**The Dispatcher**

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May 22, 1959

**Tokyo Conference Details**

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(See Pages 6, 7, 8)
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Vol. 17, No. 11
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**All Pacific Asian Conference Sets Program for Mutual Aid**

**Economic Aims Are Stressed**

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Economic Aims Are Stressed

(Tokyo, Japan — The economic status of dock workers of the Pacific Basin and plans for bettering it everywhere received the special emphasis of the 1st All Pacific and Asian Dock Workers Union Conference held here May 11, 12 and 13. Stressed was the fact that dock workers have common employers and common problems. Areas of mutual help on the common problems were explored by the more than seventy delegates representing dock unions of Japan, the United States and Canada, Cambodia, Okinawa, the USSR, and Australia. A delegation from Indonesia had visa trouble and arrived after the conference. Unions of other Asian nations were unable to attend, but sent greetings, among these the waterside workers of New Zealand.

PROGRAM OF ACTION

The ILWU was represented by President Harry Bridges, who delivered the keynote address to the conference. Jack Price of Seattle, Craig Fitchett of Vancouver, William Chester of San Francisco and Craig Fitchett of Vancouver, B.C., Jack W. Hall of Honolulu and William H. Chester of San Francisco. These and one other delegate, Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, were elected by the 13th Biennial Convention at Seattle in April. Goldblatt was unexplainably denied a visa by the Japanese government. The conference in a resolution denounced the denial as "malicious discrimination" and sent an all Japanese delegation to the Ministry of Justice to demand reconsideration. (See page 8.)

In the three days of the conference, which was chaired by Tomitaro Kaneda, president of the All Japan Dockworkers Union, the host organization, mapped a program of action to win basic trade union rights; to improve working conditions in the underdeveloped countries, to strengthen joint action between participating unions and to take common steps for peace.

UNION RIGHTS UPHELD

Jack Hall was chairman of the resolution committee and Bridges served on the consultative and publicity committee.

Similar to the setup of the ILWU, many of the unions represented at the conference include warehousemen and allied workers in their membership. A major resolution upheld the right of workers in all countries to protection of the social system or form of government, to organize and strike. The resolution specifically defended the right of unions to give and receive (Continued on Page 7)
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**Greetings Abroad**

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Greetings Abroad

Tomitaro Kaneda, President of the All Japan Dockworkers Union, greets ILWU President Harry Bridges as he arrives at the Tokyo airport to attend the first All Pacific and Asian Dockworkers Trade Union Conference. Behind them are Jack W. Hall of Hawaii, Jack Price of Seattle, William Chester of San Francisco and Craig Fitchett of Vancouver, B.C. Missing from the picture is the sixth delegate elected by the ILWU, International Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt. The Japanese government refused to issue a visa for Goldblatt and also refused to give any reason for its action.
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Jobless Pay 'Deal' in Sacramento Breeds Inequities, ILWU Charges

SACRAMENTO — "Glaring inequities" in the unemployment insurance "deal" now pending before the California Legislature have resulted in demands for its repudiation.

The inequities, which make proposed increases in jobless pay "meaningless in the state," were discovered by ILWU experts for the business firms who pay unemployment insurance taxes.

This year's agreement, contained in Assembly Bill 590, has been publicized widely as a $15 a week hike in jobless pay benefits.

**FALSE CLAIM CHARGED**

"This representation is false," charged Charles Duarte, president, and Richard Lyon, secretary-treasurer, of Local 6, in a sharp wire to Governor Edmund G. Brown (May 15).

"The Department of Employment itself says 58 per cent of 'anticipated claimants' will get no increases over present benefits."

"And the vast majority of covered workers will not even be eligible for...

(Continued on Page 10)
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**WHO SAID IT?**

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WHO SAID IT?

...The opinions of men are not the object of civil government, nor under its jurisdiction...it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into open acts against peace and order.

(Turn to Back Page for Name of Author)
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---Wide World for the Dispatcher

(Continued on Page 7)
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ON THE BEAM

By Harry Bridges

THERE IS A REGULAR pattern in the United States these days of using farmers, farm groups and politicians elected by rural voters to kill every piece of decent legislation which comes up. Of course there are big farmers and small, and corporation farms and family farms, but all of them are controlled by interests which will help workers organize or raise wages, to build cheap housing or more schools, or to set up a federal health plan, they seem to sink all their differences to become one reactionary group.

In the past weeks in California we have seen the farm lobby move on massive internecine battles which would make $1.25 an hour the minimum wage in the state for industrial workers and 90 cents an hour for farm workers.

In the Imperial Valley of California, and in other key farm areas, wages as low as 70 cents an hour are being paid to farm workers. Here's an industry which pays 70 cents an hour and fights for the right to continue this for back-breaking toil.

You can imagine how profitable these farm operations must be when labor is paid for at such a minuscule level. In Hawaii, where union organization and union strength have become an accepted part of employer-employee relations, the minimum wage throughout the state was set by law at $1.00 an hour last June. And no one has gone bankrupt as a result. Raising the minimum farm labor rate even to the inadequate level of 90 cents an hour will ruin any farmers of the mainland, either.

After killing the proposed increase in the minimum wage law in California, the farm groups moved in on another bill which would have permitted collective bargaining elections among unions operating entirely within California's borders, nothing more. As a bill under which a union could petition for an election—as is now done under the NLRA under federal law—and get recognition if it won such an election, was defeated.

There are the same facts in groups in California and elsewhere in the western states who each year import about 500,000 Mexican laborers to work their farms. They bring in Mexican workers, employ them under regular sweat shop conditions, pay them as little as 50 cents an hour in some instances, and then ship them back to Mexico when the work is done. In fact, under piece work, employ one Mexican working on California farms have averaged as little as 32 cents an hour.

Yet even in the face of approval from the US government for this importation of foreign workers, the Department of Labor must certify that there exists a "domestic labor shortage."

S O. HEREBE WE ARE, with over five million unemployed in the United States, and big farmers unable to bring in foreign labor to fill jobs because of a "shortage." Of course it's all a fraud and it continues because the farmers couldn't get away with the hours, wages and conditions if they tried to employ workers accustomed to the standards (and the hours) of our country. The only reason why there is a "shortage" of domestic workers, of course, is because the farm employers refuse to pay the wages or supply the transportation and living accommodations which domestic workers demand as a minimum.

So long as there is an official minimum wage law and no standards laid down by the federal government for foreign farm workers employed in the states, this condition will continue. And remember, there can be no Mexican workers employed at all unless the Department of Labor first certified that a shortage existed; in addition the Department has authority to lay down the conditions under which foreign workers will employed.

Now, to carry this thing one step further, many of these Mexican laborers are brought into California by the large farms. California has become one of the leading cotton producers in the nation, and importation of workers brings a big increase to the price of cotton going up. Yet, cotton is a surplus crop. Right now the government has one and one-half billion dollars invested in surplus cotton. This is cotton bought from the cotton growers with the taxpayers' money and kept off the market so that the price of cotton will stay high. There are over 30 million bales of cotton now in storage. This is enough cotton to meet all our needs within the United States and overseas sales for nine months.

DESPITE ALL THIS, farmers are planning to plant more acres in cotton in 1960 than in 1959, which was a record year. So here you have it. They grow more crops—for sale to the government—and use miserably underpaid workers to do it. A recent gimmick to reduce these surpluses is to pay farmers for not using part of their acreage. Under this so-called "null bill" program the farmers are going around buying up land and then getting paid for not planting anything on it.

What other group has its hand deeper in the public till than the farmers? Of course we know that the farmers and the processors are making a fortune out of the high prices all of us pay for these goods. Right now the farmers are well enough, So what can they make from their sales get from the US Treasury?

These are the same people fighting a 90-cent minimum wage law, killing a bill for collective bargaining, and electing Senators and Congressmen who want to cut the checks for union labor movement.

These words should be chopped off, once and for all. They are a drain on all of the American people and perpetuate a parasitical group which should be forced to stand on its own feet. We owe nothing to these farm programs and it's about time they learned the facts of life under which most Americans not in their select group live.
Coast Longshore, Clerks Negotiations Get Under Way

The scene at 16 California Street, San Francisco, as 1959 negotiations for a new Longshoremen and Clerks Agreement opened May 13. Before the mikes on either side of the table are CLC Member Howard Bodine, who acted as spokesman for the ILWU, and President J. Paul Sturtevant of PMA. ILWU President Harry Bridges missed the first session, being abroad home from the 1st All Pacific and Asian Dockworkers’ Trade Union Conference held in Tokyo.

John L. Tells Congress

‘You Cannot Put a Cast-Iron Chastity Belt Around the Body of Union Labor’

(From The Dispatcher’s Washington Office)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In one of his rare appearances before Congress, the Grand Old Man of labor—John L. Lewis—spoke three hours June 8 thundering his disapproval of pending reformation legislation.

“Down the chains and those who advocate them!” roared the 78-year-old President of the United Mine Workers, as a joint subcommittee of the House Labor Committee and a capacity audience paid rapt attention.

At another point, in his best Shakespearean style, Lewis advanced: “You cannot put a cast-iron chastity belt around the body of 16 million union men and women.”

His eloquent denunciation of the Senate bombshell he hinted that day and proposed to regulate unions coincided with a rightist tide of protest against reformation legislation.

CURRAN SPEAKS UP

President Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, an AFL-CIO vice-president and member of its Ethical Practices Committee, attacked the Kennedy-Ervin measure as an “anti-trade bill” designed “to get unions.”

Curran’s blast, first from a ranking officer of AFL-CIO, appeared on a front page editorial in the NMIU Pulp. It put the blame for the Senate bill on the McClellan Committee and charged that the Kennedy-Ervin measure “returns the NMIU to its former status in the AFL-CIO, in reacting to the drive against labor conferences.”

The NMIU, the body that led conference labor to its NMIU, the body that led conference labor to its 16-million strength, is obviously discriminatory.”

In an ironical tone he added: “A demand for federal action is a departure from American tradition and a change in constitutional procedure, Lewis declared.

He then asserted that proposed Federal regulation was “discriminatory,” saying: “Conspiracies by leaving all other voluntary associations, such as those in the business, agriculture or fraternal fields, free to follow their own mind, and legislation against labor organizations is an attack on our fundamental liberties.”

Pointedly he added: “Obviously, it affects those who, relatively speaking, are the poorest people in the land.”

WHAT ABOUT BANKERS

Another point that Lewis reserved of his sharpest contempt for the McClellan Senate Rackets Committee. He termed it “a “vast overreaching’ of the principle of the tuberculosis and Stuart Kings, with a slight touch of the Spanish inquisition.”

As for Hoffa, whose name figured in questions raised by committee members, Lewis noted that the Teamsters President “if not guilty according to the usual standards of any crime thus far charged against him.”

BRINGS HOME BACON

He attributed Hoffa’s success to the fact that “he brings home the bacon and the master of his business is interested in bacon.”

As for another reference to the Teamster leader, Lewis remarked that he, Lewis, missed the old days when he was being regularly attacked by efforts.

He said he had been succeeded by Hoffa as a public target because some persons always needed a “whipping boy.”

The Senator hit out at AFL-CIO leaders for supporting the Kennedy bill by assailing himself with Carruthers’ point to the effect that the top officers of the merged body were “trying to compartmentalize with the best of their lives.”

“I wish to associate myself with that statement, if he permits, and I think he will. It is terse, it is expressive, it is brutal and it is to the point.”

Local 34 Votes For July 5 March

SAN FRANCISCO—Local 34 voted unanimously at its May 18 membership meeting to join other Bay Area ILWU locals in a parade to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Bloody Thursday.

The local expressed the view that a parade would be the best and most fitting way to “indicate our gratitude to the union martyrs who were wounded and killed in 1934 to help establish ILWU on the waterfront.”

A motion passed by the local will impose a $1 fine on physically able members who fail to show up for the July 5 commemoration.

ILWU-PMA Contract Parleys Open in SF

SAN FRANCISCO—Negotiations between ILWU and PMA for a new Coast Longshore and Clerks’ Agreement to replace the one expiring June 15 opened here Monday, May 18.

The demands presented, as adopted by the Seattle Coast Longshore Shippers’ and Walking Bosses which caucus followed the 13th Biennial Convention of the AFL-CIO, were as follows:

• For Longshore and related classifications: An increase of 2 cents per hour in the employers’ contribution to the ILWU-PMA Welfare Fund.

• Recognition of the principle that the men should share in the gains from increased productivity, through the establishment of a fund into which individual employers would contribuate on the basis of manhours saved as a result of mechanization and other labor-saving methods.

• New clause to guarantee that new types of equipment be operated by longshoremen or clerks under ILWU contracts.

• A full shift guarantee. In the case of the longshoremen, the guarantee to be based on each port’s willingness to move from job to job, and thereby work a full shift if the work is there.

• Vacation. Eliminate one and two-week vacations by substituting three-week vacations in their place, and provide a fourth week of vacation after 20 years; liberalize eligibility requirements by reducing the number of qualifying holidays, by providing that hours accumulate during last-time period of an industrial injury at a rate based upon the weekly average prior to the injury, and, by counting vacation time toward qualification.

• Overall meal scheduling, including elimination of the floating meal hour.

• Piracy: Prohibit discharge (except for drunkenness, fighting and pillaging) until business agent arrives; delete Section 16(e) which prohibits discharge of discharged man to same employer until his case has been acted upon by the Labor Relations Board.

• Thirty days per year of paid sick leave.

• Contract provisions for coffee break.

• Holidays: No work on Christmas, New Year’s Day, Memorial Day, Labor Day, July 4th, Easter Sunday, and Bloody Thursday; the first five of which will be given as paid holidays.

• Supplementary pay for jury duty; time loss to count as qualifying hours for vacations.

• No makeup time for late starts.

• Pension plan to pay full hour basis for work done after completion of contract.

• Additional ominous cagers to be included on the penalty list.

• Employer to furnish protective clothing, proper face masks, and over-shoe or shoe coverings, when required by nature of cargo.

• Clean slate regarding penalties under Section 16(f).

• For Clerks:
  a) Additional wage increase designed to bring Clerks’ weekly earnings up to parity with Longshoremen’s weekly earnings.
  b) Additional wage increase for superintendents to establish parity with walking bosses.
  c) Revised PMA Draft #6 to spell out Clerks’ jurisdiction and to ban strikes.

The ILWU Negotiating Committee announced through its chairman, President Harry Bridges, that no publicity will be given to the press about the negotiations except by joint releases of the parties.

Regular reports will be made to union members.

“Expect that a new contract will be reached without any trouble,” Bridges said.

Other members of the ILWU negotiating committee are 1st Vice President J. R. Robertson, 2nd Vice President Geraldine Billings, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, CLC Member L. B. Thomas, and William Lawrence (Local 13), Charles Ross (Local 1), Frank M. Andrews (Local 47), John Maletta (Local 19), Henry Schmidt (Local 10), Terrence Swamy (Local 52), Deb Brown (Local 1), Jerry Donovan (Local 34) and William Piercy (Local 63).
Recalls Shipwreck

Laas Kaup, ILWU longshoreman of San Francisco, recalls seeing overclips about the 1918 wreck of the sailing vessel Star of Bengal. He was one of 27 survivors out of 138 aboard. The picture and Kaup's recollection of the wreck were featured recently in the house organ of the California Piling Corporation.

ILWU Pensioner Recalls Star of Bengal Shipwreck

SAN FRANCISCO—Laas Kaup, 74 year-old ILWU Local 19 member, an ILWU Pensioner, was recently featured in an issue of the Del Norte Times. He was one of 27 survivors out of 138 aboard the sailing vessel Star of Bengal when it broke up against the rocks of Crescent Island on September 20, 1908, after leaving the Alaska Packers Association canneries at Fort Wrangell the day before.

Kaup is quoted in the account of the disaster in the magazine as saying: "I was on the after-deck when she struck. The wave washed over us and I was tossed around, semi-concussed, and almost totaled. I grabbed as much of a wooden fence post as I could hold until I was washed overboard into the water. I was tossed around, semi-concussed, and finally washed ashore. It was impossible to swim; you just had to let the surf pound you toward the shore. Then somebody grabbed me around the head and dragged me up on the beach. I was cut up, covered with lumps and bruises, and water soaked, but I was alive."

Arriving back in San Francisco on a tugboat, Kaup promised he'd never set foot again on a sailing ship and not again see Alaska. He kept the first promise but broke the second in 1920 when he sailed again for the Alaska Packers Association—time aboard a powerful steamship.

Aboard the Star of Bengal when it was wrecked were 21 crew members and 117 cannyery workers.

Pile Drivers Strike to Win Hiring Hall

PORTLAND, Ore. — The strike of Portland Pile Drivers Local 2416 against the industry contractors is entering its second week here.

One of the beefs involved is the pile drivers' demand for a union hall on a non-discriminatory basis.

Other beefs concern:

(1) Hours of work. (The employers are attempting to take away 1/2 hour of work.)
(2) Shifts. (The pile drivers had a guarantee of five consecutive days of work before the contractors could establish multiple shifts; the contractors want to change this to three.)
(3) Wages. (They are asking for a 20-cent raise in 1960.)
(4) Hours of work. (They are asking for a 25-hour work week in the name of the heavy equip- ment and building division of AGC.)
(5) Health and safety practices. (They are asking for immediate examination by a doctor, a lump in a breast may or may not be cancer, a competent fellow employe whose negligence may have caused the accident.

Northwestern California Community Science Fair

SACRAMENTO—Miss Goldblatt, an A average student, placed second in the Marin County Science Fair. She won second place with an exhibit showing effects of vitamins on bacteria. She will spend the summer in the United States to attend a six-week seminar in Berkeley called "Encampment." The March 20 pro-merger testimony of John C. Doerfer, chairman of the Northern California District Council of the Communications Workers of America, was recently rejected by the FCC as unsup- portable.

Noting that in a rate case decision in 1958, the commission had found that the Congress and cable carriers were enjoying good revenues and maintaining service, expanding plant facilities and offering new and improved services, Solley charged that in adopting its current pro-monopoly position, "the FCC had to ignore those facts, those documents that clearly indicate findings and rely on mystical specula- tions."

The healthy trend under competitive conditions noted in last year's Commission's report continues to be maintained and even accelerated during 1959.

Because a radio-cable monopoly would eliminate the "self-regulator" of the telephone companies, the FCC's decision might result in a "deterioration of service and increases in rates," to "destabilize" the telephone companies, and "institutional" of private users of international tele- communications, and would also increase governmental regulations costs.

Solley presented data showing a con- tinuing extension of service to new areas by the competing international tele- communications companies, a continuing elimination of domestic tele- communications rates, and a continuing growth of the FCC's jurisdiction to regulate international radio and cable tele- gram industry.

California Legislature Acts To Improve Workmen's Compensation

SACRAMENTO — When the box score on the current session of the California Legislature is computed, seemingly inconsequential, the gains scored in the field of workmen's compensation will probably rank high in organized labor's "good" column.

The Crown-Burton-Petris bill (AB 1015), providing what the authors say is "an unprecedented" increase in work- men's compensation benefits, has already passed the Assembly and is awaiting action before the Senate.

Assemblyman Philip Burton (D- San Francisco), the co-author of the bill, along with Assemblyman Robert Crown (D-Alameda) and Assemblywoman Petris-Petris (D-Oakland), estimates the annual value of the increases contained in the bill at $14.5 million.

The measure covers workers who are injured on the job and whose compensation insurance is carried by the employer.

CHANGES LISTED

Burton estimates increases in temporary disability payments will amount to about $1 million annually. Permanent disability payments will jump an estimated $5 million. Death benefits will climb $2.4 million and burial payments $100,000.

Here is a list of changes for:

- A record increase in temporary disability payments of $15 a week from the present $90 to $105 a week for the workman whose hurts are only temporary.
- Another record increase of $12.50 per week in permanent disability bene-

- An increase of $200 in burial benefits from the present $200 to $600.
- Death benefits to survivors of industrial accidents would be increased by an amount ranging from $3,500 to $5,000.

The bill also contains what Burton describes as "legislative repentance of the anti-labor Mericr car case court decisions, unilaterally and arbitrarily and against the provisions of the 'serious and wilful' provisions of the labor code." The provision would allow the penalty on the employer in such cases from $250 to $7,500.

Other liberalizing features include a day's compensation for each day the workman was prevented to submit to a continuing medical examination, penalty for oral examination, elimination of a ten-month waiting period after the injured worker is hospitalized and other minor liberalizing amendments.

SOP TO EMPLOYERS

In the event that the WCSC submitted the bill to its attorneys for study, Atty. Mervin Sibbett could find only one "serious and nagging" objection to the employers: "Under the present law," he wrote, "the employer, in addition to his compen- sation rights, has the right to sue for damages in the regular courts any fellow employee whose negligence may have caused the accident."

"This right has rarely been exercised because the negligent fellow employee usually has no money with which to pay a judgment, if obtained."

"Under a recent decision in a California court has indicated that an injured employee of a large corporation, who is injured due to violation of established safety rules, has a good cause of action against the vice-president of the corpo- ration in charge of safety." The employers are evi- dently worried about this decision, and this bill would allow the employers to sue fellow employees, except in cases of willful aggression, intoxication or willful negligence.

ACA Flays Pending World Cable Merger

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Testifying today before the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Joseph P. Solley, president of the American Communications Association, said the pending legislation to lift existing statutory bars against mergers and monopoly in the international radio and cable tele- gram industry.

He said it would result in a "financial bonanza" for the companies at the expense of the general public, the national defense, and the employees.

"All practices, union and non-union, in the collective bargaining agent of all em- ployees of the International Longshore and Warehouse Union, and Western Union (Cables Division), two of the three major international tele- carriers in the United States, and Radio Corporation is the other."

"Despite the "superior performance" the March 20 pro-merger testimony of John C. Doerfer, chairman of the Northern California District Council of the Communications Workers of America, was recently rejected by the FCC as unsup- portable.

The unions of the present merger legislation Commissioner Doerfer had adopted arguments advanced by the management companies, and only recently rejected by the FCC as unsup- portable.

The commission has had before it the matter since 1958, when the commission had found that the Congress and cable carriers were enjoying good revenues and maintaining service, expanding plant facilities and offering new and improved services, Solley charged that in adopting its current pro-monopoly position, "the FCC had to ignore those facts, those documents that clearly indicate findings and rely on mystical specula- tions."

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Because a radio-cable monopoly would eliminate the "self-regulator" of the telephone companies, the FCC's decision might result in a "deterioration of service and increases in rates," to "destabilize" the telephone companies, and "institutional" of private users of international tele- communications, and would also increase governmental regulations costs.

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Unions Back Minimum Wage Boost

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Office)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Union witnesses are developing an impressive record before a Senate Labor Subcommittee in support of one of labor's major legislative goals—modernization of the Wage-Hour Act.

Organized labor, however, is relying just as strongly in opposition to any increase in the minimum wage or expansion of the Act's protections to additional workers.

The main bill under consideration is the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill. Despite the ILWU and labor generally, this bill would boost the minimum wage to $1.25 per hour and would extend federal protection to agriculture employees.

But the bill would give a floor below which no employer may go in setting wages for their employees for higher wages. For three years by Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, was reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee despite a strong improvement in the unemployment situation during April, with a 3.8 per cent reduction to 5.1 per cent.

Job increases were attributed to "an unusually large pick-up in construction and brick laying in some 'hard goods' factories this month," accompanied by a continuing spring expansion in agriculture. According to the report, April unemployment declined from 4.4 million in March to 3.67 million. This brought the unemployment rate down from 5.8 per cent of the labor force to 5.3 per cent.

Both the factory work week and earnings increased over the month. In manufacturing the week work was 40.2 hours in April, two hours longer than a year ago and up slightly from March. More than half the increase since April, 1958, was accounted for by an increase in overtime.

The Senate Republican leader Everett Dirksen took advantage of the good news in the employment picture to predict renewal of his efforts to enact housing, depressed areas and airport legislation.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said that the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill had "the only merit of criticism of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill. Endorsed by the ILWU and labor generally, this bill would boost the minimum wage to $1.25 per hour and would extend federal protection to agriculture employees.

MRS. FDR APPEARS

Another forthright statement in support of a similar position was offered by Eleanor Roosevelt. She contended that a higher minimum wage and extension of the Act's coverage would mean "a very poor position, with their employers for higher wages. For three years by Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, was reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee despite a strong improvement in the unemployment situation during April, with a 3.8 per cent reduction to 5.1 per cent.

Business spokesmen predicted dire things if the bill were enacted. The US Chamber of Commerce claimed extension of coverage to retail and service workers would absorb up to 4 billion of sales in wages and hours, and would reduce the potential for higher wages. For three years by Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, was reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee despite a strong improvement in the unemployment situation during April, with a 3.8 per cent reduction to 5.1 per cent.

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Steward Reinstated

In Cutter Lab Job

BERKELEY—Barbara James, one of the 100,000 company in the food and tobacco industry, was ordered reinstated to her job by Arbitrator Arthur M. Ross after she was discharged by the company despite her ten years service, on the ground that "the value was unable to get along with people." Although the Arbitrator found that Mrs. James was to some extent to blame for the friction in her department, he placed the blame upon the department supervisor and stated that the opinion of the arbitrator was subject to certain essential supervisory skills. And that the supervisor's "attitude towards Mrs. James" was the "attitude toward the presentation of grievances against the company. Mrs. James was welcomed back by her fellow workers at Cutter Lab on May 12th.

Softball Winners

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin team, made up of employees of the daily's circulation department, represented the island of Oahu in the annual National Softball Tournament held on Maui May 1 and 2. All islands, except Lanai, sent their championship teams to the series of championship games. Sitting from left: Coach Herb Sato, Captain Shozo Narikawa, Tommy Arasaki, Charley Nagel, George Arif, and Horace Inawaka. Kneeling: Herbert Campbell, Herb Okamura, Peter Izutsu, Ralph Tsuaya, and Harry Kanae. The team was sponsored by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.
In Tokyo — Here are scenes as the first All Pacific and Asian Dockworkers Trade Union Conference got under way in Tokyo May 11.

Upper left, the Chairman of the Conference and the President of the best union, the All Japan Dockworkers Union, Tomitaro Kaneda makes the opening address. Upper right, ILWU President Harry Bridges addressing the Conference with an interpreter standing by. Appearing at lower left Koizumi Ota, Chairman of Sohyo (General Council of Japan Labor Unions), delivers a welcoming speech. Center, a Japanese folk dance is performed for the delegates. Seated in front of the dancers beginning with the fourth from the left are Craig Pritchett, Vancouver, B. C.; Jack W. Hall, Hawaii; Bridges; William H. Chester, San Francisco and Jack Price, Seattle. ILWU's sixth delegate, Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, could not attend. He was refused a visa by the Japanese government without explanation. Lower right, Inajiro Asanuma gives a welcoming message.

Bridges' Keynote to Asian Conference Calls for 'Simple, Practical Program' to Find Solutions

In Tokyo — ILWU President Harry Bridges keynoted the All Pacific and Asian Dockworkers Conference here May 11 with a call for adoption of "simple and practical programs" that would help participating unions work together.

"We all recognize the need to know each other in spite of race, nationality, customs, language and differing political ideologies," Bridges said.

"We hope the conference will do its work and establish some form of corresponding machinery to continue the work of the conference into the future."

"Dockworkers all over the world occupy a unique position in workers' movements because we all work as primarily the same employees—those who move around the world.

"We work the same cargoes and have the same aspirations, and are in a better position to develop unity and solidarity of all working people than those in other industries and crafts."

"The great problems of all workers, which we just dealt with at the ILWU convention in Seattle, Washington, are jobs, peace and security. 'Jobs' is a simple word to say, but difficult to bring about even in a country as rich as the United States where there is unemployment, and we have not yet been able to solve the problem.

"All workers in the world want and have the right to useful employment and enough wages to provide a decent living for themselves and their families in a world of peace.

"JOE PROBLEM STRESSED"

"Many million Americans are not working, millions more are only working part-time. There are many reasons for this predicament of American workers, and this is our number one problem of our trade union movement:

"• Our enormous productive potential is not being fully utilized for the benefit of the people.

"• New mass production methods are replacing workers, who are unable to find jobs in other industries.

"• The trade boycott between the socialist countries and some of those of the western bloc, particularly the USA.

"• Huge military spending which creates some temporary employment but in the long run has a contrary effect. This is not only true in America but also in many European countries.

"Within the framework of our economic system we must find a solution to the problem of unemployment so that we can become the master of the machine and not its slave. Some simple steps are obvious, such as reducing hours and increasing wages, or, as we discussed at our convention, putting a tax on the machine and creating a fund to help solve the problems of displaced workers."

"As best we can at this conference we must work together to find solutions for Asian and Pacific dockworkers. We cannot solve the economic problems of the world, and we will do well if we solve some of the problems of dockworkers themselves for security and peace.

"We should adopt simple and practical programs and recognize that we can supplement such programs by our joint strength, workers' solidarity and understanding.

"We, all of us, must reserve the right to respond to a call for help from another country. We must bear in mind that we work for the same employer; regardless of country."

"Apparently, some people think we are going to do something here other than to try to solve some of our problems. We are not thinking in terms of anything more than a conference and continuing conferences of dockworkers in this area on their problems—that, and nothing more!"

Every day in the year, more than 100 men, women and children are saved from cancers that would have killed them ten years ago. But thousands are still dying needlessly, according to the American Cancer Society. A yearly checkup is the best protection.
Anti-Negro Film Reissue
Hit by NAACP

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has protested plans of a New York film distributor to release the 1915 D.W. Griffith film "Birth of a Nation" for television showings.

This film, charged by the NAACP, glorifies the Ku Klux Klan, completely distorts the role of the Negro in reconstruction, and arouses racial hate.

"By casting the Ku Klux Klan as its hero, the NAACP said, this film not only offends Negro citizens, but also Coloured citizens and Jews are likewise victims of Klan hatred."

If the film is shown on television "to young and old Americans, it is nothing of the truth or falsity of the historical past, as it claims to depict. It will plant hatred and lies in them because of its underlying and highly charged theme of racial rapacity," the NAACP said. "It will encourage violence because the film advocates and glorifies violence as a means of 'controlling' Negro citizens."

All Pacific and Asian Dockworkers Conference Sets Mutual Aid Program

(Continued from Page 1)

support from trade unionists of other countries.

It declared that trade union rights "can well become meaningless and ineffective unless we obtain the support of other trade unionists of various countries from acting together."

Coutant further pledged participating organizations to:

1. SEEK DECASUALIZATION

○ Combine efforts of all represented unions to bring about decasualization of longshoremen in every part of the world.

○ Oppose any negative effects of mechanization on dockworkers as well as the constant price wars among ports dealing with mechanization. The resolutions said:

- "The struggle against the bad social and economic effects of mechanization should be a struggle of all workers in all countries.

2. The Conference pledges its full support to all constructive and effective programs adopted to meet any adverse impact of mechanization upon dockworkers.

3. That mechanization of the stevedoring industry of all countries of the region be an item on the agenda at the Second All Asian and Pacific Dockworkers Conference, its development noted in the interest of its effect on dockworkers be further dealt with at the time.

○ Pledged to aid dockworkers in Cambodia and Thailand, the island of Okinawa to support their struggle for union organization and expressed "deepest horror and disgust at the inhuman and slave-like conditions" to which workers in these countries are subjected.

○ Investigate reports that union leaders in Viet Nam and Thailand are being imprisoned and to protest recent arrests of more than 100 leaders of the National Railway Workers Union of Mexico.

TRADE UNION RIGHTS

○ Support the Japanese labor movement in their efforts to plan conferences to unite to fight for the rights of frameup charges of derailing a train near Matsushita Station in 1941.

○ Halt the workers of underdeveloped countries in winning democratic and trade union rights.

○ Press for adoption of safety codes of at least minimum standards of the International Labor Office.

PEACE RESOLUTION

A peace resolution adopted by the conference called upon "the dockworkers in the Pacific and Asian area, regardless of trade union affiliation or political opinion, to fight for peace, in co-operation with all the people of the world who are opposed to war."

Vast Supply of Casual Labor Plagues Japan Dock Unions

(Tokyo in The Dispatch)

-TOKYO—The acute problem of a vast supply of casual labor highlighted a discussion of the problems of Japanese waterfront labor at the All Pacific and Asian Dockworkers Trade Union Conference.

The Japaneselegation submitted a written report which focused on the difficulties for Japanese dock unions growing out of the casual problem.

December estimates by the government, cited by the report, placed 77,000 workers in the "regular" harbor work force and 900,000 in the temporary or day laborer class. Union estimates on the regular work force are about a third of the government's estimate.

The major bulk of the regulars are in unions but very few of the casuals are members. Many of the casuals float in and out of the work force.

DOCK UNIONS SPLIT

Of the organized workers, 18,000 are in the All-Japan Dockworkers Union (Shokubon), 8,000 in the Federation of Harbor Workers of Japan, 5,000 in the Confederation of All-Japan Workers' Unions and 1,000 in the Marine Surveyors Union.

BRIDGES SPEAKS

Joining in the discussion, ILWU President Harry Bridges told the conference that "decasualization is the key to practically all problems of Japanese dockworkers."

"Better standards of living will come only when that fight has been won," he said.

"The key to the gains of longshoremen on the West Coast and elsewhere is to continue to decasualize."

Bridges and other ILWU delegates said that American longshoremen would help Japan workers in this fight and would "bring pressure on our end of the line" if a ship becomes a scab ship.

This was widely distorted by Associated Press as being a threat to refuse to handle Japanese cargo unless the longshore work force was reduced to 20,000. The Japanese newspaper stories on Bridges' remarks were considerably milder.

Australian delegate James Healy led a discussion of the safety problem, particularly acute in Japan because of failure of the government to adopt the recommendation of the International Labor Organization on the subject. Healy was present at the ILO conference.
Oregon Legislation Regulates Wiring

TOKYO—A new bill passed recently in Salem gives the Bureau of Labor officials the power to order who the wires on jobs which come under the bill.

The bill grew out of a charge that the Harvey Aluminum Company employed unskilled and untrained people about electrical work to do most of the wiring in a new aluminum processing plant here.

Doing this work, union leaders said, was a violation of a trade agreement that Harvey Aluminum Company and the United Electrical Workers agreed to in November 1959.

Inspectors, who tried to get in to safeguard the public's right to know that such wiring was safe, were unable to do so because of armed guards stationed at the plant gates.

"If they come in to find out about wiring, they find no one but the women and seven jewelrymen," it was brought out.

Action Deferred on Health, Welfare Bills

SAN FRANCISCO — A bill that would have imposed a tax on all automobile tires and a proposal that would have provided for a new city health department were put off today by the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance for detailed consideration before action was taken on the closing days of the current session of the California Legislature.

The ILWU is concerned particularly with the proposals of Assemblyman Tom McKeever of San Francisco and other things—to have health and welfare bills be referred to some of the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance for detailed consideration before action was taken on the closing days of the current session of the California Legislature.

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Labor Control Program Means Company Unionism

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has blasted the Kennedy-Enrvin labor control bill (S1555) in a detailed analysis sent to all locals of the union.

In a covering letter, President James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters declared that his international union would oppose any bill which would make it an adjunct of the government to be run by any and all of the many unions of the United States.

Principal objections to the legislation are:

1. Burdensome Reporting

Requirements for all Unions

The elaborate, detailed and expensive burdensome reporting requirements, union operations and finances are applicable to all unions regardless of size. Unions with less than 200 members may be exempt only if the Secretary of Labor so determines in his discretion. Since the reporting requirements are extremely extensive and burdensome and include the keeping and preserving of records and accounts in manner to be prescribed by the Secretary, it would seem that all small union membership will be required to report. Indeed, the Secretary could require any union to report on any item of its entire accounting system in prescribing how to keep records and accounts.

2. Extensive Investigative Powers

The Secretary is given extremely broad investigative powers, which may well lead to abuse if any union incurs his disfavor. Whenever the Secretary determines that the provisions of the Act have been violated, he may compel the union to set aside the funds in any of their trust fund accounts, regardless of when the "misconduct" occurred. These investigatory powers include the power to seize all of its books and accounts, or even claim of a violation, he has the right to enter any union office, inspect and make copies of any account books and question all its officials and employees about any investigation even though incriminating. He can then obtain injunctions to compel compliance with the Act, which allows the Secretary to investigate all trusts and all union officers created by the Act and even to set them aside. These investigative powers are so broad as to make them unusable by any union officials or employees who find themselves in any difficulties. Limits should be placed on these broad powers.

3. No Union Funds for Defense of Union Officers

In addition to detailed requirements respecting elections of officers, the Bill places on all unions, whether victorious or defeated, candidates to invoke the aid of the Secretary of Labor in court litigation, regardless of whether or not they have been convicted of any violation of the Act. He is given the right to require the union to pay the wages of all their officers for a period of five years following any conviction. The practical and legal effect of outlawing all picketing for bargaining purposes in any situation where any union employer has been found guilty of violation of the Act many new responsibilities are given to union officers and the provisions of the Act are extremely complicated. It stems from long experience with the vagaries of politics and prejudices upon its allies with seemingly total disregard for feelings or national attitudes.

4. Encouragement of Defeated Candidates to Set Aside Election Results

The practical and legal effect of the Bill into law is barred from union officers for "serious misconduct," regardless of when the "misconduct" occurred. Common carriers, violations of the Act are shot through with extreme criminal penalties including a $100,000 fine or imprisonment, or both. These violations as improper reporting, failure to keep records and accounts, false entries and for effecting reprisals against any person asserting any rights under the Act. Presently employers under the Taft-Hartley Act who commit serious offenses, including discharges of union members, are subject only to cease and desist orders, while severe criminal penalties here for union officials? Federal criminal penalties in the past have been almost nonexistent. By State laws will subject union officers to the possibility of double jeopardy provisions for the same offense. In addition, the Act provides administrative sanctions, which are investigative and injunctive to gain compliance— all remedies for the same violations.

5. Extensive Reporting from Union Office for Convictions

Any person who is convicted of certain violations of the Act, including the violation of the Act, is subject to the Secretary's determination as to whether or not the he has the right to enter any union office, inspect and make copies of any accounts books, and question all its officials and employees about any investigation even though incriminating. Should the Secretary then obtain an injunction to compel compliance with the Act, the Secretary is given the power to investigate all trusts and all union officers created by the Act and even to set them aside. These investigative powers are so broad as to make them unusable by any union officials or employees who find themselves in any difficulties. Limits should be placed on these broad powers.

6. Extreme Penalties and Multiple Sanctions and Remedies for Violations

The United States halted the shipments, which consisted of goods en route to Canadian destinations.

The Canadians feel that this action is arrant interference with Canada's trade and are arranging to oust the American newspapers are singularly lacking both in their coverage of the whole subject and in the reading material available in this country.

This blast at US interference with Canada's trade appeared in the May 18 issue of Pacific Shipper, an authoritative industry publication.

Canaan's tolerance of American intruders in our for-}
India Wedded to Cause of Peace, Ambassador Tells SF Audience

SAN FRANCISCO—India is wedded to the cause of peace, it is reported its foreign policy is dynamic: to do anything that will lead to peace, said Mahomed Ali Currim Chagla, Indian Ambassador to the United States.

"Dispassionate study will show our foreign policy to be consistent with the two protagonists in the world today; we will not be a party to one side or the other in another world war," he said.

"To say that India's foreign policy is neutralist is erroneous. Neutralism is an expression of opportunism; suggests that the country is wavering between two sides, unable to make up its mind, knows what is right but will not do it."

POLICY HELD DYNAMIC

"I believe our foreign policy is dynamic. The foreign policy of India is dynamic: to advance peace."

"Our co-existence means that different nations, different ideologies, philosophies, policies, should learn to live together."

"That is why I believe in living in friendship with countries with whom we have so much in common and sharing the same philosophy with whose philosophy we have some common friends."

"In the interest of peace, I say, we must not interfere with the Communist policies of the democratic countries just as we must not interfere with the other policies of the non-democratic countries."

"Ultimately peace will only prevail if there is more understanding, tolerance, and cooperation on both sides respect for the integrity of other countries and the right to choose their own integrity."

WILL DEFEND COUNTRY

"While we believe in co-existence, we will defend the integrity of our own country. It is the duty of every country to defend its integrity to any country to interfere with our affairs, just as we will not permit ourselves to interfere with the affairs of other countries."

"Also I believe peace will only prevail provided we create the right climate. It is not a question of conflict."

"With different countries maneuvering on the brink of a precipice, it is essential that we prevent the level of civilization into the abyss."

"I believe that the uncommitted nations means that some countries are keeping aloof from the Cold War, trying to make the balance of interest in their own interest."

SUPPORT NATIONALISM

"Our foreign policy is nationalistic. Nationalism also follows from our past history. We have fought a revolutionary war, a peaceful war, on the basis of nationalism. We support all native nationalisms in the world today. In our opinion one force must ultimately triumph, the force of nationalism."

"That is why we support Arab nationalism, the resurgence nationalism in Africa, the patriotism of Algeria. We support all forms of resistance and self-defense under colonial power, how the human soul is crushed by colonialism."

"We believe to a certain amount of realism in politics. We strongly favor action in recognition of Tibet and China and her admission to the United Nations."

"To us, recognition is a question of fat, not morals. If a Communist government exists in China, if it rules 600 million human beings; it is not for us to write them off as crooks and pawns. For us, it is Peking and not the Dalai Lama and to thousand sands of Tibetans. We have shown that we are in Tibetan and not in Formosa. We also feel, consistent with co-existence, that we must try to bring about a settlement between Tibetan and Communist China."

Questions and Answers

"I’ve been told that our attitude regarding Tibet is not sufficiently strong; that we have not condemned Communist China in sufficiently strong terms."

"That is why we support Arab nationalism, the resurgence nationalism of other countries. What is the value of condemnation if you can’t do something positive to follow it?"

"Therefore, I say, it is much better to make friendly overtures to Communist China and to help the present Tibet to come to a settlement with her. What happened in Tibet further emphasizes why Communist China belongs in the United Nations."

"If there is more understanding, tolerance, respect for the integrity of other countries, policies of democratic countries. Policies of Communist countries just change our view regarding co-existence."

"We have fought a revolutionary war, a defensive war, a defensive war to defend the integrity of our own territory."

Box Strikers Dig In for Long Pull

OAKLAND—Local 6 members at the General Box Company plant here have dug in for a long strike and for prospect for settlement of their walkout in sight at Dispatcher press time.

At 8:00 a.m. on April 24 some 90 members of the union picketed around General Box, a subsidary of American Forest Products.

The strike began after two months of fruitless negotiations. The main issues in the strike are a 10 cent hourly wage increase, the local-wide health and welfare plan, and paid holidays.

General Box is a newly organized plant en-gaged in the manufacture of crates, boxes. The workers have had no wage increase since the strike began and have paid holidays, no effective grievance procedures or uniform settlement system. The company offered a health and welfare plan, but insisted that it be put into effect at once and deferred until October 1.

ILWU Charges Jobless Pay "Deal" in Bribery, Loaquiites

(Continued from Page 1)

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Hoffa Hits at Anti-Trust Plan to Wreak US Labor

BROWNSVILLE — Teamster President James Hoffa warned May 19 that labor might use strike action to protest any anti-trust legislation which might effect unions with anti-trust laws.

Adding a proposal by Senator John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and by some labor leaders to combat price fixing under the anti-trust laws, Hoffa told a regional convention of the International Longshoremen's Association that under the anti-trust laws labor "can't do anything" about union prices and wages.

"There is no legal way to fix a price," he said. "What can be done is to fix the price at a legal level." Hoffa was speaking before the National Convention of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Brown Labor Bills Catch In Crossfire

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Edmund G. Brown is somehow in the position of the man-on-the-bridge who is expected to intervene in a fight between two men who face themselves suddenly set upon by both battlers.

At least that is how his say-beggin' to look at federal labor-control legislation.

The senator wants his "maximum reasonable intervention" in field of labor relations is suffering because nobody wants very much to do anything about it.

GOOd FEATURES HIT

No labor spokesmen favored the bill, however, as workers have their say.

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REVEnGE MOVES HI

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The California Labor Federation, which has been in tactic support of SB 209, may now revenue itself upon the Senate by killing it.

"They talk about a secondary boycott, we can call a primary strike that will straighten out the employers once and for all," said Sen. William Bradley (D-Calif.) of Hoffa's warning.

President William Bradley backed Hoffa up.

"The AFL-CIO President George Meany said Hoffa's statement is "a pretty good indication, if any indication was needed before, that we were perfectly right" in kicking the Teamsters out of the AFL-CIO.

When legislation is enacted and we don't like it, we cannot do anything about it," said Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), speaking for the Senate's majority in the debate on SB 209.

Both sides were represented by arguments for the bill and against it.

The bill, SB 209, has been the subject of Congressional hearings in Washington, D.C., and in Los Angeles.

In the California Senate, the bill has been referred to a special committee for further study.

Sen. Jack Tate (D-Los Angeles) has been the leading opponent of the bill, which would give the state labor commissioner power to enter into a contract with the state Labor Department.

The Senator has said that the bill would make it easier for labor to obtain a contract with the state, which would give the labor commissioner power to enter into a contract with the state Labor Department.

Senate Ok's San Luis Dam Project

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A bill authorizing federal construction of the San Luis Dam and reservoir as a part of the huge Central Valley Project in California has won Senate passage.

The $290 million project would be to delete the 160-acre limitation.

The measure was introduced by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), both of whom have been sponsors of similar legislation in previous Congresses.

The measure was approved by the Senate on May 18, the day after the measure had been introduced in the House of Representatives.

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Mrs. Alice Van Brunt, Longview, the nice Munger, Rainier, the Federated Oregon. Others here for the affair were

olphson was elected president of the

照料 to bring about some sort of conserv-

ary's delegate to the district council of

pean area with inspection by the United

prize trophy. The Stockton Auxiliary

aral contract is now meeting with

ear, both parties could not have gotten. Nothing prevents those who don't like


tand to see how it is working out. Its

its strong points are reinforced to

to reduce sharply the application of

answer to Who Said It

Thomas Jefferson, 1779.