San Francisco Answers Birmingham

Canada ILWU Awaits Board Ruling; Ready to Take Strike Vote for M&M

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The Canadian Area ILWU has been assured by the federal Department of Labour that the long awaited report of the Conciliation Board will be ready by the end of May. The Board has been studying the dispute between Canadian ILWU members and the BC Shipping Federation over a master contract and mechanization agreement.

The announcement that the Board would have its report in by May 31 came soon after members in the greater Vancouver area walked off the job for two hours on May 18 and gathered in front of the building where the Board was holding its meeting.

The Union cannot legally take a strike vote to enforce its demands until the Board brings down its report.

PARLIAMENT TOLD

The delay in bringing in the report was also raised in the House of Commons by H. W. Herridge, member of parliament for the constituency of Kootenay West in B.C. Mr. Herridge was assured by the government that the report would be ready.

As soon as the report is made available, it will be considered by the ILWU Negotiating Committee, and special membership meetings may also be quickly called.

"The Union tried for many months to negotiate with the Shipping Federation with the strike threat removed from the scene," says a bulletin issued by Canadian Area headquarters, "it is with reluctance that we have to take now the only course open to us to achieve a settlement."

The strike vote can be taken seven days after the Minister of Labour receives the report of the Conciliation Board.

SETS STAGE

The union has pointed out to members that a strike vote does not necessarily mean immediate strike action.

A strike vote will "set the stage for the last effort—direct negotiations with the Shipping Federation—and we will have the responsibility of our membership and their welfare as our guide, along with the responsibility to our community and country," the union report to the membership stated.

While the men would be in position to strike by the end of June, and have clearly stated their determination to take economic action if necessary, any report by the Conciliation Board would not keep the union from reentering negotiations at any time—even before a strike vote.

MORALE HIGH

Morale is extremely high, it was reported here. The men have been clamoring for action to break the long stalemate.

Negotiations started more than 14 months ago. The union has worked without a contract since August 1, 1962, and has demanded that any wage settlement will be retroactive.

In addition to a master contract covering the jurisdiction of all longshore work—ship and dock alike—the union asks an M&M Pact.

Who Said It?

The employer puts his money into business and the workman his life. The one has as much right as the other to regulate that business.

(See back page for name of author.)
H OW OFTEN we have stood in union meetings and recited the pledge of allegiance. One such occasion was the Columbus State Senate in Ohio with no opposition and little debate. A Cleveland radio station carried a running commentary on the amendment through a dozen state legislatures, the proposed new amending process set up by the Sun Oil Company which is owned by the reactionary Pew family. We repeat: Keep both eyes on your state legislature!

By-passing the Congress of the United States, a group of right-wing religious organizations, and other bloc of nations willing and ready to trade and that together control of state legislatures remains in the hands of those who have, get more; while those with least, get less. And talking of "working for freedom" is the use of fine words and slogans to cover up the fact that the real issue is one of fighting over world markets and profits. Using the word "freedom" in this context has a far different meaning here than the meaning it carries for Negroes bucking the Bar Association.

T HE MANNER in which the right wing proposals have been sneaked through so many legislative bodies in so short a time demonstrates the truth of the old adage that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. It can certainly be anticipated that should the Constitution be amended to allow states to initiate amendments without their first being debated in a national forum we'll find the Constitution in time rewritten minus the first, fifth, fourteenth and some other provisions which protect our rights as citizens, or at least are intended to.

Particularly will this be the more possible if control of state legislatures remains in the hands of those who have, get more; while those with least, get less. And talking of "working for freedom" is the use of fine words and slogans to cover up the fact that the real issue is one of fighting over world markets and profits. Using the word "freedom" in this context has a far different meaning here than the meaning it carries for Negroes bucking the Bar Association.

W ORKING ONLY since last January with few people knowing about it, the right wingers have pushed the apportionment amendment through a dozen state legislatures, the proposed new amending process through 11 and the "Court of the Union" proposal through three.

In many cases, the proposals were maneuvered through in virtual silence. Only last month did the drive begin to get the light of publicity. The apportionment amendment was first tried in the Ohio State Senate in Ohio with no opposition and expected to be reported out to the floor of the state and be approved without debate. A Cleveland radio station carried a broadcast about it and several civic organizations, and major newspapers hearing about it for the first time began to protest. This caused the Senate committee to kill the amendment by a vote of 5 to 3 with one absent. But right wing pressure began to build and two members changed their vote and sent the proposal to the Senate floor. A test is expected soon.

Even the New Jersey State Senate unanimously approved both the apportionment amendment and the amending process, with no major political figure speaking against them. The backers expected easy approval in the House, but there has now developed opposition both with Governor Hughes and US Senator Clifford Case demanding the proposed amendments, along with the Bar Association.

S TATE SENATE in Ohio with no opposition and little debate. A Cleveland radio station carried a running commentary on the amendment through a dozen state legislatures, the proposed new amending process set up by the Sun Oil Company which is owned by the reactionary Pew family. We repeat: Keep both eyes on your state legislature!
HONOLULU—A one hundred million dollar windfall from rising sugar prices will fall into the laps of Hawaii's sugar plantations this year. ILWU National Director, Jack W. Hall predicted last week. He added that the workers expect to reap some of these benefits as well.

Hall said that the union will "make suggestions that they (the sugar plantations) may not expect of the ethical standards that live in them."

The ILWU official said that the average gross return will be close to $300 a ton. The highest price realized so far has been $150 a ton in 1962. This includes income from government payments as well as raw sugar and molasses.

"This means the industry will have a gross income close to $100 million more than it had anticipated which is not the usual thing (by the union earlier this year)," Hall said.

"The year 1963 will be a real Santa Claus year for stockholders. Not unexpected, for situations have been as advantageous to labor as they are to management. The year has been a great one for sugar workers. In their case, it has been a double bonus of state and island money."

California Dock Safety Bill Passed

SACRAMENTO The ILWU's long-sought dock safety bill is now virtually certain of becoming California law.

The measure, which would add seven new rules to the state industrial safety code covering longshore operations, passed the State Senate by a vote of 30-4 on May 24 and was awaiting Assembly concurrence. It is expected to be approved in Senate amendments at the time The Dispatcher went to press.

On this formality was concluded, only Governor Edmund G. Brown's signature was needed to make the measure a law.

The bill, authored by Assemblyman M. Geoffrey (D-SF), earlier passed the lower house by a 75-1 vote. Major changes which limit the bill's operation to a two-year period, automatically subjecting it to review in 1965, were made prior to the recent sharp rise in sugar prices. They purport to take into consideration cost of living, prices of sugar and by-products, income from sugar cane, cost of production and differences in conditions among various sugar-producing areas. The Department is pledged to "reappraise the economic position of producers and workers as additional information...and...conditions change." Hall reiterated the fact that the agreement runs for close to two more years.

"There is nothing in the contract that prevents them from giving the employees a substantial bonus as part of their moral if not contractual share of this tremendous windfall."

"But if the employers do not share their unexpected wealth—whether with bargaining unit employees, supervisors or executives—they can expect any plea of inability to pay in future years to fall on very deaf ears.

"FAIR AND REASONABLE"

"Laying aside the snowballing use in sugar prices—and profits—Local 142's executive board called on the United States Department of Labor to re-examine What it has determined to be a 'fair and reasonable' wage for sugar workers. The board statement read in part:

"'The wages determined by the US Department of Agriculture to be 'fair and reasonable' for sugar field workers in 1963 are disgracefully low—59 cents in Louisiana, 78 cents in Louisiana, $1.55 in US best.

"'These determinations, which fall short even of the US Fair Labor Standards Act minimum wage were made prior to the recent sharp rise in sugar prices. They purport to take into consideration cost of living, prices of sugar and by-products, income from sugar cane, cost of production and differences in conditions among various sugar-producing areas. The Department is pledged to reappraise the economic position of producers and workers as additional information...and...conditions change.'"

"Since presently established minimums are clearly inadequate to sustain a decent standard of life for the worker, their low level can only have been based upon an estimate of what employers could afford to pay. This limitation of the measure has now been removed by the rise in sugar prices...""

Vancouver Demonstration

Longshoremen of Vancouver, British Columbia, quit work for two hours, May 16, to demonstrate both outside and side the Fede, where the contract dispute between ILWU longshoremen and the Shipping Federation of British Columbia was under consideration by a conciliation board. 14 delegates and three alternates present from the 51st District Council of the ILWU Ancillaries demand that no nuclear weapon testing facilities be established on Canadian soil. The workers were demanding a report from the conciliation board. Seven visitors, three officers, eight delegates, and one alternate delegate from the 55th District Council of the ILWU Ancillaries demand that no nuclear weapon testing facilities be established on Canadian soil. The workers were demanding a report from the conciliation board.
"We shall overcome. We shall overcome. We shall overcome, someday."

With this as a theme song, and with sound trucks blasting forth, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the marchers started eight abreast up Market Street. Thousands joined other thousands. At certain points along the famed wide thoroughfare, the San Franciscans watching from the sidewalk could not see either end of the marching line.

I was, a historian told the press corps, the greatest mass demonstration devoted to civil rights since the Civil War.

The people came off the side streets close to the Ferry Building, and moved in orderly lines like a slow stream up the main drag—to demonstrate sympathy and support for those who fight for freedom in Birmingham, Alabama — and in every city of the deep South, where the Negro people are walking, standing, or sitting-in, or singing in jails to break the barriers of segregation in voter registration offices, in schools, in restaurants, on buses; where there is a revolution of courage, not seen in this country since the great days of the Thirties and the renascence of labor organization.

Became Part of the Protest Instead of Mere Spectators

Some very old who barely could make it—but kept on marching. White and Negro were about equal in numbers.

There was marching, music in the background, people speaking to each other as they walked, and now and then slogans were shouted. But the prevailing mood was quiet dignity, a serious note—a sense of silent purpose.

There were men and women of all faiths—Jewish rabbis, Protestant ministers, Catholic priests and nuns.

Labor was well represented, with the ILWU longshoremen and warehousemen in conspicuous numbers, with Local 19 and Local 6 banners flying, and the Local 6 drum corps adding a well disciplined marching group. There were many organizations as well, including NMU men, and a group which carried a banner saying "Rank and File—Building Trades Council."

All the while, everyone who marched, or watched, or finally crowded—some 30,000 strong—met it well.

"We March in Unity for Freedom in Birmingham, Alabama," Gregory said. "It would be wonderful to have a whole city turn out for the justice of all men. Or it could turn into a purely Negro parade. The full test of what the mayor said will be on Sunday."

"Bundy could turn out to be a beautiful thing," Gregory said. "It would be wonderful to have a whole city turn out for the justice of all men. Or it could turn into a purely Negro parade. The full test of what the mayor said will be on Sunday."

And the people of the city met the test and met it well.

We Are Attempting to End The Racial Nightmare

Several days earlier famed Negro author James Baldwin wrote a statement expressly for the march up Market Street, that many San Franciscans pondered deeply. He said:

"Birmingham has never been, for Negroes, as far away as most white Northerners would like to believe. Negroes refer, for example, to liberal New York as being 'up South.' We are not trying to achieve any more 'token integration,' and we are not, please God, trying to teach the South how to discriminate Northern style. We are attempting to end the racial nightmare, and this means confronting and changing the racial situation in San Francisco. If you don’t know what I mean, ask your maid. If you haven’t got a maid, ask any Negro school-child."

Many of the hundreds of signs and banners told the story, speaking loud and clear—not only for Birmingham, but for freedom for all in all parts of the nation.

"We March in Unity for Freedom in Birmingham and Equality of Opportunity in San Francisco," said one great banner extending across the line of march.

Another proudly carried by teenagers said simply: "San Francisco Youth Is Proud of Birmingham Youth."

Others spoke in a like manner:

"Let San Francisco lead the nation in human rights."

"To Fight Tyranny Is Obedience to God."

"Together We Work."

"Human Rights—Human Dignity."

At one point eight youngsters walked abreast each with a different letter in his hand, and together they spelled "E-O-U-A-L-I-T-Y."

Another man held a large map of the United States, with words pictures across its face, from coast to coast and border to border: "Equal Rights—Education—Employment—Housing."

Some of the signs were sharp, with a humorous twist, and several dits. One such was: "Kennedy—where were you when Bull Conner was at work?"

And there was another, held by a small blonde girl: "I like dogs, but not in government."

And many signs simply carried the theme of the Birmingham fighters:

"We Shall Overcome."

At the far end of the march one man held a large banner with the single word: "Love."

The mayor had said, "We cannot solve the problem, just by passing a resolution."

San Franciscans—it was estimated at one point as many as 30,000—gathered at the Civic Center and agreed. Resolutions are not enough in the fight for freedom.

The co-chairman of the parade and rally, Reverend Hamilton T. Boswell of the Jones Methodist Church, opened the meeting with an exultant question:
A New Wave of Militancy; A New Fighting Spirit

HE DESCRIBED the new wave of militancy, the new fighting spirit in the South:

"They say the Negro in the South is not educated enough. That's all right, we're coming any¬how! They say he doesn't keep up his property... that he doesn't bathe often. We're coming stinking, anyhow! They say Negroes are not ready for that kind of demonstration. Let's not be saying to the nation: 'ready or not, here we come!'"

The part played by the ILWU in the rally was given recognition many times—during the parade in which large numbers of union members participated; and when the Local 6 and Local 10 ban¬ters came swinging by; when the St. Francis Square housing project was mentioned; and when the many international and local officers on the speakers platform were introduced.

After the meeting ILWU President Bridges ex¬pressed to a reporter his pride in the union's par¬ticipation. He emphasized that not merely the locals but "the whole ILWU was on parade today."

Bridges said he and Congressman John F. Shelley, sitting side by side on the platform, were recalling old days when labor used to swing out in the streets. Shelley reminded him that the last time they had walked together it was a great spontaneous out¬pouring resembling this rally was the day framed labor leader Tom Mooney was released from prison.

The role played by press, radio and T-V was spilled out in a letter of appreciation sent to all newspapers in the Bay Area from Rev. Hamilton T. Boswell and William Chester, co-chairmen of the Church-Labor Conference of San Francisco.

"May we express our congratulations and deep appreciation for the great contribution made by your newspaper to the Human Rights Day in San Francisco," each editor and station manager was told.

"Both in the promotion of the demonstration and in coverage of the event the press, radio and T-V rose to the occasion in a manner in which all the Bay Area can take pride."

"Never before in our experience or knowledge has a whole community in America displayed such unity behind the drive for equal rights and justice, and we ascribe this in large part to your own spirited participation."

The young Dr. Lee was preceded by a 30-min¬ute collection of funds for Birmingham. The folks in the great crowd stuck their bills and coins into boxes carried by ushers. And some sizeable con¬tributions were announced, with pledges and checks from ILWU locals alone amounting to al¬most $3,500.

At one point the crowd cheered lustily when Police Chief Cahill, who remarked he was deeply impressed by the demonstration, passed a bill to the front of the platform to be placed in a col¬lection box.

"Today's demonstration will go down in his¬tory as one of the significant events to have taken place in this area of the country since the west¬ward movement," Reverend Lee said. And then this veteran of Birmingham and many other fights for equal rights brought the crowd up cheering:

"We want to be free. We want to be free now, not tomorrow, not next week, but yesterday."

To See a New Birth

Of Freedom in America

TODAY'S DEMONSTRATION reflects our desire to see a new birth of freedom in America—in Birmingham, in Mississippi, in every state of the deep South. Yes, and in New York, Chicago, De¬troit, Portland, Oakland. Yes—and right here in San Francisco.

"This is a proud day for us, because by walking and standing side by side, we are telling the world that the white man and the black man, and all races, and all groups can walk together, can stand together, can live together and can build a better world for all—in peace.

"This day was originally born as an idea among a small group of ministers and labor people called together by Dr. Hamilton T. Boswell and Revels Clayton, as a day to be dedicated to protesting brutality in Birmingham. But it grew and grew, and now every religious denomination and every race and every national origin, have joined here together!"

"With the greatest respect to all members of the clergy, we have in Dr. Boswell the kind of courageous leadership this community can be proud of.

"We started with Birmingham. Now we have encompassed the entire country, and the whole world—in protest against all atrocities against all human beings everywhere.

"In the last few days, we have heard many leaders in this community seriously taking a po¬sition in favor of human rights in our own city, to insure that jobs and homes and schools are equally available to all our citizens.

"Let this be only the beginning of a fight for dignity and humanity that we wage hand in hand, together—today, tomorrow, and for all the years to come."

The chief speaker was Reverend Bernard Lee, vice president of the Southern Christian Leader¬ship Conference, who works hand in hand with Dr. Martin Luther King (who, himself, spoke to 30,000 people at a Los Angeles freedom rally on the same day).

The lead off line of marchers for Human Rights Day in San Francisco included Co-Chairmen Rev. Hamilton T. Boswell and William H. Chester, Father Eugene J. Boyle of the Catholic Inter¬social Council, Rev. Bernard Lee, Very Rev. Derby Baths, Episcopal Archdeacon, Harry Bridges and Sanamino Bufano. (Names are not necessarily in order and some were not identified to The Dispatch).
Anecdotes

This quaint of Local 12 pensioners were caught reviving the old anecdotes of yesteryear after filling up on ham and fixings at the 9th annual Pensioners’ dinner, May 18 in the ILWU hall. From the left they are Sam Hull, charter ILWU member of 35 years ago at Port Orford; Verne LeVene, Coos Bay, who started longshoring in 1913 during World War I; C. H. McAdams, North Bend, longshoring since 1919; J. A. Fredrickson and Tom Verne Leneve, Coos Bay, who started longshoring in 1913 during World War I; George Killion, president of the San Francisco Area World Trade Association; Wilson, manager of the World Trade Center; and mutual respect "than elaborate Oregon Unions"

"The demands are there," the pro-

ceedings which would make available to growers as many as two workers for each available farm job.

A letter signed by ILWU Secre-
tary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt ex-
plicates: "A bill covering the importation of Mexican farm labor is now pend-
ing before Congress, and will prob-
ably be debated during the week of June 5. This is H.R. 5497, pro-
pounded by the ultra-conservative House Agriculture Committee, pro-
vided that a 5-year extension of the present program allowing for the importation of large groups of Mex-
ican farm laborers (braceros). The House Agriculture Committee is the same committee which rejected out of hand amendments to the Sugar Act which would have forced growers to pay at least the Fair Labor Standards Act minimum to such workers covered by the Act."

"The bill is over the opposition of Repre-
sentatives Louis Goldblatt ex-
pected to disappear this de-

"The whole program of importa-
tion of Mexican farm labor is turned and twisted so as to be used for the purpose of press wages and job opportunities, to create more unemployment and pov-
ety in the Mexican area and U.S.

"The American policy seems to "fedds on the unemployment and poverty in Mexico," the minority of the administration which pro-

Oklahoma—Striking ILWU Local 6 workers had a picket line around the Colorado Fuel & Iron over the issue of severance pay due to the recent closing of the plant. Dr. Mehren, who is "really floored" when Dr. Mehren, who is professor of agriculture economics at the University of California at Berkeley, said that the $1.3 billion in American agricultural exports to Asia and the Far East in 1961 brought no actual dollar profit.

CANT BUY

Mehren told the senate committee that the United States pays for most of the products, through gifts and price-support surplus. He testified that most Asian countries could not afford to buy American farm prod-

"Ambassadors" to severance pay due to the recent closing of the plant.

In his comments, Senator Engle told the group that he was "really floored" when Dr. Mehren, who is professor of agriculture economics at the University of California at Berkeley, said that the $1.3 billion in American agricultural exports to Asia and the Far East in 1961 brought no actual dollar profit.

CANT BUY

Mehren told the senate committee that the United States pays for most of the products, through gifts and price-support surplus. He testified that most Asian countries could not afford to buy American farm prod-

Dockers, Widows, On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the latest list, as of June 1, 1963, of deceased members of various ILWU-PUMA plans:

- Local 35: James B. Newton.
- Local 46: Manuel Onopza; Local 80: Richard E. Lee; Harry Sharpnack.
- Local 68: John Salus; John Bagley; John Alexander; Local 69: Roy Ward; Local 103: Toy S. Banta.

The widows are: Angelina Grieco, Elma Howard, Ethel S. Noe, Gertrude Nolte, Katherine Hahnemann, Catherine Kent, Alma L., Nancy Robinson, Mary Jane Herrick, Sadie L. Ward and Mary Taff.
The goal of the AFL-CIO must be to fight the railroad workers on the nation's railroads.

The telegram was signed by two members of the Transport Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO), Matthew Quinn, International secretary-treasurer, and Eugene Atwood, President Railroad Division and International vice president.

The TWU officials wrote in a letter to the ILWU, explaining the purpose of the telegram:

The ILWU 15th Biennial Convention, held here April 3-5, made both the letter and telegram part of the convention record. The message to Meaney said:

The national railroads have made it clear that under the terms of the recent decision by the Supreme Court the railroads will be laid off. These layoffs will affect workers whose skills are such that most of them will never find employment again at a living wage. The layoffs pose a threat to the whole economy and are based on the theory that the benefits of automation belong exclusively to the employer and that the great cost in human displacement and unemployment is to be borne by the working people alone. Labor cannot accept this position. We can neither compromise nor surrender. The arrogant attitude of railroad employers makes this a strike inevitable. The layoffs signal the beginning of the end. If not stopped, their effect will be disastrous.

The ILWU must not allow the employers to distract them from the purpose of setting a strike date.

In order for the working people to share in the benefits of automation, to the ILWU, explaining the purpose of the telegram to the workers and to the railroads, the ILWU must take action immediately.

AVID ANGLING duo is Mr. and Mrs. John Pfeil, Lomita, California. Brother Pfeil is a member of Local 63 out of Wilmington.

John writes:

"Dear Fred:

Enclosed is a snapshot of my wife and I with a three-day catch of mackinaw trout, taken in Wyoming, August last year.

We trolled deep, using a 20 pound nylon-covered lead line. To the end of the line is attached a set of spinners—Pop Geer, No. 7 blades. The spinner is a 5 ft. 19 pound test leader with two No. 5 worm hooks on the end. We attach the night crawlers with rubber bands, rather than tearing them up on the hook. The trout will invariably take the free end of the worm as it trails behind the boat and swiftly return for the other end, where, of course, has a hook in it.

"By faithfully adhering to this method, trolling very slow and deep, we usually manage to get a few trout.

Jerry Lowe, son of James B. Lowe, a member of Local 21, Rainier, Oregon, says the size of a creek oxtongues has nothing to do with the size of the finny residents there, especially migratory trout. From Little Old Beaver creek—which is a little more than a couple stones throw from the kitchen door—Jerry hipped an 18-inch cutthroat. He fooled the bugger on a craddal tail fished on the bottom.

HARRY PHELPS and Claude Harreschau, of Silverton, Oregon, both retired members of Local 8, are fishing buddies and the "gentle pastime" takes up slack of that "leisure time." Harry sends in the following photo of himself and Claude, and a young angler friend, just after they had successfully acquired a bowed-in-the-middle springer of pipe and perch from a northern Alberta lake, about 200 miles northeast of Edmonton. "It's a fisherman's paradise," says Harry. How these boys go on to get a photo of the lake and the name of the family are eligible for the lures.

Bear Toates, Portland, Oregon, a member of Local 8, tabs the 1963 spring run of Chinook in the Willamette as the best he's ever seen—and he's been 20 years fishing.

The Willamette runs plumb through the city of Portland, upriver to Oregon City.

LONGTIME correspondent Martin Slavich, San Pedro, a member of Local 33, relates a few sad situations involving illegal deer hunting operations this year. The track extended as far east as Kansas, and ended with the arrest of 5 persons. Four of 'em had to pay fines totalling $1,600.

* * *

Jim Bader of Oakland, California, lauds the piscatorial merits of Long lake in Plumas County. Says Jim:

"Enclosed is a snapshot of my wife taken on the slow troll from Long lake. This trout is located in the high country—about 7,000 ft. Mtn. of the rain-

Several of 'em were expert grass feeders. We had to pay fines totalling $1,600. We also had to pay fines totalling $1,600. We also had to pay fines totalling $1,600. We also had to pay fines totalling $1,600.

Jim Bader of Oakland, California, lauds the piscatorial merits of Long lake in Plumas County. Says Jim:

"Enclosed is a snapshot of my wife taken on the slow troll from Long lake. This trout is located in the high country—about 7,000 ft. Mtn. of the rain-

Several of 'em were expert grass feeders. We had to pay fines totalling $1,600. We also had to pay fines totalling $1,600. We also had to pay fines totalling $1,600. We also had to pay fines totalling $1,600.

Jim Bader of Oakland, California, lauds the piscatorial merits of Long lake in Plumas County. Says Jim:

"Enclosed is a snapshot of my wife taken on the slow troll from Long lake. This trout is located in the high country—about 7,000 ft. Mtn. of the rain-

Several of 'em were expert grass feeders. We had to pay fines totalling $1,600. We also had to pay fines totalling $1,600. We also had to pay fines totalling $1,600. We also had to pay fines totalling $1,600.
Fishermen Ask Protection Of Collective Bargaining

SAN PEDRO—“Fishermen are the forgotten workers of America,” John Royal, secretary-treasurer of ILWU Local 33, testified last week at a hearing of a Senate Commerce subcommittee headed by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-Calif., Alaska Democrat.

The hearing was one of a series on the protection of collective bargaining rights over fishing prices.

In a dramatic appeal for enactment of the bill, Royal pointed out that fishermen and workers were in need of protection in collective bargaining. Like other workers, they provided labor for which they should be paid a wage.

HAZARD WORK

Their work is especially hazardous, entailing risks and deprivation of family life greater than in other trades. The fisherman is in a condition of uncertainty as to his wages, benefits and safety.

In the past, boat owners, canners and unions negotiated jointly on a price for fish. The unions at that time demanded a larger share of the profit in the industry, between the fishermen and the canners. But a series of anti-trust suits stopped this three-way bargaining on the grounds that the canners were trying to fix prices combined with the traditional unionization, giving rise to picketing and boycott.

NO VOICE

The unions no longer have any voice in their wage scales since their wage rates are determined by the fish prices which they do not influence.

Royal testified that several years ago, unions tried to force in the industry, between the fishermen and the canners. But a series of anti-trust suits stopped this three-way bargaining on the grounds that the canners were trying to fix prices combined with the traditional unionization, giving rise to picketing and boycott.

Among other instances cited by Royal was the recent case of World War II veteran Joseph V. Coady, who went to sea with his brother as a deck hand in 1942 but did not work, and was later taken on as a casual seaman.

Coady testified in the hearings.

NO UNION? NO PAY

In the past, boat owners, canners and unions negotiated jointly on a price for fish. The unions at that time demanded a larger share of the profit in the industry, between the fishermen and the canners. But a series of anti-trust suits stopped this three-way bargaining on the grounds that the canners were trying to fix prices combined with the traditional unionization, giving rise to picketing and boycott.

NO VOICE

The unions no longer have any voice in their wage scales since their wage rates are determined by the fish prices which they do not influence.

Royal testified that several years ago, unions tried to force in the industry, between the fishermen and the canners. But a series of anti-trust suits stopped this three-way bargaining on the grounds that the canners were trying to fix prices combined with the traditional unionization, giving rise to picketing and boycott.

Among other instances cited by Royal was the recent case of World War II veteran Joseph V. Coady, who went to sea with his brother as a deck hand in 1942 but did not work, and was later taken on as a casual seaman.

Coady testified in the hearings.

NO UNION? NO PAY

In the past, boat owners, canners and unions negotiated jointly on a price for fish. The unions at that time demanded a larger share of the profit in the industry, between the fishermen and the canners. But a series of anti-trust suits stopped this three-way bargaining on the grounds that the canners were trying to fix prices combined with the traditional unionization, giving rise to picketing and boycott.

NO VOICE

The unions no longer have any voice in their wage scales since their wage rates are determined by the fish prices which they do not influence.

Royal testified that several years ago, unions tried to force in the industry, between the fishermen and the canners. But a series of anti-trust suits stopped this three-way bargaining on the grounds that the canners were trying to fix prices combined with the traditional unionization, giving rise to picketing and boycott.

Among other instances cited by Royal was the recent case of World War II veteran Joseph V. Coady, who went to sea with his brother as a deck hand in 1942 but did not work, and was later taken on as a casual seaman.

Coady testified in the hearings.

NO UNION? NO PAY

In the past, boat owners, canners and unions negotiated jointly on a price for fish. The unions at that time demanded a larger share of the profit in the industry, between the fishermen and the canners. But a series of anti-trust suits stopped this three-way bargaining on the grounds that the canners were trying to fix prices combined with the traditional unionization, giving rise to picketing and boycott.

NO VOICE

The unions no longer have any voice in their wage scales since their wage rates are determined by the fish prices which they do not influence.

Royal testified that several years ago, unions tried to force in the industry, between the fishermen and the canners. But a series of anti-trust suits stopped this three-way bargaining on the grounds that the canners were trying to fix prices combined with the traditional unionization, giving rise to picketing and boycott.