San Francisco—This city's 11-month-old typographers' strike, a bitter and prolonged struggle which saw 300 professional strikebreakers imported into San Francisco when employers determined to hold out, has been settled—and the scabs are going to leave.

Settlement came after a 15-hour negotiating session in the offices of Mayor John F. Shelley, himself a one-time labor leader. ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt played a leading part in the session, having been chosen unanimously as spokesman for all the labor forces participating in the negotiations.

Because the strike, in which 400 men walked out of 14 shops, had some jurisdictional aspects, the San Francisco Labor Council, AFL-CIO, took no official position.

When several firms imported professional strikebreakers, however, union support grew, with the ILWU, the Teamsters, the Machinists and a number of printing trades workers joining the anti-scab movement. The Labor Council, still avoiding the other issues, condemned the "unprece- dented importation of professional strikebreakers."

Two San Francisco candidates for the state legislature, Willie Brown and John Burton, made opposition to professional scabs a part of their campaigns. Both won badly contested primary elections in June.

SCABS MUST GO

Mayor Shelley told reporters after the lengthy negotiating session—which ended at 3 a.m.—that the scabs will definitely be released as a part of the agreement.

"I have never believed in the importation of scabs or the hiring of domestic scabs," Shelley said. "Pray God I never will."

The settlement also provides for a negotiating process under which employers will delay the introduction of.

—Continued on Page 8

Local 33 Asks Help for U.S. Fishing Fleet

SAN PEDRO — Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union Local 33 of the ILWU has asked all California Congressmen to support a bill providing for federal aid in the modernization of American fishing vessels.

In a letter to each California member of the House of Representatives, the Local's secretary-treasurer, John Royal, pointed out that the United States has spent over $120 million in foreign aid to assist the fishing industries of other nations.

In the meantime, the letter said, today's American fleet "is made up mostly of old, outdated and obsolete vessels that can in no way compete with their foreign counterparts."

The bill under consideration, technically known as S. 1006, would provide "a start toward the revitalization of the domestic fishing industry," the Local 33 letter said.

Youth and Peace Symbol

Standing before the Buffalo statue of St. Francis of Assisi, the symbol of peace that found its home on the grounds of the San Francisco Longshore building—whose great copper roof is seen in the background—are some of the youthful "campers for citizenship" who yearly visit the ILWU. The 64 students from 20 states heard Ted Rolfs, on the far right, former Marine Cooks and Stewards member, now in charge of the longshoremen's grounds, explain that "here on the longshoremen's property St. Francis comes closer than anywhere else to the living implementation of the democratic ideals and striving for peace that he taught."

(More on the young people's visit on page four.)

East, Gulf, Lakes
Evils of Shape-up Persist

The vicious shape-up system of hiring, and the piling up of too many men for the available longshore jobs, persists in making waterfront life unstable, unsure, unsafe, insecure and undignified in much of America.

These conditions hang on in most Eastern, Gulf Coast and Great Lakes ports, as recent government studies show—and as a quick survey of ports as far apart as Baltimore, New Orleans and Chicago confirms.

Here are some examples reported within the last few weeks:

In New Orleans: "Last year, 44 percent of the dock force put in less than 100 hours."

In Chicago: Men pushing and shoving for a day's work were pictured in a local press story, a grim reminder of what once existed some thirty years ago on the West Coast—and it was reported that if they win in the competition for the job, they get $23 a day, with $2 going.
THE Internal Revenue Service — whose lender interest in the weekly paycheck is well known to working people — gave evidence last week of even greater interest in the public record, pretending to be a friend of labor and "champion of civil rights," for the real Bobby Kennedy is a tough operator and ambitious.

KENNEDY has an immediate interest in that murder as long as he is Attorney General, and as long as J. Edgar Hoover is head of the FBI. Hoover said some time back the FBI will not intervene—though the law is not to furnish the responsibility of the local police. This can hardly be said to discourage or deter hoodlums, white citizens' councils and KKK to commit violence and murder!

We recall that the civil rights code was used in West Virginia back in the 30's in Harlan County when miners who have been putting their lives on the block have pleaded for protection. Well, if murdering voter registration workers, if burning churches using education in citizenship, if bombing civil rights headquarters and freedom schools, if arson and phony arrests and beatings don't constitute reason enough for federal intervention, then what does?

RECENTLY, 29 professors of law pointed out the federal government has all the authority it needs to stop the violence and terrorism. These legal experts cited provisions of the US Code which the President might use. For example, Section 353, Title 10 of the Code authorizes the President to use armed forces "whenever he considers that unlawful obstructions... make it impracticable to enforce the laws..." by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings.

You know, and I know—and Kennedy knows—exactly the kind of protection and law enforcement that these kids need and expect from those local cops. Fundamentally there is little difference between this and the argument for states rights made by Goldwater. He's in this same state, and he's been in a wide-band—with the question of enforcing and protecting those rights left up to such a state as Mississippi.

Bobby, we say again, can't hesitate to burn the right to polluted labor leadership behind bars, who have been living on the block for protection. If murder, voter registration workers, if burning churches using education in citizenship, if bombing civil rights headquarters and freedom schools, if arson and phony arrests and beatings don't constitute reason enough for federal intervention, then what does?
Facts on Aged Care Show Few Get Help

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The American Medical Association will spend about three million dollars this year on programs designed mostly to keep Medicare from being passed on to the aged.

But in two separate reports, a United States Senate subcommittee and a private medical insurance company for the aged to be totally inadequate, and in need of improvement of Health, Education and Welfare has found that in most states, all but the very poor are being denied help under present laws.

An AFL-CIO COPE bulletin issued in Washington says that the AMA war chest will be spent in 65 “marginal” districts, which don’t include any West Virginia.

The AMA contends that the question was: “Do you want to spend millions of dollars in a massive public-relations effort to sell Proposition 17 as an “anti-featherbedding” law, and to mislead the people about what it really says. Already, two state Senators—both well known for anti-labor positions—are co-chairmen of something called the “Committee to Eliminate Railroad Featherbedding.”

The railroads are also talking as though all they want to do is put into force a worn-out 1911 railroad reform of that era. It’s not an anticipated law, though. It was amended by initiative in 1937, and again in 1948.

In 1959—just five years ago—the state legislature made a study of working conditions on California railroads, including diesel operation, and amended the law to bring its personnel and safety requirements up to date.

The “anti-labor” charge that the railroads are making is completely phony.

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In 1959—just five years ago—the state legislature made a study of working conditions on California railroads, including diesel operation, and amended the law to bring its personnel and safety requirements up to date.

What they don’t say is that Congress, when they set up that arbitration board, specifically spelled out that it wouldn’t have anything to do with state laws.

PUC BLOCKED OUT

The people of California rely on the Public Utilities Commission to enforce laws regarding rail safety. They don’t realize that the safe-crew law of 1911, with all its more recent amendments, is the law that gives the Public Utilities Commission control over safety with regard to crew size. If Proposition 17 passes, the Public Utilities Commission will be powerless to say that a crew is too small for safety.

McNabb, pointing out that the state legislature put the law into its present form after careful and lengthy study in 1938, put it this way in a recent statement:

“The law was passed because of the problems in the industry. Legislatures were very severe. The average life of a brakeman was seven years in the industry. We could not get insurance for firemen because of the hazards involved. If the proposition carries we will be going back to the days of 1911, and find ourselves having more accidents and more injuries and more problems in the railroad industry.”

California railroads are expected to spend millions of dollars in a mass
ILWU Hiring Hall
Seen by Youth Group

SAN FRANCISCO — The youngsters seen in the pictures above and below are getting an inside look at how a fair hiring system works— at the ILWU Local 10 hiring hall. Below they are seeing Local 10 Longshoremen at work on the dock and aboard APL’s President Hayes.

Earlier they were given a thorough explanation of rotational hiring, lowman-out and other aspects of the West Coast system, established in 1954, and in such contrast to the shape-up insecurity of other coasts.

The young people are the 64 students from 20 states, ranging in age between 15-18, who are attending the 19th Annual Encampment for Citizenship, whose purpose is to understand how people live, earn a living, and function effectively in a democratic society.

The youngsters represent all social and economic classes, all races, creeds and origins. They live and study together preparing to become tomorrow’s leaders in a peaceful, integrated society. Almost every encampment for some years has included a visit to the ILWU as an outstanding example of democratic unionism in action.

At the top, on the platform in front of the dispatch panel, Local 10 dispatcher David Littleton, right, and Sidney Roger, Local 34. And on the union’s newspaper staff, discuss the hiring methods, the history, background and spirit of the ILWU.

In the lower picture, the youngsters move up the gangplank, with their mentor and guide for the day, Leon Barlow, a rank and file longshoreman and acting relief business agent, seen standing at the extreme left.

S. Africa Dock Head To Die

JOHANNESBURG — The Secretary of the African Dock Workers Union at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and two other men, have been sentenced to death after a trial in which witnesses for the prosecution were kept in solitary confinement for months to persuade them to give “evidence.”

Vuyisile Mini, the union official, was taken from Port Elizabeth to Port Alfred — far from his home town — for trial, as were his two co-defendants, Wilson Khayings and Zinamile Mkave. The attorney for the defense — appointed by the all-white government — was forbidden to leave Durban, making a fair trial impossible.

Mini, Khayings and Mkave were charged with ordering the murder of a witness, and with committing 17 acts of sabotage against the government.

44 AVOID DEATH

More than 1,200 people have been tried in South Africa in recent months on political charges, 97 trials. There are 44 political prisoners now under sentence of death.

Mini’s case attracts particular attention because of his long history of labor union activity, most of it among stevedores and dock workers. He was working with the Port Alfred committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions at the time of his arrest.

Almost all South African labor leaders are now in prison, exiled, or under banning or house-arrest orders.

WORLD PROTEST

The United Nations has called for the release of political prisoners in South Africa (the United States voted for censure), and the prisoners all over the world have refused to handle South African cargo.

A world campaign, based in England, has been organized, calling for proof to be directed to the South African government and to the governments of the United States and Great Britain, whose intervention is described as crucial.

The ILWU International Executive Board has given its support to Mini, his co-defendants and has sent financial help to the African Dock Workers Union.

Lithographers Back Civil Rights Forces

SAN FRANCISCO — Local 17 of the Amalgamated Lithographers Union here has asked President Johnson to provide protection for civil rights workers in Mississippi.

At a membership meeting, the union voted to protest the murderous attacks against the registration volunteers in Mississippi, and asked that the President “immediately assign specially deputized Federal Marshals” to the area.

The Lithographers also asked for hearings by the Civil Rights Commission in Mississippi, and backed up its request with a financial contribution to the Mississippi civil rights movement.

Longview ILWU Nine Is Coast ‘Champ’

LONGVIEW, Wash. — The Local 21-sponsored softball team beat the Local 32 team in a hotly contested doubleheader, July 2.

The win enabled team members, composed of longshoremen and port workers, to bring home the coveted trophy inscribed “ILWU Champs of the Pacific Coast.”

GOVERNMENT STUDY

The conditions of Baltimore longshoremen are now described in a cold statistical study by the US Department of Labor, as part of a continuing study in manpower utilization and job security in the industry.

The study is an extension of the settlement of last year’s New York dock strike, which led to appointment of a presidential board headed by Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon.

The board recommended investigation of the deep-rooted problems of Rast and Gulf longshoremen, who
In 1964 push, shove, yell to get a day's work—a grim reminder of pre-1934 West Coast days.

lock sufficient work and security for all.

The Baltimore study is part of a series which will cover ten major Atlantic and Gulf ports.

At issue in the studies is future work and security under the impact of automation. Under study are characteristics of the labor force itself, hiring practices, work customs, manning scales, job security and several other technical aspects.

DUTY OF INDUSTRY

The employer side of the Baltimore port study deals with issues of competition and efficient utilization of workers.

On the workers' side, the report states:

"A man's job is his lifeline. For those men who have served a substantial part of their lives in an industry, equity imposes an obligation upon that industry to provide some protection when changed operations reduce employment opportunities or eliminate jobs. This is a principle which is today generally recognized and accepted throughout American industry."

Looking highest as the greatest threat to the well-being of a dock worker, the study states, is the casual nature of the industry, resulting in the existence of a considerably larger work force than would be required even to meet peak demands.

"In some ports the total number of men who have some employment attachment in the industry is twice as high as the number of employees needed for a typical work-day."

The overloaded force available means that the men who depend entirely on longshore are continuously threatened by a floating force, that takes away regular jobs, destroys security, and creates a jungle existence on many American waterfronts.

SPECIFIC FINDINGS

These are some of the specific findings of the Baltimore study, with direct quotations from the report indicated:

"About 20 to 25 percent of the work force... are employed more than 1,600 hours a year, which approaches full-time employment. Another 40 percent work between 700 and 1,600 hours a year, and most of these depend on longshore work for their living. "Yet clearly the earnings from 700 hours of work could not be considered an adequate annual income."

Attention should be given to increasing employment opportunities for those in the lower range of the 700 to 1,600 hours group who now work little more than one-third of a year.

Finally, about one-third of the work force work for an average of only 175 hours a year, "yet about six percent of the total hours of work available went to these men."

The jungle isn't getting any smaller, either. "Fewer than two percent of the basic work force have been retiring each year"—and that includes both age and disability retirements.

The result:

"During each of the past four years a total of more than 4,000 men have been in the longshore work force. Yet... weekly employment typically ranges between 2,700 and 2,900 employees. Employment did not exceed 3,000 for any week during the contract year 1961-62."

In New Orleans, the Times-Picayune said, almost in a tone of awe, that some labor and management officials "have favored abolishing the shape-up entirely."

ANOTHER STUDY

The paper quotes a Labor Department study on New Orleans—another in the series of studies mentioned above—which said that as long as the shape-up exists, "many problems of manpower utilization, as well as job security, may be expected to remain unresolved."

The paper describes New Orleans conditions:

"Under the present shape-up system, longshoremen gather near Canal and the river at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily to put in their bids for jobs. Foremen, employed by stevedoring companies, make up work gangs from available men.

"A hiring hall would tend to eliminate some part-time workers, and also would tend to eliminate favoritism that foremen may show to particular individuals in choosing their gangs."

Last year, according to the paper, "44 percent of the New Orleans dock force put in less than 100 hours."

The head of the longshoremen's local in New Orleans said, "I think we need a hiring hall"—but the chief labor negotiator of the New Orleans Steamship Association said he is "withholding judgment" for the moment.
When Does Pleasure of Drinking Become Disease of Alcoholism?

Drinking of wine, and other fermented liquids containing ethyl alcohol, is an age-old practice. In some cultures wine was used in religious ceremonies; in others wine was consumed only with meals. Still other cultures used wine only on very special occasions.

Our own 20th century American culture is very permeated with the idea that one may drink and when—almost everybody almost all the time—and most of us do. There are some cultural and occupational differences in our drinking patterns, and there are exceptions to all of them.

Generally speaking, however, it seems to be more acceptable to drink hard liquor if you are of Irish, Scandinavian, or Polish background than if you are of French, Chinese or Greek background. The so-called "sweaty" occupations of bricklaying, printing, and the like are generally unaccustomed to make one thrill at (for alcohol) than bookkeepers.

Some people are able to drink heavily all their lives without ill effects. This, of course, is the rule rather than the exception. Those who, according to legend drinks a fifth of liquor a day, and wine with meals to boot, is one such man. Others are not so lucky and become physically ill after periods of drinking, not only with cirrhosis of the liver, or aches, or various kinds of brain damage.

"Problem Drinkers," Those Whose Dependence Interferes With Lives

"Problem drinkers" are defined as those who are suffering physically and mentally from the consequences of drinking—on the job and in the home.

Many say that problem drinking must be recognized by the American Medical Association has made an official statement that "alcoholism is a disease." The unfortunate fact remains that one who is ill with the illness of alcoholism will be told by family and friends that he is just drinking too much, or is being ill, and by most hospitals that he can not be admitted with this illness.

Both Physiological and A Psychological Problem

The situation is further complicated by the fact that acute intoxication must be treated as a physical illness only, but chronic intoxication sometimes needs to be treated as a mental illness also. However, with the widespread prevalence of the disease at the moment, it is not necessary, nor important, to label each person who is a problem drinker. The important fact is that the severely hurt and do not realize that skid-row is a very small part of the total problem. Less than one alcoholic in 10 is on skid-row, the other nine are still able to hold jobs and belong to the group that could best be helped.

All illness should be treated as soon as the first symptoms appear. Alcoholism is no different in this respect. The first danger signal is of compulsiveness — when a drink at a certain time of day or before doing a certain thing becomes a necessity, when having enough "supplies" becomes very important. This is the time to get help, before job, family and friends all disintegrate.

For some people, Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is a help. In this setting the person is surrounded by people who are understanding, not critical. This is the time to get help, before job, family and friends all disintegrate.

Recent Arbitration Ruling Recognizes It as an Illness

A new ruling by the American Arbitration Association may have set a precedent in recognizing alcoholism as an illness. The National Council on Alcoholism reported the following recently:

"An industrial employee in Kansas City, discharged for chronic excessive drinking, was ordered reinstated on condition that he accept treatment for alcoholism. The decision was based on two points:
1) Alcoholism is a disease and can be treated.
2) The employer made no attempt to suggest the necessity of treatment or rehabilitation for the employee."

"Socialism" for Rich, Not Poor?

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Chamber of Commerce seems to favor free enterprise for the poor, but "socialism for the rich," according to recent Congressional hearings. At one point, Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) felt compelled to question Dr. Albert Madden, who represented the Chamber, opposing the anti-poverty program. Their exchange, on the record, went like this:

Rep. Green—You opposed public housing?
Dr. Madden—Yes.
Rep. Green—You opposed area redevelopment?
Dr. Madden—Yes.
Rep. Green—You opposed the accelerated public works program?
Dr. Madden—Yes.
Rep. Green—You opposed the FHA?
Dr. Madden—Yes.
Rep. Green—You supported subsidies for airlines?
Dr. Madden—Yes.
Rep. Green—And fast tax write-offs?
Dr. Madden—Yes, indeed.

Congresswoman Green then said:
"I sometimes think that we really have socialism at the top of the economic ladder and we have the unlimited free enterprise system among the unemployed and among the elderly who cannot work, and young people who are in trouble..."

"During the 10 years I have been in Congress and prior to the time I came here... from the Chamber of Commerce and the American Medical Association I do not find constructive suggestions for helping the average person. I find just we are against, we are against, we are against! every program that is offered to help the average person, not the person of high income."

San Francisco—The California Real Estate Association has been busy raising hundreds of thousands of dollars to put over Proposition 14, the "bigamy amendment" that would make anti-discrimination laws in the housing "dead" unconstitutional in California.

Details of CREA fund-raising activities were made public recently by Californians Against Proposition 14, the statewide citizens' group concerned with the amendment out of California's constitution. The ILWU is active in support of the group.

The CREA itself, as an organization, has put up $110,000. Its budget for "office expenses" will cover several thousand dollars more. Past Presidents of CREA have personally given $15,000 already and pledged another $39,000.

Every one of CREA's 179 local boards in California has two fund-raising committees. One board alone has already raised $16,000.

Out-of-State Money May Be Invalid

The National Association of Real Estate Boards has asked the 49 other state boards to contribute; funds have already come from Arizona and Colorado. NABER has also given CREA an open line of credit.

In addition to all of this, CREA has hired a professional money raiser (his deadline is August 27) and nine public relations specialists.

Main job of the PR men is to fool voters into thinking that Proposition 14 is intended to repeal the Rumford Fair Housing Act. That isn't true—although the Rumford Act would be wiped out.

Actually, Proposition 14 changes the California constitution, and says that NO law—statewide or local—can EVER be passed in the state to deal in ANY WAY with housing discrimination.

Most of the CREA campaign is expected to be concentrated in the last three weeks before election.

May Be Invalid

In the meantime, California's State Supreme Court has indicated that Proposition 14, if passed, may prove to be unconstitutional itself—and it may be ruled on unless the proposition passes. It did say, however, that there are grave questions whether the proposed amendment...is valid under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.
James Landis Is Dead; Law Dean Noted for Bridges Case Decision

HARRISON, N. Y. — A famed advisor to three presidents, former law dean of Harvard Law School, a Roosevelt "brain truster," and a man who made the most significant ruling on the many Bridges cases, was found dead in his home last week.

Landis is seen in the picture, as he departed for San Francisco in December, 1939, as special trial examiner in the "heeg one" hit Doc's rod but he was sorta' dozing a bit having worked the previous night. She grabbed the rig when the rod-tip dipped down and I assume Doc contributed a net assist.

A letter from L. Showers of Anchorage tabs Alaska as the home of the giant rainbow and a photo enclosed helps prove the point.

Here's a pic of Watson Busby returning with a stringer of rainbows after a few hours junket to Lake Illiamna — located about 150 miles from Anchorage.

Suya Showers: "Rainbows and graying fairly jump in your boat, and boys up to Ne-halem Bay." He sends in the following photo of Mrs. Dawn Hall and a few words as to what the photo is all about.

"Don't sell us short up here on Ne-halem Bay." He sends in the following photo of Mrs. Dawn Hall and a few words as to what the photo is all about.

Clackamas, a few very exciting and lucrative days on the river.

Here's a photo of Mrs. Smith with two lunkers she eased from the Willamette off the mouth of one of its major spawning tributaries, The Clackamas, a few miles below Portland City.

"In all honesty," says Mrs. Smith.

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the latest list as of August 1, 1964, of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans:


Local 40: George J. Thibodeau; Local 62: Sager J. Low; Local 94: Frank L. Silkworth, Gosta A. Landmark.

The widows are: Amelia Abbott, Edna Neil Barber, Maria L. Carriuelli, Irene Cresen, Agnes E. DeMonte, Enid Dougherty, Mary Jean Hughes, Anna S. Jarvela, Mildred Larson, Stella Lockett, Erna Pepper, Margaret Ridings, Maria L. Carriuelli, Bertha Steinberger, Ninia Tesser, Christina Wilderman.

Retired Under ILWU-Alaska Benefit Funds: Local 60: Robert J. Clark; Local 62: John Undestad.

Widow: Christina Olsen.

For the second year, the picnic was the biggest event of its kind held in Stanley Park. Special guests included ILWU pensioners from the Lower Mainland area and members of Little League baseball teams sponsored by the ILWU.

Teamsters, Cannery Workers Ousted In Automation Pact

OAKLAND — The California Teamsters Union and the state's canning industry have announced the signing of a new, "historic" three-year contract.

The pact calls for paid sabbatical leaves in compensation for automated jobs, pensions for seasonal workers and free medical examinations as well as dental care for workers and their dependents.

The contract, agreed to by the California Processors and Growers Assn., set the pattern for similar agreements with independent canners and their dependents.

The contract, signed by the California Processors and Growers Assn., set the pattern for similar agreements with independent canners and workers and their dependents.

Jim Marinetti beat out 50 other contenders to win a log rolling contest, and the grain handlers upset — literally — a heavier group of foremen in a tug of war. Other sports included races and softball.

Flowers and puppets performed in a children's show, pipers and dancing girls entertained the adults, and the festivities ended with dancing, continued well into the night. A photo contest open to all ILWU members and their families was still being judged at press time.

Howie Smith, chairman of the picnic committee, praised all locals, the members of committees and anyone helping in any way with the success of the picnic.

"This was more than just a picnic," he said. "It brought everyone together, and all the locals and the fellows got to know each other better. Starting with these picnics was one of the best things we ever did."
Typo Strike in S.F. Ends as Scabs Fired

Continued From Page 1—

new printing processes until jurisdic-
tional questions have been settled.
Other participating unions involved in
these questions joined in the settle-
ment with the striking Interna-
tional Typographical Union.

GOLDBLATT PRAISED

An ITU statement issued after the settlement singled out Goldblatt for his role in the City Hall negotiations.

“Speaking on behalf of the entire labor movement,” the statement said, “Goldblatt left no doubt in the minds
of the employers’ representatives that it would be a serious mistake to ignore labor’s insistence that the
seabs must go.”

ITU Strike Director Milton Lomas added, “The possibility, desirability and necessity for broad cooperation
by all union men and women, and by their officers, has again been proved in a most dramatic way.”

Shelley’s role in the negotiations was probably by all involved. The Mayor
or said that in addition to his opposition to the importation of seabs, he
had been concerned because of the effect on the printing industry, sec-
ond largest in San Francisco.

NEW LAW PROPOSED

Partially as a result of the typogra-
phers’ strike, a proposed ordinance
that would ban the importation of
strikebreakers is now before the San
Francisco Board of Supervisors, and
has the full support of labor.

It is stronger than some other anti-
strike laws, in that it not
only penalizes employers and labor
contractors who import scabs, but also
limits it as an offense for a profes-
sional strikebreaker to acceptance a
job in San Francisco during a labor dis-
pulse.

S. P. Stevens Dies in Oregon:
50-Year Fighter for Labor

PORTLAND — Veteran labor bat-
tler S. P. Stevens, a 40-year member
of the International Association
of Fire Fighters and a long-time friend of the ILWU, died late in July in a
fire at his Portland home. He was
74.

Mrs. Stevens, 68, also perished in the
fire. A 14-year-old grandson es-
caped, but was hospitalized with
burns.

“Steve” was born in Montana, and his
labor career began in his early
time as a member of the mining families
of the logging camps of Washington.

He first was active in the efforts
of the IWW to organize Montana’s cop-
per mines and to improve the lot of the
depressed miners.

While still in his teens, Stevens
also involved himself in the IWW’s bitter and sometimes bloody cam-
paign to organize loggers and saw-
mill workers in the state of Wash-
ington.

Many Wobbily organizers were im-
prisoned or shot up and charged dur-
ing this era, and Stevens later was
instrumental in getting several of them released from prison.

In EVERETT MASSACRE

He was a witness to, and partici-
pant in, the notorious Everett
massacre, when many IWW men were
shot and beaten. He survived the winter that followed the massacre, he
told a friend, by living in a packing crate under the Everett docks and
eating clam chowder and oatmeal that I swiped.”

During World War I he came to
Portland and went to work in the shipyards there. He soon became busi-
ness agent for the Shipwrights, Boil-
 ers and Fasteners’ Union. It was the
largest local union in Oregon at the
time.

During the bitter Pacific Coast longshoremen’s strike in 1914, Stevens
was one of Portland’s leaders in
obtaining food, money and other as-
sistance for the strikers and their families.

S. P. Stevens joined the Portland fire
department in 1923, and retired in
1948. He served 15 consecutive one-
year terms as president of Fire
Fighters’ Local 43, and since 1948
was a national vice-president of the
international union.

As president of Local 43, he was
instrumental in bringing about adop-
tion of the two-platoon system for
fire fighters and then removing the
“slave-shift” system of six days on,
one day off.

He was an effective lobbyist for
fire fighters and other public em-
ployees in many sessions of the Ore-
gon Legislature, and was active in
the election campaigns of many lib-
eral candidates, including the late
Senator Richard L. Neuberger.

The resolution of the printers’ strike in San Francisco. For this issue can
be settled on the basis of sensible
principles as well as by the usual dis-
putes, if fighting within labor can be
eliminated. If the unions decide that
the job can keep his job, then even-
tually doesn’t common sense dictate
that this formula could work else-
where?

Doesn’t common sense dictate that we should anticipate incidents such
as the one that has happened in San
Francisco (and unfortunately for so
many years ago in Portland, Oregon),
where the union group involved in the
strikebreakers formula could work else-
where?

When we don’t anticipate, and talk
things over, and work hand in hand
with one another and find a way that
will allow him to sneak in scabs, which
were not used in the first place, added almost insurmountable diffi-
culties in trying to work a settlement.

Mayo, after all, San Francisco’s
eleven month old printing strike and
settlement just reached was not a set
pattern for labor all over the coun-
try.

One more question is worth ask-
ing: How in hell can the union ex-
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unions were seen by non-union Workers
fighting among themselves, and un-
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long?

Such resolutions are essential if or-
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as well as that with the threat of “right-
to-work” — and other types of legal
attacks that have been used in other
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W HEN we fall to get together and
discuss problems we should be able to anticipate on the basis of ex-
perience, we find ourselves allow-
ing situations to drag day in and day out
and can not anticipate on the basis of
what happened in San Francisco.

When we don’t anticipate, and talk
things over, and work hand in hand
with one another and find a way that
will allow him to sneak in scabs, which
were not used in the first place, added almost insurmountable diffi-
culties in trying to work a settlement.

Mayo, after all, San Francisco’s
eleven month old printing strike and
settlement just reached was not a set
pattern for labor all over the coun-
try.

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right-to-work: Forces Step Up Activities

SAN FRANCISCO — In spite of
recent defeats in Oregon and Okla-
 homa, the “right-to-work” forces a re
e aren’t dead. In fact, according to
their own central organization, they
are just beginning to fight.

The union-busting National Right-
to-Work Committees announced in its
most recent newsletter that its staff is
being expanded and increasing its ef-
forts in Washington heightened and
its activities in all 50 states stepped up.

In a statement, NRTW President D. D. Cadwallader, a former Repub-
lican Party for reaffirming support
of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley
Act, that “right-to-work” laws is possible.

In California, the weekly publica-
tion of the State Federation of Lab-
or, AFL-CIO, points out that there is a
close link between NRTW and the Repub-
lican right-wing extremists. For instance, NRTW Vice-president and director of
information (that’s a public relations man, folks), is a former field coordinator
for the John Birch Society.