ILWU Sugar Workers in Hawaii Win 20-Cent Package Settlement

Negotiations Continuing In Warehouse

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Local 6 and the Distributors Association continued their negotiations this week on a new warehouse contract, with several major issues in sharp dispute. ILWU and Teamster warehouse locals are jointly pressing a series of demands, including a 15-cent wage increase, improved vacations and sick leave, uniform health and life insurance, and bargaining rights for the Teamsters. ILWU and Teamsters are jointly pressing a series of demands, including a 15-cent wage increase, improved vacations and sick leave, uniform health and life insurance, and bargaining rights for the Teamsters.

In Warehouse

Written by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

May 5, 1961

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Back Striking Guards

HONOLULU, Hawaii—ILWU Local 142 sugar workers here won a 20-cent package after a brief 12-hour strike which climax ed April 20 with a rollback of previously fruitless negotiations. The island sugar workers walked out at midnight May 2 and terminated their strike at noon May 3 after their demands had been satisfactorily met.

Firm agreement was arrived at on a two-year contract with employers to continue in efforts to reach a three-year contract.

Terms of the contract included:

• A 15-cent increase in the basic wage during the life of the contract. An immediate seven cent an hour wage increase, retroactive to February 1, 1961. An additional four cents goes into effect February 1, 1962, and another four cents on August 1, 1962.

• A dental plan for sugar workers to go into effect January 31, 1963, the day before expiration of the agreement, with employers to contribute two cents per worker per hour.

• An additional two cents an hour for upgrading trade and equipment and other benefits, to go into effect February 1, 1962.

• An additional $1 of a cent an hour in sick leave and medical care.

• Drop of an employer demand for penalties against sugar workers who participated in a protest walkout early this year.

The brief sugar strike this week had been backed up solidly by a strike vote.

(Continued on page 12)

Hawaii Pineapple Cannery Workers Back Striking Guards

HONOLULU, Hawaii—In an impressive display of working-class solidarity, 2,500 ILWU pineapple workers refused to cross a picket line thrown up around Dole campy April 18 by a group of 26 plant guards threatened with permanent layoff. This solid support has forced the company to sit down and negotiate with the guards.

Trouble started when the company notified the mainland office of the United Guard Workers of America that its contract covering Dole plant guards would not be renewed when it expires June 30. Dole said the guards' contract would be continued out to the William J. Burns International Detective Agency.

The guards, many of them with 20 or 30 years of service, were especially outraged by Dole's statement that "It is our understanding that the local office of the Burns Agency is willing to employ those of our guards who can qualify under their physical examination requirements, regardless of age." Guards say few of them could meet the requirement.

For years Dole has placed men disabled for other work in the guards unit. Cost of medical plan, and other fringe benefits, has been high, because the company has generally kept guard benefits equal to those negotiated by ILWU for production workers.

The real issue in the dispute—job security—was somewhat obscured by Dole's refusal to recognize a new union—the Hawaii State Guarders—which the guards formed in disgust with "negotiations by remote control."

After three days without production, in spite of a court order restraining the picket line, Dole agreed April 20 to meet with the officers of the new union, so long as they negotiated under the name of the old union, and discuss the layoff problem.

(Continued on page 12)

12-Hour Strike Ends In Victory

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• Drop of an employer demand for penalties against sugar workers who participated in a protest walkout early this year.

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(Continued on page 12)

Senator Morse Hits US Cuba Policy, Probes Official Backing of Invasion

WASHINGTON D.C.—While President Kennedy and most Congressmen were covertly debating what new steps to take against Fidel Castro, Senator Wayne Morse this week opened an official inquiry into the Cuban invasion.

Morse, who alone has denounced the US role in the invasion as "a colossal mistake," undertook the closed-door hearing as chairman of a Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Latin America.

Announcing that top administration officials would be quizzed, the Oregon Senator said he wanted "to know why the administration let Cuba take against Cuba since this Administration took over."

Whether Morse was, proceeding with his inquiry, has been surprisingly muted. Not more than a handful have spoken out publicly.

To experienced observers, it appears that a bi-partisan gag rule to shut off debate was laid down in both Houses so that President Kennedy and his advisers could consider on their own what further steps should or should not be taken against Castro.

(Continued on page 8)

Who Said It?

We should not lose sight—and the White House should not lose sight—of the fact that under our foreign policy does not belong to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of State. They are but the administrators of the people's foreign policy. Foreign policy, under our system of representative government, belongs to the American people.

(Turn to back page for name of author)
One day last week we were treated to a shocking spectacle on a T-V news program. Two blue-coated instruments of the law in New York were firmly grasping a mild-mannered little man and about to throw him into a padded wagon. The man's crime was that he refused to take cover during the civil defense alert rehearsal. A T-V interviewer shoved a microphone into his face and asked, "why did you refuse to cooperate?"

"Because," said the little man, "it is the only way I can demonstrate my firm conviction that if a hydrogen bomb drop it will kill us dead.

This simple statement may be heresy, or even treason to civil defense officials, but we suspect the little man expressed the feelings of many millions of Americans about the nature of civil defense—which US Senator Stephen M. Young of Ohio has aptly labeled "a billion dollar boondoggle."

If civil defense has any purpose at all, aside from maintaining an army of political hacks in useless jobs, that purpose could only be the fraudulent one of diverting attention away from the only secure civil defense possible, which is disarmament and peace. For documentation of this the reader is referred to pages 6 and 7. But the slightly abridged (for space reasons) text of Dr. Linus Pauling's brilliant speech before our union's 14th Biennial Convention in Honolulu last month:

Pointing out that since 1951 a billion dollars in federal tax money alone, not including a hundred million dollars worth of surplus government property, has been spilled down the drain on civil defense, the Senator says:

"Of the appropriated funds, more than sixty percent is siphoned off for salaries and expenses, much of it to the hacks and defeated office holders for whom OCDM has become a convenient and comfortable haven in the political storm. Political has been, rejected by their fellow citizens, enjoy top salaries in the Office of Civilian Defense Mobilization, and do little except talk vaguely about survival,_plus alerts to save their neighbors and distribute countless streams of literature."

He adds that more than forty percent of the personnel of the agency draw salaries of $10,000 a year or more.

**Congress** either has its own head in the sand or seeks to keep those of the people in the sand to spend this kind of money while tying the purse strings against aid to education, housing, and other needed social good.

Are the politicians saying to us "don't worry about the cold war and its danger of turning to nuclear temperature because OCDM will keep you alive!"

We agree with the little man in New York. Whoever he may be, that a hydrogen bomb will kill us dead; and we join him in demand that the national leadership negotiate and keep negotiating until they achieve a firm international agreement for disarmament and abdication of the immunity of war.

From The Progressive, December, 1960

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**Look at the Auto Industry.** In 1947 there were 649,000 production workers employed in the auto industry and they turned out 4.8 million vehicles. In 1960, 612,000 workers turned out 7.9 million vehicles. That's a rise in output of about 65 percent, and a drop in employment of about 8 percent.

We find the same story in steel. In 1950 the steel industry employed 540,000 production workers, producing 36.5 million tons of steel. In 1960 the industry employed only 462,000 workers, but it produced 37.6 million tons of steel. We have had plenty to say about the union policies pursued by Reuther and McDonald when we thought they were off the beam. But in these cases, the union leadership can be held responsible. They, like the rest of labor, are the victims of a system which puts profits before human welfare.

Parts like these explain why the economy can expand and business profits can grow while workers have a harder and harder time making ends meet. 'This is a turning point. The core of unemployment is not just the problem of those unfortunate enough to be jobless, workers on the job find the "dog eat dog" attitude growing, collective bargaining is tougher, grievances pile up unsettled; and speedup spreads. Throughout American industry, workers have been doing worse, the pattern is growing steadily. Firing, layoffs, unemployment are not necessary, they are a method of breaking down and keeping down the union membership. As our discussion at the convention made clear, the ability of a union to do something about unemployment through collective bargaining is a test of national employment is a national economic problem and it requires national action. Unions cannot hope to make jobs for their members. This is why the convention adopted a resolution for some form of economic planning, and why the delegates agreed that "to whatever extent private industry cannot provide jobs, the federal government has an obligation to step in and do so."

But there is absolutely no evidence that the Kennedy Administration will come up with the kind of policies which will lick the unemployment problem. As Sylvia Porter, well-known economic writer pointed out, "the date of such a program (the Administration) actually has shown more caution on anti-slowdown moves than the Eisenhower Administration showed during the last downturn in 1958."

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**Morris Watson, Editor**

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**On the Beam**

By Harry Bridges

ONE OF THE MOST important and critical problems discussed at the ILWU convention last month was the steadily growing number of unemployed workers in the United States. Unemployment is at its highest level at any time. We agree with Sam Comper that one worker who can't find a job to support himself and his family is one too many. But many workers have been conditioned to believe that jobs will come along in good times and economic recession; when business picks up they expect that it will begin to get easier to find work and that unemployment will disappear.

It's not turning out this way. According to all the business indicators, our industrial system is growing at a slower rate than it has in the past. And the rate of new job creation is much slower than the rate of new job destruction. The result is that roughly 5 million people are out of work, but those who are lucky enough to be fired are finding it harder to land a new job. So, today there are more workers who have been unemployed for longer than 12 weeks, than in any month since the depression years of the Thirties. The figures, show that out of the total of five million unemployed, based on the full employment concept, 60 percent, some 40 percent have been without work for four months or more. About one million workers have been without jobs for over 16 months.

In the ILWU today—in longshore and in other divisions of the union—we are struggling with the impact of mechanization and changing methods of work which displaces workers and reduces work opportunities while increasing output. The key issue as we see it, continues to be how to maintain the job security of our members come hell or high water, come new machines and new methods. As a trade unionist, I say labor unions and policies, we can't ignore the facts of life in other industries and in other unions around us.
Hawaii ILWU Details Plans On Legislation

HONOLULU—In the second regular session of Hawaii's first State Legislature, ILWU Local 142 is pushing a statewide conference of legislation to benefit working people. Key points are:

- Repeal dock seizure act which was enacted to break the 1949 longshore strike.
- Raise unemployment compensation benefits to a weekly maximum of $90 instead of the present $45. Eliminate one week waiting period. Extend duration of benefit to 20 weeks instead of the present 26.
- Minimum wage of $1.25.
- Direct election of school board, rather than present appointive method.
- Prohibit discharge because of work injury, and to prove that further employment is impossible.
- Limit personal history declaration required of applicants for government employment to 8 years.
- Real property tax exemption for ILWU Memorial Association and other non-profit organizations.
- Disability compensation, along the lines of workmen's compensation, for persons unable to work because of sickness or non-work-connected injury.
- Create a commission on aged to recommend ways to help old people with their problems, and to oversee administration of pension fund.
- Allow union elections in small companies, by eliminating present limit in the number of votes before a company can prove that further election is impossible.
- Increase to 40 voting members the state legislature.
- Clear evidence that progressive legislation has bogged down in the present legislative conference, April 24 and 25, sponsored by the Northern and Southern California Employment Relations Board from holding representation elections in firms with less than 6 employees.
- Improve hours law by making agricultural, domestic and prison labor exempt from the "overtime after 40 hours" rule.
- The ILWU also favors a bill introduced by Rep. William Furtado (D., Oahu) for a Fair Employment Practices Law to prevent discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, or age.

Legislative Push

A statewide legislative conference of ILWU in Sacramento sponsored by the ILWU district councils of Northern and Southern California was held April 24 and 25. The delegates, report, toward action on some needed legislation. The conferences got pushed right back by a number of attending legislators, complaint; plenty of letters from anti-labor factions; few or none from labor. Top earner abuses, Percy Moore, warehouse welfare officer in the San Francisco Bay area, explaining what was up on welfare bills, and, left to right at table, William Lawrence (of the ILWU), Michael Johnson, secretary and lobbyist of NCDG, Richard Lyden, secretary-treasurer of Local 6, Nate DiBiasi, lobbyist for SCDC, and Tom Chapman, secretary of SCDC, California. The conference came after the Labor Day holiday, and before the legislature adjourned.

ILWU, Liberal Democrats Say Lack of Labor Push Stalls Needed Measures in California Legislature

SACRAMENTO—A two day legislative conference, April 24 and 25, sponsored by the ILWU, Northern and Southern California District Councils of ILWU, drew respectful attention from many California lawmakers and highlighted some political facts of life for California workers.

Emerging from the conference, attended by 57 representatives of ILWU locals, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. in person, he expressed concern that the failure of Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. to attend the conference, sent a telegram to the governor expressing the delegates' concern that the conference was "an altogether too appropriate response to the failure of the public慑 by the legislature, to establish a "record upon which the workers can campaign next year."

China Trade Urged

Governor Brown, unable himself to attend the conference, sent a telegram and was represented by John F. Henning, state director of Industrial Relations. Henning revealed that current California unemployment has reached 9.2 percent of the work force. He said the state will have to produce 200,000 new jobs a year just to take care of those coming into the labor force. He exhorted labor to exert itself politically to alleviate the distress of unemployment. He praised the ILWU-PMA Mechanization Fund agreement, but noted that it provided no new jobs.

MOS K SPEAKS

Also addressing the conference were Attorney General Stanley Mosk, George McAlain, chairman of the California Institute of Social Welfare, and Hugh McCall, secretary and legislative representative of the California Federation of Teachers.

Between sessions the ILWU delegates visited legislators in their offices and attended Senate and Assembly committee hearings on pending bills. Emphasis of the conference was on bills to improve disability and unemployment insurance, aid to senior citizens and needy children, minimum wages; to eliminate all discrimination in housing and in auto insuring; to improve the homestead act and abolish capital punishment. Most of the delegates attended the Assembly session in which a moratorium on the death penalty was by a 40 to 40 vote.
Teamsters Tie Anti-Labor Push to Rightist Birchers

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A revival of the “right-to-work” movement on a national scale was revealed in the Wall Street Journal recently. The Journal said that the anti-labor drive which was “given up for dead after disastrous setbacks in 1958,” is currently “building up for a comeback, aided by a record rise in revenue and new members.”

With job-loss and on many families already struggling calculated a house the Kerr-Mills bill, so that the total state’s proposed $4 1/2 million share portion of federal match money under illegitimate children.

Another committee came up with a 30 new faculty positions.

The Teamster campaign newspaper says that this campaign has been worked out by Glenn Avant Green, recently named educational director of the national anti-labor outfit. Green, it’s idea, is to portray unions as a “foreign invader, a concept closely aligned to socialism.” He will, the paper says, inject heavy doses of religion equating the “right-to-work” with religious freedom.

Green, the union paper charges, hails the John Birch Society, in an article on “Communism on the Map.”

MOVIES UTILIZED
The film, along with the companion exhibition of “Operation Abolition,” is being widely shown in the state by the John Birch Society in an intensive organizing campaign. The circulation of these films is also being pushed by the Boeing Company whose president, William B. Allen, has long been a leader in the “right-to-work” movement.

The campaign around the two “anti-Communist” films has already scored major successes in penetrating theater ranks. Some unions, which bitterly fought the two right-to-work initiatives in 1958 and 1960, have actually bought copies of “Communism on the Map” and “Operation Abolition” and are showing them at union meetings.

The Teamster newspaper warns that “into the communities torn by fears of national preservation. The Teamster newspaper says that...”

Dock Fund Wins Partial US Tax Exemption
HONOLULU, Hawaii — The Hawaii mechanism fund agreement negotiated last August, received partial approval for tax purposes by the Internal Revenue Service early this month. The supplemental separation allowance has been approved. The work supplementation plan is still under study.

Payments made under the plan have already begun to workers voluntarily separating from the industry. There are 23 at McCabe, most of them retired under ILWU warehouse pension plans. The new plan makes a big difference, gives them almost twice as much on pension cash-out.

David M. Kawaahau, for example, at McCabe, has approved $8,073.84, $4,590.70, due under the old plan. Supplementation under the new plan gave him another $3,483.14, for a total of $8,873.84.

Wall Street Journal Bares New Drive For State ‘Right to Work’ Legislation

SEATTLE — A warning to organized labor and its friends Washington has been sounded by Joint Council No. 28 of the Teamsters Union.

In a lead editorial in its official newspaper, “The Washington Teamster,” the Council says that during the recent legislative session, the Teamster group held a building operation against labor legislation.

“The capital firmly held by their opponents can be written off by a determination to make periodic sallies into hearing rooms and corridors. But the pattern of operation appears to have changed. The National Right to Work Committee is now presented as one of its prime objectives next year. For the past two years the organization has been building up its treasury, revamping its headquarters staff and laying out plans that hitherto the word is out; the big assault is ready.

With the firm image held by their opponents can be written off by a determination to make periodic sallies into hearing rooms and corridors. But the pattern of operation appears to have changed. The National Right to Work Committee is now presented as one of its prime objectives next year. For the past two years the organization has been building up its treasury, revamping its headquarters staff and laying out plans that hitherto the word is out; the big assault is ready.

RED SMEAR PLANNED
The Teamsters declined to discuss the state committee, handled by Ashley E. Holden, former Spokane newspaperman, is preparing to launch a propaganda campaign to counteract the Right-To-Work organization as the last bastion against communism and the union as captives of conspirators.”

This campaign will utilize newspapers, bro-

Legislature Aids Oregon Welfare Funds
SALEM — Welfare and education came under the legislature as last week. A $121,000 subcommittee swung into action on the Governor’s already approved $121 million $2 million legion program. Another committee hacked off a million dollars in higher education budget— including, in the slash, spring, third, new faculty positions.

At the same time, the ways and means committee sliced $92,000 off the requested budget of the state board of health and medical, a hard-to-get in the welfare department’s operating budget. The funding cuts, at exactly all level, already is understaffed.

Another committee came up with a measure designed to eliminate aid for mothers rearing unplanned-for illegitimate children.

The medicare funds slash reduced the state’s proposed $174 million share of medicare costs by $607,000. In so doing it used Oregon of a sizable portion of federal match money under the Kerr-Mills bill, so that the total loss under the initial state program amounts to $8 million.

In related move, the Senate emasculated a bill to end collections by the welfare commission of retroactive payments, under the state’s relative-responsibility law. The collection has placed intolerable burdens on many families already struggling with job-loss and underemployment.

Local 26 Wins Pact At Pipe Company
LOS ANGELES — ILWU Local 26 won a contract providing substantial wage and welfare gains April 10 from Pacific Southwest Pipe Company, a subsidiary of the Howard Supply Company which has been under ILWU contract.

The contract, identical with that effect at Howard Supply, provides health and welfare and pension coverage, full seniority and grievance protection for 18 workers at Pacific Southwest.

Wages increase range from 10 cents an hour to 65 cents an hour with the average, RGA, and new wage increases are retroactive to February 15, 1961.
Ballots for the referendum election of officers and decision on an overseas delegation fund have been sent to all I.H.U. locals. Balloting must be completed by May 27, 1961, and the ballots must be returned completed by that date.

Following is the way the ballots will shape up according to areas:

**On All Ballots -**

**INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS**

- **PRESIDENT**
  - BRIDGES, H. R. (Local 10, San Francisco)
  - ROBERTSON, J. R. (Local 6, San Francisco)

- **VICE-PRESIDENT**
  - ROBERTSON, J. R. (Local 6, San Francisco)

- **SECRETARY-TREASURER**
  - GOLDBLATT, LOUIS (Local 6, San Francisco)

**OVERSEAS DELEGATION FUND**

1. Subject to the approval of a majority of the membership voting in a referendum conducted at the same time as the 1961 election of titled officers.
2. One-half (1/2) of such assessment shall be due and payable before January 31, 1962, and the balance before June 30, 1962.
3. The size of any delegation, the method of its selection, the dates and itinerary of its trips, the disbursement of the Fund and other related matters shall be determined by the International Executive Board, providing however that members of previous overseas delegations shall not be eligible for selection.
4. Any officer or any member of the 1961 incoming International Executive Board shall be designated a member of an overseas delegation, his salary and expenses while a member of such delegation shall not be charged against the Fund.

Do You Approve the Above Recommendation?  

YES  

NO  

**Additional on Southern California Ballots -**

- **INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**
  - ROYAL, JOHN (Local 33, San Pedro)
  - SHERMAN, LOUIS (Local 26, Los Angeles)
  - WARD, WILLIAM (BILL) (Local 13, Wilmington)

- **COAST LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEMBERS**
  - BADALAMENTI, PHILIP (Local 54, Stockton)
  - DUARTE, CHARLES (CHILI) (Local 6, San Francisco)
  - JOHNSON, MICHAEL (Local 34, San Francisco)
  - SCHMIDT, HENRY (Local 10, San Francisco)
  - THOMPSON, FRANK (Local 17, Bakersfield)

- **PRESIDENT**
  - THOMAS, L. B. (Local 13, Wilmington)

**Additional on Northern California Ballots -**

- **INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**
  - ROYAL, JOHN (Local 33, San Pedro)
  - SHERMAN, LOUIS (Local 26, Los Angeles)
  - WARD, WILLIAM (BILL) (Local 13, Wilmington)

- **COAST LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEMBERS**
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  - DUARTE, CHARLES (CHILI) (Local 6, San Francisco)
  - JOHNSON, MICHAEL (Local 34, San Francisco)
  - SCHMIDT, HENRY (Local 10, San Francisco)
  - THOMPSON, FRANK (Local 17, Bakersfield)

- **PRESIDENT**
  - THOMAS, L. B. (Local 13, Wilmington)

**Additional on Oregon & Columbia River Ballots -**

- **INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**
  - LAHARTY, HAROLD (Local 12, North Bend)
  - ROSS, CHARLES (Local 8, Portland)

- **PRESIDENT**
  - ROBERT CRANE (Local 502, New Westminster)

- **SECRETARY-TREASURER**
  - WHEELIHN, EUGENE F. (Local 54, Stockton)

- **COAST LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEMBERS**
  - THOMAS, L. B. (Local 13, Wilmington)

**Additional on Washington & Alaska Ballots -**

- **INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**
  - ANDREWS, FRANK M. (Local 47, Olympia)
  - OLIDHAM, GEORGE (Local 19, Seattle)
  - SWEEZY, TERRENCE (Local 52, Seattle)
  - WALLACKE, GEORGE (Local 7, Bellingham)

- **PRESIDENT**
  - ROBERT CRANE (Local 502, New Westminster)

- **SECRETARY-TREASURER**
  - BEV DUNPHY (Local 501, Vancouver)

- **COAST LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEMBERS**
  - THOMAS, L. B. (Local 13, Wilmington)

**Additional on Hawaii Ballots -**

- **INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**
  - KEALALIO, JOSEPH (Local 142, Honolulu)
  - OGAWA, TADASHI (CASTNER) (Local 142, Honolulu)
  - YAGI, THOMAS (Local 142, Honolulu)

- **PRESIDENT**
  - ROBERT CRANE (Local 502, New Westminster)

- **SECRETARY-TREASURER**
  - BEV DUNPHY (Local 501, Vancouver)

- **COAST LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEMBERS**
  - THOMAS, L. B. (Local 13, Wilmington)

**Additional on US West Coast Longshore and Clerks Ballots -**

- **COAST LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEMBERS**
  - ROBERT CRANE (Local 502, New Westminster)
  - THOMAS, L. B. (Local 13, Wilmington)
  - WHEELIHN, EUGENE F. (Local 54, Stockton)

- **PRESIDENT**
  - THOMAS, L. B. (Local 13, Wilmington)

**Safety Belts Proved Effective In Preventing Auto Injuries**

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The automobile safety belt is the most effective device for preventing auto injuries and deaths that have been developed in recent years, according to the labor department of the National Safety Council.

When cars crash into each other, a tree, or some other object, the driver and passengers, without seat belts to hold them, fly forward until they hit something solid. They may be thrown out when a door opens and hit the ground or the pavement; or they may stay in the car and be slammed against the windshield or dashboard. The chances of being killed are five times greater when hurled out of a car than in being thrown around in the car.

A seat belt prevents a passenger from being hurled out of the car or banged around in it. Drivers and passengers who wear safety belts are 35 to 60 percent safer in a car than are people without belts.

A seat belt has a distinct advantage in case a car catches on fire or is submerged in water after an accident. A seat belt prevents a passenger from being knocked unconscious and burned to death or drowned.

A belt can be instantly released by a conscious person with a flip of the hand.

Since a belt holds a driver or passenger in place in the car, the chances of being knocked unconscious and burned to death or drowned are greatly lessened.

A proper belt should be instantly released by the conscious person with a flip of the hand. Only belts meeting the standards of the Society of Automotive Engineers should be purchased. The installation also should be in accordance with the SAE specifications.

The only sure way to get full value from automobile safety belts is to develop the habit of fastening the belt on getting into the car, even before turning on the ignition switch. They are useless unless worn whether going a few blocks or on a long trip. It's a fact that most people are killed within 25 miles of their homes. Furthermore, belts should be worn whether driving at low or high speeds. Most fatal accidents occur at speeds under 40 miles an hour.
By Linus Pauling

(A slightly condensed version of an address before the 14th Biennial Convention of ILWU in Hawaii.)

FRIENDS, I am happy to be here today. I believe in world brotherhood, in morality, in peace, in freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom to the government for a redress of grievances. I believe in human rights, the rights of the individual to live a life of his own choosing, in the world that we live in. I am not going to fool you or mislead you in any way. We live now in a great age of uncertainty in the history of the world, a world in which the children are living now, and our children and children's children, and so on forever.

One, I can tell you what I believe because I am not a politician. I don't have any axe to grind. I don't depend upon oaths; I don't have to obey the orders of the people in power.

I am a professor. All of my life I have worked to find out what the truth is. That is the nature of the world that we live in. I am not going to fool you or mislead you in any way. We live now in a great age of uncertainty in the history of the world. We are going to see the resources of this wonderful world, for the benefit of human beings all over the world instead of wasting a great part of these resources on armaments. I would like to do this, succeed in this effort if only we all work together and this means labor, too.

The reason that the world is going to change, that we are going to get rid of the immorality of war, is that war has now become too terrible to be rational. The great weapons are 90 million times more powerful than the one-ton block buster; one ton of TNT, equals 2000 sticks of dynamite, could crush a building like this or like the great building next door and do a great amount of damage, kill hundreds of people.

The New Super-Bombs Can Destroy the World

On the first of March 1954, the United States exploded the first super-bomb. This was a 3-stage bomb, going one step beyond the hydrogen bomb. It had 10 pounds of plutonium, 200 pounds of lithium deuteride, 1000 pounds of ordinary uranium metal, altogether 850000 worth of material, not very much.

This bomb was equal to 20 million tons of TNT, seven times the explosive power of all of the weapons, all of the explosives in the world. This makes up the side of the world war—a thousand times more powerful than the bombs exploded over Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

We are going to get rid of all this power on the island of Oahu; the local radioactive fallout that falls to earth within a hour or two can contaminate 10 thousand square miles in a couple of hours. It can smash a city flat over an area of 20 miles in diameter. It will set fire to buildings over an area of 50 miles or 75 miles in diameter, depending on whether the day is cloudy or clear. It will cause a great firestorm in the city, such that all of the oxygen is used up for hours or a day and people who are in shelters will be suffocated because of lack of oxygen.

No, there is no way to make an agreement that the first nation to lose 20 million dead will say that it will allow its territory to be occupied by the other nation while at the same time it has its great weapons unguarded in its arsenal—or the megaton bomb will create a total disarray through international agreements with the best possible systems of controls and inspection.

This is the policy of the United States, the USSR and Great Britain at the present time. They are negotiating a treaty which they believe will stop the war and the spread of nuclear weapons to more nations, looks on from left.

ILWU President Harry Bridges greets Dr. Linus Pauling April 1, just before the latter brought the 400 delegates of ILWU in Hawaii to a standing ovation in Honolulu with ILWU President Harry Bridges greets Dr. Linus Pauling April 1, just before the latter brought the 400 delegates of ILWU in Hawaii)

We Are Going to Prevent the Spread of Nuclear Weapons to More Nations, looks on from left.

Only One Alternative; Total Disarmament

How much of a chance can you take when the United States has the power to destroy the United States, the USSR and Great Britain with only five million survivors and then proceed to prepare to fight it.

This is the policy of the United States, the USSR and Great Britain at the present time. They are negotiating a treaty which they believe will stop the war and the spread of nuclear weapons to more nations, looks on from left.

Well, this contention that we can fight limited wars has been pretty well shattered now by the military leaders especially who have pointed out that this isn't the way war is fought. Where you get the necessity of making an agreement that the first nation to lose 20 million dead will say that it will allow its territory to be occupied by the other nation while at the same time it has its great weapons unguarded in its arsenals—the megaton bomb will create a total disarray through international agreements with the best possible systems of controls and inspection.

This is the policy of the United States, the USSR and Great Britain at the present time. They are negotiating a treaty which they believe will stop the war and the spread of nuclear weapons to more nations, looks on from left.

Now, the third alternative is the only rational one. This is to work for total and universal disarmament in the world, to work for world peace and international law, with the best possible systems of controls and inspection that will make the world safer and more secure. We are in such great danger as I am right now. Never before has there been the real probability which may be a very large one that the United States will cease to exist as a nation along with the USSR and Great Britain and France and Germany and all the European nations and perhaps all the rest of the world too. Never before has there been a probability such as there is now that the American people as a whole would cease to exist, our hands be left to radioactive waste. This is the situation now.

What Russia has I don't know; they have intercontinental ballistic missiles which may, by themselves, be enough to destroy over enough weapons without the United States.

In the Saturday Evening Post last month there was an editorial statement by Joseph Wadsworth, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, in which he said:

"We want to be able to limit Soviet behavior; to deter them from certain acts by use of a retaliatory nuclear force, a credible first strike deterrent"... But then he goes on to say: "We should be careful in our use of threats and to not be unnecessarily provocative..."

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and every American should know that it is our policy, and should support our government in working toward this end. I am fortunate that it is the policy, the expressed policy of the government of the United States, that Great Britain, too.

Now, for two years the negotiations have been going on, nearly two years and a half now, for an end to the War, for the first great step toward this goal of general and complete disarmament—the bomb-test agreement. These negotiations started during the first six months. There are some disputes, some questions that haven't been settled. The job in that is to get people to see the nature of the whole point that needs to be settled. You know the great steps toward agreement have already been taken. At first the USSR was completely opposed to inspection within their borders; she accepted the policy of allowing inspection stations and teams of inspectors within the USSR and has already signed the agreement saying that the government of the USSR will give every aid and setting up its terms of inspection, inspectors and inspection stations.

One of the problems has been that the seismographs do not detect underground explosions with complete certainty. They will detect some underground explosions, but a certain amount of the area of the world about three-quarters of it can be detected and the means of detecting them are set up. We know whenever the USSR has exploded a bomb, we know whether the bomb has exploded since early November 1958 in the world, except for the first six months. For the first six months the USSR exploded her last bomb on the 4th of November, 1958. With the small explosions of small bombs, there's a chance that the bomb might be mistaken for an earthquake. And so it is proposed that Great Britain and the United States have accepted it. And it has been accepted that there be a quota of veto-free, on-site inspection trips, that bodies be drilled and the material be tested for radioactivity.

The agreement proposed by Great Britain and the United States has been accepted; the United States said that we would allow three. I thought that the next week, we would say we would allow three, and the United States said she would allow four; then she said, 19, and she said five and pretty soon agreement would be reached. But so far proposals on this point haven't materialized at Geneva.

For the sake of a little dispute of this sort that the world will go down to destruction. I don't believe it; I believe we're going to be successful in making of this a step toward world peace. Three, four, and five months ago the United States said that we want to have 21 of these inspections per year; the United States and the USSR and the British would allow three.

I am glad that this union and the IUE and the United Auto Workers are coming out now in favor of humanity and sanity in the world, for peace and disarmament, for international law and morality in place of immorality of war, for using the resources of this great world for the benefit of human beings all over the world instead of wasting a great fraction of it. Wouldn't it be wonderful if AICGEO? Well, this is a question I'm asking. I'm not going to answer it.

But I might ask: Is it fear of unemployment, depression, for the future? I'll answer it, and I think the Cold War doesn't mean that we avoid the depression and avoid unemployment. It is the failure of governments and of nations to do their jobs for the people. For all Americans, that is responsible for this: the failure of the governments of the United States and of the USSR and the European economy is kept going, that we have full employment.

For five billion dollars, what is $4 billion? There are 25 million American families. This is a thousand dollars extra per American family. What family, in whose needs are satisfied so thoroughly that it couldn't use an extra thousand dollars if it had it available?

**Billion Wasted on Bombs Could Be Used for Peace**

Yes, there has been a proposal that some of the profit from producing private bombers could be used to help us all—Americans and people all over the world, everybody would be better off. It is a waste, a waste of the resources of this great world, that cannot spend this great sum on war.

Wouldn't there be a social, political, and economic system such that the work that people do, the resources of the world are in fact used for the benefit of the people, not for war? And so there must be such a way of having complete employment, employment for everybody, prosperity for all in the world. We have peace in the world, with proper government planning, we can achieve this.

For example, a third of the scientists in the country are putting their time on military matters. Wouldn't there be great unemployment of scientists? The answer is, we need to have scientists work on things that help the world around us, that help the world than we know now. We can benefit very much. The world is much richer than it was fifty years ago, a hundred years ago, almost entirely because of the discoveries that scientists have made. And not only is the world still making discoveries, but that can benefit the world. But they can make more if they were to set down to hard work instead of a third of them wasting their time on armaments.

One field in which we don't know enough is that of health. We have some very good medical systems that are not suitable for the American people. This is more of a matter of politics than of science, although I think the utterances coming from Moscow that it be by telling the truth. In the same way, you know, I'm not sure that I blame labor for being so backward in peace and disarmament. I blame the scientists. They haven't spoken out enough. They haven't told all the truth about what the facts are in this matter. We are to blame, too.

Well, now, if we were to appropriate $5 billion a year or $5 billion a year for health. There are great health laboratories where scientists of all sorts worked to learn more about the human body, great discoveries could be made.

The period of time when the human beings are healthy and happy, youth and middle age, could be stretched out by a number of years, another 20 years, by 20 years of effort of this sort. More than that, need to have housing, not millions of dollars could be spent on housing; we need to have hospitals, we need schools.

There are many ways in which the people of the United States could benefit from having the $41 billion dollars they now spend on military matters. The United States should be doing something for the benefit and also for the benefit of their brothers in the underdeveloped nations all over the world. To get behind the labor and see that it labor gets behind the workers for peace in the United States and other countries in the world. Get behind the United States government and the government of the USSR and of Great Britain in working for international agreements to end the Cold War and complete disarmament and at the same time lead to increased freedom for human beings all over the world.

After we have got rid of military secrecy, after we have made the world a safe world for all the nations in the world, the USSR, the United States and other nations, too—China, of course has to be brought into the conferences of nations—then it would be possible to work effectively for human rights, for civil liberties, for the freedom of human beings in every country in the world. I believe we can all work together for peace and freedom and that we shall succeed. Thank you.
Congressmen Hit Weakening Of Harbor Compensation Act

SEATTLE—Three members of the Washington state congressional delegation have assured the ILWU Pensioners' Club that they will oppose House Resolution 207 which would drastically weaken the present Harbor Compensation Act.

The expressing opposition are Representatives Tom Pelly (R., 1st Dist.), Julia Butler Hansen (D., 3rd Dist.) and Wally Augustus (D., 7th Dist.) in a joint letter to letters by J. J. Whitney, Club secretary-treasurer. Representatives Thor Tollefson (R., 6th Dist.) and Catherine May (R., 4th Dist.) said they would not look into the matter further with other members of the state delegation.

In letters to the delegation the Club said that HR 207 “is aimed at protecting shipowners from their responsibility and denying workers, in this case longshoremen, their right to civil service retirement benefits.”

The report on HR 207 was given by Whitney at the March 24 overflow meeting which adopted a resolution urging the state congressional delegation to work for improvements in the state security law which would provide across-the-board increases including the grants to those already retired. The resolution said “we should not lower the standards for both men and women without reducing even more benefits.”

The hearing heard a report from Ed Wallin, delegate to the Hawaii convention. Wallin reported that the convention “had just approved a resolution in support of the international officers to call a convention of officers to discuss all centers of concern to retired members.”

“BETTER SOLUTION”

Morse argued that, irrespective of any difficulties, we should solve the Cuban problem by negotiations through the Organization of American States. If that fails, he added, we should utilize the UN.

“Let us call upon the United Nations,” he said, “to seek to exercise, or to offer to exercise judicial processes for the solution of the problem.”

“This is a much better solution of this problem,” he went on, “than to be training exiles, supplying them, and urging them to invade Cuba, and then trying to wash off our hands the bloody spots.”

Even if attempts at a peaceful settlement fail, Morse declared, “I still would not advocate direct military intervention or indirect military intervention in Cuba.”
Most of the $3.5 million annual in-
come will be in the permanent partial
disability jump sum awards (which HB
50 sought to supplement with loss of
income pensions) with increases rang-
ing from 16 2/3 percent to 30 percent.
Basic awards in this category were in-
creased from $125 to $160 a month for
person and from $125 to $150 for a
married couple. The same schedule of
increases applies to the temporary total
disability category increasing the maxi-
mum sum to $100 a month for a family
with five children.

The Joint Labor Lobby also sus-
cesses in getting House Bill 111 which
corrects the most inhumane inequity
in the Workmen’s Compensation law.
It brings awards up to the 1957 level
which means an increase to single
persons from $125 to $155 a month and
from $125 to $155 for couples. The
measure appropriate $3.5 million appro-
priations from the general fund. Wash-
ington is the only state with such a pro-
gram although it is reported to be
common in Canada.

DEMISSIONS FALL SHORT
In spite of the gains which have been
noted, the 1961 legislature fell short of
measures for the public’s needs. Its callous-
ness in some areas is actually shocking.
Once again the legislature refused to
increase the exemptions under the gar-
nishment laws by turning down House
Bill 643. Exemptions remain at $20 a week,
regardless of the size of the family, and
husbands charged when unemployed.

All labor also suffered a serious
setback in HB 431 which would have guar-
anted the right of collective bargaining
for all state, city, county and other public
employees.

The Joint Labor Lobby is now at
work in framing new legislation which
votes, checking committee activities and
gathering other information needed for
a rounded evaluation of the individual
legislators. This information is vital for any
meaningful participation in the 1962 election and
will be made available.

Budget Cuts in Olympia Penalize 75,000 N.

OLYMPIA — An examination of the ap-
propriation bills for the coming fiscal year
the special session reveals that the bi-
Legislature, the most important phase of the
budget by ignoring basic educational needs and ordering slashes in the
monthly grants for those on three
ttributes of public assistance.

Confronted with a legislative man-
aging job, the legislature’s Committee on
Assistance has announced that as of July 1st cuts affecting some 75,000 children and
adults will be made.

VICTIMS LISTED
These include:

1. General Assistance: Grants will be
averaged at about $8.50.
2. Disabled and Physically Handi-
"Sashes in monthly grants will average
about $8.50.

General Assistance: Grants will be
cut on an average of $7.00 monthly.
A great big question marks hover over
the fate of the senior citizens on
the state program. If the rolls continue
to increase at the rate of the past, the
old folks will escape a cut.

Among those receiving $3.5 million from
tin 20th century, the session will drop to 23rd
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Democratic majority in the recent legislative session wilfully turned its back on the people of Alaska, legislative representative of the Alaska Federation of Labor, Leonard Hedberg, who is also managing editor of the Alaska Labor News, documented his indictment under the heading of "Who's Fooling Whom." He concluded with the warning that "the working people of the state are not fooled."

**BILLS KNIFED**

The detailed report named names and cited the record to show that the so-called "minority" corporation majority in both House and Senate voted and worked together on specific bills to carry out the party's platform pledges including the following:

- The Labor Relations Act to assure labor the right to negotiate union contracts.
- Increased benefits and wider coverage under the employment security law.
- Adequate provisions for workmen's compensation among wage earners and the community during periods of unemployment.
- Improvements in the state safety program.
- Improvements in the state Fair Labor Standards Act.
- Improvements in the state merit and pension system and bringing wage scales of state employees up to those of union workers.

"Although the labor movement made little headway in direct legislation," Hedberg's report said that some progressive legislation of benefit to the people did clear the legislative hurdles.

**OFFICE-HOLDERS WARNED**

These measures, which had the support of the Democratic majority, were unlawful and that the discharge of an employee who had not been discharged through the normal process of evaluation and selection.

Leonard asserted the importance of the Supreme Court decision overruling NLRA. This decision made it clear that the hiring halls are not outlawed by the Taft-Hartley Act, although the hiring hall has at times been a useful tool, particularly in the maritime field and in the building and construction industry.

Leonard noted that Justice Tom Clark of the Supreme Court had stated that the "organized hiring halls on the West Coast, where shipowners cannot employ workmen unless the union sends them to them."

"Clark would strike down such hiring halls," said Leonard. "But Delton Funnell, on whom the hiring halls were outlawed by the Taft-Hartley Act, is now in the Senate, and was the sole dissenter in this particular case."
Vancouver Labor Hits Cuba Invasion

VANCITY is a leader in the massive invasion of Cuba was strongly condemned by the 60,000 strong Vancouver Labor Council in a special resolution which also of Cuba was strongly condemned by the

Vancouver Labor Council (VLC) and the Interna-
tional Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)

incurred a full and bitter attacks on the US gov-
ernment which was accused of aligning

since World War II.

 Pence, 1961 Page 11

The ILWU Local 29 basketball team has

big corvin. The “Sea” is also literally loaded with sargassum fish transplanted into the saltchuck lake—just

five years ago, we came across a replica of a 1912 “game license.” Those were the “good old days” when you could buy a combination hunt and

fish license for a buck. There was still an open season on salmon run in the Columbia each summer trout season in Oregon is

a 20-pound steelie (sea-going rainbow trout) that he eased—all by his lone-

self, except for a net assist from Jack Hurley. In the second row are Thad Black, secretary, Local 29; D. Rongsted, W. Britt, W. Cooper, J. Roiz, captain; E. Huff, manager; and R. Tallimonfes, J. P. Powell of 2051 S. 7th Street, St.

Helens, Oregon, a member of Local 68. Big Lava lake and he recommends this

trout to take your offering of choice though the local plant trout will have a tendency to stay in the immediate area in which

trot until the steelhead and salmon run in the Columbia eases off. Here's a photo of Roberts Barbour with a 20-pound steelie (sea-going rainbow trout) that he eased—all by his lone-

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HONOLULU, Hawaii — Island longshoremen asked employers for an hour-long wage increase over the West Coast rates, after concluding a state-wide caucus of all longshore, clerks, and bulk sugar vacancies.

HISTORICALLY, this union is known far and wide for its aggressive outlook in the field of civil rights. We have fought long and vigorously — and in practical downtown and out of town ways — to eliminate the disgraceful discrimination that stings one human being against another because of the color of his skin.

But to proclaim that we have broken the barriers of discrimination, and that we have built an outstanding record, is not enough. The ILWU, by virtue of its status as an International union, is better than the best. We have never been a large union, but we have long been a union in the forefront of the fight for civil rights in every field in which we did, and because of the prestige and position of leadership in the labor movement, but would also help lighten our ranks.

But, of course, there are always people who say: “what’s there in it for me?” I think we say we want to see equality, not in some distant future, but right now. How do we break the barriers? If a man has the ability to do the job, he must have an equal opportunity to achieve that position, without reference to the color of his skin.

In OTHER words the time is here to put up or shut up. At the same time, there is no time to lose in order to help himself. Some say that the color bar in housing, by “inhibiting social contact between whites and non-whites,” perpetuates segregation in government and other aspects of life: the report points out.

Hence, the need to break down the barriers of discrimination, and to work for full equality in all fields of endeavor.

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