NEW BUILDING MAKES HISTORY

Notables

Hail Most Modern Hall

SAN FRANCISCO—Impressive dedication ceremonies January 17, 18 and 19 opened the world’s most modern Auditorium-Hiring Hall, the San Francisco Bay Area Longshoremen’s Memorial Building.

The auditorium-hiring hall with its adjoining administration building for Local 10 carries forward on a grand scale the program, backed by the ILWU, for construction of local buildings in keeping with the union’s strength and importance.

Public officials, including Governor Edmund G. Brown and SF Mayor George Christopher, gave messages to the longshoremen on their great achievement.

H. Paul St. Sure, president of the Pacific Maritime Association, also addressed the dedication on behalf of the waterfront employers.

Six Archs, Six Principles

Louis Goldstein, ILWU secretary treasurer, likened the six arches around which the building is constructed to the six basic principles of the international union. He said these were solidarity, rank and file democracy, equal opportunity, the hiring hall system, racial equality, and labor unity.

Dan Del Carlo, secretary-treasurer of the SF Building Trades Council, and Ed Rainbow, secretary of the Boilermakers Union, spoke on behalf of their unions to congratulate the longshoremen.

There were greetings from all over the world—topped by a cable from Rome signed by ILWU President Harry Bridges, whose leadership of the union over the years was credited with making the new building possible. Bridges is now touring waterfront installations and visiting labor leaders in Europe and the Middle East.

Cables of greeting came from longshore unions in Australia, China, Japan, France, Mexico and New Zealand—and from top labor leaders in the US such as President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and Vice President Robert F. Wagner.

Thousands of Visitors

There were 1,500 people at the dedication ceremony filling the main hall and spilling over into the balcony, longshoremen and their wives, members of other unions, public officials, representatives of the community. Heavy traffic on the city buses backed traffic in the streets.

All that day thousands of visitors, thronged through the building, the largest free-span structure in the world, admiring the intricate, art-deco design of the inside dome topping the auditorium, the radiant heated ceiling.

Pineapple Negotiations Stymie As Deadline Approaches

HONOLULU, T. H.—With only a few hours to go before the agreement expires, ILWU and pineapple industry negotiators were deadlocked on the three basic issues in dispute.

The agreement, which expires at 11:59 a.m., February 1, covers employees of ten canneries and eight plantations operated by seven companies employing approximately 7,000 workers in covered bargaining units.

Basic issues yet to be resolved are wages, union shop, and duration.

After more than six weeks of negotiating the employers haven’t yet made a counter proposal to the union offer. Three of the companies—Libby, McNell & Libby, California Packing Corporation, and Hawaiian Pineapple Company (for West Coast subsidiaries)—operate nationally.

For one-year agreement

The union is demanding an across-the-board 10 cent hourly pay hike plus substantial qualification adjustments for truck drivers, machine operators, skilled craftsmen and warehousemen engaged in making up or breaking down marine container shipments.

The union wage proposal is based on a one-year agreement.

The employer counter offer calls for a three-year agreement, the total cost of which averages less than 10 cents per hour over the three-year period.

While negotiations are continuing, the last session with the employers—held immediately before The Dispatcher went to press—indicated the parties are far apart on all three basic issues.

“We have nothing further to offer and our position is very, very firm,” said the chief employer spokesman after the bargaining session was recessed.

Strike is approved

Next meeting between the parties was subject to call by the employers.

Meanwhile the union’s full negotiating committee is meeting here Saturday to determine the course of action to be followed after January 31.

Earlier this week the pineapple workers, by a vote of 3617 to 303, rejected the employers’ offer and authorized the negotiation committee to “call a strike if necessary after January 31 in order to obtain a satisfactory agreement.”

Shiro Hokama, chairman of the union, committee, and committee secretary, Newton Miyagi, said the workers are well-prepared to strike if necessary.

Who Said It?

Times have sure changed. Twenty-five years ago the governor of California sent the National Guard. Today he came himself.

(Continued on Page 5)
Class Legislation

A RASH of labor control legislation has broken out in Washington, D.C., in Sacramento, Olympia and in other state capitals. These bills are the fruit of the McClellan Committee hearings in the Senate—and of the failure of the AFL-CIO leadership to expose the intent of these anti-labor proceedings. Indeed, AFL-CIO President George Meany has put the Kennedy bill first on his list of must legislation.

But there is much less enthusiasm for these supposedly mild bills in the rank and file of the unions and even among many AFL-CIO leaders. There is, in fact, mounting opposition to legislation which in the name of cleaning up abuses will actually hobble the labor movement.

On the face of it, the ILWU is not directly hit by these bills. The ILWU has always had the regular meetings and the secret ballot provided in the proposed legislation. It has never suffered from the bribery and corruption which go far beyond their sweet wordings—even for the unions as honest and democratic as ours.

But the ILWU is opposed to these bills because they have a long-range meaning that goes far beyond their sweet wordings—even for unions as honest and democratic as ours.

The ILWU is opposed to these bills because they are class legislation, discriminatory legislation. There have been plenty of charges of malpractice, fee-splitting and the like against doctors, complaints about the excessive lobby against all public health programs maintained by the American Medical Association. But Senator Kennedy and other sponsors of labor control bills have not suggested regulating the medical profession.

There have been numerous complaints about unethical practices by lawyers, real estate men, bankers and corporations. But there have been no proposals for new laws regulating all professional and business organizations.

Why not? Why is the labor movement alone subjected to a discriminatory and unscientific attack against all public health programs and the like?

It is a “reasonable quorum”? And how does one go about making sure that this provision is enforced?

In short, bills of this kind open the door wide to government regulation of the entire labor movement. This is true of the Brown bills, the Kennedy bills and all the other supposedly mild labor bills.

That is why the ILWU, unlike some other unions, has never been in favor of such bills. They can lead only to government supervision and regimentation of the labor movement, can result only in meddling in union affairs which are none of the government’s business.

An interesting thing has happened in California. The AFL-CIO leaders, who supported this kind of legislation and even helped Governor Brown draft his bills, are now having second thoughts about the whole thing. They may even be forced to oppose the bills they helped father. At the same time, Joseph C. Sholtz, the Republican leader in the Assembly, has hailed the Brown bills as “very much like William F. Knowland’s union democracy” program.

Thus, a new line-up may be developing in the state legislatures and is not impossible even on a national level. Anti-labor forces are getting behind the supposedly innocent labor control bills—while at least important sections of organized labor are having grave misgivings about this kind of legislation.

Certainly the ILWU has never had any illusions in this matter. It can be counted on to oppose labor control bills every inch of the way. The bills can be defeated. It will help if all ILWU members and locals write their representatives and tell them how they feel about these measures.

For the ILWU and the unions, the issue of union democracy is far more important than the immediate economic problems of the union. These matters are very close to home to all German workers.

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Ike Calls on Labor For Belt-Tightening

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Office)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As outlined in his Economic Report and 1960 budget, President Eisenhower's domestic policies boil down to a command that the Nation figuratively tightens its belt in order to hold the line against inflation.

To carry out his "economy" program, Mr. Eisenhower prescribed "prudent" government financial programs, along with "self-discipline and restraint" by the general public—especially unions.

He made it clear that "restraint" means sacrifice, if not a substantial degree of austerity.

That workers should bear the main burden of sacrifice was made evident in his legislative recommendations or lack of them and by the way he singled out unions as major offenders in contributing to "inflation."

On the problem of continuing high unemployment, he spoke generally and ambiguously about the need for improving the jobless compensation system.

SHARP WARNING TO LABOR

With regard to federal aid for distressed areas, he proposed the same inadequate program rejected by Congress last year.

He indicated that coverage of the measure now should be extended but made no reference to rising demands for an hour.

He completely ignored labor's proposal providing hospital and limited medical care for social security beneficiaries.

While these highlights indicate that the President was primarily negative, his admonitions to Congress, his warning to unions was sharp and positive.

Without any reference to profiteering as a factor in high prices, the President declared that collective bargaining be limited to wages and other increases in line with the "productivity performance of the economy."

Increases in excess of productivity, said Eisenhower, are "inevitably inflationary" and "self-defeating."

The President called upon business to "redouble" their efforts to cut costs, an invitation that easily can be construed as urging corporations to take strikes rather than grant meaningful wage increases.

1960 ANGLE SEEN

Likewise, the President warned that labor's demands for increased wages and job security strained, some form of controls would become necessary, a statement interpreted here as calculated to poison further the climate against union wage demands.

Union offices in the Capitol were quick to denounce the President's declarations as "unrealistic . . . naive . . . charlatan."

Economic in Congress to the economy policy of the Administration was to the effect that it was essentially a political posture designed to open the fight for the White House in 1960.

Whatever the meaning behind the President's declaration of war on progress, it's clear that labor provocation with increased pressure if a liberal, progressive record of accomplishment is to be realized.

Tackle Cargo Automation US Is Urged

WASHINGTON—Immediate federal action to help solve labor and technical problems arising out of containerized cargo handling has been urged by Congressmen Thomas M. Pelly, (R-Wash.), and Franklin K. Felts, (D-Wash.), a ranking member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, said that his study of the newly developing integrated haulage systems that have led him to conclude that the time is ripe for some sort of help.

"I am not one lightly to urge government intervention," said Pelly, "but there appears to be a compelling need for all elements in the transport industry to move in over containerization. In other words, we have to get together for common discussion of common solution."

CONFERENCE URGED

The Congressman expressed the hope that Congress might get "some guidelines" leading to "mature collective bargaining, as well as settlement of technical problems" could be promoted.

Pelly said what he termed "challenging problems confronting manageability and unions in all sections of the transportation industry" concerned with containerization as the reason for a government-sponsored conference.

Longshoremen, truckers and other workers, he said, "face the unpleasant prospect of gradual loss or threatened job."

HUMAN PROBLEM CITED

This, and other labor relations problems, Pelly said, "suggest a human element of tremendous magnitude in one that is packed with explosive factors."

Negotiations are now in progress, he said, to resolve labor-management issues, but since they are taking place separately, conflicting results are inevitable. As a result, he warned of a deal of friction and confusion, even warfare, which is in the offing.

The Seattle Republican noted that "much has been done by various agencies in the field of containerization," then went on to say, "But I am convinced that there has been hesitancy in tackling some of the practical problems I have indicated."

London Chat

ILGWU President Harry Bridges and Administrative Assistant William Glassier are pictured as they conferred with Frank Cousins, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, and Timothy O'Leary, secretary of the Dockers Section of that union, in London on the first leg of their European tour. Left to right, O'Leary, Bridges, Cousins and Glassier. The T&GWU with two million members is the largest union in Great Britain. Its membership includes dockers, warehousemen, lorry drivers, factory workers, bus drivers and others.

Eggleson Dies; He Pioneered In Honest Labor Reporting

NEW YORK—Arthur D. Eggleson, former labor editor and columnist of the San Francisco Chronicle and for many years a newspaperman in San Francisco and New York, died of cancer of the liver Hospital Room 150, January 18. He was 59.

Eggleson worked as a reporter for three San Francisco newspapers, the Examiner, Call-Bulletin and the Chronicle, from 1942 to 1944, was reporter, labor columnist and labor editor.

In his stories and columns for the Chronicle, Eggleson departed from the biased-union approach then prevalent in the press. He helped set the objective tone in labor reporting which has now been more widely accepted.

Eggleson was among the early winners of the Nieman Fellowship for reporters. He attended Harvard on the fellowship during 1939 and 1940. He had been graduated from the University of California where he had worked as one of the most outstanding basketball players ever produced at the University. He later spent a year at Oxford University in England.

From 1942 to 1944, Eggleson worked for the Office of War Information in New York and London. He then became chief of the press section of the Office of Military Information Control Division of the U. S. Office of Military Information in Germany (OMIGUS). He remained in Germany, helping to set up a free press there until 1950.

In 1953 Eggleson went to work for the New York Compass. From 1955 until his death, he was chief of the New York Bureau of ANTARA, the Indonesian News Agency.

On The Beam...by Harry Bridges

(Continued from Page 2)

their main need was to find a common approach to its own problem.

Labor spokesmen — who are invariably socialists of one brand or the other — have a sense of power and an attitude of confidence about their unions and their future. Differences are many and a list could be made which would seem endless.

But much more important were the common bonds and common ties.

This was well summed up by the Belfor Doctors Hospital here Saturday government and whose socialist party is the independent party of that country. They have close ties to the British and to the other unions with which they are affiliated in the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions). They have no relations with the French and Italian unions whose international affiliation is with the WFTU (World Federation of Trade Unions). The AFL-CIO is, of course, the main financial support of the ICFTU.

Yet, one leading Belgian trade union leader emphasized to us that despite all their differences they were all still socialists. And when it came right down to it they had in common with the socialist unions of the WFTU than with the American trade unions which are still dedicated to capitalism.

These unions would be called "political" in the United States. But they argue that whatever political line they follow only reflects the political trends of the political demands of their own members. The so-called "economic" union in the United States seems to sense to them. They're playing for bigger stakes than higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions on the job. Simple trade unionism in their countries, with the conditions prevailing there, won't do the job for the rank and file.
Senate Hearings Open Battle Over US Labor Control Bill

(Washington, D. C.—The unfin-ished battle of last year over a union control bill reopened January 27 be-fore the Senate Labor Subcommittee with what has been announced as a "quickie" hearing.

Secretary of Labor James F. Mitch-ell is presenting the Administration's demand for "tough" reform legislation, was the leaded witnesses.

Mitchell is to be followed by AFL- CIO President George Meany who is leading the federation's campaign for early enactment of an anti-corruption statute.

OLD BILL UPDATED

The Labor Subcommittee is expected to devote most of its attention to the proposal introduced by its chairman, Senator John P. Kennedy. His bill is a revised version of the 1958 Kennedy- lves measure which died in the House after passing the Senate by a roasting 88 to 1 vote.

The Kennedy bill basically pro-vides for Government controls over union elections, funds and trusteeships, and prohibits persons convicted of se-rious crimes from serving as union officials.

It strikes at "labor consultants" by requiring disclosure of expenditures for "persuasion" of workers in regard to union membership and of "loans" by employers to union officials.

Taft-Hartley changes are restricted to several comparatively minor issues which are generally regarded as "non- controversial." These include:

- Introducing S. 505, Kennedy stressed it was important to separate anti-corruption measures from basic Taft-Hartley revision. A T-H amend-ment bill, he said, would be considered separately following action on the cor-ruption question.

- The Kennedy bill was foreshadowed last No-vember when the AFL-CIO Executive Council called for early action by the legislature. Portland Port Commissioner

President Frank H. Crosby heads the list of 1959 offices installed by Warehouse Local 9. Other officers are Paul E. Morris, vice presi-dent; Hugh R. Bradshaw, secretary-

They have been active in lobbying against the governor's labor control bills, and note that there is increasing sentiment among AFL-CIO leaders against the bills.

Local 9 Installs 1959 Officers

PORTLAND — President Frank H. Crosby heads the list of 1959 officers installed by Warehouse Local 9. Other officers are Paul E. Morris, vice presi-dent; Hugh R. Bradshaw, secretary-

SALEM, Ore. — ILWU Local 4D-repre-sentative Ernest Baker was scheduled to appear before the Senate Commerce and Utilities Committee this week to protest the appointment of a large y-cloon Lew Russell to the Port of Port-land Commission. Russell is connected with Tillwater-Frazier.

None of the firm’s operations are organized, Baker said. "He is regarded as a 'scab herder' by many waterfront workers. The appointment of such a man to a post so pivotal to the welfare of a major port has aroused widespread resentment," Baker added.

The Astoria CIO-AFL took action last week, seeking to block the appointment, which under Oregon law, must be confirmed by the state senate.

Russell was first appointed by the governor last December to fill the un-expired term of the late William L. Williams and reappointed to a full term January 10.

Goldwater will undoubtedly receive powerful support from Senator McClellan who has indicated dissatisfaction with the Kennedy bill on grounds it is "too soft."

While plenty of hot talk will boil over in the subcommittee before the debate is resolved, it's figured that a bill very close to the Kennedy proposal will be reported at an early date.

Among its key provisions the Kennedy bill provides for:

1. Detailed disclosure of union finan-cial data.
2. Criminal penalties for embezzle-ment of union funds, false reporting, false entries on books, failure to report, or destruction of union records.
3. Standards for union election pro-cedures and limitations on terms of office for international and local union officials.
4. Power to the Secretary of Labor to bring court action to set aside improper elections and hold new elec-tions.
5. Prohibition of service as union officers of persons convicted of serious crimes, except with Labor Department approval.
6. Standards for the imposition of trusteeships and a limit on their duration to 18 months.
7. Prohibition of so-called blackmail picketing.
8. Prohibition of solicitation of fictitious fees for unloading cargo from interstate carriers.
9. Disclosure of financial dealings of labor-relations middlemen and a pro-hibition against channeling bribes or improper influence through middle-men.
The ILWU Builds With Confidence for the Future

New ILWU Building in SF Makes History

(Continued from Page 1)

floor, the streamlined dispatching booths.

On Sunday, devoted to an open house for the public, an estimated 12,000 persons tramped through the auditorium and through the modern, efficient Local 10 administration building. The beautifully furnished Pensioners' club room, with an outside veranda, complete with deck chairs and shrubbery, was a center of attention. About 1,700 attended a concert that evening by the San Francisco Little Symphony Orchestra.

STOP-WORK MEETING

Monday events were climaxed in the evening by a stop-work meeting of Local 10, described by Martin Callaghan, president of the San Francisco Bay Area Longshoremen's Memorial Association, and president of Local 10, as "an Old Barns" used as hiring halls in the early days of the union and the "blood, sweat and tears" that went into abolishing them. The size of each triangle is 20 feet long. They were pre-cast by the B. C. Gerwick Company of Petaluma, shipped by barge and unloaded at a nearby pier. The concrete panels were inserted into position by cranes.

On Tuesday morning lights on the new $1.4 million headquarters for the first time, Germain Bulcke, second vice president of ILWU, installed new Local 10 officers. A prayer was offered by Rabbi Saul E. White of Congregation Beth Sholom.

All that day was devoted to visits by members of other trade unions. But there also came thousands of members of the people from the general public and tourists from all over the country and from foreign lands.

On Tuesday morning lights on the new building in front of the hiring hall signaled the numbers telling longshoremen when it is their turn to report to the gaily painted dispatch booths for work. Union officials and office workers were at their desks in the handsomely furnished administration building. The new headquarters were in full operation.

LAUGHS—AND TEARS

It was a gay and joyous occasion on Saturday morning when the new building was dedicated. There were good-natured laughs and tears—for example, when William Chester, master of ceremonies and vice president of the Longshoremen's Memorial Association, had to lead the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner because a scheduled singer was delayed.

But there were also solemn and tearful moments. Martin Callaghan, president of the Memorial Association and president of Local 10, described the buildings as "monuments to the men who died in their respective categories making the conditions and the "new dignity" enjoyed by the union and its members.

There were many old-timers present, some pneumonia among the brethren won by the union, who remembered the bitter times of the past. There were also present widows and relatives of others who had contributed to the

(Continued on Back Page)

An exterior shot of the new auditorium-hiring hall. It is the largest open span building of its kind in the world and the only building of its kind in the United States. It was designed by Henry Hill, AIA, and Jacks and Irvine were the general contractors.

Local 10 Building Embodies Unique Design, Construction

SAN FRANCISCO—One point noted by several speakers at the dedication ceremonies is that the ILWU which has pioneered in trade union matters is also pioneering in the area of building construction.

The Local 10 auditorium-hiring hall embodies an entirely new concept in design, with unique construction techniques. Designed by architect Henry Hill, it is the first building of its kind in the US.

Hexagon in shape, the structure is topped by a massive, multi-colored, glass skylight. Each of the six sides of the hexagon measures 71 feet in length.

PRE-CAST ARCHES

The concrete dome is supported by the longest pre-cast concrete arches in the world. In length, each pre-cast arch spans a distance of 154 feet, and weighs one hundred tons.

Ninety-six equilateral concrete triangles interlaced and interlocked form the dome of this combined auditorium-hiring hall. The sides of each triangle are 20 feet long. They were pre-cast by the B. C. Gerwick Company of Petaluma, shipped by barge and unloaded at a nearby pier. The concrete panels were brought to the building site and raised into position by cranes.

The dome is entirely sheathed in copper, and is a combination of weatherproofing and beauty. It rises 48 feet above the terrazzo floor. Topping the dome is a huge skylight through which natural daylight flows into the auditorium.

CONCRETE BALCONY

This plaque adorns the handsome entrance of the new Local 10 administration building, 400 North Point Street, San Francisco. A similar plaque is in the lobby of the auditorium and hiring hall, 301 Beach Street.

San Francisco—Pensioners and their families are invited to attend an open house party Thursday, February 12, starting at noon. The party will be in the new Pension Club headquarters.

Pensioners Set Open House Party

San Francisco—Pensioners and their families are invited to attend an open house party Thursday, February 12, starting at noon. The party will be in the new Pension Club headquarters in the administration building of Local 10 at 400 North Point Street. There will be food, refreshments and music.

Surgery and radiation are the only known means for successfully treating cancer, the American Cancer Society reports.
‘This Building
A Part of Us,’
Says Mrs. Hill

SAN FRANCISCO—“This building has become a part of us, and we will never give it up.”

With these words, Mrs. Henry Hill, wife of the architect who designed the Longshoremen’s Memorial Building, concluded her brief and unscheduled speech at the dedication ceremonies.

Mrs. Hill’s appearance caused a storm of applause, and brought a mist to many eyes.

One longshoreman’s wife said, “She spoke for all us women in the audience.”

MEANT MUCH

After her husband had addressed the gathering, Mrs. Hill, sitting with the audience, was called to take a bow.

Instead, the tall, smartly-dressed lady walked up to the platform, took the microphone and said in a cultured but emotional voice:

“I wasn’t supposed to be on the program. I just came up here because I had to tell you what is in my heart. I just had to tell you how much the building has meant to myself, to my husband and to our children.

“We have lived with it for four years, half our married life. I had to tell you what it has meant, meeting so many wonderful people. I will never forget it.”

Portland Auxiliary Installs New Officers

PORTLAND—ILWU Auxiliary 5 has installed the following officers for 1959: Mrs. Charles Polette, president; Mrs. Wm. Griffiths, vice-president; Mrs. R. Utting, secretary; Mrs. Lloyd Ough, treasurer; Mrs. Clifford Goheen, insurance secretary; Mrs. Bud Hyden, marshal; Mrs. Wm. Zimmer, escort; Mrs. Jack Webster, Mrs. Preston Jones and Mrs. Elmer Phillips, trustees; Mrs. Jack Schmidt, Mrs. Fred Brandt and Mrs. Harold Rollar, executive board.

Delegates to the Columbia River District Council are Mrs. Clifford J. Sumner, Mrs. Elmer Phillips and Mrs. William Griffiths; alternates, Mrs. Ray Utting, Mrs. Preston Jones and Mrs. Harold Rollar.

At the first meeting of Local 10 in its new auditorium ILWU President Harry Bridges, who is in Europe, was represented by his bride, Nikki. She made a straight trade union pitch as she accepted a plaque honoring her husband. Bridges is chairman of the Memorial Association board of directors.

Among the Speakers at Building Dedication

Governor Edmund G. Brown
Mayor George Christopher
The Rev. Stephen Fritchman
Martin Callaghan

Louis Goldblatt
J. Paul St. Sure
Henry Hill
William Lawrence

The old Clay Street dispatching hall was cramped, unsightly, uncomfortable.

Pier 18 on the Embarcadero was a little better than the Clay Street hall in that there was more space. But at on Clay Street there were no parking facilities to speak of. Dispatching time found the Embarcadero choked with triple parked cars.
Officers Installed In New Hall

SAN FRANCISCO—The first meeting of Local 10 in its spanking new headquarters installed the union’s 1959 officers—and heard a preview of the serious business facing ILWU longshoremen.

The stopwork meeting, filling to capacity the local’s modern auditorium—hiring hall, gave members the first opportunity to use their new headquarters.

German Bulcke, ILWU Second Vice President, who installed the new officers and committeemen, reminded the local of the importance of keeping the union “in good shape.”

Early struggles of the union and particularly the 1948 strike, he said, should be a constant reminder to us in view of serious problems facing us, such as automation.

Thanking the membership on behalf of himself and the other newly elected officers, President Martin Callaghan said, “We will have our new building just as long as we want it—it is here to stay.”

RETURNING THE SHOVEL

William Lawrence, president of ILWU SCDC, returned the gold shovel he had pilfered from Local 10 during the 1954 ground-breaking ceremonies and congratulated San Francisco longshoremen on their building.

But the LA ILWU leader also introduced a serious note into the meeting by recalling Local 33’s stand for coastwise negotiations on the mechanization problem.

“We are all looking forward to the June 16 termination so that all locals can meet the question of mechanization,” he said. “We intend to move as one and not as separate locals.”

On behalf of the directors of the building association, Claude Saunders presented plaques to the officers of the association, Harry Bridges, President Callaghan, Vice President William Chester and Secretary-Treasurer George Walsh.

WORLD GREETINGS READ

Mrs. Bridges accepted the plaque for her husband who is now touring Europe and the Middle East. She said that she had learned to admire the ILWU during World War II. “But I never expected to marry the boss,” she said.

Henry Schmidt, International board member, read congratulatory telegrams from all over the world on the occasion of the new building.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

Louis Goldblatt introduced Henry Hill, the architect who designed the building. Hill said, “the four years I worked on this building have been well spent, and I never realized it more than tonight.”

Edward T. Jefress, secretary of the Pensioners Club, thanked the members of Local 10 for their financial support in making it possible to raise a fund to furnish the Pensioners headquarters in the new administration building.

A MOMENT OF SILENCE

The meeting approved a $1 assessment to finance Mike Johnson, as legislative representative of the Northern California District Council in Sacramento.

There was a minute of silence for union members who had passed away since the last meeting.

A prayer was offered by Rabbi Saul E. White of Congregation Beth Sholom. Guests present at the meeting included Wernoph Dresnin, Beside Joseph, Alice Geran and Janice McLeod of Auxiliary 17; Evert V. Kerkmann of Astoria Local 55; Richard Lynden of Local 6; Herman Spuygzaar of the Pensioners Club; J. R. Robertson, First Vice President of the ILWU; sculptor Beniamino Bufano; Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Callaghan.

The typical American nowadays sees a physician almost twice as often as did his counterpart 30 years ago, according to Health Information Foundation—almost five visits per person a year today compared with only 2½ in the 1928-31 period.
Building Program Reflects ILWU Gains

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU building program, climaxcd by the new Local 10 headquarters in San Francisco, is a product of the union’s strength and stability over the past decade.

The bitter 1948 West Coast longshore strike resulted in a new live-and-let-live relationship with the employers, and the 1949 longshore strike in Hawaii, as well as the union’s success on pineapple and sugar plantations, solidified the ILWU’s position on the islands.

Encouraged by the international officers, local unions began to plan permanent headquarters based on the realization that the ILWU was here to stay.

A landmark in the new program was the dedication of the ILWU Memorial Building at 451 Atherton Drive in Honolulu, Hawaii, on February 2, 1952.

The auditorium has a roof garden which compares favorably with the finest nightclubs in the city. It has a lanai, which is similar to a roofed patio, shower facilities, wood-paneled conference rooms and first-class hotel and dormitory accommodations for delegates attending conferences from the outer islands.

Architect Alfred Freis explained that the design of the building was intended to symbolize enlightenment and unity. The Honolulu building was the first unit in a large scale ILWU building plan in the Islands, with the objective of an ILWU headquarters on every island. The buildings were financed by a $2.50 per member per month assessment until each has contributed $15.

The $68,000 Kauai building (shown on this page) was a product of the Hawaii building program. It was the fifth in a series of buildings, with more yet to go, when it was dedicated in 1957.

In 1954 the ILWU in the Los Angeles area started giving serious competition to Local 142 in Hawaii. On February 1 of that year Local 13 dedicated its handsome building at ceremonies attended by some 3,000 longshoremen and their families and friends.

The Local 13 building, with auditorium and hiring hall facilities for the entire LA harbor area, has 23,000 square feet of floor space and is air-conditioned and centrally-heated. The auditorium is one of the largest in Southern California. The air in the auditorium can be completely changed in two minutes.

The building was completely financed by assessment levied by vote of the membership, and there are no mortgages on the building. Portals of the building are decorated with murals showing longshore work.

1955 Long Beach international convention of the union noted progress made by locals in pushing ahead with the building program.

OFFICERS REPORT

The officers reported to the convention that new ILWU buildings were started or completed by Locals 8, 14, 21, 1 and 13. It also noted that Locals 26 and 10 were planning construction of new buildings.

Locals 4 in Vancouver and 17 in Sacramento completed buildings in 1955—and with the aid of loans from other locals final plans were announced for the new home of Warehouse Local 26 in Los Angeles.

On October 5, 1956, the $100,000 Local 26 building was completed. It has a usable area of more than 9,500 square feet and is designed to serve as a center of activity for members of the local. In addition to office space and large assembly hall on the second floor, the building contains a large conference room for committee meetings and for negotiating meetings with employers, a kitchen, roof garden, a large covered patio and additional space for recreational activities.

Other ILWU locals buying their own buildings, either constructed or purchased, are 47 in Olympia, Wash.; 12 at North Bend, Ore.; 54 at Stockton, Calif.; 19 at Seattle; 7 at Bellingham, Wash.; 16 at Juneau, Alaska; 62 at Ketchikan, Alaska; 82 at Seward, Alaska; 39 in the same city; 32 at Everett, Wash.; 23 at Tacoma, Wash.; 40 (clerks) at Portland; 25 at Anchorage, Alaska; 37 (cannery workers) in Seattle; 50 at Astoria, Ore. ILWU Local 6 has long owned its own building, some years ago selling its old quarters to buy and remodel more spacious housing at 252 Ninth Street, San Francisco.

Back in 1954 San Francisco longshoremen decided to construct their own building. Local 142 came through with a $150,000 loan which made it possible to start purchase of the land. The $1.4 million SF building which is the latest in a large scale program—and the most impressive to date.

The ILWU Spirit Translated Into Concrete and Brick

Pioneer of the ILWU building program was Local 142 in Hawaii with this handsome headquarters in Honolulu which was dedicated February 2, 1952.

Pride of Local 13 is this handsome office and meeting hall building in Wilmington, serving longshoremen in the Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor area.

Warehouse Local 26 in Los Angeles boasts this modern headquarters on Figueroa Street.

The $18,000 ILWU building on the island of Kauai in the Territory of Hawaii was dedicated April 27, 1957.

It Was an All-ILWU Affair, Many Helped

SAN FRANCISCO — The dedication ceremonies for the new hall were an all-ILWU affair, with many affiliates pitching in to make the dedication a success.

The neatly uniformed Drum Corps of Warehouse Local 6 entered the hall with a great fanfare, added a dash of color and rhythm to the ceremonies. The guards outside the building, splendid in olive green uniforms, weren’t hired from some private agency. They were members of Gate 6’s Watchmen’s Local 75, who volunteered their services to Local 10.

Workers from San Francisco and East Bay auxiliaries officiated at a reception after the dedication in the administration building, also contributing their services.
Goldblatt Sees Six Arches—Six Big Principles

SAN FRANCISCO—In his speech at the dedication ceremonies, ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt compared the six arches of the new longshore building with the six basic principles of the union.

Goldblatt, who was presented with a scroll in token of his services to the building association, made the major speech on ILWU policy on behalf of the international union. He said:

"In the course of cooperation, discussion, and even argument, between the architect who was selected, Henry Hill, and the board of directors of the building association, many of the ideas of this union rubbed off on the architect and he, in turn, influenced the thinking. Consequently, I don't think it is pure coincidence that the structure of this building, with the six arches around which the auditorium took form, coincided with the six basic principles of the ILWU.

THE SIX PRINCIPLES

"Here are the six principles for which these arches stand:

"The first, solidarity. Solidarity brought the longshoremen together and made it possible for them to win through in their initial struggles. It saw them through extremely difficult times, to where they emerged with the kind of organization you see represented here today.

"The second arch represents rank and file democracy. One thing which has always distinguished this union is that the job of leadership is to merely advise, to present the facts and to give alternative course of action; but to allow the final determination in all cases to rest with the membership itself.

"The third arch represents racial brotherhood. We have always tried to maintain friendly and fraternal ties with their organizations. We have also been aware of the fact that this job is not finished, let me assure you that you can count on the longshoremen of the San Francisco Bay Area to be there every inch of the way until the last vestige of racial discrimination is wiped clean from this land.

THE HIRING HALL

"The fourth arch represents registry dispatching, equalization of variances, and the hiring hall. It is based on the principle that working people will get ahead in life through their own unity, not stepping on another worker's neck.

"The fifth arch stands for labor unity —the belief that a longshoreman that it is his problem and his responsibility to relieve the distress of a fellow worker. From this belief comes the slogans which have long been the emblem of the ILWU, 'An Injury To One Is An Injury To All.'

"The sixth arch represents international labor solidarity. You will recall that during our earliest days of struggle we got help from across the seas.

"Here are the six arches for which these arches stand:

"For his untiring effort, advice and assistance, without which the great edifices here . . . might never have come about," ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt was presented with a hand illuminated appreciation scroll. The presentation was made by master of ceremonies William H. Chester at left.

Shown on the platform at the January 17 dedication ceremonies are Germain Bulcke, second vice president of the ILWU, Martin Callaghan, president of Local 10 and president of the building association, and The Most Reverend Hugh Donohoe, auxiliary bishop of the Diocese of San Francisco, who gave the invocation.

Symphony Concert Ends Public Day

SAN FRANCISCO—A concert by the Little Symphony of San Francisco brought to a grand finale the open house for the public at the new Local 10 headquarters on January 18.

About 2,000 persons attended the concert, filling the main floor and much of the balcony. Many of the thousands who filled through the building all day stayed for the concert.

Conducted by Gregory Miller, the orchestra played five compositions: Transcendental Variations by Henry Purcell, Symphony No. 97 in G by Joseph Haydn, Hungarian Peasant Songs by Bela Bartok, Concertino for Clarinet by Bela Bartok, and Concertino for Clarinet by Henry Purcell.

For his untiring effort, advice and assistance, without which the great edifices . . . might never have come about," ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt was presented with a hand illuminated appreciation scroll. The presentation was made by master of ceremonies William H. Chester at left.
From Many Lands Come Greetings

SAN FRANCISCO—Cables from all over the world, bearing fraternal greetings from waterfront unions, deluged the dedication of the new Longshoremen's Memorial Building.

J. Healy, general secretary of the Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia, sent this greeting:

"Across the Pacific we say to you, may your union grow in strength and influence and may its new headquarters, we believe it will continue to give wise and courageous leadership to the members and in the interests of world peace and trade union brotherhood of all workers."

The message from Tontiato Kaneda, president of the All-Japan Dock Workers Union, included acceptance of a plan by the ILWU executive board for a conference of longshore unions in the Pacific and Asian areas in Japan this spring. The cable said:

"On occasion of dedication ceremony of your new headquarters we extend hearty congratulations. We expect to meet your delegation in near future. We agree to hold projected Pacific longshore conference in Japan, let us work together to achieve unity of both unions and unity of Pacific-Asian longshoremen."

INDONESIA REMEMBERS

S. Harsono, secretary of the Waterside Workers and Seamen of Indonesia, sent this greeting:

"We extend to you our warmest congratulations to the building of your new headquarters. We agree to hold projected Pacific longshore conference in Indonesia this year. We take this opportunity to extend you our sympathy and to wish you all the best of success for your future endeavors."

The Indonesian labor leader also took occasion to express the support of his union and the support of your members and of the whole Indonesian working class to the struggle of the Indonesian people since 1945 in defending our independence.

The Chinese Seamen's Union in Peking sent this greeting:

"We look upon Chinese workers and people always consider United States workers and people as our brothers and consider every success in your fight for peace, democracy, working conditions, and happiness to be our own victory."

A FRENCH SALUTE

From the French Federation of Ports & Docks, this message was received:

"French dockers salute your dedication ceremony. We address this occasion most sincerely. We stand for international solidarity of all dockers and hope for peace throughout the world."

Other messages came from the Transport Workers Union of Romania in Bucharest; the New Zealand Waterside Workers; the Longshoremen's & Warehouse Workers of the Pacific in Acapulco, Mexico; and the Belgian Transport Workers Union.

Bridges Hails Achievement, Pledges Continued Effort

SAN FRANCISCO—Harry Bridges, unable to attend the January 17 dedication ceremonies, sent a cabled telegram of "deep regret" that his tour of dock facilities abroad would make it impossible for him to be present.

His message, read by Henry Schmidt, an ILWU executive board member, was cabled from Rome.

"Please convey deep regret my tour causes absence from January seventeen great occasion. Greetings Governor Brown and other distinguished guests of government, church, labor and community, and to my ILWU brothers, "Congratulations officers and members Local ten and building association. Appreciate you tell inaugural assembly buildings represent advancement of long held aspiration and determination of longshoremen to achieve dignity, security and better standard of living.

"Share their pride in the achievement and with them continued effort to make it better."

A number of speakers paid tribute to Bridges. Marin Callaghan, president of Local 10, referred to "the leadership of Harry Bridges, who led us in the great strike struggle of 1934 and in the subsequent forward march of the union, entering its new home. However, please accept my best wishes not only for a happy dedication of your new building but also for good fortune in the successful operation of your company."

George Dixon, president of ILA Local 31 in Mobile, Alabama, also expressed regret he could not attend the dedication and added:

"I think it is a great thing for any labor union to have its own building to transact its business... I hope at some other early date, I will be able to pay tribute to this great building you are dedicating in the month of January. I plan to be in San Francisco in the month of April and I assure you I will visit your new building."

From Anthony Anastasia, business manager of ILA Local 31, came this telegram:

"Congratulations on the dedication of your new building. Wish you all continued success and best wishes."

An Inside View

Here is an interior view of the auditorium-hiring hall at the new Longshoremen's Memorial Building in San Francisco. In the background are dispatching booths which will be used for the first time next week following dedication ceremonies January 17-18-19.

Old Friend John L. Lewis Sends Warm Congratulations from Miners

SAN FRANCISCO—Reflecting an old fraternal association with the ILWU, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, sent this message of "warm greetings" to the new Longshoreman's & Docks came this cable:

"Transport Workers Union of Romania sincerely. We stand for international peace throughout the world."

"We are confident common aspirations of the CIO can lead us to a victorious conclusion, together with hopes for world peace, democratic rights, strengthening production industries a generation ago. As CIO president, we worked closely with ILWU President Harry Bridges who was for a time the CIO's West Coast regional director."

"In a telegram to Bridges, Lewis said:

"Appreciate you tell inaugural assembly buildings represent advancement of long held aspiration and determination of longshoremen to achieve dignity, security and better standard of living."

"Historic Accomplishment

"I am so fully preoccupied, however, with matters appertaining to the new agreement in the coal industry that I will not be able to come out to the coast in response to your invitation. I extend congratulations upon your historic achievement, together with hopes for future progress."

"From George E. Mock, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Transformers, came this telegram:

"Thanks for your invitation to the dedication ceremonies of your new building. I regret sincerely that I cannot be present because of previous commitments which I must keep. I would like very much to be present and personally wish your organization well on entering its new home. However, please accept my best wishes not only for a happy dedication of your new building but also for good fortune in the successful operation of your company."

"From Tomitaro Kaneda, president of ILWU, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, said:

"Congratulations on the dedication of your new building. Wish you all continued success and best wishes."

Leading Citizens Welcome Gain for Whole Community

SAN FRANCISCO—Congratulations from leading citizens in all walks of life are being received by the dedication ceremonies of the new Longshoremen's Memorial Building. Here are messages from Senator Pat Brown, Ernest Gruening of Alaska, and three Representatives, John F. Shelley, Fred O. Miller and James C. Oberstar of Minnesota.

"Chubley, former president of the SF Labor Council, wired:

"Congratulations to the officers and members on the acquisition of this new building for the use and convenience of the membership. Your invitation awakened many memories of past associations together in labor causes. Regards to all."

"Randolph Sevier, president of Matson Navigation Company, expressed regret he could not attend the dedication, and added:

"You and Local 10 are certainly to be congratulated for this accomplishment. The building and surrounding area has an interesting design and presents a pleasing appearance. I hope that I will have an opportunity of inspecting the premises in the not-too-distant future."

Robert H. Langner, secretary-manager of the Marine Exchange Inc., said he was "particularly impressed by the unusual design, beauty and functionalism of your fine new quarters. The structure will be an asset to San Francisco and an extremely handsome addition to our waterfront scene."

"Messages came from Mayor Clifford E. Rishel of Oakland, William McCruy, director of the Bureau of Employment, and a representative of the US Department of Labor in Washington, Russell L. Wolden, SF city assessor and Dion R. Holm, SF city attorney."

There were greetings also from Roger Kent, state chairman of the Democrat State Central Committee of California; Rev. P. D. Hayes, president of the California State Baptist Convention; Haskell Roberts, president of the American Russian Institute; and Scott Fleming, assistant secretary of the Karen Health Foundation Plan Inc.

The Fishermen's Wharf Merchant Association greeted the longshoremen as a new neighbor adjoining the wharf in a telegram expressing hopes for "a firm and enduring friendship."

The merchants also put up "Welcome ILWU" banners in the street and in the windows of restaurants.

SF Mayor Writes For 'All the People'

San Francisco—Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco, who addressed the dedication ceremonies, also sent a letter of "hearty congratulations on behalf of all the people of San Francisco."

"Stating that he was "very happy to be present" at the dedication, Christopher added:

"Since 1954 when I had the honor of participating in your groundbreaking ceremonies, I have watched with pride the erection of your auditorium and hiring hall with its unique construction techniques. The Bay Area longshoremen can be justly proud of this impressive and functional building, which will for years to come stand as a monument to their Association."

"The mayor extended "every good wish that your members will enjoy its facilities through many prosperous and happy years."
Magnuson Proposes Inland Ship Canal to Link Seattle, Tacoma

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Detailed study of a proposed 32-mile inland ship canal between Seattle and Tacoma, including determination of the cost-benefit ratio, has been proposed by Senator Warren G. Magnuson.

Under discussion for several years, the project which, if approved by Magnuson, will major source of jobs for the Puget Sound area, is a means of improving the importance of Seattle-Tacoma as a shipping center.

The project would open 64 miles of new industrial waterfront to the union like our ILWU in all the world. United States just as there is no other will permanently stand as an imposing democratic and progressive unionism."

The project would open 64 miles of new industrial waterfront to the ILWU dock workers were retired on January 30, 1959. Magnuson added: "Terrains around Seattle and Tacoma is such that tidal water for industrial plant are very limited. A canal such as I visualize would open up thousands of acres for industrial development—would eliminate one of the greatest bottlenecks to industrial expansion constructed by both Tacoma and Seattle."

While it may be "twenty, thirty or even fifty years" before the project is carried out, it is hoped that some time in the near future it will be undertaken. Magnuson told Council that the canal would be a major source of jobs for the Puget Sound area, the union like our ILWU in all the world. United States just as there is no other will permanently stand as an imposing democratic and progressive unionism."

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Magazine Writer Sees Free Press Issue in Powell Case

SAN FRANCISCO — “It is doubtful whether any trial in recent years combines more thorny issues than the Powell case.”

This is the comment of California writer Francis Ringen in the January issue of Frontier magazine about the case of John S. Powell, Sylvia Powell and Julian Schuman. The three went on trial on January 19 in federal district court in San Francisco before Judge Louis Goodman on sedition charges for statements they made about the Korean war in a magazine they published in Shanghai, The Amusing Civil Liberty Union of Northern California sees it as a clear threat to freedom of the press, "Marine Radio." The secrecy matter has popped up in the demand of the defendants for disclosure of government documents on policy issues in recent years. The case was raised in the United States in November, when the alleged use of chemical and biological weapons in Korea was raised in the debate on the joint commission's report. Whether or not the U.S. was actually engaged in such weapons usage is a legal issue which the judges will have to decide. But the case is of far greater importance, because it is the first of its kind to emerge from the Korean conflict.

When we considered the prospects of an appeal this week, the case was a clear threat to freedom of the press. The defendants were charged with offenses under the Espionage Act, the Sedition Act of 1918 and the Defense of the Realm Act, which make it a criminal offense to publish or disseminate any information or propaganda which could be used to aid the enemy or which is likely to aid the enemy.

In a speech before the American Bar Association last week, Mr. Ringen said the case was a clear threat to freedom of the press and that the defendants were guilty of offenses under the Espionage Act and the Sedition Act. He said, "The case is a clear threat to freedom of the press. The defendants were charged with offenses under the Espionage Act, the Sedition Act of 1918 and the Defense of the Realm Act, which make it a criminal offense to publish or disseminate any information or propaganda which could be used to aid the enemy or which is likely to aid the enemy."

In his closing statement, Mr. Ringen said the case was a clear threat to freedom of the press and that the defendants were guilty of offenses under the Espionage Act, the Sedition Act of 1918 and the Defense of the Realm Act, which make it a criminal offense to publish or disseminate any information or propaganda which could be used to aid the enemy or which is likely to aid the enemy.

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