IT SEEMS sometimes that we will never learn, no matter what happens.

For years the officers of the ILWU have warned the members not to trust the commercial press. All unions in America have found out the hard way that the press is invariably against working people and their interests.

It is distortion, misrepresentation or publishing false statements which create the impression the newspaper reader has been warned the members not to trust the press is invariably against unions who were so hospitable and generous.

Returning from the overseas trip we were badgered by the press for statements. We finally agreed to answer their questions about our trip.

Whether you agree or disagree with what's going on overseas, whether you like the present state of our country, there is one thing we know. Our members and the American public are entitled to hear the facts and to hear every point of view and every observation. People have a right to make up their own mind about what should or should not be done.

In addition, we are obligated to the unions who were so hospitable and generous, to us every we went. The least we owe them is some honest report about what their problems are and what they are trying to do to solve them. Their problems and point of view appear nowhere in the American press today.

O'Connell Bills Spark Strong Offensive Against the Labor Control Program

SACRAMENTO — A San Francisco Assemblyman has given organized labor a chance to go on the offensive against Gov. Edmund G. Brown's proposals for "responsible intervention" in the affairs of unions.

Three bills introduced in the California Legislature to require businesses to report to the state the employment of union organizers and local union officials have evoked an enthusiastic response from a majority of labor representatives, including the head of the International Transport Workers Union.

STOCKHOLDERS PROTECTED

CORPORATE FRAUDS

O'Connell hinted broadly in a press release that accompanied the introduction of the bills the unions are far more in need of this kind of regulation than are corporations.

He noted the Department of Internal Revenue has estimated more than $300 million in revenue is lost annually by corporations in connection with withholding for state income and other taxes.

"In these cases," he said, "the corporations withhold the money from the employes and forward it to the state for their own use. This form of embezzlement is accounted for in San Francisco and $21 million in Los Angeles in 1957 alone.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are lost annually to taxpayers, workers and consumers by these and other flagrant abuses," O'Connell declared.

"The recent odious scandals in which corporation officials admitted employing call girls on a full time basis are only the most spectacular of other machinations."

(Continued on Page 8)
Up Corporate Democracy!

I STAND 4 SQUARE FOR HOME AND MOTHERHOOD

I'LL CUT THE EXECUTIVE PIE AND GIVE YOU MORE DIVIDENDS

VOTE FOR

WHO'DIT TO HEAD YOUR GREAT CORPORATION

VOTE FOR HONESTER AND SHARE THE CORPORATE PLUMS

FYL IS OUR

Y'VE SEEN those big ads in the newspapers: something like, "Who Owns Anemic Enterprises, Inc.?"

Well, it's widows and orphans, and that's who. And, so, you just lay off this stuff about Anemic Enterprises' upper management trying to improve their profits because you are just depriv ing those widows and orphans of their just due.

If it wasn't for Anemic Enterprises and similar corporations where would those poor widows and orphans be? They'd be shivering in the cold, that's where! And they wouldn't have a bite to eat and they'd be begging on the street. Good old Anemic Enterprises, always there to serve the people, especially widows and orphans.

Do you just think twice about how much Anemic Enterprises charges you per 'shot of anemia'? Isn't it small when you think of what it does for the widows and orphans?

CONSIDER THE sacrifices made by corporate officers with only these salaries and bonuses "earned" in 1957:

- L. L. Colbert, president, Chrysler Corporation, salary $258,000, bonus $258,000.
- Harlow H. Curtice, president, General Motors Corporation, salary $801,100, bonus $357,775.
- Thomas J. Watson, Jr., president, International Business Machines, salary $131,500, bonus $131,525.
- Eugene G. Grace, honorary chairman, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, salary $150,000, bonus $42,000.

And many more similar.

A GOOD STOCK, according to advice sent to us by people who want to advise us about good stock at a price, should yield about 5 or 5½ percent of investment, a poor stock from 2 to 3 percent. A second mortgage, safer than any stock, yields at least 10 percent. But that is beside the point.

The point, and here is where we start to get less facetious, is that the big take from corporate industry goes to the big guys who control it. They take out of this world salaries. They take bonuses. They vote them to themselves.

Sometimes the stockholders, as such, go a long time hungry, or if widowed or orphaned. We remember in 1929 testimony brought out in a big court fight between financial strait in the effect that Bethlehem Steel Company went four years without paying any dividends, while at the same time, the president, Eugene G. Grace, collected his generous salary plus something like $700,000 in bonuses for each of the four years! It took opposing lawyers two days to get it into the court's record, because it is just not the sort of thing corporations report to their stockholders.

WHAT GOES ON legally in the corporate world outclasses in immorality anything that goes on illegally in a few trade unions. That is why we have tried to get the bill introduced in the California Assembly by Assemblyman John O'Connor to require democratic procedure by corporations (A.B. 1097) makes far more sense than the class legislation proposed to regulate trade unions.

The O'Connor bill would abolish proxy voting in corporations, require semi-annual meetings of the voting stock, represented, secret referendum elections of officers and directors and secret referendum vote on all major issues. It would prohibit expenditure of corporation funds for political purposes unless a majority of the shareholders approved, require publication of quarterly corporate reports and provide for recall of officers or directors upon petition of shareholders representing at least 15 percent of the outstanding shares. Annual reports would have to include detailed financial statements covering operations for the entire preceding year.

If the bill passes the widows and orphans will get their first big break.

ON THE BEAM

By Harry Bridges

LITTLE of this—hardly a line—appeared in the press. Yet without this picture on the trip and how we went about it, in every country we talked to, we found people talking about problems similar to those of our own members. When we went into a port we were watching curious dockers and longshoremen who were completely familiar. We weren't strangers or tourists. As a result, the whole trip had a set pattern. Although things moved fast, we concentrated on the trade unions in each land and learned a great deal in the field which is of most interest to our members. Perhaps some of this is new to our readers; it is beside the point. That's a matter of their judgment. But the history of the part of the world we visited is being made by the working people—whether in France, Italy, Egypt or the USSR—and to ignore this is simply to blind yourself to the facts.

We spent seven weeks in Italy. In this time we visited London and Liverpool, England; Paris and Le Havre, France; Hamburg, West Germany; Florence, Italy; Athens and Piraeus, Greece; Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt; Prague, Czechoslovakia; Moscow and Odessa, USSR; Copenhagen, Denmark; The Hague, Haarlem, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam, Holland; Jerusalem, Israel; then London again.

We talked with people without end—words of every persuasion: Catholic, Socialist, Social-Democrat, Communist. We talked with leaders of this movement and representatives of the employers; elected and un-elected officials of the unions; men who have been fighting for the rights of the European and Middle Eastern labor movement. We were received hospitably by everyone, and we asked every possible question we could. And they did their best to answer us.

T HIS IS the framework of the trip. In addition, wherever we could in the rush of about four days in each place, we called on the US Embassy, discussed our trip with officials there, and questioned them about labor conditions, the union movement, social conditions, etc.

All this we took in in the press. But all they printed were distortions of our observations on the union movement in just the Soviet Union and Italy. We got that from our own contacts. Our observations on unions in the Soviet Union—for what they're worth—only make sense within the whole report of the entire reality of the whole trip.

The fact is that all over Western Europe we found the union movement primarily composed of militant workers, unemployment and labor displacement by machines was the major issue with which the unions were grappling. Defense labor, strikes, violence, and gunfire—all of these were a part of the scene we saw and which the union people described to us. Workers were fighting for jobs. These were jobs that had been thrown away. It was the first time—ever before wages, hours and conditions. British coal miners were marching on London to force the government from closing down mines. Italian electrical workers in Florence had seized a factory and called a city-wide general strike. They are facts our members and the movement believe in. We didn't say that conditions for working people and unemployed are the same in every country. These are facts. They are being reported and debated in the press all over Europe. They are facts our members and the American people should know about. Just as they should know about the hardships of the unemployed, so we are developing in our country as a result of machine displacement in Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia and elsewhere. We must understand, for example, that no British government can hope to last overnight with the same proportion of unemployment as we already have in the United States.

(Continued from Page 1)
Building Trades Lobbyists Urge Congress to Act on Jobs Problem

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Office)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Thirty-five hundred building trades unionists, in the first mass lobby of the current session, have buttonholed Congress for action on a six-point program featuring jobs and labor-management legislation.

Regarding back over two days on Capitol Hill, the delegates, here from all areas of the country, claimed that the “atmosphere” was far better in relation to their program than in previous years.

A tabulation of Senate interviews was cited to show favorable sentiment for a New Deal-type job program, Federal aid for school construction, and recommendation of Government-supported housing programs — their three main job-making proposals.

In addition, it was claimed that the Senate was ready to pass the Kennedy-Dirksen bill with vote to spare and that a near-majority favored overruling of Taft-Hartley extensions. Among the bills to be reported by the house committees, the building tradesmen heard AFL-CIO President George Meany declare that removal of Taft-Hartley restraints from the Kennedy bill would result in pressure from his organization.

The Taft-Hartley changes, a comparatively minor section of the Kennedy bill, include provisions strongly supported by the building trades. These amendments would legalize pre-hire contracts, particularly in construction jobs and authorize a union-shop requirement seven days after hiring instead of the usual three days.

Senator Kennedy has indicated that if he is forced to make a choice between saving his reform measure, he would go along with growing pressure for a stop-gap approach that would place all Taft-Hartley changes in a separate bill.

Sen. Meany’s statement seemed to support this view. It was widely assumed here that the AFL-CIO would “reluctantly” accept the dropping of Taft-Hartley amendments from the Kennedy bill.

At Sen. Meany’s request, the executive director of the AFL-CIO was said to have spoken to a general audience of the group’s officers, pointing out that the ranks of the building trades, toward restrictive legislation.

Another apparent shift in Meany’s attitude was noted in his sharp denunciation of the recently concluded box-joke hearings of the McClellan Committee. Meany charged that “the involvement of labor was practically nil,” and that responsibility for wrong-doing was traceable mainly to a breakdown of law enforcement at the State and local levels.

The building trades legislative program included the following:

1. Modernization of the Davis-Bacon Act, which covers payment of prevailing wages by firms handling Government construction projects.

2. Extension of a broad housing bill geared to construction of 2 million homes annually, plus elimination of slums and redevelopment of slum areas. The legislation is an approval of a billion-dollar airport construction program.

3. Passage of the Murray-Motell aid-for-education bill, calling for $1.1 billion in Federal funds over a four-year period to build needed classrooms and raise teachers’ salaries.

Auxiliary Gives Nursing Award

ST. HELENS, Oregon—Winner of the annual nursing scholarship for geography students by Auxiliary 27 is Sandra K. Johnson, a student of Archie Wyland, vice president of Local 68.

The scholarship, which covers two years’ tuition at the high school of St. Helens, was granted by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

The selection committee, headed by Mrs. Grace Shipley, wife of a Local 68 member, selected a nurse. (Continued from Page 2)

Even Formosa Dislikes Chiang Kai-shek Regime

NEW YORK—Not even the people of Taiwan (Formosa) have any use for Chiang Kai-shek, the New York Times’ reporter March 1 from the aged dictator’s island stronghold.

The story points out that the 8 million Taiwanesen “are dominated politically and militarily by the 2 million mainlanders who fled here with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ten years ago. The story’s author, correspondent Greg Maguire of The Times said the older mainlanders “boasted their grievances when interviewed recently at a inconspicuous tea house:"

The secret police hold the Taiwanese in a grip of fear and terrifying those who attempt to build up an opposition party."

Court justice is weighted heavily in favor of the government. The Justice Ministry controls both high and district courts.

Unspeakable pressure is brought to bear on voters by subtle threats and other means. In districts where Government workers do not pull 80 percent majority for Nationalist candidates, investigations and discharges follow.

Press is constantly applied to recruit new Nationalist party members. Those in the business fraternity who resist for fear of getting into trouble, frequent a number of other Government problems that visit that those who agree is given.

Administration has become bogged in bureaucratic red tape.

A Taiwanesen businessman was quoted as saying: “We Taiwanesen have been made to feel like slaves to the Nationalists. We represent four-fifths of the population and have little or no say in settling policy or choosing leaders. The fact is, democracy has been stifled here. If there is no democracy here how could there be ever democracy on the mainland under the same administration?"

Bridges to Address Commonwealthers

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU President Harry Bridges is scheduled to leave on a two-week tour of Europe and the Middle East as a member of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco’s 134th Annual Parley April 8.

Bridges left March 20 on his 7-week tour. Bridges con- federated for union labor leaders in Eng- land, France, Italy, Belgium, and other countries. Bridges is scheduled to return to the United States by May 11.

Oregon Jobless Get Benefits

WASHINGTON—Although more Oregon workers will be eligible for unemployment benefits if S. B. 169 — passed in the Senate a few days ago — goes through the House and is signed by the governor.
Farm Issue Snags FEP Bill in Sacto

SACRAMENTO—California is probably going to get a Fair Employment Practices law out of the current session of the state Legislature, but the big question at the moment is how many farm workers will be included.

Projects have been introduced in both houses of the state Senate voted 4-3 on March 9 to exclude “domiciled” farm workers, and promptly got into an argument over just what a “domiciled” farm worker is.

Joe Jinno, a page runner from Stanislaus county who thinks farm workers should be covered by FEP, asked chairman of the committee, Senator Robert R. Montgomery (D-Stanford), if the committee would make farm workers who lived in the main house farm workers.

JOE JINNO

The Associated Farmers didn’t see it that way and argued a “domiciled” farm worker is “domiciled” in the same company town.

The FEP bill (AB 91) to outlaw discrimination by employers or unions because of race, national origin, is currently undergoing amendments before the Senate Labor Committee.

The Snail is expected to reach the floor of the Senate by April 1, perhaps before the Assembly, which has already approved it, will have to consider in Senate amendments.

EMPLOYER TACTICS

Employer interests who formerly opposed the measure outright have retracted their position now to exclude it from amendment.

FEP supporters, including ILWU, won a victory when the measure landed in the Labor Committee instead of the Government Committee which Montgomery is chairman, but lost ground when the labor group, after refusing to go for total elimination of farm workers, fell for the “domiciled” approach advocated by Montgomery.

When the debate was over Montgomery said he expected the “domiciled” approach advocated by Montgomery.

FISHERMEN TO KEEP JOBLESS PROTECTION

The 56 fishermen, who are members of ILWU Local 24 in Aberdeen, were treated to a banquet February 15 by their local union. Seated around three long banquet tables, they heard brief talks by pension fund director Henry Schmidt, area welfare director Hazel Martin and secretary Max Vekich.

Oregon Legislators Back Memorial on China Trade

ST. HELENS, Ore.—Reports on the-legislature by two members of the Pacific Coast AFL and Michael Johnson report the California legislature will, in all likelihood, make permanent the present temporary provision in the state unemployment insurance code that makes commercial fishermen eligible for jobless pay when they go out but don’t catch any fish—enough to make a trip worthwhile. A bill to this effect (SB 136) has already passed the Senate.

The ILWU is also pushing another bill of concern to fishermen, (AB 21) by Representative Wayne Turner (D.-Columbia County), but lost ground when the labor group, after refusing to go for total elimination of farm workers, fell for the “domiciled” approach advocated by Montgomery.

Lobor Party Praises Strahan. son, who was in Salem last week in furtherance of a memorial on China trade described the labor lobby as working for the best and most effective interests of the a member of the House Labor & Industries committee featured the March 8 meeting of the Columbia River District Council.

The guest speakers included Representative Wayle Turner (D.-Columbia County), and George Brown, AFL-CIO political welfare director for Oregon. The third report, given by CRDC-ILWU representative Ernie Baker, was presented by comments on the labor lobby by CRDC secretary, Kneeland Strahan.

At the request of the labor lobby, the CRDC members elected and installed new officers on the labor lobby, the CRDC secretary, Kneeland Strahan.

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Representative Turner, who belongs to the paper makers’ union, is one of the signers of the China trade memorial, Baker said: as are several other state representatives, and “salaried” people from coast and inland ports.”

The memorial was drafted by State Senator Monty Smith from Cloak.

Ames County. It was to be introduced in the senate this week.

Brown, a former woodworker, discussed the labor lobby’s problems regarding legislation to liberalize workmen’s and unemployment compensation, before CRDC and auxiliary delegates, at a joint dinner meeting.

Compensation Bills Passed

Workmen’s compensation, he said, established in 1913 and hamstrung by “dollar limitations,” no longer reflects its original intent, which was to provide the injured workmen with 50 percent of the average weekly pay, more for married workers. Labor is backing three bills, one to “get the law back to its original premise,” and two others on occupational diseases and aggravation cases, is now acting on a fourth measure known as the “3-way insurance bill.”

During the meeting, the council:

1. Urged support for the Kennedy-Kearston bill to implement emergency extension of unemployment benefits.

2. Backed US HR 451 liberalizing the longshoremen’s & harbor workers act.

3. Congratulated Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin on his efforts to introduce more democratic methods into Senate.

4. Took action favoring the Forrmand-Morse bill to extend hospital and medical coverage to recipients of social security.

FEDERAL FEDERATION MEETING

Action was taken to implement the council’s agenda in the meeting next month in Oros Bay of the Oregon Coastal Ports Federation, where, it has been reported, China trade will be an agenda topic.

Secretary Strahan was instructed to prepare a bulletin incorporating facts and figures on China trade for distribution to the port meeting.

Local 53 has instructed its member, Tom Lashbaugh, who is also a member of the Port of Newport Commission, to attend the port council, it was reported; and Bert Pohl, a member of Local 50 who serves on the Astoria Port Commission also is going.

Representatives of Local 12 were requested to represent the council at the meeting.

The next council session will be in Vancouver on May 3.

Foreclosure Bill Gains In Oregon

SALEM, Oregon, March 6—A “trust deed” bill to enable banks and money lenders to foreclose on property under jobless workers who are a few months behind in their mortgage payments has been introduced here, and has already passed the Senate 23 to 5. Ernest Baker, of the ILWU office, is active, warns in his current legislative letter.

Under the present law, “inventors” holding home mortgages must go to court to follow up. Baker has been a year after the court judgment to pay up and redeem his property.

The trust deed enforcement foreclosoure to start four months after the borrower falls behind in his payments, and he would have to permit sale of his property without the option of going to court.

The bill was introduced by Ward Cook, a Portland mortgage man, and the real estate lobby is pushing it. Similar legislation passed the 1957 session, and was vetoed by Governor Holmes, Baker wrote.

Local Hiring in Alaska Urged

SAN FRANCISCO—International officers of ILWU are backing up Alaska locally in their efforts to encourage hiring of local labor in the 4th state.

As a first step in this direction, Local 60 in Seward and other ILWU locals are getting behind HB 16 in the Alaska legislature. The bill creates a joint House Committee on Local Hire which will investigate a program of local versus imported labor in Alaska.

In a letter to state representative William M. Forland, the international executive vice President Governor Balcho declared that “the international is requesting your assistance in support of the proposed bill.

“The members of the ILWU in Alaska are watching with great interest the enactment of this bill,” Balcho said.

“They feel that it would be beneficial to the state of Alaska, and particularly the workers.”

Local 26 Installs New Committees

LOS ANGELES—ILWU Local 26 has installed newly elected members of the standing committees of the local.

They are: Legislative Committee; Paul Perlin, Tom Chapman, Art Harnick, Ken Schmidt, Art Czarapata and Stewart Sampson.

New Members Committee; Bob Barry, George Lee; Benenson and Hy Okin.

Attendance Credits; Sam Allen, Adrian Grandidier and Henry Tyson.

Painters Win 50½ Cents

PORTLAND—Wages increase totaling 50½ cents over a three-year period have been negotiated by the Painters Union, in a new contract covering most of this state.

Disabling Job Injuries Decline

From The Dispatcher’s Washington Office

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Disabling job injuries among American workers totaled 1,610,000 during 1958, according to preliminary estimates compiled by the U.S. Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics. Deaths from work injuries declined 1,580,000 from the level total in the Bureau’s 25-year series.

Although lower employment and shorter hours contributed to the decline in deaths and injuries, the rate of injury occurrence—to the lowest level on record.

Greatest real estate bargain in history was the purchase of Alaska in 1867 for $7.2 million—just 2 cents an acre.
Gains in Pine Climax Long History of Struggle

HONOLULU—The strike force of 142 walked out of the LILU pineapple workers in Hawaii, members of Local 142, which was in the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) election in 1945, and assured them the right to organize, recognize, and bargain with the Pineapple Company, Ltd., the world's largest canner, and the entire pineapple industry entered into collective bargaining with the workers.

Gains scored in that historic agreement were reflected in increases in hourly wage rates, increased fringe benefits, increased job classifications, and the establishment of a pension plan, paid vacations, elimination of chaotic, dangerous working conditions, and the establishment of a grievance procedure which the local during the ten years of union organization included overtime pay, job security, severance pay, a medical plan and stabilisation of working conditions in the industry.

In 1954 Local 142 signed a new agreement for the pineapple workers. A package deal provided for increases of approximately ten cents an hour.

Throughout the long march upward, the pineapple workers were always able to bank on support from the international and the frequent participation of President Harry Bridges and Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt in negotiations.

Route 26 Credit Union

March 13, 1959

DISPATCHER

March 13, 1959

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Czechoslovakia

By Harry Bridges

American Methods Don't Apply Everywhere

This is what they believe and this is a keystone of their union operations at present. In addition, of course, as we have already reported they are trying to build a new labor movement strong enough to stand up to the efforts of employers to divide the workers. In other lands, the key to this is a policy that the workers are not only to be organized but that this organization is to be built on the initiative of the workers. This was the policy of the Genoese Dockers' Union 'leaders (GIL). Bridges observing a discharge operation at the port of Genoa, "v, and to his left, Dino Carigliane, one of the Genoese Dockers' Union leaders (GIL).
promenades in the nationalized industries in the hope that this would be a model for private industry to follow.

The Czech trade unions claimed that this kind of a model made sense in England but not in a country in which all of industry had been taken away from private ownership.

Some Danger Seen
In Planned Economy

IN OUR visit to the US Embassy in Prague we learned that one of the main issues agitating the Czech worked more was the matter of setting up new wage schedules and new production norms. The Czech workers in the later discussions readily agreed.

Production norms had not been changed for some years despite changes in production method, new management, etc. So some workers are making substantial bonuses for over-producing with little or no extra effort. Other workers are breaking their backs to make their basic pay.

Once these kinds of disproportions develop and exist for awhile it becomes one mean job to change them. There are many vested interest keeping things as they are including the worker who has not suffered under the system all his life and who has had his whole life to meet his production goal a lot easier than the top planners realize.

There is another unique aspect of union operations under a socialist society including such matters as the administration of all social security benefits, housing, child care and many other matters by the union—these will be discussed at length in the union report.

These have been only preliminary observations of some of the many sides of the Czech unions and some explanation of the difference between these and American unions.

IX

USSR

THE ENTIRE visit to the USSR covered only four days, and one of these was a Sunday on which little work was done. There were full of discussions and questioning of both top trade union officials and officials of the Sea and River Transport Workers' Unions, which includes longshoremen and warehousemen employed in the dock areas.

Certain of the Soviet trade unions will be developed in our full report on the trip. Meanwhile this first impressions of our trip has been primarily the trip on the trip to Odessa to observe longshore operations and to get some idea of how the union functioned at the work level.

Needless to say, the Russian trade union officials thought it was important for us to be especially invited to go to Odessa, to observe longshore operations and to get some idea of how the union functioned at the work level.

We told the dock workers' chairman that from our point of view, how else?

On the job women are doing more things than any union which never said “no” to management. He smiled in agreement, shrugged his shoulders and said, “Of course, how else?”

On the job women were doing more things than any union which never said “no” to management. He smiled in agreement, shrugged his shoulders and said, “Of course, how else?”

The job was something more than what we were doing at home.

In Odessa alone there are about 1000 such norms. These operations are still fairly insignificant in London and the continental ports.

How to measure the incomes and standard of living of Odessa longshoremen? It’s pointless to compare US longshoremen and Soviet in dollar terms. Or even in terms of how many hours each has to work to purchase the same thing.

Moreover, quite apart from the details and the statistics, it is obvious on the face that the longshoremen of the LLWS better and have an absolute standard of living higher than Soviet workers of the same class. On the other hand we'd be missing the point if we thought that their aim is to duplicate American standards. There is no reason to think that unless they live as we do that their standards are any lower.

What the Odessa dockers wanted us to understand was just their background—the war destruction and the tremendous sacrifices they have had to make to reach where they are now. And second what their goals were and how they planned to reach them.

They made no comparisons with American longshoremen; instead they compared their present lot with their own past, and we were impressed, as every other visitor to their land is impressed.

It was interesting to discover that Soviet dockers average about as much wages as skilled metal workers in their land. They made less than construction workers but less than unskilled and steel workers who work at the furnaces.

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What the Odessa dockers wanted us to understand was just their background—the war destruction and the tremendous sacrifices they have had to make to reach where they are now. And second what their goals were and how they planned to reach them.

They made no comparisons with American longshoremen; instead they compared their present lot with their own past, and we were impressed, as every other visitor to their land is impressed.

It was interesting to discover that Soviet dockers average about as much wages as skilled metal workers in their land. They made less than construction workers but less than unskilled and steel workers who work at the furnaces.

Honormous Increase
Planned in Output

OVER THE next period of time in which an enormous increase in Soviet production is being planned, everything from the size of the port to the size and the number of the workers will grow proportionately. However, it is the opinion that longshoremen are not expected to handle the greater work load by more machines and equipment.

At a recent time they estimated that about 85 percent of all cargo handling (including bulk) is mechanized; at the end of the next seven years this will be raised to 70 percent.

Finally, overtime work is not permitted unless a ship is preparing to leave and then only a maximum of two hours of overtime on any one shift. No worker is permitted to put in over 10 hours of overtime work in any one month. The port manager of Odessa had recently been fined for ordering overtime work under conditions where, it was later proved, it was not necessary.

Getting back to our original point—that we should try to understand and not to judge—the whole matter of comparisons between dock workers in both countries is endlessly complex. How do you compare living standards when one worker pays for medical care, education, vacations, etc., for his children and the other does not? And who is able to judge the quality of medical care and education? And what American longshoremen are expected to work under an incentive scheme, no matter how much more he might make.

We will have more to say about unions under socialism in the full report. Meanwhile, this summary of first impressions makes it clear how do you compare living standards when one worker pays for medical care, education, vacations, etc., for his children and the other does not? And who is able to judge the quality of medical care and education? And what American longshoremen are expected to work under an incentive scheme, no matter how much more he might make.

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There is no greater need than for more unionists, and especially rank and file workers, to travel to this part of the world and see for themselves the many knowledge and Information Americans have about what's going on outside the borders of our country the better we can live in the changing world of which we are but one part.
500 at Local 6 Convention Launch Crusade
To Stop ‘Discriminatory’ Labor Control Bills

(Continued from page 1)

- Accepted a 10-point program on general perspectives submitted by Local 6 President, Charles Duarte, and backed it up by voting to strengthen the union’s organization, to improve servicing of the membership and to render the bills less objectionable by a process of amendment.

The O’Connell approach challenges the premise of the labor-reform legislation by suggesting the regulations were intended for but one class.

- Adopted a peace resolution, pledging to work with all organizations that seek peace, disarmament, elimination of bombs and bomb testing.

- Recommended pressure on state senators for an effective FEP along with other steps to combat discrimination on the job including strict enforcement of union contract provisions on this point and cooperation with the Negro community on the job bias problem.

THEY LISTENED POLITELY

Before voting to condemn the labor control bills, the delegates politely listened to Lieutenant Governor Glenn Anderson defend the bills on behalf of the Brown administration.

Later they roared approval as Louis Goldblatt, International Secretary-Treasurer, and Richard Lynden, secretary of Local 6, condemned the Brown bills as “discriminatory” and “hypocritical.”

O’Connell Bills Highlight Bias Against Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

...in which the taxpayer and stockholder are divested of millions of dollars are equally culpable, if less newsworthy.”

O’Connell’s idea is to “end these abuses by extending to corporations the same regulatory safeguards recommended by Gov. Brown for labor union regulation. Obviously, the need is equally pressing in this area.”

CONFLICT OF INTEREST PROBLEM

In addition to the requirements about meetings, proxies, and votes, AB 1097 would require corporations doing business in California to incorporate elsewhere to prepare special reports covering California operations for the use of California stockholders.

To solve the conflict-of-interest problem that has cropped up so frequently in late, the bill would require each corporate officer to file an annual report listing all personal stock purchases and sales as well as any remuneration received from any other firm, body or association.

In addition, O’Connell managed to propose without cracking a smile that 51 percent of the shareholders of a corporation must approve any corporate expenditure for political purposes.

One companion bill is AB 1696. This would extend to all organizations of businesses and professions licensed under the Business and Professions Code (there are hundreds) similar type of regulation.

AFL-CIO CAUTIONS

To these sweeping proposals O’Connell added on March 2 a bill (AB 1767) that would repeal the present Race-Doyle Health and Welfare Program Supervision Act of 1937 and substitute for all health, welfare and pension programs the type of regulation envisioned for corporations in AB 1097.

The whole approach of the O’Connell bills is in marked contrast to the California Labor Federation’s attitude toward the Governor’s bills, AB 419 and SB 259.

Federation Secretary C. J. Haggerty has been pursuing a policy of riding with the punch and attempting to remedy its weaknesses and failings for special, discriminatory legislative treatment.

CORPORATE CORRUPTION CITED

Denying that corruption is rife in the labor movement, the resolution added:

“ILWU and Local 6 do not need to be told how to run honest, democratic unions. We pioneered the field 20 years ago...

...by restrictions on labor, cannot be viewed in the aggregate as selions, public-spirited citizens who are simply trying to find remedies for social problems. They have an axe to grind and if they want to grind it, they ought to pay the same price as everybody else.”

MECHANIZATION PROBLEM

The mechanization resolution contained this statement of policy:

“ILWU holds to the view that any and all relief from back-breaking labor is welcome, but we insist with equal firmness that the fruits of labor-saving must be distributed fairly among affected workers, including those workers who have been dislocated by the process of mechanization.”

The convention proposed to the membership in each division the selection of a 21-man committee to study and make recommendations on a number of proposals to deal with the mechanization and automation problems.

These include immediate proposals to negotiate manning scales, insist on full crew when sickness occurs, insist on full crew during vacation periods and to limit overtime.

Contract proposals to meet the mechanization problem include a 35-hour work week without loss of pay, severance pay, longer vacations, earlier retirement and increased pensions, plant-wide seniority and training and retraining of displaced workers at company expense.

The resolution also backed a legislative program for a shorter work week, earlier retirement and increased pensions, improvement of unemployment compensation and expansion of vocational training and education programs.

George Vatter presided while President Charles (Chili) Duarte made his report.

The convention recessed until March 14 to hear Robertson’s report on organization.
Congress Tories Join ABC Attack
On Liberal Supreme Court Rulings

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Defenders of civil liberties have reason to be seriously concerned over a shotgun attack by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association on liberal decisions handed down by the Supreme Court in recent years.

Less than a week after the ABA demanded Congressional action to rectify the high court rulings, a bill to strengthen the Smith Act slipped through the House of Representatives without debate or opposition.

Later, a House Judiciary Subcommittee approved a sweeping bill aimed at giving State laws, in the absence of specific Congressional commands to the contrary, equal standing with Federal statutes. This legislation could have far-reaching effects on protective labor laws and enforcement of 14th Amendment rights.

DIATRIBE BY EASTLAND
These steps on the House side were followed by introduction in the Senate, at the hands of Senator James Eastland (D-Mississippi), of seven bills to carry out the ABA recommendations for tightening of internal security laws.

Senator Eastland, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, used the ABA proposals as the excuse for another lengthy speech to attack the Supreme Court. As in previous diatribes on this subject, he accused the Court of a "naked thirst for power," saying it has usurped lawmaking authority and undermined the nation's defenses against the Communist conspiracy.

Eastland's vitriolic words brought Senator Kuchel of California to his feet with comment that it was frightening to hear "some in this country pour ... the way you back up your motto: 'An idea why he was summoned before the committee.

A Washington dispatch in the San Francisco Examiner March 10 said "the hearing is intended to lay the foundation for proposed legislation" to tighten passport regulations. The story said Bridges "is but one of several recent visitors to Russia for whom subpoenas have been issued."

At a membership meeting, the San Francisco division of Local 6 voted to send a protest wire to committee chairman Francis Walter asking, "When are you going to leave our international president alone?"

IWA Wins Weyerhaeuser Strike, Gets Arbitration

NORTH BEND, Oregon—The strike of 800 IWA Weyerhaeuser workers ended in victory here last week when the company—after refusing for weeks to 60 ro—agreed to arbitrate the beef.

But the strike seems to make even more panic among management that it was frightening to hear "some in this country pour ... to leave our international president alone?"
Mailing the Calls

Valerie Taylor, president of the Federated Auxiliaries, is shown at the typesetter checks off names with a pencil. Helping them out are (left to right) Doreen Shelton, Pat Richardson and Jessie Browne, all of the North Bend, Oregon, auxiliary.

"Never underestimate the power of women."

When ILWU members from Seward to San Pedro and from Paia to Portland converge on Seattle April 6, many will have their wives with them.

Some will be coming for the trip to see the wonders of the World's Fair, and others will be going out 39,000 pieces of literature. They took the federation's own leaflet, "What Seattle, Vancouver and Longview; Portland) in the chair. San Pedro, Portland and San Francisco trace their lineage back to the old ILA charters; San Francisco helped picket modern-day union's fight for civil rights, supporting many auxiliaries became..."

Auxiliaries to Launch Organizing Drive

An appeal to the auxiliaries to launch an organizing drive is made by President Taylor in the mailing of auxiliary convention call. In her letter, she wrote:

"The federation has organized since the last convention: Roy Rupert, B. C.; Seward, Alaska; San Pedro ship sidewinders; Seattle, Washington; and Olympia, soon to be chartered. The Tacoma auxiliary did not have to be organized. It came into the federation, "a full fledged group with 86 members, active and functioning since 1949, when the Tacoma longshoremen affiliated to ILWU a year ago."

Auxiliaries Active for Civil Rights

Many auxiliaries have enlisted in the union's fight against poverty. The Tora Rystad, John J. Fougerouse Auxiliary 7, Stockton, reactivated in 1941, the..."

Old-Timer Mrs. Elisabeth Olsen of Portland is one of the old-timers who helped win the 1934 strike. Widow Local 8 memb..."
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**Probe Jobless Problem, Not Unions—Liberal Demo Urges**

*(From The Dispatcher's Washington Office)*

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A plan that the McClellan Committee be washed up in favor of more attention to current economic problems has been voiced by Representative John Dent, liberal Demo-

*Final Ruling Awaited In Picket Suit*

PORTLAND, Ore.—Final ruling in the National Labor Relations Board suit to enjoin Local 383 from picketing the General Ore dock here was due as The Dispatcher went to press.

U.S. District Judge William G. East handed down an oral injunction last month (March 6), but exceptions were immediately filed by Frank Fonzi, the attorney representing the two locals.

The injunction hearing, which lasted two weeks, stemmed from charges the Harvey company had filed before the board asserting that the two locals and the international union were acting in concert to violate the Taft Hartley act.

Later, after calling attention to the need for studying the effects of automation and other economic questions, he stated: "The problem of chronic unemployment is more serious and more important than any other problem Congress is faced with right now."

In leading up to the subject of the McClellan Committee, Dent made the point that there should be less criticism of the yellow-journalism variety in the press directed at labor and union leaders.

"It goes without much argument to the contrary, that labor would not be the powerful unit it is in American life today without the Lewises, the Reuther's, the Bridges, the Hoffa's, the Becks, the McDonalds, the Hutchinsons, and the endless line . . . (of) men and women who stood for what are now acknowledged as labor's rights."

**Oregon Longshoremen Struck—Back in 1877**

PORTLAND — Oregon's first labor strike occurred in 1877 to keep in mind during the Oregon Cen-

tennial.

The longshoremen walked off the docks in an unsuccessful attempt to get overtime for Sundays and holidays.

The same year the Deep Sea Fishers' Union of Astoria beached their trolling boats in an attempt to get higher salmon prices. They went back to sea when the packers threatened to import scabs.

1846 set all-time strike records in the U.S., with 4.6 million workers on strike for a total of 116 million man days.

**End un-American Group, Says Porter**

PORTLAND — Representative Charles O. Porter has written Columbia River District council secretary, Knee-

land, Astoria, that he is backing the Roosevelt hill to abolish Representative Walter's un-American committee.

The council urged dissolution of the committee some time ago, and Stran-

land recently wrote Porter asking him to support HR 53.

The southern Oregon Congressman replied that he is not only backing up Representative James Roosevelt in his bill, but that "I if we can think of any-

thing else to do to get rid of the un-

American activities committee, we will do it."

**National Survey Interviews Families To Determine Facts on Union Health Plans**

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Locals here are receiving many inquiries from members about the "Columbia Survey" of health plans with Kaiser Foundation Health Plan coverage. ILWU staff have talked to the surveyors, for the information of families asked to participate in the study.

Interviews are going on in a number of health plans in different parts of the country. The purpose is to find out more about how union people use their health coverage and what they think of it. The facts that come out of the survey may be useful in future health plans negotiations.

Individual answers are kept confidential, and are returned to the surveyors. When results are published, they will be in the form of numbers only, not a personal identity of the person in them.

Columbia University is running the survey. The National Opinion Research Center is doing the interviewing. Spon-

sor is the Foundation on Employee Health, Medical Care and Welfare which set up by the International Association of Machinists and U.S. Industries.
At Last—A US Labor History Suitable for Young People

Katherine B. Shippen
This Union Cause
ILWU Staff
ILWU $1.50

Many members of ILWU have asked about a book suitable for their children or young teenagers which would give them a sympathetic introduction to labor history. There is a book available and we are delighted to be able to offer it as the ILWU Book Club's first new title at only $1.50. Intended especially for young people, it is short, well-written and yet not condescending.

We might quarrel about the absence of any reference to the ILWU and the 1934 strike, but many of the highlights of labor history are covered and many of the leading personalities introduced. William Sylvis, Samuel Gompers, Eugene Debs, John Mitchell, Bill Haywood, William Z. Foster and John L. Lewis are all there along with the programs they advanced and the struggles they led.

There is not only a complete absence of red-baiting but the employers' use of the red label is shown up as an anti-union device. For example, in discussing the 1919 steele strike, the author points out that "the steel companies talked so much about communist influence among the workingmen that the public was persuaded that the whole strike had been negotiated by the Russians."

Then the author goes on to say that the International Work Movement, which investigated the strike and wrote a comprehensive report on it, "acknowledged that the excitement against communism was entirely baseless as far as the strike was concerned. The San Francisco Bay the author says, "were shorter hours, better wages, and better working conditions."

The book makes it clear not only why unions are organized but the lengths to which employers will go to oppose organization. The role in labor relations of black lists, injunctions and yellow dog contracts is made clear. The open shop drive after World War I is clearly labeled an "anti-union drive" even though called "The American Plan."

It is a weakness of the book that it devotes only a few pages to the years since World War II. The book ends with mention of the AFL and CIO merger. There is no appraisal of the present state of the labor movement. But this is no fault dispassionately, as the 1919 steel strike, the author's point of entry.

Veteran Unionist Diaz Wins Long Fight To Stop Deportation to Franco Spain

SAN FRANCISCO—After 24 years, veteran trade unionist Juna Diaz has won his fight against deportation to Spain.

Diaz, now 63 and in poor health, is from the San Francisco area with his eight children and 17 grandchildren, all American born. The 24 years of Appeals in San Francisco recently gave a final judgement of the Immigration Service to send him to Spain from where he would face certain death.

The government had rested its case in the past on the fact that Diaz ran for supervisor on the Communist ticket. The appeals court ruled that this did not constitute "meaningful association" with the Communist Party.

The Immigration Service kept trying to deport Diaz since that time, pursuing through more than 25 legal avenues.

"Well, we finally won it," said George Anderson, Diaz' attorney. "We've been holding that case since 1934 through all the ups and downs of endless hearings. It's the longest deaf case on record in this district. There is a longer deportation case on record in the whole U.S.—24 years in one case."

Diaz is well known to old-time trade unionists in the San Francisco area. He participated in organized labor organizing drives during the 1930s.

He was an organizer for the old United Cannery Workers and was one of the founders of the Alaska Cannery Workers.

Oakland Terminal Workers Stop Work

OAKLAND—ILWU Local 6 terminal workers were out for a stop work meeting from 8 a.m. Thursday to 8 a.m. Friday, March 13.

President Charles (Chill) Daaré said the meeting was to discuss a series of contract violations by the employers as well as a validation of a jurisdiction agreement respecting terminals.

IN THE LAST issue, this column dealt with the problems facing American unions under the triple impacts of automation, unemployment and mechanization, and moves to make members of organized labor the second-class citizens of the country. In this context that we should look at labor leadership.

The ILWU has served as a model before in many areas: wages, safety, welfare, pensions and much else. We have some pretty clear ideas, born of our own experience, of ways to insure good leadership—and the ILWU's way to the American trade union movement.

F E V E R Y UNION followed the practice of holding referendums for every office, and every little change; if every member was permitted free expression through the shop-floor and right to criticize openly, to take the leadership to task, face to face, without reprisals; if the ILWU had held elections, every dime spent and all official meetings held on the rank and file's and their delegates, then there wouldn't be any McClellan committees, and politicians wouldn't have to cover their phony "union control" legislation. Then it wouldn't be open season on all unions, the good as well as the bad.

Too many leaders are falling into the trap of believing that if the onslaught of mechanization can somehow be delayed or stopped, they can somehow protect themselves and perpetuate their leadership. Many union leaders are afraid to come before their members and discuss the vast changes taking place, and most of them are now afraid to demand, from industry and labor, shorter work weeks, higher pay. They might be called "reactionaries.

But when the labor movement gets back to fundamentals and deals directly with its real problems, without window dressing or sham, will labor have a chance to weather the storm? We in the ILWU have a chance to set the pattern for the rest of the labor movement.

Leadership, we say, is the worker. And it is from him that, as we see it, in our league of leadership, means rank and file control of leaders who are expected to lend. Our rank and file people have to have more into leading.

Democratic leadership demands a fine balance between finding out what the rank and file wants and yet moving forward in the time—which means that leadership must be far in advance of the members. In short, it means trying to foresee coming events and projecting programs that will best fit the needs of the group.

There are times that leadership means sticking one's neck out a long way ahead of the rank and file; and sometimes taking a chance that the ranks will see the necessity for the move, before putting their heads into the fire. There are periods when events move so fast that the rank and file demand fast action. There are other times when things move so slowly that the membership isn't aware of any change, and it is then that leadership must prod events to keep the movement moving.

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