Unity of Unions in Hawaii—Wins!

Canada Dock Solidarity Wins Pact

Tentative Contract Presented

SAN FRANCISCO — St. Francis Square was dedicated this week in a sun-filled space where dignitaries paid tribute to the pioneer housing development, and the voices of playing children who now have found new homes could be heard in the background.

The St. Francis Square Apartments, a non-profit, fully-integrated cooperative of 299 units, jointly sponsored by the ILWU and PMA, will be wholly completed late this year. Pointed to with pride was the fact that two-thirds of the apartments have been sold, and many families have already started their homes in this garden community.

INVITED GUESTS, resident-cooperators, union members, and folks from the neighborhood who attended the dedication ceremonies August 6. The project, first of its kind on the West Coast, is located in San Francisco’s slum-cleared Western Addition and has the formal name of St. Francis Square Apartment Homes. Above is part of the dedication audience and a corner of the speakers’ stand which was filled with dignitaries. Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of ILWU and president of the Longshoremen’s Development Corporation, presided. Speakers included San Francisco Mayor George Christopher, Congressman Jack Shelley, ILWU President Harry Bridges, PMA President J. Paul St. Sure and Justin Herman of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency. The project was built without developer profit.

St. Francis Square Dedicated as Contribution to Life of Community

The 299-unit moderate-cost housing project initiated by ILWU-PMA through the longshore pension fund and financed through FHA guarantees was formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies August 6. The dedication, first of its kind on the West Coast, is located in San Francisco’s slum-cleared Western Addition and has the formal name of St. Francis Square Apartment Homes. Above is part of the dedication audience and a corner of the speakers’ stand which was filled with dignitaries. Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of ILWU and president of the Longshoremen’s Development Corporation, presided. Speakers included San Francisco Mayor George Christopher, Congressman Jack Shelley, ILWU President Harry Bridges, PMA President J. Paul St. Sure and Justin Herman of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency. The project was built without developer profit.

HONOLULU—Honolulu’s history-making newspaper strike ended in its 14th day on August 3, with a smashing victory for the more than 800 members of the seven striking unions, including the ILWU.

Announcement of the settlement, providing for pay raises of between $4 and $5 a week annually during a three-year contract, came August 2. Picket lines were maintained until the membership of each striking union ratified the agreement.

A recent ruling by the Federal Housing Administrator raised the maximum annual income limitations: $7000 for two persons; $8200; and $9500 for five or more persons. FHA guarantees union jurisdiction, consolidation of agreements, a three-year 44 cents wage package, welfare benefits, automation protection and many other gains.

The agreement was being reported to dockworkers as The Dispatcher went to press and is subject to membership ratification.

The old contracts expired on July 31, 1962 with negotiations continuing on an on-again, off-again basis ever since. Stalling by both employers and a government-appointed conciliation board was brought to a head at the end of June when ILWU members voted 94 percent to take strike action if necessary. Negotiations were quickly resumed.

A MAJOR GAIN

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A MAJOR GAIN
Right Direction

If we seem to be harping on the same subject it is purely intentional.

Peace is not an unimportant thing. It may at the moment seem less important than trying to remember what it was the wife said to pick up on the way home or some such more immediate problem, but peace today means life or death for civilization as we have enjoyed it in whatever degree.

Up to the recent signing of the tripartite Moscow treaty to ban testing of A and H bombs in the atmosphere, under water and in outer space we have been heading toward inevitable nuclear war. The test ban treaty is the first sign of global sanity since Winston Churchill touched off the Cold War with his Fulton, Missouri, speech in 1946. At last, a step in the right direction has been taken—only a step, a small one, but an essential one, and therefore a great deal larger than any of us presently grasp.

Without this first step of banning nuclear bomb testing there could be no hope for even discussion of the next steps to be taken. Yet, the nit pickers are already at work to degrade and frustrate the work done at Moscow. It is not that they care so much about a ban on testing. What worries them is precisely that it will open the way for new understandings among nations that might destroy the weapons industry.

The hungry industrialists, the generals and admirals are alarmed that peace might break out, and they have plenty of voices on the floor of the United States Senate, which must approve the Moscow pact by not less than 67 out of 100 votes before it can become effective.

This, then, is by way of warning that despite what you read in the newspapers, Senate approval of the pact is not a foregone conclusion. Even if it were a cinch to go through, there would still be cogent reasons for each and everyone of us to put our respective states’ two senators on notice that we expect them not only to vote to ratify the treaty, but to push on toward logical further steps to disarm the world and outlaw war as a means of settlement of international conflicts of interest.

In our opinion there is now opportunity for the American labor movement—perhaps the greatest it ever had—to demonstrate leadership in genuine planning for a peace economy. If not the labor movement, who?

The generals, who hope for an extra star, the admirals who seek the higher stripe, the war contractors who luxuriate in profits, the corporations which fatten on fear, hate and suspicion will not plan for peace. They do not want war—they want the brink of war, the everlasting brink which makes them the elite, the privileged, the fat cats of society. Nuclear war, of course, would mean their end as well as ours, so they seek to keep the world just short of war.

But this just-short-of-war business means that ordinary workers must give up much more than a third of their earnings to the weapons industry—besides having to live in constant fear that some idiot will press the wrong button and bring the final bling.

It’s no good.

So where is the labor movement? What constructive ideas does it have for transition from a war to a peace economy? Are there any plans to put workers into work in peaceful creation of abundance? Do we hear any answers? So far, none.

Meanwhile, let us in the ILWU do what we can as good trade unionists to work to make the labor movement effective.

Let’s look at it this way: In the first year of such a plan, there would undoubtedly have been a number of lump bonuses for many while the major technological changes were being made. But this would have been some sizeable cost-savings to be divided up. Then what would have happened to all that money when the major changes were completed?

The answer is there would have been no more money. The ILWU-PMA Plan includes early retirement and vesting guarantees for each and every one of us to put our respective states’ two senators on notice that we expect them not only to vote to ratify the treaty, but to push on toward logical further steps to disarm the world and outlaw war as a means of settlement of international conflicts of interest.

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* * * * 

In our opinion there is now opportunity for the American labor movement—perhaps the greatest it ever had—to demon
St Francis Square Dedicated to Community

(Continued from Page 1)
work in seeing this project through from the earliest moments when it was but a dream to completion, called St. Francis Square "a truly unique, intelligent project, which carries with it the needs and hopes and dreams of many, many people."

"It combines," Goldblatt added, "the determination on the part of the ILWU-PMA Pension Plan to invest funds in the social needs of the community, and it is the effort of all kinds of hands aimed at developing true family homes and middle income housing in the center of a large community."

"In addition its purpose was to build a consumer-owned profit development truly run by its inhabitants as a democratic community, and to build a fully-integrated project which would represent all races and groups of people."

Goldblatt noted that St. Francis Square was but a dream to completion, "but is already taking form as a reality."

Mayor George Christopher took the occasion to "pay the homage of a great job well done" and to pay the city's respect to various agencies and organizations involved.

Christopher said a completed project will help create a better environment for all the people, the Mayor said. "A few years ago this was a slum area."

This development is a tribute to those who have confidence in community. We want to do something for those young people who have a lot to live for and a lot to learn."

The International Choir sang several songs from the steps of the Buchanan YMCA, which borders the property of St. Francis Square.

Reverend Hamilton Boswell, of the Texas Memorial Church, and an outstanding leader in the civil rights movement in San Francisco delivered the invocation at the close of dedication ceremonies.

Other notable guests include ILWU Vice President J. R. (Bob) Robertson; Dr. Harold Spears, Superintendent of Schools; Russ Wedge, Assemblyman; Robert McCabe, Regional Director of the Urban Renewal Administration; Jack Easkin, builder; Bob Marquie, architect; David Bryant, banker; Hal Dunleavy, the first occupant of the project; Judge Joseph Kennedy; Jack Tuggel, of the FHA; attorneys for the project; Oakland City Councilman Richard Ernst; ILWU Trustees, Bridge and Bridges, Howard Bodine and Bill vector; new resident of St. Francis Square, said of the FHA; attorneys for the project; Bridge and Bridges, Howard Bodine and Bill Brown; Assemblyman Philip Burton and many others.

St Francis Square

President John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington, D. C.

The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union has stood for an end to this kind of ordinary collective bargaining. We have fought and browbeat this kind of practice, this is considered be-
yong the realm of ordinary collective bargaining.

Now our son knows a lot of other children. We meet with the school authorities and try to give the child an education. We talk about safety in the play yard and much more.

We have a place where everyone will have a say in running our community. And I think the children is Revels Cayton, a member of Local 10 and new resident of St. Francis Square, spoke with real feeling about the meaning of this new community.

"We are responsible to all and each person is re-
sponsible to each other," he said.

"Here the very best of the city is doing so good lives dedicated to the city."

"Here we will all play our part to show the country that St. Francis Square knows how, just as San Francisco knows how."

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W ESTERN UNION

Straight Wire
July 31, 1963
Cargo Van Barge

This facility built by Sea-Land in Portland is designed to handle containerized cargo which is trucked down the special loading ramp, loaded into this barge, which is then towed to Oak-land and transferred onto container ships for movement through the Panama Canal and to the East Coast. The Swan Island Industrial Park provides intercoastal service to and from the Columbia River every 14 days. The barge loads 33 trailers in the hold and 34 on deck.

Canada-China Wheat Sale to Help Economy

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Canadian government has announced another $300 million wheat sale to China. Most of the grain will be shipped through the port of Vancouver.

The Chinese will pay 25 percent in cash when the grain is loaded and the balance in 18 months. The Minister Sharp announced in the House of Commons that the Chi-nese government has agreed to help finance the loading.

The large wheat sale is expected to give a big boost to the lagging Cana-dian economy, and will be especially beneficial to the port of Van-couver.

The Canadian ILWU is on record as welcoming trade with China and has urged the Canadian government to promote it further by also buying goods from China.

BC Fishermen Vote to End 3-Week Strike

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The bitter four-month strike of British Columbia salmon net fishermen and shoreworkers ended today when the majority of the fishermen voted to agree to binding the recommendations of an arbitrator to be appointed jointly by the federal and provincial governments.

Main issues in the strike were improved wages and better statutory holidays for shoreworkers and opposition to a company demand that fishermen take price cuts for salmon. R. C. Packers, which dominates the coast fishing industry, last year made a clear profit of over $1.5 mil-lion—up 48 percent over the previous year.

Officials of the striking United Fishermen and Allied Workers Uni-on explained that the daily strike of Bril-lish Columbia salmon net fishermen and shoreworkers ended here today when the majority of the fishermen voted to agree to binding the recommendations of an arbitrator to be appointed jointly by the federal and provincial governments.

ILWU SUPPORT

Both American and Canadian ILWUs backed the longshoremen's strike, pledging support and the vote to end the strike was the sale of the union by several hundred thousand pounds of fish at markedly depressed prices to the public.

The proceeds went to a strike fund to help needy fishermen whose credit was cut off by the company. Truckloads of fish were shipped inland as far as Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Seattle Log Cargo

The first full cargo of logs loaded aboard a carrier in Seattle in more than 20 years was taken by the Tella Mora which cleared for Japan Aug. 5 with 3.2 million board feet. Three cranes were used to lift slings of logs and lower them into the deep holds of the specially designed ship which has no intermediate decks. Until special facilities were made available at Pier 21, Seattle had been frozen out of the booming log export business. The longshore pay for this shipment is estimated at $65,000. George Oldham, secretary of Local 19, said that Seattle's participa-tion in this joint effort of the Port of Seattle and the ILWU's Labor Relations Committee.

Equal Job Rights Is Basic

Americanism Says Sen Morse

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), told 230,000 persons at the annual Fourth of July observance here that the meaning of the holiday is "not to celebrate a military victory, but to commemorate the beginning of a new nation" dedi-cated to "the idea that all men are created equal." He is also a man who has been called "a man that all men are created equal."

"It is a message that has been acting on in many parts of the world, and even in our own country," Morse de-clared, leading up to the statement that "even here in America, 187 years later, there still are those who have denied to the Negro colored Americans are inferior and unequal to white Americans."

The message of the Declaration of Independence, he added, "tells us that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, including life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. . . . This comes with a similar warning to all of us."

PETITION FOR EQUALITY

Our forefathers, Morse said, know-ing a "right to petition for redress of grievances is basic to liberty, later wrote the right of petition into the Bill Rights. . . . Today, this right is being exercised everywhere in our land. . . . Against the racial discrimi-nation that has denied to almost ten percent of our population full par-ticipation in American life."

This denial, the Senator charged, "has denied to most of them the pur-suit of happiness by denying them jobs, promotion and decent housing. . . . And to some, it has denuded life it-self."

Auxiliaries Back Aid To Retarded Children

Airport bills adopted by the recent session of the California Legislature and signed by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, is backed strongly by ILWU auxiliaries, voicing concern for retarded children in California.

Gov. Brown Signs 2 ILWU-Backed Bills

SACRAMENTO—Gov. Edmund G. Brown has signed into law a number of bills introduced in and passed by the recent session of the California Legislature at the request of the ILWU.

One is a bill by Assemblyman Charles Unruh (D.-Sacramento) that raises the value limits under which a condemned property owner is protected from attachment under the home-steaded process. The limit, formerly $12,500, goes up to $18,000.

Another is a bill by Assemblyman John P. Puran (D.-Los Angeles), that authorizes the holder of a longshoreman's and other workers in-jured aboard vessels that do not have a longshoreman's contract to sue for damages. The bill provides a method for libeling such vessels no matter where they may be.
Solidarity Wins Pact In Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

ies of agreement which existed in the past. This was a major union demand.

In many respects the two agreements will be uniform and the agreements were written in a more uniform language throughout the life of the contract.

By the end of the contract period, party in wages between rates paid depechees longshoremen and the lower paid dock and coastwise shipping workers will be accommodated.

Wages are to increase across-the-board by 15 cents, effective August 1, 1964, 8 cents on August 1, 1964; 11 cents on August 1, 1964.

$100 RETROACTIVE

There is a provision for bringing the lower paid dock and coastwise workers up to deepsea rates. Men receiving less than deepsea rates will receive 14 cents per hour for 15 jumps August 1, 1964, February 1, 1965, August 1, 1965, and January 1, 1966—or until such time as they reach parity with deepsea rates.

Men working under the Federation agreement will receive a lump sum payment of $180 as retroactive for the deepsea workers to $3.09 per hour. Additional increases are: 15 cents on February 1, 1964; 8 cents on August 1, 1964; 11 cents on August 1, 1964.

Local 13 Man Finds Friends

SAN FRANCISCO — A letter received here by Coast Committeeman Howard Bodine from an ILWU member provides further evidence of the deep friendship expressed by waterfront workers "down under." Local 13 member W. J. Boardman received the letter from a friend at the London Wharf, where he had been working as a checker.

Local 13 member W. J. Boardman received a letter this month from a friend at the London Wharf, where he had worked as a checker during the Apple season. His letter was written to express his appreciation for Boardman's explanation of the West Coast mechanization contract and his description of longshore working conditions on the West Coast, which he pointed out were superior to those in Australia.

Boardman's letter follows in part:

Dear Brother Bodine:

Last year I accompanied my wife and two children on a trip to the people of this country. We arrived in the country on the 1st of August and were there for about six months. During this time we docked in Sydney, unloading cargo and looking after the loading of cargo. We made many friends among the Diggers down under.

While making a tour of the Island of Tasmania, I had the pleasure to meet the vice president of the Waterside Workers of Sydney. After having seen him, I knew that the ILWU I was invited to attend their National Convention in Sydney.

I was really sorry that none of our officials were able to attend. I know that even President Kennedy could have been better represented.

I visited the docks in Sydney, Melbourne, Portland, Adelaide, Burnie, New Caledonia, and Hobart, where I did spend most of my free time having tea at British tea breaks, which began at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. for fifteen minutes.

During the apple season, I had the pleasure to work for ten days as a checker.

Reading the Dispatch, I'm sorry that you missed Secretary-General Fitzgerald, when he was on the coast, I would have taken him for the whole trip of the coast.

Brogton Fitzgerald and Mrs. Fitzgibbon, our guests on the Ar- cade while we were in Sydney last July.

Again I must say, never in my life had a better time, or met more fine people, than while we were in Australia.

Fraternally yours,
W. J. Boardman, Local 13, Bellflower, Calif.

These are the faces of labor unity that won the strike in Hawaii

Seven-Union Unity Wins Historic Joint Newspaper Strike in Hawaii

(Continued from Page 1)

on basic issues and conducted a strike jointly.

After five months of joint bargaining, the unions struck when negotiators deadlock with wages and sick-leave benefits.

The unions had dropped their wage demands from $10 across the board weekly to $7. The employers' offer was $5 per week maximum increase, scaled down on a percentage basis for employees not earning top minimums. In addition, the employers insisted on institution of a two-day waiting period before the payment of sick benefits during an illness.

Local 6 Members Strike in Gilroy

GILROY, Calif.—Local 6 members employed by the Gilroy paper processing plant here have been on strike since July 15 over wages and fringe benefits.

The plant employs 26 men and women workers. The company's headquarters are in Tennessee. All officials said the plant management operated Tennessee language in a contract which would have meant little or no union protection.

The company offered to add 75 cents weekly at the top to its wage offer if the waiting period was accepted.

The agreement announced in February 2 provided wage increases of $5 maximum to $4.50 minimum during the agreement period. The agreement, a joint union-management board was set up with the ILWU to impose a waiting period on employees found to have abused the sick benefits provisions during a one-year time.

Total hourly package increases range from 45 cents to $1 per hour for ILWU and Guild members, who work a 40-hour week. For those in other crafts, who work a 31/2-hour week, they range from 44 cents to 54 cents. Some ILWU members will get substantial additional amounts improved by reason of reduction in time required to reach top ratings.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS

Other contract improvements include: Reduction of employee contributions toward the cost of group life insurance and hospital coverage, reduction of employee contributions toward medical insurance costs, a fourth week of vacation after 20 years of service, extension and improvement of newspaper pension plans and improvement of severance pay provisions. The contract is re- active to June 1.

ILWU members formerly employed by the Advertiser won credit toward pension benefits for all time worked as "independent contractors.

The pension plan provides minimum benefits for each year of service. Circulation managers also gained a guaranteed car allowance of $12.50 per week, payment whether the car is used or not.

GOVERNOR'S ALOHA

Hawaii’s Governor John A. Burns, who had kept himself informed of strike and negotiating activity, greeted the and-issuers with the following cabalegram to the unions' joint strike strategy commit-

"Understand your committee has reached agreement on major issues with publishers. Terms on wages and sick leave dispute appear imminent. Terms following the agreement will be reported to the press. Strongly urge your membership ac-

knowledgement and appreciation of the public as well as your unions accept a 'Thank You'. My warmest con-

gratulations to all of you. Aloha.”

His cable was read at an August mass meeting of strikers which then voted to recommend that individual unions ratify the terms of the agreement.

The meeting climaxd months of unprecedented joint activity and the terms of the agreement were ratified by the Honolulu Newspaper unions.

JOINT BARGAINING

Joint bargaining sessions on major issues (agreed to in advance by the unions) was followed, when the strike went into effect, with a joint strike strategy committee composed of two members of each union. Tommy Lam, administrative officer of the Hawaii Guild, was elected chairman of the committee and David Bray, president of the ILWU there, as secretary.

The joint committee set up a ne-gotiating subcommittee composed of Charles Dale of AMIO, Jack Hall of the ILWU and Duncan Ross of the ITU.

The unions' victory came only after the papers' management were convinced by a striking display of strikers' spirit that they would not accept a ‘Thank You'. My warmest con-

gratulations to all of you. Aloha.’

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Oldtimers From Six Ports

At Portland's Annual Picnic

PORTLAND — The annual picnic sponsored by the Columbia River Pensioners' Memorial Association has acquired so much fame on the 'front that old timers from six ports attended this year's event, August 1, in Peninsula Park.

The program included games and events of skill, with lavish prizes for the winners, and with pop, coffee, watermelon, punch and ice cream served to all comers. There was salad and fried chicken for widowers and for retired men on leave from nursing homes.

Mike Sicking, pensioner president, acted as master of ceremonies, assisted by a committee which included Tony Gress and Ralph Scott.

Many pensioners brought children and grandchildren. Desert veterans were much in evidence also. Two holders of 35-year pins who were present were Mabel Sicking and Elizabeth Olson, Auxiliary 8's first president and legendary "strike chairman." About 400 persons attended the affair.

HALF-CENTURY

One of the highlights of the afternoon was presentation of a handsome saddle set to Mrs. Reuben S. Welby. The day marked their Golden Wedding anniversary. Welby spent half a century on the waterfront before retiring.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben S. Welby celebrate their Golden Wedding anniversary. Welby worked on waterfront for half century. "One wife and one union—I picked the best," he commented.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Under Secretary of Labor John F. Henning sounded a warning recently against the heartless gouging and exploitation of the unemployed by private employment agencies.

In a statement that Federal and State Governments reviewed the all too common abuses of the private agencies, Henning said. "For example, if I find it shocking that six states have not yet called to regulate private employment agencies."

The states are Alabama, Mississippi, South Dakota, New Mexico, South Carolina and Vermont. Henning also told of the recent Bureau of Labor Standards study which revealed that many other states have loopholes in their laws to deny protection to the jobless.

In a recent check of all state laws that are supposed to regulate private employment agencies, it was found that:

• In 21 states there is no evidence of good character is required from those who set up private employment agencies; even confidence men with criminal records can enter the field.

• In 30 states there is no standards for qualifications of premises where these agencies have been found in taverns, pool halls and unlicensed rooming houses.

• In 18 states there is no regulation of "registration fees." Many jobless have been forced to pay fees in advance and never hear from the agency again.

• In 21 states there is no regulation of maximum fees that can be charged— even to creating large percentages of the workers' pay for many months.

Jobless Bilked by Phony Employment Agencies

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Other abuses include states that do not require an agency to have a job before sending an applicant out.

In such places agencies can send workers to firms which have advertised no help wanted, including child labor laws, minimum wage and overtime laws, statutes against discrimination, and laws in the criminal code.

In 31 states there is no regulation to keep agencies from recruiting strike breakers.

OTHER ABUSES

Nineteen states have no prohibitions against agencies referring applicants to jobs while violating regulations, including child labor laws, minimum wage and overtime laws, statutes against discrimination, and the criminal code.

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• In 21 states there is no regulation of maximum fees that can be charged— even to creating large percentages of the workers' pay for many months.

Jobless Bilked by Phony Employment Agencies

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Other abuses include states that do not require an agency to have a job before sending an applicant out.

In such places agencies can send workers to firms which have advertised no help wanted, including child labor laws, minimum wage and overtime laws, statutes against discrimination, and laws in the criminal code.

In 31 states there is no regulation to keep agencies from recruiting strike breakers.

OTHER ABUSES

Nineteen states have no prohibitions against agencies referring applicants to jobs while violating regulations, including child labor laws, minimum wage and overtime laws, statutes against discrimination, and the criminal code.

Jobless Bilked by Phony Employment Agencies

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Under Secretary of Labor John F. Henning sounded a warning recently against the heartless gouging and exploitation of the unemployed by private employment agencies.

In a statement that Federal and State Governments reviewed the all too common abuses of the private agencies, Henning said. "For example, if I find it shocking that six states have not yet called to regulate private employment agencies."

The states are Alabama, Mississippi, South Dakota, New Mexico, South Carolina and Vermont. Henning also told of the recent Bureau of Labor Standards study which revealed that many other states have loopholes in their laws to deny protection to the jobless.

In a recent check of all state laws that are supposed to regulate private employment agencies, it was found that:

• In 21 states there is no evidence of good character is required from those who set up private employment agencies; even confidence men with criminal records can enter the field.

• In 30 states there is no standards for qualifications of premises where these agencies have been found in taverns, pool halls and unlicensed rooming houses.

• In 18 states there is no regulation of "registration fees." Many jobless have been forced to pay fees in advance and never hear from the agency again.

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Book Review

Worker-Writer Envision Society A Workless Society

"The American Revolution," subtitled "Pages from a Negro Worker's Notebook," and just published by Monthly Review Press, is a work that not only nicely treats the subject of radical novel reasoning about autocracy and its concomitants, but is also well enough to provoke some thinking. James Boggs, the author, is a worker who has found that the auto- matic has hit the hardest.

"Today the creative work of producing is done by research engineers, the program planners, the scientists, the electronic experts," he writes. "Already there are over 850,000 scientists working in our factories, attacking all those outside of industry who are working toward much the same goals. It is a new mode of production, which, as long as the present system continues, excludes more and more people from playing any productive role in society."

"MASTER OR SERVANT?"

"This means that our society as we know it is a failure, as feudal society was finished by the time capitalism arrived on the scene. It means not only that hundreds of thousands are yearly being displaced from their jobs, and that millions are outsiders to begin with. These millions have no job, and never can be absorbed into this society at all. They can only be absorbed into a new society of their first principle will have to be that man is the master and not the servant of things."

Boggs points out that "already there are millions of men and women who have never held any jobs at all and who live from hand to mouth, and do their own work by petty crime, in other words at the expense of others who are working."

These unplaced people cannot be integrated into present society, he argues, because there is no way of getting into the system; there is no prospect of any work for them. The New Deal social measures of the Thirties "are completely silly in an age when you can dig ditches, lay brick, or push a few buttons." Boggs foresees the eventual workless society.

"UNEMPLOYMENT"

Insofar as we know, he is the first serious writer to say this out loud. "There is a great deal of talk about unemployment, and struggling to survive it, which means, he says, that the most radical andonest idea thinking as to the needed changes must come from the people." Boggs foresees the eventual workless society.

JAMES L. COSTA

Legislative Representative Peace and Freedom Council, ILWU Seattle

BIG SHOTS AND LITTLE FISHES

BY FRED GOETZ

"PRETTY IS as pretty does," is saying that six-year-old Toni Ceccheti is apt to remember for a lifetime. Toni, daughter of Tony Ceccheti, a member of Local 54, was prompted by dad into using a fishing lure that she considered "ugly." If dad asked if she had any "ugly," she would have fished with it. She would have chosen something "pretty." Dutifully then, Toni trolled the ugly "Yellow Bomber" bass lure and netted the wary angler near the Springs reservoir in the California high country, this summer, July 8th.

"Suddenly that old rod tip went plunging downward and she was fast to the "beeg one," a seven pound German Brown."

"Just to show Mom (Nancy), Dad and brother Mare that she was no piscatorial flash in the pan she quickly related with another chunky brown, a four pounder, with the same "ugly" lure."

Perhaps Toni is one of those rare persons who catches fish while others—using the same gear and same method—fail to score. Leastwise is that the way it happened on the recent family fishing junket to Salt Springs. Toni caught the only two fish on the weekend.

Fifty state fish and game departments provide a basis for distributing federal aid funds for fish-restoration projects by supplying the government with tables on the numbers of fishing licenses they sell each year.

Recent recap of this information shows there were a little less than 39 million fishing folk over this country's far flung acres bought one, or more, fishing licenses. These permits or licenses netted the state about 6½ million dollars. Minnesota was second in number of license holders (1,247,847), Wisconsin third with 1,000,000 licen- sed for all.

Oregon rated tops in the north west with 436,470 holders of fishing licenses. Michigan had 377,247, Idaho third with 229,374.

E M A HARDEN of San Jose, Califo- rnia, a member of Local 11, puts in an appeal for the anglers.

"Here's a picture of my husband's cousin with a 7-pound-in-the-middle string of six trout she caught from the Sheep River reservoir in the California high country this year."

"There were four of us on the trip and she was the only member of our crew that caught a trout."

"Maybe it's the way they comb their hair, huh for the anglers, etc. She writes.

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Members of the ILWU in good standing, who are aged 55 and over, or who have served abroad, or who don't cover the whole canvas. Mr.
HAWAII, the “paradise of the Pacific” as it's been shown that it is a good deal more than a group of sunny isles, or a tourist trap. It’s also the place where working people have been teaching the rest of the American labor movement how to make unity work!

Through one of the most remarkable examples of joint action, locals representing seven different unions, and very different crafts, have won a magnificent picket line victory against the major Honolulu newspapers. To such a demonstration of unity, and to the victorious workers who hit the bricks and stuck it out, hand in hand, until the fight was finished — we say in good Hawaiian fashion — “aloha—we salute you.”

But after you asked the question and received the affirmative answer, you would then start getting all kinds of lengthy explanations telling you why it happened. With reason there probably is that the American labor movement has forgotten all the old lessons. Unions can’t be expected to cooperate any longer.

Well, there may be a certain amount of truth in any of these claims, but there’s no real excuse for the failure to cooperate. That concrete example in Honolulu must be considered a new landmark for American labor. There, in the newest state, 800 union members in seven local unions hung tough in their six-week strike against the Honolulu Advertiser, the Star-Bulletin and the Hawaii Newspaper Operators — and won.

What is most remarkable, and worthy of extra emphasis, was the widely divergent nature of the people involved. You know that it has been at times to get members of even two different unions working in the same industry to stick together.

In Honolulu seven different groups joined hands: ILWU-circulation department mailers and wrappers, the Newspaper Guild, International Typographical Union, the Printing Pressmen, the Photo Engravers, the Machinists, the Lithographers Union.

Both men and women were involved; craft unions and industrial unions; white collar workers, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled; of every race and color and creed.

In most any city on the mainland you can name, such a combination of crafts and skills, and occupations, such a mixture of groups who normally have little if anything to do with each other would be considered impossible for unified action.

But there in Honolulu they manned the picketlines together, they ate and planned and negotiated and walked — in unity — and won.

WHAT IS more, this was no flash-in-the-pan operation. These different and divergent unions just haven’t just thrown together by circumstances. They planned this as a joint program for joint negotiations long before they met the employers.

Make no mistake about the employers’ strength. In Hawaii, those newsmen (like so many other industries and businesses) had tight monopoly control, and they were solidly entrenched. They have virtual control of information — but they couldn’t beat unity in action.

Few mainland people realize that just a few short years ago Hawaii was little more than an economic colonial possession. A group known as the “Big 5” has a tight stranglehold on the islands’ economic, social and political life. The ILWU, more than any other union, moved in with industrial unionism, with an economic program of better living standards, a social program of building equality for all, and a sharp political program aimed at winning first-class citizenship and representation for all.

In addition to greetings and pledges of solidarity, the letter, signed by A. S. K. Iyengar, General Secretary of the Indian longshoremen, contained this paragraph devoted to peace:

“The great people of Japan have suffered the horrors of the explosion of atomic bombs on their soil. They know from their own bitter experience of life that the atom bomb is a demon and a curse which should be banished from the earth. Hiroshimans and Nagasakians are names as familiar to the people of India as Gandhi and Nehru. We in India are determined that there shall neither be Hiroshima nor Nagasaki in any part of the world. We know that the people of Japan and especially the dock workers are pledged to the same idea. Therefore your convention take appropriate decisions on the question of war and peace and stand as you have always stood for the peace and happiness of mankind.”

Clip! Paste! Mail! For the First Essential Step to Peace

Here are your seven steps to the first step toward disarmament and everlasting outlawing of war. Here’s what to do:

1. Buy three stamped postcards. 2. Clip these messages along the dotted line. 3. Paste them to the back of the postcards. 4. Address the first to the Hon. William J. Fulbright, chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee. 5. Address the other two to each of the two United States Senators from your state. 6. Have every voter or soon-to-be voter in your household sign all three (the address is Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.). 7. Drop all three in nearest mail box.

India Dockers Greet Japan, Pledge Peace

TOKYO—The Port, Dock and Warehousemen International (ADWU) sent greetings and expressed solidarity with the dockworkers of Japan on August 27-29.

The occasion was the scheduled 15th Biennial Convention in San Francisco, sponsored by the ILWU.

Kaneda was a chief speaker and fraternal delegate at the ADWU’s 15th Biennial Convention in San Francisco, Editor.)

ARBITARY organizations of Hawai— after years of being a kind of feudal economic colony—brought a new kind of union spirit, and this may be primarily responsible for the kind of strike that was won.

This was not a printers strike or a Guild strike or an ILWU strike. It was everybody's fight—and it should be noted that practically every union in the state gave it all-out support.

The lessons had better be learned on the mainland—and soon! The printing trades on the mainland—already badly split by jurisdictional fears brought about by rapid technological changes—should be particularly aware of the need for unity — so that all workers in the industry will be accomplished only where union members respect themselves and reject all monopoly control, and they could be expected to cooperate any longer.