ILWU Officers Inform Locals
Kennedy Bill Would be Disaster

Ask Action
By Locals
And Ranks

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU international officers have called for an all-out campaign to stop the Kennedy - Ervin bill in Congress. Passed by all Democrats, the labor control measure is now before the House Labor Committee.

In a letter to all ILWU locals, President Harry Bridges and Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt warned that the measure "would be a disaster for the entire American labor movement."

The letter, calling for action by every ILWU local and by every union member declared:

"The Kennedy - Ervin bill marks the most extreme form of government intervention in the internal affairs of unions which this country has yet seen. Its enactment would be a disaster for the entire American labor movement."

"Utilizing the anti-labor hysteria whipped up by the McClellan Committee, and capitalizing on the craven cooperation of the AFL-CIO, labor's enemies are driving to enact new restrictions on the labor movement. If enacted, this legislation would put working people at a disadvantage in all negotiations with employers. Every union contract in the country would be affected."

"The ILWU has steadfastly opposed these so-called labor-management reform bills at every stage. We have insisted, both before state legislatures and in Congress, that there was no need for any legislation whatsoever. We have warned our fellow-unionists who were looking to make the Kennedy - Ervin bill a model of anti-labor legislation should be written to the Congressmen."

"The ILWU leadership interpreted as an effort by Assistant Attorney General William Munnell (D-Montebello), author of AB 590 and majority leader in the lower house, to drive a wedge between the ILWU and other unions (Continued on Page 5)."

WHO SAID IT?

If (through truer education) we can be equipped for the dialogue and invest the means by which the bureaucracy can hear it and be responsive to it, we shall have come a long way from where we are now in relation, for example, to the State Department and the Atomic Energy Commission. Then political participation would mean not only what it too often means exclusively now, the ballot, but also participation in the dialogue about the ends and means of the political society. We would be a community learning together and the bureaucracy would be learning too ... It is still our responsibility, none more than ever, to see to it that the people learn from the people, and for the people does not perish from the earth.

(Turn to Back Page for Name of Author)
The only kind of deals labor can make that will bring any benefit to the rank and file is those that are reached openly and with the full advice and consent of the rank and file. This is certainly true of collective bargaining and just as surely true of political deals.

Instead of mobilizing the rank and file of labor to follow through on what was supposed to be a great labor victory in the last elections the branch of "labor statesmen" of the AFL-CIO bent to the anti-labor wind generated by the most sweeping, oppressive and punitive internal labor control legislation ever proposed.

These are the bills proposed by pending in the House, and in case the Congress turns it into a monstrosity as labor-hating senator for the working man would be to wreck his security as a union worker, make him any gains or losses irrelevant, and do all they can to provide him any protection.

If the heads of the AFL-CIO were so naive as to believe they could control a little bit of pregnancy so that nothing much would happen, they should be fired for incompetence, and if they knew what they were doing then that is the grossest corruption ever to hit what John L. Lewis referred to as the body social.

Passage of any of the labor bills pending would require, not one but two international unions, but local unions to maintain staffs of lawyers and accountants to guide their conduct every step of the way and the Unions to spend every bit of their resources to find out what could be done to prevent or stop it. This is why the recent announcement by the General Counsel of the NLRB of the fact that the operation of the form of "right to work" is a complete fraud insofar as the rank and file of labor is concerned. The professional disrupters, employer stooges and accountants to guide their conduct every step of the way and the Unions to spend every bit of their resources to find out what could be done to prevent or stop it.

We emphasized at the conference that improvements in wages, hours and conditions, in safety, and in other forms of security, can’t be arranged and held unless the whole structure of security is de-casualized in some way. In adopting this program, the conference was not only endorsing our approach and our objectives, but the more general findings on this matter of the International Labor Office.

On the other hand, the whole structure of longshore achievement and standards are threatened when the decasualization of the hiring hall membership and control are threatened. This is why the recent announcement by the General Counsel of the NLRB of the fact that the operation of the form of "right to work" is a complete fraud insofar as the rank and file of labor is concerned. The professional disrupters, employer stooges and accountants to guide their conduct every step of the way and the Unions to spend every bit of their resources to find out what could be done to prevent or stop it.

We, therefore, call upon our friends overseas to support us in maintaining the foundation of our entire longshore union and its gains. Twenty-five years ago this time (in 1934) we made a trip to Washington, D.C. and none of us realized what our fight meant as we then realized the importance of the legal and political machinery which helped us win our first major victory. We may need such help again.

The Pacific Conference also adopted a resolution on basic trade union rights, including the right to organize and the right to strike. Based on the experience of AFL and UN Longshoremen in decasualizing which we had to fight for but to win, which others are still fighting for today. In helping to write and present this right for other workers, we make sure that it will not be taken away from us at home — and if employers and politicians are now trying to do.

The resolution adopted on Safety — like that on trade union rights followed separately laid down by the International Labor Office. Our fellow delegates from Cambodia or Japan, for example, would see it as a major victory if they could enjoy the ILO safety standards which are far below those in the ILWU-PMA Safety Code.

Then turning to mechanization, we discovered different approaches. In some countries, little or no mechanization, in others it was as extensive as it was on the West Coast; the Soviet unions welcomed it and generally the Asian unions feared it as another cause of unemployment. Yet within the wide differences we were able to find common understanding and an appreciation of each other’s special problems and needs.

And so it went, on union problem after problem at this hard-working, realistic conference.

We are not surprised when the newspapers and the Congressional committee scream because unions are sitting down to see how they can help each other and get a better deal for themselves by cooperation and understanding. The enemies of labor scream “American” whether such discussions are between transport unions at home or between unions here and others overseas. We can’t pay any attention to this denial of what is real and that is the story of our ability to keep the hiring hall as it is and to enforce our contract on the job.

We have no intentions of taking any setbacks on the hall without one hell of a fight. If it is necessary to spread the fight through every port in the world to protect what we won here, then we intend to do just that. As far as we’re concerned, our ability to protect what we have and to win more must be strengthened by every bit of overseas contact and relationship we have at disposal.

We need more such contacts — as a union we cannot help but benefit from them.
Mobilization

Most of these people are ILWU members who were part of the 250 strong ILWU lobby which gathered in Sacramento May 28 from northern and southern California locals to urge defeat of AB 209, Governor Brown's labor cost-of-living bill. They made up most of the audience as testimony was given before the Assembly Industrial Relations Committee, which voted a "do pass" on the bill.

Rank and File Tell It to Their Legislators

(Continued from Page 1)

SACRAMENTO—They came from San Francisco and Oakland, from Stockton, San Jose, Crockett, Redwood City, Los Angeles, San Pedro and San Diego. Some were from here in Sacramento.

They came by bus, by plane and by private auto.

Rank and file members of the ILWU and of the United Electrical Workers came to Sacramento May 28, with two purposes in mind.

They were there to protest a pending unemployment insurance bill (AB 590) which would grant a $15 a week increase in benefits to a select group of highly paid California workers but would give no increase at all to the battle-scarred, state's unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

The other was to lobby against Governor Edmund G. Brown's proposal (SB 209) to establish state controls over the internal functions of unions in the name of guaranteeing union democracy.

All told, they numbered 250. They represented longshoremen, warehousemen, ship clerks, dried fruit workers—all the varied types of work within the ILWU.

They spent the morning calling on their own legislators. The afternoon was spent on another round of hearings. Those who got into the small committee rooms were subjected to a special consideration of AB 590. Later everyone went into a larger committee room to wait patiently until after 5 p.m. when SB 209 was heard, finally.

The entire mobilization had been organized in just exactly one week's time. It was based on two developments in the Legislature.

The first was the impact here of the ILWU's disclosure that the traditional "package deal" on unemployment insurance was not going to mean any increase for low and middle income workers, ILWU protest forced legislative reconsideration of terms of the deal.

The second was the fact that consideration of Governor Brown's labor cost-of-living bill by the Assembly Industrial Relations Committee was put over one week after the California Labor Federation reversed itself on May 20 and decided to oppose the bill.

This ILWU, which had been opposing SB 209 all along, thus had an additional reason for calling on its rank and file to protest the measure when it was heard before the Assembly Industrial Relations Committee.

There was a determined spirit to the delegation that manifested itself even to legislators long hardened to pressure. Paul Perlin, legislative committee chairman for Local 26 in Los Angeles, probably expressed the sentiment best when he testified before the special Assembly sub-committee hearing AB 590, the unemployment insurance bill.

He said news of the deal had evoked "a groundswell of reaction among our low-income people. I haven't seen in years."

He attempted to convince the legislators they had made a "serious error" in accepting terms of the deal.

"We've seen the fall (Labor Federation officialdom) attempting to wag the dog (the labor movement), and the dog doesn't want to be wagged. . . . Please take into account the cost-of-living factor for people in low income brackets."

Members of the delegation in the crowded committee room gave him a vigorous round of applause.

Richard Lynden, secretary-treasurer of Local 6, who was given a bad time by Assemblyman William Munnell (D-Montebello), chairman of the sub-committee, during his testimony against AB 590, emphasized that the 250 ILWU members had come to Sacramento "at their own expense" to make their views known.

Three buses came from Local 6 alone.

Munnell at this point went out of his way to apologize to those lucky enough to have seats in the committee room for the smallness of the room and to explain that none other was available.

Later, when Lynden complained Munnell was trying to "ruffle" him by interrupting his testimony constantly, the Assemblyman evoked a groan from the ILWU members in the room when he said, "No one is trying to ruffle you."

One example of rank and file participation in the mobilization was Andy Harris of Local 6, who worked a night shift in his plant, made the trip to Sacramento, and returned to San Francisco to work another night shift before getting any sleep.

FORMULA REVISED

Under the revised formula now in the bill 65 per cent of all claimants would receive some increase as compared with 26 per cent now under SB 209. Nearly one-third of claimants, 30.5 per cent, would receive the maximum of $55 as compared with $38.6 million now under the deal.

A worker earning $67 a week would qualify for the $55 top under the revised bill whereas about $90 worth would be necessary under the deal formula.

The revised formula would cost $5.8 million a year in added benefits compared with $55 million for the original deal. The ILWU argues the fund is fully capable of absorbing this and more.

The letter to Governor Brown, signed by Lynden and Local 6 President Charles Duarte, said: "Even with the amended . . ., we consider the bill inadequate in respect to increases granted to unskilled and semi-skilled workers, notably by Negroes and white collar workers.

"We believe that the Administration will still be vulnerable to political attack unless the unemployment insurance program is salvaged completely."

"This is particularly inexcusable because it is possible to raise between $20 and $30 million which will accumulate in unrequited and unallocated surplus through 1959. We believe the Department of Employment will verify this general statement."

ACROSS-THE-BOARD BOOST

The ILWU's representatives of $15 across-the-board increase in benefits.

Meanwhile, Governor Brown's labor control bill AB 209, already approved by the Senate, was nearing Assembly approval.

Opposition by the California Labor Federation, which developed on May 20, proved to be short-lived when the bill was again made acceptable to Haggerty by insertion of two amendments, one repealing the state's jurisdictional strike law and the other repriming an impermissible "bad labor" strike clause.

The ILWU continued its basic opposition to the measure, which has been consistent throughout the session. ILWU Representative Michael Johnson repeated before the Assembly Industrial Relations Committee on May 28 the testimony he gave at the bill earlier in Senate committee.

This time Johnson had support from a significant segment of the Assembly's constituency. George Johns, secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Labor Council, appeared against the bill at the ILWU's specific instruction of his council.

He declared the measure would take away the basic job of the ILWU's rank and file labor.

But it came out of committee anyhow on a 4-1 vote. One significant alteration was that of San Francisco Assemblyman Floyd Simon (D-Marin), who cast no vote at all.

Seek Fair Deal

After ILWU exposed the fact that AB 590, increasing unemployment benefits from $40 to $55 would benefit only highly skilled and highly paid workers, a special subcommittee of the California Assembly held a hearing on May 28 in a room large enough to accommodate only a handful of the 250 man ILWU lobby. At the extreme left of the picture are Martin J. Callaghan, President of Local 10, and Mrs. Callaghan. In the center are Percy C. Moore, Warehouse Health & Welfare Representative, Richard Lynden, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 6, and Lincoln Fairley, Research Director of ILWU. Lynden testified before the subcommittee, pointed out that under the bill as written no warehouseman would receive any increase in benefits and minorities would be virtually excluded everywhere from increased benefits.

'Giant Step' Opens

3 in Performances

SAN FRANCISCO—Following a successful run in Marin County, the Marin Community Theater moved Politics Petrucci's "Take A Giant Step" to the ILWU building at 150 Golden Gate Avenue for three to five performances on Thursday, 20 and 27.

Revolt Spurs Action to Up Jobless Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

opponents of the bill such as the Teamsters.

The effort came during a special sub-committee's reconsideration of AB 590 on May 28 when Munnell, after giving employers and other labor spokesmen uninterrupted time to develop their ideas, began heaping Richard Lynden, secretary-treasurer of ILWU Local 6 in an effort to get the long-by-

munity short.

But Vernon Canoan, representative of the California Teamsters Council, made clear his anger at Haggerty's top deals with employers in negotiations.

"We were not invited to the so-called summit conference," he said. "We were informed very courteously by Mr. Haggerty when certain negotiations were completed, but we feel we are entitled to come to this committee."

The ILWU and the Teamsters also joined subsequently in support of the Waldo-Masterson bill designed to plug a loophole in the present law whereby claimants may be denied unemployment compensation for five weeks...

"Jobless Pay"

"What's the consumption, what's the duration, what's the intensity, and what's the phase of the unemployment?" asked sociologist and economist Robert Havighurst, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago. His book "Youth in Transition" was published by Harper at $3.50.

"What's the absorption, what's the compensation, and what's the social norm?" he asked.

"Jobless Pay" can be defined as the money paid to unemployed workers to compensate for the lower wages they would receive if they were employed. The amount is usually based on the worker's past wages or the median family income for the area.

The purpose of jobless pay is to provide a minimum level of income for unemployed workers so that they can continue to live and maintain their families. It is typically a temporary measure that provides a safety net for those who are temporarily out of work.

In the case of the ILWU members, their presence in Sacramento was intended to pressure legislators to oppose AB 590, which was perceived as a inadequate increase in unemployment benefits for low-income workers.

The ILWU's strategy was to mobilize its membership to call on their respective legislators to vote against the bill. This was achieved through a series of hearings and meetings where ILWU representatives and members testified against the bill.

Theondering was to raise awareness of the unfairness of the unemployment system and to advocate for a more equitable formula that would benefit all workers, regardless of their income level.

The mobilization was successful in delaying the passage of AB 590, which ultimately led to a revised formula that provided a minimum increase in benefits for all claimants. This was seen as a "Giant Step" towards fairer unemployment compensation policies.
ILWU President Bridges to return ILWU delegates to the conference, support ILWU has given to struggles rang a bell wherever we went."

Dock unions in Indonesia, Australia, dockers and the other workers of known in Japan as they are in the US. Cambodia that the same thing holds.

Coast longshore negotiations required Jack Price of Seattle, Jack W. Hall of Honolulu and Chester, went on the trip. Craig Pritchett of Vancouver, B. C., Japanese dock unions. Four of the five Pacific and Asian Dockworkers Trade were taken on the tour as guests of the California Regional Director Of the ILWU, Japanese ports following the recent All sidelong of his eight-day tour of Japan.

Chester believes the conference was an outstanding success in achieving its objectives of developing cooperation between longshore unions of the Pacific basin and better understanding of the problems in each country.

Chester found that "the names of Bridges and the ILWU are as well known in Japan as they are in the US. The name Bridges is a symbol, and it rang a bell wherever we went."

Our union stands ace high with the underdeveloped countries and our position for peace and trade with China. Peace is the great burning issue among Japanese workers, and unless you take a clear-cut stand for peace, they won't even listen to you. Your program is the key of program the people of Asia understand."

Prestige of the AFL-CIO leadership is just about non-existent in Japan and the rest of Asia, Chester reported, "because they have failed to take the kind of clear-cut position we have in convention after convention on peace and trade and the under-developed countries."

Chester believes the conference was an outstanding success in achieving its objectives of developing cooperation between longshore unions of the Pacific basin and better understanding of the problems in each country.

"We succeeded in strengthening ILWU ties and contacts not only with the dockers of Japan but of several other important countries such as Australia, Indonesia, and the Soviet Union."

But he returned from his trip profoundly disturbed by the anti-American sentiment he found everywhere in Japan.

"It got deeper the more we got down to the grass roots and the further away we got from Tokyo," he said.

Dockers at Kobe. The worker puts his food in little stalls, the roofs of which can be seen. Lower left, a night ship-side meeting of dock workers being addressed by a Zenkowan (dock worker's union) leader. Making the tour from ILWU were Jack W. Hall, Regional Director for Hawaii; Jack Price, president of Local 19, Seattle; William H. Chester, Regional Director for Northern California, and Craig Pritchett, president of Local 501, Vancouver, B. C.

ILWU President Harry Bridges did not make the tour, returning immediately after the Tokyo conference in order to participate in the current negotiations for a new West Coast longshore agreement. A sixth ILWU delegate elected to go to the conference, Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, was denied a visa by the Japanese Government, which gave no explanation for its action.

Chester Says ILWU Stands High With Japanese Workers

SAN FRANCISCO—"You don't have to know a word of Japanese when you visit the docks of Nagoya or Osaka or go down into the holds of the ships. Just say Harry Bridges, and the Japanese longshoremen understand."

William H. Chester, Northern California Regional Director of the ILWU, reports this as one of the illuminating sidelights of his eight-day tour of Japanese ports following the recent All Pacific and Asian Dockworkers Trade Union Conference.

Foreign delegations to the conference were taken on the tour as guests of the Japanese dock unions. Four of the five ILWU delegates to the conference, Craig Pritchett of Vancouver, B. C., Jack Price of Seattle, Jack W. Hall of Honolulu and Chester, went on the trip.

Craig Pritchett, president of Local 501, Vancouver, B. C. ILWU President Harry Bridges did not make the tour, returning immediately after the Tokyo conference in order to participate in the current negotiations for a new West Coast longshore agreement. A sixth ILWU delegate elected to go to the conference, Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, was denied a visa by the Japanese Government, which gave no explanation for its action.

CONTRIBUTIONS CITED

"The Russian unions understand this. One Russian trade unionist has been in Japan several times, and he learned Japanese. How many American trade unionists bother to do this?"

Chester believes the ILWU delegation had something to contribute to the Japanese and Asian unions with its emphasis on decasualization and a constructive approach to mechanization.

The ILWU delegation, he said, found some Japanese ports as mechanized as anything in the US. He saw new concrete docks "as modern as anything we have. They have overhead cranes, fork-lifts, pallet boards, grain elevators."

But because of the huge supply of casual longshoremen, he said, Japanese dock unions have been unable to tackle the mechanization problem.

BEGINNING TO WONDER

"Japanese longshoremen are beginning to wonder why the shipowners who can pay the $25 a day ILWU scale in the states can only pay $2 a day in Japan."

While many rank and file workers just want to march on the new docks and the big cranes and destroy these ILWU delegations argued for developing a small stable labor force in longshore which can fight for higher wages and the benefits of mechanization.

DELEGATION LEARNT

On the other hand, Chester said, "there are some things we learned from them. We saw that trade unions in all countries play a leading role in politics and in working for peace. It is educational for American labor to learn that a trade union has to be the leader in its community."

When the tour started, he reported, the delegates from the different countries "were all a little stiff." Americans sat with Americans, Russians with Russians, Japanese with Japanese.

"Then one night there was a dinner, and our Japanese hosts demanded we all sing songs. The Japanese led off, and then the Canadians and the Okinawans."

"Jim Healy (president of the Waterfront Workers Federation of Australia) and I sang Waiting for Ships that Never Came In. They made me do a solo, and I did a pretty weak rendition of St. Louis Blues. The Russians sang the Volga Boatman."

"The delegates might be singing some Russian songs, but they don't know their lyrics. They made me do a solo, and I did a pretty weak rendition of St. Louis Blues. The Russians sang the Volga Boatman."

"After that night, nobody was standoffish. We sat together on trains and at meals; we rotated interpreters and somehow we made ourselves understood. At a banquet just before we left, the Russians brought in a case of vodka. We all became friends."
Following is a slightly cut text of the statement made by President John L. Lewis of the UMWA to a subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor on May 13. Lewis testified in opposition to the Kennedy- 
Ehrlich bill, also known as the Senate, and being considered by the 
House. He stated emphatically that the UMWA is opposed to any form of restraints and regulations, or any attempts to sidetrack 
the hearing, held in the large caucus room of the Old House Office Build-
ing room on May 13.

PERKINS: The committee will come to order, and I call to the stand 
Mr. John L. Lewis, President of the 
United Mine Workers of America. As I understand it, you have 
prepared a statement, but will testify on the various labor bills pending before 
the Subcommittee on Labor Manage-
ment Relations, and will particularly address himself to the Senate bill, S. 315.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

LEWIS: I am authorized by the mem-
ership of the Organization that I repre-
sent to express the considered views of 
the United Mine Workers of America on 
this question of Federal legislation to 
regulate the ethics, the morals, the economic field, the cultural field, the fraternal field, the 
religious field, the economic field, the social organiza-
cion, even for the so-called average man, 
and the acts and views and policies of 
our citizens that fall into the category of those who are gainfully em-
ployed, and public affairs as any other cross 
section of our population, and who are organized in voluntary associations. 
These unions are voluntary associations 
of men and women, organized not for 
profit, as a matter of fact, but volun-
tary associations free to follow their 
own course. Every strike, every suspension 
and the acts of that individual and the 
acts of an individual member 
are matters of individual citizens, even in the Army or 
the civil actions of an individual mem-
ber. Why? Are governments supposed to 
interfere in our lives on all questions of 
importance to our citizens? No.

NO BETTER, NO WORSE

There are something like 70 million 
of our citizens that fall into the cate-
gory of those who are gainfully em-
ployed, and the painful fact is that 
only 16 million more or less are organized in working conditions of our citi-
zens under our judicial procedure, 
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BILLS ARE DISCRIMINATORY

Any attempt on the part of the Fed-
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Corporate Interests Would Put Labor in Federal Harness

been adopted by the Congress. I doubt that they could agree among them- selves on that question. So certainly, when a report—when a bill—when some of these proposed bills—when a report, if they want it, if he will permit it, and I think he will, in the best quarters, and you gentlemen are the best quarters, and you can stretch it. It is a fact that it is in the best quarters, it is in the best quarters, and you can stretch it. But why sugar-coat the thing? I assert that the action of the House on the bill will decide whether or not we will continue to have a free democratic labor movement in this country. I am very sorry to have to call upon a diplomat's constant usage of the fact that Americans are free and that they are not the servants of the go- vernment, while a contrary condition prevails in Europe. Our own represent- atives of labor have been encouraged by the State Department and the govern- ment and the Congress to go abroad, and I am sure we can find such con- ditions in those other countries that very subject, emphasizing that point by the definition of officials of the State Depart- ment.

ARE WE FREE? What are we merely temporarily free, or are we free? Are we in the hands of the gov- ernment, and collusive agents, bargaining, people with axes to grind, people with minister or other- wise, who I would not undertake to de- fine, because someone said that the senate has a right to protect itself, to take in all the world, I am not able to return the bill, to see whether or not people are able to recognize an ethic. But they all represent support by the rich and powerful and the powerful against the poor—against the poor.

Some gentlemen may rightly say, "Well, I don't consider a steel worker or a coal miner or some other artisans as really being free. You say I can't do this, you say I can't do that, and I charge that which we now possess and our agents are traveling over the world and telling people that the word "labor" can be used by people who are trying to do something for their country and their fellow citizens and as for their own family? Our voluntary as- sociations, our free labor unions and the host of community as- sociations that we have are, after all, the bulwarks of the liberties guaranteed by our Constitution, because they help to formulate public opinion and crystallize viewpoints on the part of our popula- tion on those major questions that affect the destiny of the nation and which are under consideration by the Congress from time to time.

Communism in America? Just as long as you have a free labor move- ment in America and free forums in which right of free expression and just as long as the labor movement through collec- tive bargaining, can come to satisfac- tory agreements in the future, there will be no communists flourishing in this land, and there will be no country that can exist in this country to which the right to make American public or na- tional policy.

8 WIDED PAGES

These men in the unions are the protec- tors of the Constitution and the de- fenders of the state. They have proven that, they have not, in the last two world wars.

These mine workers—to whom this legislation would apply—well, these mine workers to whom the bill is referred, often in one of their mining companies, they are members to the armed forces in the last war, almost 100,000 of them in collusive mining companies. That is their re- cognition of the patriotism of the miner and I know that I can hold up a flag that protects them and gives them a participation and a standing with their neighbors.

All right, define them as criminals, define them as deviants, define them as anything you will, I do not think that they will be paid as well as emer- gent as the need to find em- ployment;

And let the bill of attainder lie against the United States to compensate in- fant, which we now possess and our agents are traveling over the world and telling people that the word "labor" can be used by people who are trying to do something for their country and their fellow citizens and as for their own family? Our voluntary as- sociations, our free labor unions and the host of community as- sociations that we have are, after all, the bulwarks of the liberties guaranteed by our Constitution, because they help to formulate public opinion and crystallize viewpoints on the part of our popula- tion on those major questions that affect the destiny of the nation and which are under consideration by the Congress from time to time.

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"You Plant the Seeds of Despotism at Your Own Doors"

LOOKS LIKE NOVEMBER'S A BREAKDOWN

LANDRUM: I am not sure that Mr. Lewis has not read Lincoln, although this is merely my impression because I have made no investigation. Mr. Hoffa would be enthusiastic about Mr. Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" and would appreciate the fact that Mr. Hoffa had been charged with alleged labor offenses. If he had been a member of the American Federation of Labor, he would have known before that charge was made, and he would have been tried in the courts without delay.

LEWIS: I have always, up to the present, opposed the idea of having any crime to fit the cause, although it has been a very eloquent one. I wonder whether or not Mr. Hoffa is guilty of any crime. If he is guilty of any crime, he will be tried in the courts without delay.

LANDRUM: Are you speaking of the origin of the Hoffa organization?

LEWIS: Yes, I am speaking of the origin of the Hoffa organization. I am not speaking of the Hoffa organization itself.

LANDRUM: I quite agree with you in that respect.

LEWIS: I suggest, and quite sincerely, that Mr. Hoffa is a greater threat to the liberties of this country than any other labor leader in the country. He is a threat to the liberties of this country, and to the liberties of the working people of this country.

LANDRUM: I am not sure that Mr. Hoffa is a threat to the liberties of this country. He is a threat to the liberties of the working people of this country, and to the liberties of the working people of this country.

LEWIS: I have always, up to the present, opposed the idea of having any crime to fit the cause, although it has been a very eloquent one. I wonder whether or not Mr. Hoffa is guilty of any crime. If he is guilty of any crime, he will be tried in the courts without delay.
should have been. There was undoubtedly a lack of prosecution in the com-
mmittee hearings. Many of the things occurring were not investigated by the civil authorities in those areas. So the labor movement is much better off today then it was when Mr. Hoffa and Mr. Beck had anything to do with the weakening of that local en-
mforcement.

LABOR ALREADY WEAKENED

LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, I don't think that these in-
dividuals can be taken as criteria for what ought to be done with many mil-
ions of similar individuals. In any case, the men who are presenting labor,
unions are the only representatives of the people—Labor is the only union
available who have to defend the men or to present their viewpoints or,
to make it increasingly difficult for labor
unions or to present their viewpoints or, to keep them from being
sided in the cause of improved safety
and health. I think that these individu-
al organizations should be prevented from
being so used. And keep referring to it as the Republic.

LEWIS: Congressman, I want
this morning to say the Republic,
the United Mine Workers of America: "Do not
gratuitously furnish your enemies
with ammunition whereinunto to be
used for your own destruction.

"You make these financial reports in
designed to cause your members or
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LEWIS AGAINST BILL

KEARNS AGAINST BILL

LEWIS: Unter this disclosure pro-
vision of the Kennedy bill—having
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The McClellan Committee—Isn’t that exactly what happens from time to time? The public may not have time to take up and enter into the merits or demerits of a particular law. But I think that is what we have a right to do. And I think that is what the people of this country have a right to do. It is important for the people of this country to have a voice in the selection of the laws that govern them. And I think that is exactly what the McClellan Committee is doing. The Committee has the power to investigate any aspect of American society that it sees fit. And I think that is exactly what it should be doing.

The average man is so conditioned by the nature of the law enforcement officials to believe that the law is always right. But the McClellan Committee is investigating the law enforcement officials themselves. It is investigating the law enforcement officials to see if they are doing their job properly. And I think that is exactly what the Committee should be doing. The Committee has the power to investigate any aspect of American society that it sees fit. And I think that is exactly what it should be doing.
he says there ought to be a law. Of course, any time there is a law, there has to be an administrative agency, and the clerical and investigative work. It is a constant cycle, and tomorrow there ought to be another law.

So I think some of these daily occurrences are affecting what our laws are. And with a great deal of poise and consideration, we first have to take a step that would be as grave and of such historical portent as to understand their status in the economic history of the United States, and make them less than standard.

The employment of mine guards, actual provocation, and seeking to create trouble; the shutting down of minor mines by coal and iron police in Pennsylvania, for instance, by subsidiaries of the big steel companies; numerous men were killed, shot down by the police paid by the mine owners in exercising the privileges of law officers.

Out of that turmoil and out of those abuses came out of those areas where there has been individual repudiation and that is what is taking place down in Kentucky right now. The Kentuckians are quarelling among themselves. Some of those mines are operated by Kentuckians. That is largely the trouble area and we think it will gradually abate itself. Any crime that might be committed is protected by the courts. One of those gentlemen has heard about the ‘dark and bloody land’ before.

LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, you made it at one time, at the request of the Senate, prepare a report that later became Senate Resolution 14 of the 68th Congress, First Session, in which you charged, first, did you perhaps have that report, or was that prepared under your direction? I ask the question, it is now germane to the hearing.

HOFFMAN: In it was this statement.

It imported revolution knocking at the door of United Mine Workers of America and of the American people. The seizure of this union is being attempted as a first step in the realization of a thoroughly organized program of the agencies and forces behind the Communist international and the conquest of the American continent.

Does that identify it to you?

LEWIS: Yes. Was that the report of 1926?

HOFFMAN: Either 1924 or 1926. LEWIS: Yes, I acknowledge the responsibility for that report.

HOFFMAN: That was prepared under your direction.

LEWIS: It was prepared by a representative of the United States Congress and was reprinted by Congress and sent out as one of the first serious attempts to impress the nations with the threat of communism at that time.

HOFFMAN: And it was factual?

LEWIS: Insular as we could make it factual.

HOFFMAN: And later in 1937 you assisted in the organization of the CIO, didn’t you?

LEWIS: Yes. I remember that.

HOFFMAN: And among those who assisted you was John Brophy, executive director; Powers Haggard, field representative; and Adolph Germer, general organizer, all of the CIO.

HOFFMAN: You don’t remember them?

LEWIS: Oh, I remember them well.

HOFFMAN: Then you know them?

LEWIS: They did work at a time, probably employed by some subdivision of the CIO, not necessarily having secured their employment from me. What about it?

HOFFMAN: At that same time there was carried on the organizer’s car a banner or placard describing the organizer as ‘United States Senate Car, Laboratory of Liberty, Bureau Investigator.’ They were a part of that organizational campaign, were they not?

LEWIS: I wouldn’t know.

HOFFMAN: You don’t know? LEWIS: The passage of the year has dimmed what little contribution they made at that time on that subject.

HOFFMAN: At the Indianapolis Convention of the United Mine Workers, I described the three gentlemen I have named as ‘fakers, repudiators of the union, opportunists and purveyors of every falsehood, slander and deception,’ did you not?

LEWIS: I imagine I did. It sounds like it.

HOFFMAN: This was in 1929. LEWIS: Whatever date it was, Congressman.

WHAT DO YOU CONCLUDE?

LEWIS: I hold that you assisted in organizing the CIO, didn’t you?

HOFFMAN: Yes.

LEWIS: That is all. If that is the end of the matter?

HOFFMAN: Nothing, except—

LEWIS: What do you conclude?

HOFFMAN: Mr. Lewis, did you at any time in your book, Mr. Lewis, and make the charge that my characterization of them in the first place, based on facts existing at that time, was a little bit rough and perhaps extreme?

LEWIS: That you mean—

HOFFMAN: So, being a benevolent man, and inasmuch as they had been convicted of no crime, I naturally believed that they had a right to a writ, at a time which they had expected.

LEWIS: And if they went out and sang the tune whose song I sing, okay, I did not interfere with them. And may I say that one of them now is in a very responsible position in the AFL-CIO right here in Washington, which is quite all right, in my book. I can say if you cause you displeasure, Congressman Hoffman, I have to cause you pain or displeasure.

HOFFMAN: So the fact remains that you either did not accurately describe them on this stand you thought you formed and accepted?

LEWIS: Whatever remains is all the things you can glean from that record you have there, all of which you knew before you brought this up.

LEWIS: It may be very funny to some people, but if that is the kind of people who are saying that the labor man want to hire, that is all right.

LEWIS: Congressman, I beseech you, it is not funny to me. I am, I am, I am. I am told by my lawyer that it is all right.

HOFFMAN: I also ask unanimous consent to put in newspaper accounts, one from The Washington Post, the other from The Chicago Tribune, describing the earlier incident to which first reference was made.

PERKINS: Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

HOLLAND: The one thing I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, was this was a very well planned movement throughout the United States. All of you had to get the atmosphere against labor and they used all types, they made a huge effort in and paint labor as bad as they could paint it. Just as you said: Why didn’t they use the courts and the laws we now have in our land to put these people into jail? As I said, they have been put into jail and convicted under the labor laws, which are aimed at creating an atmosphere to give material to those who hate labor.

We are trying to do exactly what Hitler did, from Russia to Germany, to South Amer-

ica. Anyone who studied the history of labor movements in Europe in the thirties, in Europe, he took all the laws that had been used against them in the United States and put them to use to have you come before our committee.

LEWIS: Congressman, I beseech you, it is not funny to me. I am, I am, I am. I am told by my lawyer that it is all right.

HOFFMAN: There you are.

LEWIS: Thank you, Congressman.

HOLLAND: And make the statement.

LEWIS: Thank you.

PERKINS: Mr. Hiestand.

HOLLAND: You mentioned in contras-
For a Quarter of a Century I Was The Whipping Boy

porate structure and the responsibility of the corporate structure. The corporation, of course, under its articles of incorporation, has a limited responsibility of its members, but the corporate structure as such is the corporation. That is not true as affecting the labor union. There is no limit to the responsibility of the corpora- tor because they are not incorpor- in the morning and can't find an edi- some consideration and made to feel that I am as other men now. In other words, I have achieved some degree of respectability, chiefly because, I sup- whom they could enjoy more greatly at the moment. It is a case of being a whipping boy, or if the editors, again espousing the interests of property owners, I would be liable to find some scampago in labor. But I will not go into that. Hoffa seems to think of green like a green bay tree. His mem- s to them. I knew that they were quoted by the famous Congressman Hiestand: Don't you think it doubly.

LEWIS: No, I don't think it can be. I don't think it is possible for the hu- man equities to be compiled into a corpo- rate organization and manipulated in the hands of the few, the corporate corpo- ration. It would be merely another corpo- ration in competition with United States Steel or American Telephone and Telegraph, or General Dynamics, or something like that.

HIESTAND: Thank you very much. Public Whipping Boy

LEWIS WAS WHIPPING BOY

DENT: Mr. Lewis, of course, like the rest, I enjoyed your presentation here this morning. Unlike some of the other members, I have had the pleasure over the years of hearing you on even more serious occasions when you were strug- gling for better conditions in the mine fields from which I am from. I was pleased to hear certain members of this committee really, and that they would consider Un- i on as a sort of model union.

Tell me, Mr. Lewis, if you are to see, that your union is no model union in the eyes of the public?

LEWIS: Well, I don't think so.

DENT: Was the United Mine Work- ers always held up to the public as a model union in the eyes of the public?

LEWIS: Congressman Dent, I am glad to say that in the United Mine Workers, there is a fair statement that for nearly a quarter of a century I was the whip- ping boy of the editors of the Pest, quoted by the famous Congressman Frelighusen.

PERKINS: Michigan.

DENT: What? They have not stand corrected. That was wholly unintentional. And during all of those years I occu- pied the position that Jimmy Hoffa now occupies. Now, strange to say, I feel just as if I were in the morning and can't find an editor of the Pest because I had got used to them. I knew that they were wrong and some day the writers, there- of, would come to recognize it.

HOFFA BRINGS HOME BACON

KEARNS: While you very graciously and obligingly answer the question, to what do you attribute the increase of 15 per cent in membership in BLS's unions since he has been relieved from the AFL-CIO?

DENT: I will endeavor for usurping your place, but he said he is flourishing like a green bay tree in spite of the oppo-

KEARNS: You mean he be rendered by his union expelled from the order.

LEWIS: I mean that his organization has been reconstituted, and I would say that the workers who drive trucks and work in the warehouses and don't all read all the headlines in the papers and believe it completely in Senator McClellan. They believe in Jimmy Hoffa. They are free Americans. He has not been convicted of any crime, although knowing you over the years I have thought that they have tried to convict him of crime—

the government agencies and others who have not. And the free-born American citizen, not having been convicted of some of the offenses of which he is accused.

KEARNS: I thank the gentleman.

DENT: Mr. Lewis, if the Congress of Industrial Organizations is to be able to continue to work, to destroy the labor movement, would it not be that you are one of the first to the day when the vertical union went out of existence? I have no confidence in the ability of the mass of all union workers to be a very improbable achievement, to pass legislation that would eliminate the personal disabilities of union mem- bers and union leaders, that kind of a law could be supported and would be supported by the mass of all union membership and officers, but that in so doing under every bill that we now have before us, we go beyond eliminat- ing theRanked seventh in the list of 101: 

FRELINGHUYSEN: I have a few questions. First of all, I think it is true that there are many members of Congress do, and I think the public in many cases, too, that there has been an increasing de- mand for legislation in this general area—public demand?

LEWIS: No, I think it is just a ques- tion of how you go about it. It is true that the government agencies and others who have not. And the free-born American citizen, not having been convicted of some of the offenses of which he is accused.

KEARNS: I thank the gentleman.

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LEWIS: Thank you very much.

LEWIS: That is the practical side of this against the theoretical. There are too many theoretical gentlemen coming here with their ideas and grafting them on the souls of the members of Congress. That is why it is bewildering to read some of this stuff.

PERKINS: Mr. Bailey.

BAILEY: Chairman Page, last night, May 23rd, it will be my privilege to present to you, testify before this committee, I have admired Mr. Lewis. I think you are one of the great leaders of American labor. I would like to present to you on what you said earlier about the McClellan Committee.

GIAMO: I am going to send a special message to my colleague from Michigan, Mr. Hofmann, who seems to be somewhat prejudiced. I think it will help us to move the poll tax and Congressman States on any question have. He has a right to dissent. He has a right to change his mind. If his children are interfered with, he has an appeal to the authority. LEWIS: I am paying. But there is no need for times are not highly educated, and they are not equipped to keep the sort of standards that the workers in a local union stand that the workers in a local union legislation if its purpose is to harass. We have limited, particularly in the South. It runs to the basic considerations of life—very elemental things of life—bread, butter, and shelter, and protection, for a family, and a future for our children, and a little for the evil day. That is what it runs to!

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Purple Heart for Deformed Babies?

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Officials of the Atomic Energy Commission have learned of three hundred and forty-four atomic bomb injuries, including one in which a baby was born with a deformed heart.

The baby, a boy born in 1950, was born with a heart defect so severe that it was necessary to remove the organ. The baby died a few days later.

The AEC has learned of other cases in which babies were born with congenital heart defects, but this is the first case in which the defect was found to be caused by atomic bomb radiation.

The baby was born in Nova Scotia, but his parents were both residents of the United States at the time of the explosion.

The AEC is conducting a study of the effects of atomic bomb radiation on the development of the human body, and this case is being included in the study.

Local 13 Wins Arbitration Case

LOS ANGELES—Local 13 reported May 17 that it had won an arbitration hearing on the Fair Keel Mariner, deferring the decision to the National Maritime Board.

The case involved the discharge of a seaman who had been on board the ship for twenty years. The seaman had been discharged without cause, and the arbitrator ruled that the discharge was unjustified.

The seaman was reinstated on his job, and the ship's owners were ordered to pay him back wages and damages.

Lumber Jobs Drop Due to Automation

SEATTLE—Efforts to secure continued organization and action by West Coast fishermen were advanced at a Northwest Conference held here May 17.

The conference, representing various fishermen's organizations, was held to recommend the calling of a coastwide conference of all fishermen and allied workers organizations late this year in cooperation with Washington fishermen.


Representatives from the Gillnetters, the Seiners and ILWU Local 37 are to be named later. Sponsors will also be invited from the Alaska Fisherman's Union and the Columbia River Fishermen's Union.

In a keynote address to the conference, Getting said: "ILWU has always been willing to assist workers but has been a little slow in getting on the West Coast. But the movement is gathering steam and the time is ripe for some action in these industries."

While the conference's statement was devoted mainly to issues of special concern to the ILWU, such as removal of constant fishing pressure and fish consumption, along with the workers' rights to organize and have their grievances heard.

ILWU Backs Plan to Unite Fishermen

PORTLAND—John F. Fougereous, a Tahitian-born longshoreman, who came to the US in the galleys of a passenger liner in the 20s and stayed to organize fishermen along the West Coast, has won in his 21-year fight against deportation.

The case of Fougereous was an important victory for the ILWU, as it involved a longshoreman who had been actively involved in the union for many years.

Fougereous was born in Tahiti in 1919. When Fougereous was arrested while on his wheat worker's job at the Irv- ing dock, he was immediately arraigned against the 54-year longshoreman. Fougereous was sentenced to 13 months in 1929 when the maritime union leader, then port agent for the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, was arrested for a technicality in connection with his case.

Fougereous was released and returned just 12 days after the statute of limitations on his offense would have expired.

A statement issued by the Oregon Court of Appeals in his behalf said, in part, "The case is not only because this tried and true champion of human rights has served his time in jail but because he was being attacked now...".

The movement rallied to the Tahitian's cause; and the case was "settled," when he was permitted to go to Canada and re-enter the US under the French quota.

Manufacturing companies, including Immigration Service, Service, and the United States Department of Labor, were involved in the case.

Fougereous remained an active member of the ILWU over the years and the union. He was a member of the ILWU Local 8 since 1924. The ILWU has been leading the judge's desk for six months.

The Local 8 leader was in the hospital for the Golden Gate, where he had been operated on for a heart condition.

The ILWU Backs Plan to Unite Fishermen

WASHINGTON, D.C.—An increase in the minimum wage and extension of coverage Goldblatt Urges Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. — An increase in the minimum wage and extension of coverage are two of the key provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act that are "long overdue," said the ILWU in a statement submitted to the Senate Labor Subcommittee.

The union's testimony, presented by Sen. John F. Goldblatt, was differently interpreted, as the Senator for Louis County, came as the subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Stanley Earl, prepared to hold closed-door meetings to deliberate a recommendation on minimum wage legislation.

In addition to urging favorable action on the minimum wage provision, which has been strongly endorsed by labor and management, the ILWU also supported the approval of the McNamara-Clark-Reese measure (S 1065) to provide minimum wage and maximum hour protection for hired farm workers.

Would Extend Coverage

The ILWU also urged the extension of overtime provisions to other industries, including agricultural workers, under the provisions of the Act.

The testimony of the ILWU was submitted to the Subcommittee as part of its hearings on minimum wage legislation, which is expected to be held in the next few weeks.

In conclusion, the Goldblatt underscored the importance of extending coverage to agricultural workers, who are often denied the basic rights and protections afforded to other workers.

"We emphatically endorse," his statement said, "all of the provisions of the McNamara-Clark-Reese measure, which include the extension of coverage to farm workers, as well as our own position for extending coverage to all workers in the construction industry.

"Today, " he said, "we are seeking to bring about a change in the Minimum Wage Law that will establish a fair minimum wage and protect workers in all industries."
Kennedy-Ervin Labor Control Bill Faces Rough Sledding in the House

(Kennedy-Ervin bill) Subcommittees are moving into the last lap in their effort to write a compromise labor-management legislation.

George Meany, AFL-CIO President, was scheduled to reappear before the subcommittee this week to explain the Kennedy-Ervin bill, which has passed measure and define what it means to move into the "negotiation phase." The House labor unit, which has already defeated several strike setbacks against the Senate bill, is now expected to be decided by a showdown on just that, anything, it can report for floor action.

Mixed-Up Pattern

As the situation now stands, the Kennedy-Ervin bill has been discussed — for different reasons — by labor and organized business groups. In many respects the current picture is similar to the mix-up pattern that developed in the Kennedie bill when the Kennedy-Ervin bill faced passage. At the same time, it is important to note that a quiet move by middle managers is shaping up behind the scenes with the object of driving through a compromise bill. This effort is drawing support from some sophisticated reactions, whose main concern is to get a floor on which to figure it can be rewritten to fit the objectives of the NAM.

Three-way Split Seen

One thing sure at this stage is that the Labor Committee members, who are divided three ways, with a small group opposing any bill, another in favor of a moderate measure, and a third faction demanding a tougher edition of the Senate-approved measure. Should middle-managers fail to line up a majority behind their position, there should be a three-way split on the bill.

Auxiliary Honors

Local 6 Pensioners

Local 6 held a pot luck supper May 23 for the retired longshoremen of Local 6. Pink roses and carnation corsages were presented to the wives of the pensioners by Mrs. John Farley and Mrs. John Duarte. Other speakers were John Redell, President of Local 6, and Mrs. Dorisie Quinero, President of the auxiliary.

Local 6 Oldtimers

Retired members of the San Francisco Division of ILWU Local 6, warehousemen, are shown as they met May 19 and enthusiastically recommended a "real" pension bill. Five members of a special pension committee, which was established by the Local 6 Executive Board, visited the headquarters of the AFL-CIO to discuss pension plans and to raise the question of a "real" pension bill. The pensioners of Local 6, both here and in San Francisco, have now reached an all-time high of 142 in Hawaii. It was also protested in Pearl River County immediately to punish those responsible for "a real demonstration by all ILWU members" on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Bloody Thursday on July 5.

Local 6 Pensioners Vote for Social Security Improvement

SAN FRANCISCO — The retired members of the San Francisco division of Local 6 voted at their last membership meeting to start working for improvement in social security measures with a more adequate medical coverage and with a lower age limit for retirement. The pensioners of Local 6, both here and in San Francisco, have now reached an all-time high of 142 in Hawaii. It was also protested against the rapists in San Francisco.

Conviction of Parker's Lynchers Urged

Said the Attorney General: "The evidence presently available does not indicate a jurisdictional basis for federal prosecution."

FBI Chief Hoover assured Durst and Lyndon that "the FBI is vigorously and impartially pursuing this investigation and that we are cooperating fully with the local authorities in this case."

FBI WHITEHAIRS

The FBI has since withdrawn from the scene and reportedly turned over to Mississippi authorities the names of ten men who participated in the lynching.

California's two US Senators, Thomas H. Kuchel (R) and Clair Engle (D), both wrote that they favored prompt enactment of civil rights legislation to deal with this type of situation.

Immediate action to punish the lynching was demanded by NAACP

NAACP PROPOSAL

Williams urged Governor James C. Penson to "pass the powers and jurisdiction" of his office to the California terms, to have a special grand jury impaneled in Pearl River County immediately to act on the FBI information.

Governor Coleman announced that he would turn the FBI report over to the Civil Rights grand jury at its next regular session in November. The information was submitted to him for action under Mississippi law.

A telegram to the Mississippi Governor from the FBI was sent to the Public Information Office with the information. The Philippine government said Hall had been denied a visa because of "offensive statements" made in any country in the world. Hall is the second American to be barred by the Philippines government.

P. O. Officials

Ban Visit

By Jack Hall

MANILA — The Philippine Foreign Office acted May 21 to bar a visit to Jack W. Hall, ILWU regional director in Hawaii, on the grounds that his visit would promote "labor discontent."

Hall, a delegate to the All Pacific and Asian Dock Workers Union Conference, sought to stop over here on his return from his recent foreign trip. Hall's letters to the international affiliates of the ILWU and ILWUessay he visited. Another comment is to the Philippines government which will be used to finance rank.

I think the Conference brought home many problems that we longshoremen can think about. Only criticism is that the delegates could not stay longer than was necessary. For example, as Harry Bridges did in European countries, Hall could have had a special grand jury impaneled in Pearl River County immediately to act on the FBI information.
Five Oregon Congressmen Back China Trade

PORTLAND—Five of Oregon's six representatives in Congress have voiced support for China trade. They are Democrats.

Dredging operations nearing completion under the Corps of Army Engineers will call for a "reality" by the "target date of June, 1960," according to a story by Journal reporter Joe Rigert.

Principal impetus back of the $6 million dredging project is the Harvey Aluminum Co., which says, "Literally, every pound of aluminum produced will have a direct effect in keeping the industry in the United States."

The story quotes The Dalles Chamber of Commerce manager, W. Neuberg, as saying about 16 ships a year would be needed for the aluminum to reach the Pacific. Another five vessels transport chemicals; and that an "effort will be made to bring out wheat in time for the new crop."...

About 90 per cent of the Inland Empire's annual wheat production of 100 million bushels goes into export channels.

STARTED LAST JANUARY

The wheat, at present, comes down the Columbia by rail or by boat over the ship's rail here, or at Van- couver, Longview or Astoria. Much of it is loaded by hand, which when fully loaded require a 32-foot channel; whereas the dredge article mentions a 27-foot channel. However, the story says, "vessels up to 10,000 tons are ex- pected in a few years."

The channel development started last January. But this project, if not preserved at work in the Columbia east of Vancouver, would have been cancelled. In fact, it is estimated that the entire project would be cancelled on the Pacific if it were not for the dredging project.

The development was started last January when the Corps of Engineers presented the Tierney report that there were enough ships in the area to make the project feasible. The ships would be "towed" out of the area.

COUNCIL OFFICERS

Here are the four officers elected to head up the Northern District Council Meeting of ILWU and PMA Welfare and Pension Funds. They are: Secretary-treasurer, Monty Brooks; vice chairman, Fred Harmen; chairman, Ed Farias; and treasurer, Al Ullman.

Local 10 Credit Union Gets 41 Members

SAN FRANCISCO—Addition of 41 members and new savings of more than $4,000 this year are reported by the Cooperators' Credit Union of Local 10. Frank L. Lawrence heads up the Credit Union office at the local's new headquarters.

PORTLAND—ILWU locals in this area, which have been outstanding for their observance of Bloody Sunday, plan particularly impressive ceremonies of the silver anniversary of that event.

With ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt scheduled as main speaker, Oregon locals will plan what will wind past the Battleship Oregon Memorial Park and then toward Vancouver, where a march to Harbor Wall where memorial services will be held.

Pilots' union spokesmen said three talks and a parade will create large ship movement upriver and to assist the empty ships down again.

WAVE EASY

Surprise was expressed at the ease with which appropriations to begin the work had been secured, whereas the combined pressures of maritime unions and a large number of unused tankers had been unable to move such funds into use on the proposed 40-foot channel from Portland.

Edson Stallop, president of the Puget Sound Pilots' Union, said the CRDC delegates last month in Vancouver, who decided to proceed, were being established as "far up in the Willamette Valley."

Local 10 Credit Union has voted to participate in the silver anniversary project. The funds will be contributed to the ILWU welfare fund.

Local 40 JOINS

At the conclusion of the services, as the plaincites of Tags are seen, a huge floral banner will be placed on the waters of the Willamette in honor of the 1854 strike dead.

Since the Bloody July Fifth services begin this year, the Council of Farmers and Labor of Oregon, of which the ILWU is a member, will sponsor.

The joint statement, signed by Howard J. Rodgers and Senator Wayne Morse, Representative-Representative of the Oregon state delegation, is as follows:

"We are eager to see how the negotiations of the United States with the Red Chinese government progress, but we are not prepared as yet to make any public expressions of opinion in connection with the possible re-admission of China to the United Nations."

"We are prepared to cooperate on any matter for which we have been asked."
ILWU Officers Urge Aid for Steelworkers

SAN FRANCISCO—The United Steel Workers of America, the hottest labor organization in the country ... of the steel industry, the outcome of which is likely to be a lasting change in the bargaining throughout the country.

"That's because the issues in steel are so similar to those facing all American workers."

The year 1957-58 recession, steel production dropped down to 55-60 percent of capacity. About 300,000 of the steelworkers were out of a job, and another 20,000 were put on part time.

"Huge profits cited" during the steel industry kept right on making huge profits. U.S. Steel's net profit at the bottom of the recession, in the first quarter of 1958, was running at an annual rate of $250 million. This is double their profits in 1947 and 1948, and is higher than in any year of the corporation's history up to that time.

"In the past the industry has recognized the importance of helping the small steel industry, the outcome of which is likely to be a lasting change in the bargaining throughout the country.

"That's because the issues in steel are so similar to those facing all American workers."

For Industry, Lewis Charges

"The President's refusal to interfere is a direct intervention of the government on the steel workers' side of the negotiations; to lose is some of those gimmicks to, lose are some of those gimmicks that every single union demand is 'in- logical weight of the government on the steel

"There is a breakdown in day by day negotiations, advance, by feeding back the developments to the membership and the rank and file, which will strengthen our unity at a time when every single union demand is 'in-

"Oddsiders in the union have learned from past experience that you don't pay attention to adverse publicity in press, radio, TV or any of the mass media. We've managed to shrug off most of the red-hating as well, knowing that it too is a weapon for weakening the resolve and the stamina of our membership."

"If any are doubts, don't carry them along, but come on and tell the people what they have in mind for their local officials, your delegates, your negotiators, your international officials. Get the facts. Get them together last time we've seen these people on the spot—and don't spread any your- to the steelworkers unless they

"We are determined to eliminate the abuses that hold the whole membership back, because we have our sights set—ahead to... a program with a grand scope that involves all families, today and tomorrow!"

"Nothing could do more harm to our economic gains."

"For a couple of decades we've recognized the importance of keeping attention to adverse publicity in press, radio, TV or any of the mass media. We've managed to shrug off most of the red-hating as well, knowing that it too is a weapon for weakening the resolve and the stamina of our membership."

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"It is the intention of the ILWU to make the biggest possible gains that will serve the best interests of the membership now and in the future."

"We are determined to eliminate the abuses that hold the whole membership back, because we have our sights set—ahead to... a program with a grand scope that involves all families, today and tomorrow!"

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