First Locals Acting Approve Convention and Caucus Acts

SAN FRANCISCO—Four longshore locals of ILWU had discussed and acted on the work of the 30th Biennial Convention and the Coast Longshore, Shipbuilding and Walking Boss Caucus as The Dispatcher went to press.

Local 12, North Bend-Coos Bay, in a regular meeting April 23, endorsed, in full, all actions taken by the convention.

Local 13, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, in a special meeting April 24, approved all actions taken by the convention.

Local 18, San Francisco Bay Area, in a special meeting May 4, unanimously concurred in all actions.

Local 20, Super-priority and Local Locals, Portland, met April 22 and unanimously approved the convention and caucus actions, also approving the district 19, Frank 19, bargaining program. J. F. Forskan was elected to represent the clerks of the area on the negotiating committee.

The first joint session will be held at the FMA San Francisco office on the afternoon of May 18. The ILWU convention will meet at 10 a.m.

The bill was sent April 29 to the House of Representatives. Chairman Barden said hearings will end about May 15 and a House committee has been holding hearings on regulatory legislation. Committee chairman Graham A. Barden said hearings, are, in addition to the Ken-

even amendment to tax state principles into its legislative program which the Senate had adopted earlier in the bill.

Drastic curbs on picketing and the secondary boycott were beaten but not restrictions on “hot cargo” contracts and certain types of organizational picketing were approved in amendments added on the Senate floor. The “hot cargo” amendment was di-rected specifically at the Teamsters Union. It outlawed “hot cargo” clauses in union contracts with common carriers in the trucking industry.

DINECRA's CHANGE HEART

High points of Senate voting on 55 amendments were the rejection of secondary boycotts and organiza-
tional picketing curbs offered by Senator John L. McClellan and the revision of McClellan’s “labor bill of rights” provision after it had been placed in the Senate.

Dierickeis had a change of heart on the “bill of rights” and endorsed in the light of changes that it might be ap-
pided to enforce social integration of Southern unions, and that a provision was added on the Senate floor. The “hot cargo” amendment was di-
rected specifically at the Teamsters Union. It outlawed “hot cargo” clauses in union contracts with common carriers in the trucking industry.

DINECRA's CHANGE HEART

High points of Senate voting on 55 amendments were the rejection of secondary boycotts and organiza-
tional picketing curbs offered by Senator John L. McClellan and the revision of McClellan’s “labor bill of rights” provision after it had been placed in the Senate.

Dierickeis had a change of heart on the “bill of rights” and endorsed in the light of changes that it might be ap-
pided to enforce social integration of Southern unions, and that a provision was added on the Senate floor. The “hot cargo” amendment was di-
rected specifically at the Teamsters Union. It outlawed “hot cargo” clauses in union contracts with common carriers in the trucking industry.

DINECRA's CHANGE HEART

High points of Senate voting on 55 amendments were the rejection of secondary boycotts and organiza-
tional picketing curbs offered by Senator John L. McClellan and the revision of McClellan’s “labor bill of rights” provision after it had been placed in the Senate.

Dierickeis had a change of heart on the “bill of rights” and endorsed in the light of changes that it might be ap-
pided to enforce social integration of Southern unions, and that a provision was added on the Senate floor. The “hot cargo” amendment was di-
rected specifically at the Teamsters Union. It outlawed “hot cargo” clauses in union contracts with common carriers in the trucking industry.

DINECRA's CHANGE HEART

High points of Senate voting on 55 amendments were the rejection of secondary boycotts and organiza-
tional picketing curbs offered by Senator John L. McClellan and the revision of McClellan’s “labor bill of rights” provision after it had been placed in the Senate.

Dierickeis had a change of heart on the “bill of rights” and endorsed in the light of changes that it might be ap-
pided to enforce social integration of Southern unions, and that a provision was added on the Senate floor. The “hot cargo” amendment was di-
rected specifically at the Teamsters Union. It outlawed “hot cargo” clauses in union contracts with common carriers in the trucking industry.

DINECRA's CHANGE HEART

High points of Senate voting on 55 amendments were the rejection of secondary boycotts and organiza-
tional picketing curbs offered by Senator John L. McClellan and the revision of McClellan’s “labor bill of rights” provision after it had been placed in the Senate.

Dierickeis had a change of heart on the “bill of rights” and endorsed in the light of changes that it might be ap-
pided to enforce social integration of Southern unions, and that a provision was added on the Senate floor. The “hot cargo” amendment was di-
rected specifically at the Teamsters Union. It outlawed “hot cargo” clauses in union contracts with common carriers in the trucking industry.

DINECRA's CHANGE HEART

High points of Senate voting on 55 amendments were the rejection of secondary boycotts and organiza-
tional picketing curbs offered by Senator John L. McClellan and the revision of McClellan’s “labor bill of rights” provision after it had been placed in the Senate.

Dierickeis had a change of heart on the “bill of rights” and endorsed in the light of changes that it might be ap-
pided to enforce social integration of Southern unions, and that a provision was added on the Senate floor. The “hot cargo” amendment was di-
rected specifically at the Teamsters Union. It outlawed “hot cargo” clauses in union contracts with common carriers in the trucking industry.

DINECRA's CHANGE HEART

High points of Senate voting on 55 amendments were the rejection of secondary boycotts and organiza-
tional picketing curbs offered by Senator John L. McClellan and the revision of McClellan’s “labor bill of rights” provision after it had been placed in the Senate.

Dierickeis had a change of heart on the “bill of rights” and endorsed in the light of changes that it might be ap-
pided to enforce social integration of Southern unions, and that a provision was added on the Senate floor. The “hot cargo” amendment was di-
rected specifically at the Teamsters Union. It outlawed “hot cargo” clauses in union contracts with common carriers in the trucking industry.
A Craven Act

IT IS NO SECRET that the wealthy and influential Japanese shipowners want no part of the All Pacific and Asian Dockworkers' Trade Union's Conference, currently in Tokyo. Many of the Japanese have been engaged as consumers in such matters as methods of hiring, wages, hours, and conditions of work that are two or three times as good as those in the United States. They are discriminating against the entire ILWU—and the union will lose money or its investments the future.

IT IS NO SECRET that the wealthy and influential Japanese shipowners want no part of the All Pacific and Asian Dockworkers' Trade Union's Conference, currently in Tokyo. Many of the Japanese have been engaged in such matters as methods of hiring, wages, hours, and conditions of work that are two or three times as good as those in the United States. They are discriminating against the entire ILWU—and the union will lose money or its investments the future.

THERE ARE MANYdockworkers who do not know of the ILWU-PMA Pacific Coast Safety Convention promulgated some years ago by the International Labor Organization of the United Nations. The ILO convention is a minimum safety code, far below the standard set by the ILWU-PMA Pacific Coast Safety Code, but it is still too humane for the Japanese shipping industry, in which—incidentally—millions of American dollars have been invested in the last ten years.

In addition various State Department officials and members of Congress have made clear that they too are opposed to the Dockers' Convention and especially to the participation of the ILWU in such a meeting. They are demanding that the Congress restrict the use of habeas corpus. Without an inquiry it could get under way. But when this became too hot, the Japanese government began to make things for us.

THE JAPANESE government is deeply beset by the problems of keeping order in the country. The London dock workers, then locked out because of their refusal to work Canadian ships manned by scab crews, invited the ILWU delegation to visit London in order to get the facts about the lockout for our membership. Goldblatt and Maletta accepted the invitation; to make it more formal they sent a request to the Dockers' Convention. And when they were locked out, they went back to England and equipped them with strike leaders being briefed on the situation. To this day the British government has given no reason.

NOW, A DECADE later, the Japanese govern- ment has restored the British tradition.

IT IS WORTH noting that international confer- ences of industrialists, financiers and business- men never run into the kind of obstacles which beset international trade union meetings. When businessmen meet to discuss their problems they don't regard them as something sinister or subversive, and they don't differ in the press everywhere.

As far as the ILWU is concerned the action of the Japanese government doesn't end things. The union with its record and its mem- bership has no intention of letting this shabby treatment of our union drop at this point, even though the conference itself may have other things to discuss. We support the right of American businessmen to travel and confer, too. But when unionists try to meet to discuss their common problems it shouldn't be regarded as something sinister or subversive, and we don't differ in the press everywhere.

The conference will make no gains for us, but it will make good records for the conference. It is only too bad there were not more people with equal understanding and courage. As far as the ILWU is concerned, the action of the Japanese government doesn't end things. Our union with its record and its membership has no intention of letting this shabby treatment of our union drop at this point, even though the conference itself may have other things to discuss. We support the right of American businessmen to travel and confer, too. But when unionists try to meet to discuss their common problems it shouldn't be regarded as something sinister or subversive, and we don't differ in the press everywhere.

The conference will make no gains for us, but it will make good records for the conference. It is only too bad there were not more people with equal understanding and courage.
ILWU Urges California Assembly
To Act Now on Dock Safety Bills

SACRAMENTO — Safety measures along California waterfronts "have been neglected for far too long," the ILWU executive board, whose pictures were not in time to receive in the last issue.

SACRAMENTO — Safety measures along California waterfronts "have been neglected for far too long," the ILWU executive board, whose pictures were not in time to receive in the last issue.

Sadley Neglected for Far Too Long

Scabs, Police

INTERIM subcommittee of the Assem-
DANCEY — If there was as
SACRAMENTO — Safety measures
along California waterfronts "have
been neglected for far too long," the
ILWU executive board, whose pictures
were not in time to receive in the last
issue.

SACRAMENTO — Safety measures
along California waterfronts "have
been neglected for far too long," the
ILWU executive board, whose pictures
were not in time to receive in the last
issue.

SACRAMENTO — Safety measures
along California waterfronts "have
been neglected for far too long," the
ILWU executive board, whose pictures
were not in time to receive in the last
issue.
CRDC Charges

Many Solons Who Slid into Office
With Labor Help Have Le'd Us Down'

VANCOUVER, Wash.—Reports on legislative sessions in two states featured the Columbia River District Council meeting here May 3, with ILWU lobbyists from both Oregon and Washington charging that many of the solons who slid into office with labor help have let labor down.

Paul Edmonson, President of the Puget Sound District Council, called this year's session at Olympia one of the "most disorganized in the history of the state...it was two days before the deadline, before a single important piece of legislation was passed."

DEMONS ACT LIKE GOPS

CRDC represented Errol Baker said the Oregon legislature has failed to resolve its tax deadlock; and, "because some of our Democrats are acting like Republicans, we may be facing the drabness of a program that will reach deeply into small incomes."

Both speakers stressed the importance of sending some men to Salem and Olympia who have "union cards in their pockets."

"If you want labor people to represent you at the legislature, you are going to have to pay a rate of pay at which they can afford to leave their jobs and go down there," he said. Bradley himself is a member of the Aluminum Workers Union.

LABOR TRIED

The labor lobby at Olympia did try to stem some of the vicious measures the union busters had slanted for passage, Stallcop said, and we "came through pretty fair on our $1-an-hour minimum wage bill"—with overtime after 40 hours and an enabling clause to keep it in line with any federal action upping the ante.

The Washington union, with some help from Governor Rosellini, also got over an amendment increasing unemployment benefits for those out of work for a week, but the bill, as passed, was a far cry from "what we started out with," Stallcop charged.

LOST IN OREGON

The minimum wage provision at Olympia was lost by the effect of a similar bill at Salem, Baker said.

On the unemployment front in the Beaver state the Associated Oregon Industries pushed through the so-called 20/20 bill, which will knock an estimated $5,000 to $5,000 canner and other workers off jobless insurance.

"Labor's main bill on unemployment, H.B. 351, finally got through both houses as H. R. 334, Baker said, but with the benefit relief the union hoped to give injured workmen shorn to $10 and $15 a week, or $0.75 for the temporary-total and permanently disabled.

"The answer, Baker said, is to lift the injured worker (who in Oregon receives less than the unemployed worker on jobless insurance) out of the "starvation category into that of the normal unemployment.""

"If they are not covered by present programs, many will come out of hospitalization as another class of jobless, and it is no place for labor to have let labor down..."

"Things are not going to get any better, they're going to get worse."

J. D. McDonald, President of the Oregon AFL-CIO council, and chairman of the labor lobby's morning coffee break at Salem—"only we've been too busy the last few days to drink any," brought out the mistaken idea the public has about a labor lobby—"that's we're down there merely in the interest of straight labor legislation," whereas, according to the "astounding" record of Oregon in general, said, citing the Astoria bridge, community colleges, teachers' tenure, and poultry inspection bills as typical.

"The lobby, he said, maneuvered a bill providing collective bargaining for all state employees—"something they've never had before"—through the House and hopes to get it out of a Senate committee "tomorrow in time to pass it;" 8c it does a bill on wire tapping "which would make it tougher for the enemies of labor to bug union meetings."

The next council meeting will be in North Bend, on Saturday, June 13, at 7:30 p.m.

Wage Increase Won in Oregon Fish Cannery

ASTORIA, Ore.—Wage increases of ten cents for men and 2 1/2 cents for women, in a new two-year contract which calls for an additional five cent boost for men and 2 1/2 cents for women the second year, have been negotiated by fish cannery workers here, affiliated with the United Packing House Workers of America.

Automation Used as Anti-Union Weapon

PORTLAND, Ore.—"Automation and labor saving machinery are giving employer associations a powerful new weapon for fighting unions," the AFL-CIO Lumber and Sawmill Workers' convention here was told by William Blyer, second general vice president of the Carpenters' Union.

Problems of unemployment and anti-union activities by employers and politicians were highlighted by a number of speakers, including Blyer, who said: "The pattern for an automated economy is being set now and once it is established it will take years of fighting to win any improvements."

"NORMAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Some of the dangers in the forthcoming period noted by speakers, began to drive the industry to set a 40-hour week as a standard, even under automation, and to sell the concept that "normal unemployment" is inevitable.

Ten Sea Vans

Reported Overboard

WILLINGTON—Reported in the ILWU Clipboard, publication of Marine Clerks Association, Local 63, here, was information that the tugboat Lanidal recently reported ten sea vans filled with cargo were washed overboard en route to Hawaii. No crew men were lost or injured. Storm winds almost up to hurricane velocity were reported.

Mechnization Hits Northwest Sawmills

PORTLAND, Ore.—"Automation is the weapon for fighting unions," President Edson Stallcop of the American Committee here recently told Harry Bridges walked out into the corridor and found himself face-to-face with a woman having a fur piece and a flowered hat, and a blue ribbon on her dress that identified her as a delegate to the 60th Continental Congress of the AFL-CIO. The American Committee of the American Revolution. She held the camera in her hand and was trying to get the ILWU president in her sights.

Bridges stopped, looked at her, smiled and then exclaimed:

"No, not the DAR! You'll be expeditioned for taking my picture."

The woman reportedly blushed, adjusted her camera and stepped off without taking her snapshot.
PHANTOMS Describe China's World Shaking Development

Perhaps the most world-shaking developments on our planet during recent years were made not on the battlefields of war or in the physical changes of localities but in the minds of people in China. There, where the earth's largest single population lives, has sprung up an event which has "an event of profound historical importance." China's COMMUNES

"China's new communalized program", as described by Professor Pomanker, a distinguished Indian scientist, statistician, archaeologist and historian, provides a good example of the "event of profound historical importance." "China's Communes," the development of which he studied extensively, has become one of the most significant achievements in the history of China, even in the history of world civilization.

Professor Pomanker's pamphlets describe China's new communalized program. These brochures had been distributed to property owners and landlords in the United States, so that they will understand the economic and social changes in China. The pamphlets will help fill the gap of ignorance in this country.

From dispatches from the U.S. Department of State, we learn that "the pamphlet issued by the American Friends Services Committee was a good one and was brought to the attention of the Council for Civic Unity here to start an understanding between the United States and China."

The first article in the "group is by Professor D. D. Wright, a distinguished Samoan, as well as Puerto Rican and Mexican workers have been completely organized. The statements were made during the 13th Biennial Convention, which he, as a delegate, attended. The Senator said the story of the Chinese workers' organization is a "highlight" in the history of labor in the United States.

The statements were made during the 13th Biennial Convention, which he, as a delegate, attended. The Senator said the story of the Chinese workers' organization is a "highlight" in the history of labor in the United States.

The promises proved almost valueless, he said, and in the end, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of prevailing. Despite this, the truth has a way of previ
Farm Workers Fight for 90c Wage Goes On

SACRAMENTO—The big minimum wage battle—more accurately, the farm labor fight—is pretty much over insofar as the current session of the California Legislature is concerned. But the war isn't over.

The battle ended on Monday, April 27, when the Labor Committee of the Senate voted 4-3 to send Gov. Edmund G. Brown's minimum wage bill to an interim study.

The bill would have established a $1.25 minimum wage in California, except for farm workers, who would have been covered only on 60c. The measure was regarded as highly significant, however, because it would have broken the federal 30c pattern, and would have been the first minimum wage law in the land to include farm workers.

UNIONS ADVANCE

ILWU legislative representatives worked for the bill during its passage from the Assembly to the Senate. The bill was perhaps the most vigorously lobbied piece of legislation at the session. Corporate farm interests went all out to beat it.

There was some possibility as this is written that an effort might be made to withdraw the bill to the Senate floor, but Gov. Brown was reportedly against this idea.

Meanwhile, labor and allied groups have had a good year. Among the possibilities being considered is a signature campaign to put the issue on the November ballot.

All observers agree the fight served to keep attention on the job, the farm workers as nothing has appeared since the '30s. Hundreds of farm workers marched at the head, carrying planks, and gave a good showing. They held the committee's final decision.

Railroads Propose 1-Package System

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Office)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Association of American Railroads has released a pamphlet here explaining proceedings for a "one-package" nationwide system of freight and passenger traffic.

The one-package system, according to AAR, would allow the railroads to use "the whole range of transportation tools, including planes, trucks and barges" and would result in greater financial stability for transportation companies and increased efficiency and economy for shippers.

Employers Oppose Improvement

SALEM, Ore.—Representatives of the AAR, the Oregon Lumber Association, Ashtonia, Textonix, Portland, and Harvey Aluminum, in Torrance, California, showed up at the Salem labor-committee meeting here, to oppose the unions' program to improve and stabilize the unemployment setup.

Pensioners Go All-Out For July 5

SACRAMENTO—"Bloody Thursday" will be a quarter-century old this year. The 25th anniversary of the July 5, the day in 1934 when the shipworkers tried to run tanks through the picket lines and open the port—when hundreds were injured, and two men were gunned down—a day well remembered by oldtimers. Seven were killed by police up and down the coast.

Pensioners, deeply conscious of the significance of these historic days to the longshoremen and all maritime workers, resolved that this anniversary calls for particular and impressive ceremonies.

The San Francisco Bay Area ILWU pensioners proposed a complete stoppage for all work and have called on all locals to plan parades, with appropriate floats and music, telling the story of the 1934 strike and the victors which have been won since.

Pensioners stated they want to "... have the honor and privilege of leading these parades."

CONVENTION ENDORSEMENT

The resolution was unanimously endorsed at the recent ILWU convention in Portland. So-called "hot cargo" plans are now being made to organize the details of the commemoration, retelling the story of ILWU since that memorable 5th of July, 1934.

The Bay Area pensioners said: "We are the oldest group of ILWU pensioners, and we must never relax its vigilance in maintaining its very existence. In the legislative halls of Washington and many of the state capitol laws are being proposed to weaken and hamstring organized labor. In Hardin, Ky., and Henderson, N. C., the workers are seeing history repeating itself, fighting a life and death struggle for the preservation of their unions. It is the old story, with thugs, guns, and the National Guard arrayed against labor fighting for their union and decent working conditions. It can happen here."

In the Bay Area, for those pensioners who will not be able to make the long haul up Market Street, traditional events will be provided.

All ILWU locals from San Diego to Alaska are being polled for their reaction to this proposal that an all-out "Bloody Thursday" celebration take place.

Challenge Tobacco Tax

GLYNDON, Minn.—The one-man fight against the probability of the new 25 cent tax per container on cigars, snuff and other tobacco products, excluding cigarettes, is being challenged in a court action here by a Washington tobacco wholesale firm, and one in Oregon.

Labor Control Bill Heads For Showdown in June

(Continued from Page 1)

tricate their efforts on holding the line on the recently-passed bill. They probably be aided by many conserva-

tives who now regard the recent Enzin measure with considerable satis-

tation.

While the present lineup appears to favor eventual House clearance of the legislation, there is a general feeling that major floor fights will erupt when the reform issue hits the floor, with the possibility that what had seemed like a sure thing could happen.

Here is a summary of the highlights of the far-reaching reform bill:

Bill of Rights

This section sets up the government in a role of a secret of arms, it says that all union members have the right to vote in union elections and express views on union matters and otherwise participate in union business. Members are also given the right to be free from arbitrary in-
cursion, being coerced or of restriction or other disciplinary action.

Members are guaranteed the right to remove, or testify in, court proceedings without pretrial, even when a court actions are directed against the union. Members are likewise guaranteed the right to bring federal suits to compel the union to comply with the enumerated rights.

Reporting and Disclosure—

are required, in detail, as de-
tailed annual financial reports with the Secretary of Labor, outlining assets and liabilities, disbursements, payments of salaries, loans and similar information. All officers or staff employees who have paid more than $5000 in salaries or al-


dowances for a fiscal year are required to report to the Secretary, giving an account of every one of any specified transactions which might constitute disloyal or injurious interest. Publicly-traded or regulated se-
curities are exempt from the reporting requirement.

Copies of all reports filed are to be made available to union members and should be treated as public property by the Secretary of Labor.

All unions or employers who use National Labor Relations Board facilities in the preceding year are required to sign non-Communist affidavits. Non-
compliance with this provision is made a second offense.

Penalties

CRIMINAL PENALTIES

Criminal penalties are prescribed for failure to file reports, to falsify reports or to provide important information. The person required to sign reports is as-

signed personal responsibility for the filing of the accuracy of the information in the reports.

The Secretary of Labor, when he be-

lieves any union has violated any provision of the reporting and disclosure requirements, is authorized to conduct a full investigation. The Secretary is also authorized to seek Federal court in-

junctions to prevent anticipated viola-
tion of the financial reporting require-
ments; or to compel compliance with the requirements.

The Commissioner of Labor Reports is created, to assist the Secre-

tary of Labor, and the Secretary is given subpoena power to investigate violations of any sections of the Act or the ILWU amendments.

Trusteeships

Sets up standards on how and why a local union may be placed under trusteeship.

Local unions under trusteeship are barred from voting in national union elections unless their delegations are elected by secret ballot. Assets of a trust fund local may not be placed in the hands of the parent organization during the trusteeship; this does not apply to reg-

ular dues and assessments.

Internationals must report the de-
tails of all trusteeships to the Secre-
tary of Labor. Upon complaint from a local, the Secretary may seek an injunction against a violation of trusteeship rights under the Act. Trusteeships are limited to one year's duration.

After three years the Secretary of Labor is directed to report to Congress on operation of the trusteeship provid-

Elections—

are prescribed for election procedures and the duration of offices applying to national unions, local un-

ions and districts. Duration of terms of office are set at five years for international officers, four years for local union officers, and four years for district bodies.

Persons convicted of certain felonies, or persons convicted of violating or of not obeying the Secretary of Labor, having a hearing to have violated, various pro-

visions of the Act are barred from holding union office.

A member, after exhausting union reme- 

dies, may appeal his case to the Board of 

Allegations. If the Board finds in favor eventual House clearance of the bill, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary will, after investigation, finds probable cause he may seek a federal court order to set aside the union elec-

tions and to conduct new elections.

If the Secretary of Labor, upon ap-

lication of a union member, finds that a union is violating the law, the Secretary, after investigation, finds probable cause he may seek a federal court order to set aside the union elec-

tions and to conduct new elections.

Ethical Practices—

A policy declaration places Congress on record as to the principles to be established of ethics of practical. Such codes should contain provisions which would not only apply to national union of-
members and eliminate improper conduct, but should also apply to state and local union members as well.

An Advisory Committee on Ethical Practices, including labor, management and public representatives, is estab-

lished. A report on ethical practice codes is required from the Secretary of Labor after one year.

Tuj-Hartley Amendments—

As a step in resolving the so-called "hot-cargo" labor practice controversy, other than others who are authorized to exercise jurisdiction in labor rela-
tions cases where the National Labor Relations Board has declined to act. State agencies are authorized to act in accordance with federal law.

Prehiring agreements between contrac-
tors and unions are authorized for the construction industry. Union shop and other agreements would be permitted only if they would not result in the enforcement of an "unfair" or "unusual" contract.

"Hot Cargo" Outlined

Not all agreements are prohibited to skip elaborate preliminary hearings in rep-

resentation cases where there are no substantial issues between parties to the proceeding. Agreed upon issues are assured a hearing in Board, before the Board certifies the results of the elec-
tion if they request such a hearing.

Criminal penalties are prescribed for acts between a union and a common carrier are invalid and a demand for such a clause is made in unfair labor practice subject to the manda-
tory injunction of U.S. District Court.

Picketing of the object of coercing employees or employers is made an un-

fair labor practice under the following conditions. Any employer who has lawfully recognized another union; or within nine months of the election or period of the election; or within nine months of the election or period of the election; or nine months of the election; and persons convicted of violating or of not obeying the Secretary of Labor.

Penalties

In instances of up to $10,000 and/or a year in prison for false entries in reports, or for failure to file reports, or for violation of election provisions; $10,000 and/or two years for at-
temped coercion or reprisals against union members; $10,000 and/or twenty years for unlawful "shakedown" pick-

eting.
Oregon ILWU and Bank President Join Forces in Favor of Trade with China

SALEM, Ore. — When ILWU-CRDC representative Ernest Baker appeared before the Senate on the China Trade Memorial, he told the senators he was authorized to speak, not only for the shipyard workers of the Pacific Northwest, but for all the ILWU's affiliated union members. Baker said the issue was one of national interest, involving China's future. He argued that a trade agreement with China was in the best interests of the United States. "It's time we left the 'Know-Nothingism' behind and gave the Chinese people an opportunity to take part in our world. It's time we made a fair deal with the Chinese," he said.

Oregon ILWU and Bank President Join Forces in Favor of Trade with China

PORTLAND, Ore. — In a move that has received widespread support, the Oregon ILWU and the First National Bank of Portland have announced that they will jointly support a resolution to promote trade with China. The resolution, which has been introduced by ILWU Secretary-Treasurer George McAllister, is intended to counteract the effects of the recent trade embargo imposed by the United States.

Oregon ILWU and Bank President Join Forces in Favor of Trade with China

The resolution was introduced in response to the Chinese government's decision to suspend all trade with the United States following the recent visit of President Richard Nixon to China. The resolution calls for the lifting of the trade embargo and the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the United States and China. The Oregon ILWU and the First National Bank of Portland have expressed their support for the resolution, stating that it is in the best interests of the United States to maintain trade relations with China.

Oregon ILWU and Bank President Join Forces in Favor of Trade with China

The resolution has been endorsed by a number of local organizations, including the Portland City Council, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and the Oregon State Association of Business Men. It is hoped that the resolution will be adopted by the Oregon State Legislature and eventually by the United States Congress, leading to the lifting of the trade embargo and the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the United States and China.

Oregon ILWU and Bank President Join Forces in Favor of Trade with China

The resolution has received widespread support, with many people expressing their support for the resolution through letters to the editor. "It's time we left the 'Know-Nothingism' behind and gave the Chinese people an opportunity to take part in our world. It's time we made a fair deal with the Chinese," said one of the writers. "It's time we left the 'Know-Nothingism' behind and gave the Chinese people an opportunity to take part in our world. It's time we made a fair deal with the Chinese," said another.

Oregon ILWU and Bank President Join Forces in Favor of Trade with China

The resolution has also been supported by a number of local businesses, with many expressing their support for the resolution through advertisements in local newspapers. "We support the resolution to promote trade with China," said one of the businesses. "We believe it is in the best interests of the United States to maintain trade relations with China."
New Dispatch Hall

SAN DIEGO — What was described as one of the most modern Dispatch Halls on the West Coast was dedicated April 24 at a civic luncheon at the Port of San Diego. More than 200 longshoremen, other union leaders and business leaders and political figures joined in the celebration.

The hall, located on the new Avenue Marine Terminal, is 74 by 96 feet square. Its functional design speeds up dispatching and it is also considered ideal for union meetings. The structure was built at a cost of $70,000.

Guest speaker at the dedication was J. R. Robertson, first vice-president of ILWU. He commented on the fine labor climate in San Diego. Other ILWU leaders present were Julius Stern of Local 10 San Francisco and Dick and Ed Quimby, San Diego labor circles were represented by C. O. "Spud" Taylor, president and John Quimby, executive secretary of the Central Labor Council.

Eldon Coats, past president of Local 29 and Thad Black, secretary-treasurer.

Local 12 Plans

Pensioners Fete

NORTH BEND, Ore. — ILWU Auxiliary 1 Fifth annual Pensioners' dinner will be held on Saturday, May 20, at the ILWU hall from 4:30 to 7 p.m. All retired workers and their wives (approximately 50) from local 12 have received invitations to be honored guests of the local and auxiliary.

Henry Schmidt, ILWU-PMA pension fund director, and Mrs. Hazel Mori, Seattle area welfare director, have been invited as speakers.

The "Runeberg Swedish Folk Dancers" will entertain and the trio from 2 local High Schools will provide singing. There will also be music provided from local talent.

Tickets are on sale for the dinner (public and members) at $1 each. Mrs. Martha Szyj, social chairman, is in charge of arrangements.

Notables Hail New Dispatch Hall for San Diego Dockers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — For the second straight year, Department of Labor investigators found more than 13,000 boys and girls illegally employed in the United States, it was disclosed in the bureau's annual report to Congress.

Department figures showed that 11,634 minors — including 7,475 in agricultural establishments and 4,159 on farms — were employed in violation of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act — passed in 1938, during the New Deal administration.

Nineteen percent of the minors in agriculture were 9 or younger, 52 percent were 10 to 11 years old, and 29 percent were 12 to 17 years old. (2 per cent were 18 to 21 years old.)

Hazardous work that minors were found to be doing included felling timber, shoveling logs, tarring the edge in sawmills, hoisting and washing heads on the cutting floor of shingling houses, loading coal mines, and operating dough sheeters in bakeries, high lift trucks in sawmills, and platen presses in printing shops and freight elevators.

The age minimum for such employment is 18.

R ECENTLY there's been lots of newspaper publicity about the poor — and we've been dragged out. The clamor to get important negotiations, the more we've tried to make a point. Around negotiation time, we've discovered over the past quarter century, it's just par for the course — to get a little extra publicity and notoriety.

What a lot of the scribblers and the public and members, don't realize is there's another new look around these parts. Both sides, union and management, recognize that changes are taking place in methods of producing, packaging and distributing all kinds of products, and that this helps us particularly in our waterfront division, in the movement of cargo.

It's well to remind ourselves from time to time that we are just starting to get a taste of what other workers in other industries have had to live with for some time. It all adds up to using fewer men, getting even greater production. And recent news of the government in Michigan gives you a picture of what can happen.

The crisis of mechanization that is creating real chills of fear and despair in many electric and other heavy industries, is something we have not had to face, but we believe, more constructively than any other union.

A year ago, during the last big negotiations, we approached our waterfront employers through the Pacific Maritime Association, and reached joint understanding on some pretty fundamental stuff. Those employers and union representatives joined in the changes, and the changes are working together in harmony to first answers.

Our Federation is the San Diego Longshoremen's Local 10 San Francisco and the Port of Seattle. We have 7,000 members on the West Coast, and we represent all the longshoremen and office workers on the waterfront, from the head of the West to the head of the East.

Our Federation is the San Diego Longshoremen's Local 10 San Francisco and the Port of Seattle. We have 7,000 members on the West Coast, and we represent all the longshoremen and office workers on the waterfront, from the head of the West to the head of the East.

The Federation is something we have thought about seriously, and we believe, more constructively than any other union.

We can boil them down, for the time being, to a few essentials: We want no roadblocks in the path of unions that want to make changes for the welfare of the people. In general, that's our philosophy.

Naturally, big business organizations are watching us closely on this, they're watching to see what won't be the first time. Machinery means profits, and that's primary. That's what they don't bother to ask: what about the jobless families? We don't ask them to buy the goods the machine creates.

Our view is simple enough: machines must work for the benefits of working people, not against human welfare. Naturally many big businessmen oppose and fear our view. But our answer is moral and practical. Our solution to the problem — which would bring about the part of mechanization's benefits to the people — is also unique, and in that respect much of our knowledge is the first time in labor history that it has been suggested.

Why? Because our conception of mechanization is that a worker should share in the greater profits, and in better health and leisure, as a result of the introduction of machinery.

Naturally the powers that be favor tough prospects, and they can't understand your fears. And knowing their way, I see the fear is that this is one outfit that can not only dream, but also make those dreams possible. That won't be always the case. When we pioneered new concepts — and we tried to make it work, the first time we were told 'It can't be done.' A bunch of wild dreamers and 'it just can't be done.'

But it has worked. At the quarter-century mark we can look back at all kinds of ideas that weren't supposed to work — but have. Twenty-five years ago no one believed, bright people with a great deal of ambition and energy, went on to make a hiring hall a wild dream — and they won. We've fought our way into the hearts of the public and members, and we're still at it, and we're winning — and won — for higher wages, better working conditions, and won — and won — for fair lead times and many things more — and won.

We stood back, in 1948, after a tough struggle, that the employer could not understand — the leadership of our union.

We not only won that, but broke the back of reactionary forces and made many things happen.

In answer to the conservatives among us who said that a union should never fight for anything, even the most necessary — "pork chow" issues, we went out and argued in the real social gains — pensions, health, welfare, as good or better than any in the country — and won.

With all the history of the growing and winning, of making new ideas — and bringing them to the fore — we are watching with a weary eye that many employers are watching ILWU in the coming years with a wary eye. They won't — but no one has ever accused us of being afraid to fight for what we believe.

E M P L O Y E R interests will fight — they always have — to keep us from moving too fast. And what we must do is keep our eyes on the prize. Fights, as long as the battle is on the lines of the New Deal, will continue or later some of them enlist the age-old weapon of red-baiting. And why not? We've already won many of the gains that have had in the last 25 years. That's why we've been fighting for dedicated us openly on the real issues.

Big changes are in the wind; the stakes are huge. And with this perspective in mind, you can understand why some of the big employers and politicians are ready to turn their big guns against us — including the radio, TV and newspaper media.

The fear that labor will demand that machines work for people also accounts for the agitated effort of employers themselves is moving to pass laws — supposed to protect the ranks — to lay roadblocks in the path of unions that want to make changes for the welfare of the people. In general, that's our philosophy.

Let's not be confused by all these forces now lining up — in business, government or anywhere else — who say what they want to make changes for the welfare of the people.

The fear that labor will demand that machines work for people also accounts for the agitated effort of employers who say what they want to make changes for the welfare of the people. In general, that's our philosophy.

Let's not be confused by all these forces now lining up — in business, government or anywhere else — who say what they want to make changes for the welfare of the people.

The fear that labor will demand that machines work for people also accounts for the agitated effort of employers who say what they want to make changes for the welfare of the people. In general, that's our philosophy.