of the workers and their families—good wages, decent conditions, safety, job security, welfare, pensions, and much more—has put us on a road to a better future.

As union members, we need to think seriously again of getting some of our own candidates, real candidates, into elect to office. If one of those three days is thinking about a real labor party—well, then, let's think about it.

REGARDLESS of the outcome of the election, a serious problem we can't ignore in labor force is the tendency to fall back into a rut. This is what needs to be done.

We can look back and see how often this pattern occurs: we usually wait until an election is almost upon us and then go into a flurry of activity; when we lose the election, we forget what we have learned in the way of organizing, electing, and participating in the process. This time, we must continue to fight for the rights of workers and their families—good wages, decent conditions, safety, job security, welfare, pensions, and much more—has put us on a road to a better future.

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