Pineapple Strike Date Is Set

February 7 Is Deadline; Talks Stop

HONOLULU — ILWU Local 142 pineapple negotiating committee—backed by a 96 percent strike authorization vote—served notice on employers that 6500 pine workers will hit the bricks at 12:01 a.m., Wednesday, February 7.

Major issues are substantial wage increases, higher pension benefits, upgrading of skilled tradesmen and recognition that seasonal workers attached to the industry are entitled to some coverage.

The contract expired midnight January 31. However, a federal mediator had called a meeting to try to keep negotiations going, without result. The union also had agreed to give the five pineapple companies on five islands 48 hours notice.

PREPARE TO STRIKE

With the notice given, and no talks in sight, pineapple negotiating committee members have returned to their homes. Workers in fields and cannery are putting finishing touches on their long preparations to quit work and put strike machinery in high gear.

ILWU regional director Jack Hall commented: "If a strike has to come we expect it to be a long one and we are prepared."

It was noted here that February 1 marked the 10th anniversary of the 1958 sugar strike. That was the last big ILWU strike in a major industry in Hawaii—and lasted over four months.

STRATEGY GROUPS

Strike strategy committees at the 13 operating units on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Molokai, Kauai and Lanai have set up strike machinery, assigning members to various committees dealing with medical problems, relief, children in school, special hardship cases. Business men have been contacted about credit arrangements, medical fees have been paid in advance.

Picket duty and soup kitchen service is being assigned and publicity committees are functioning to put out regular bulletins and inform the community.

Morale is high and ILWU pine workers—having spoken at the secret referendum with a 19 to 1 vote—are ready for the next round.

Support of all ILWU divisions on the mainland was pledged at the last International Executive Board meeting. The next meeting of the board is scheduled for Honolulu this month.
T HE NATION'S two largest cities west of Chicago are today experiencing newspaper strikes. San Francisco is absolutely without a daily commercial newspaper, due to a strike by the Musicians' Union, which started January 6 and is now in its fifth week. The strike in Los Angeles, against the Hearst Herald-Examiner, started December 15, and is now in its eighth week.

In San Francisco the strike was by some 170 mailers, who had been negotiating for over a year and finally hit the brakes after failing to agree on a late contract clause. San Francisco Newspaper Printing Company, which publishes both the San Francisco Chronicle and the Examiner, closed to 2700 other workers in the newspaper trade in support of that strike. Picket lines have never been crossed, the papers have not been shipped.

The major issue in San Francisco appears to be an attempt on the part of the employers to tear apart the mailers' contract and chop the union in pieces. The newspaper workers are aware that if one local can be taken apart the 11 other unions can also be chopped up a piece at a time. A remarkable show of unity has developed in the Bay City.

In Los Angeles, on the other hand, the Hearst Empire continues to operate its most profitable Herald-Examiner through the use of seab board, much of it imported. Some 2600 members of eight AFL-CIO unions and a Teamster warehouse local are out of work. The primary issue is the demand by Newspaper Guild members for a reasonable wage raise.

THOUGH THERE ARE differences between the two strikes, there is a common and alarming pattern. When a giant newspaper company says “no” to even the most reasonable demands of its Guild members that means it is looking for a showdown—actually forcing a strike and a lockout.

When a business operates with imported professional strikebreakers then there's only one logical conclusion: It means an employer has decided to put an end to collective bargaining and is out to do battle—on the waterfront and in the offices—against organized labor. It is a show of guts that should win cheers from every working person in America.

The basic economic demands are for improved wages and fringe benefits, which have lagged behind most workers in related industries. Their demands have been modest, especially considering that they work for some of the wealthiest, most profitable companies in the country. These corporations are sitting on huge stockpiles of copper, and even in the last few months raised the price of copper $400 per ton—to the government!

The essential problem is the refusal of the companies to bargain in good faith with the unions, headed by the AFL-CIO Steelworkers.

T HE HEART of the conflict lies in the unions' demands for companywide bargaining. Companies keep insisting on workers settling at one property at a time, even if it means leaving brother unionists on other properties out in the cold. The basic industry of the trade union movement is set back severely.

Unions must make up their minds to put forth every effort, and every step, to make sure that these kinds of policies to union newspaper towns.

The least we can hope is that these strikes, and the increasingly obstinate attitudes of monopoly capital in taking on the labor movement, will be educational to their own ranks, and to labor in general. There are a great many, perhaps a majority on the waterfront, who have never had to experience the hell-lightening that goes with a three or four month strike or lockout. It can happen again on the waterfront.

When the long copper strike, and the now lengthening San Francisco and Los Angeles newspaper strikes are porterents to indicate what the labor movement faces in the future.

A few years ago it would have been difficult to imagine a great city like San Francisco being without any daily newspaper ever again. It is a terrible thing to think of one part of the San Francisco case, the employers have strike insurance, paid for by newspaper publishers in other parts of the country. It is not our fault the papers are effectively shut down.

Today the target is newspaper unions and the Steelworkers. The copper strike now in its seventh month. Tomorrow, who will it be? Or three years from now why couldn't it be the ILWU on all the Pacific Coast waterfront?

Even now a strike in a basic industry is in the offing, in pineapple in Hawaii, and it could be a tough one just because employers are trying out their muscles in many new ways.

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ILWU Speaks for Higher Comp at Senate Hearing

PORTLAND—The longshore indus-
try continues to be one of the most
hazardous in the United States,
exchange every program featured
of ILWU and PMA, and the coopera-
tion extended by the Bureau of
the Labor Standards. Local 8 Presi-
dent Francis J. Murnane told a Senate
Subcommittee on Labor this week.

The day's session was a continu-
on of the hearing held in Wash-
ington, DC, November 29. Senator
Ralph W. Yarborough of Texas pre-
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The first day was given over to
statements from industry represent-
tives, and from a spokesman for the
California Self Insurers Associa-
tion, Kevin Twoby of Sacramento.

McKean and Julius Stern, welfare
director of San Francisco Local 10,
were the only witnesses from labor.
The two had testified previously in
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imum weekly benefit from $70 to $165.
"YOU WILL BE SUCCESSFUL" newspaper strikers in San Francisco were told in an impromptu talk by ILWU president Harry Bridges when he recently visited strike headquarters. Hundreds of men and women on strike, or honoring picket lines, jammed headquarters to hear Bridges praise the remarkable show of unity and pledge support of the strike in providing all possible help in bringing the strike to a successful conclusion.

Los Angeles, San Francisco

Labor Supports Tough News Strike

Long, hard-fought newspaper strikes continued this week in California's two major cities. Other unions rallied to support the strikers.

In Los Angeles, Hearst was using executives and 200 strikebreakers to put out a much-reduced Herald-Examiner. Leaders of 850 local union affiliates to the LA County Federation of Labor met to step up their support for the 2,000 striking and locked-out Hearst workers.

San Francisco, for the first time in its history, is without a daily newspaper. Hearst's Examiner and the independent Chronicle were shut down by a strike of the Mailers Union against San Francisco Newspaper Printing Company, which produces both papers. The other 12 unions in the plant, with some 2,700 members, were solidly supporting the strike.

The Newspaper Guild and Mailers' Union struck the Herald-Examiner in Los Angeles on December 15, after months of stalled negotiations. Printers, mailers, pressmen, paper handlers and stereotypes were locked out. A few photogravlers went through the picket lines at first, but now have joined the Teamster warehousemen and building service workers in honoring the lines.

Two "United Labor Rallies" have been held, and a march of some 2,000 unionists on city hall protested the loss of space in the city.

The striking and locked-out unions have begun a door-to-door campaign to win new membership. Bridges had agreed to make public a list of businesses advertising in the strikers' paper.

STRIKE FACTS

• Called on the US Department of Justice, to pursue anti-trust enforcement to stop Hearst's bid to take over San Francisco's two major dailies.
• Urged a boycott against the Hearst empire.
• Urged a boycott of the San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co.

San Francisco—About 1000 trade union leaders, from AFL-CIO, Teamsters and ILWU rallied here at the Labor Temple to pledge that no strikebreakers be allowed in this town and to urge an all-out boycott of Hearst publications.

The meeting was called by the United Labor Committee to inform all the city's unions about the newspaper strike, and to determine actions that could compel the publishers to negotiate in good faith.

From the ILWU were leaders of Locals 6, 18, 34, 67 and 75, international officers Harry Bridges and Louis Goldblatt, regional director William Chafer and other staff representatives.

GOOD FAITH

High point of the meeting was the speech of ITU official George Duncan who put the publishers on notice, saying, "We will tolerate any time the employers want to negotiate in good faith.

Bridges pledged complete support of the strikers by the ILWU. Charles (Chili) Duarte, Local 6 president urged that union men meet with the mayor and warn the business community against the use of strikebreakers.

"We ought to tell them in no uncertain terms," he said, "that if they use strikebreakers on the state this town, they'll be met with a butt in the mouth."

A five-point resolution was offered by council secretary George Johns which was passed by all the executive officers of Dan Del Carlo, secretary of the Building Trades Council. The resolution:

• Pledged all-out opposition to use of professional strikebreakers.
• Called on the US Department of Justice to prohibit use of professional strikebreakers.
• Urged a boycott against the Hearst empire.
• Urged a boycott against Hearst magazines.
• Called on the US Department of Justice, to pursue anti-trust and anti-monopoly action against the Hearst Corporation and the San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co.

Veteran Fighter Joins the Line

Morris Watson, retired founding editor of The Dispatcher, whose fight on behalf of the right of newspaper workers to join a union made legal history, joined the picketing line in front of The Chronicle Building Wednesday.

Watson was fired from the Associated Press in New York in October, 1935, for joining the Newspaper Guild. But he carried a legal battle all the way to the US Supreme Court and won his job back in April, 1937.

The court decision upheld a new Federal law known as the Wagner Act which declared that working people have the right to form unions and bargain collectively.

The decision in Watson's case declared the Wagner Act to be constitutional and that "no one has had application to all working people everywhere."

"It's ironic," he said, "in all my years I've never been in a strike myself. But the Guild is my union and now I'm here to help."

(San Francisco 2, 1968

Lor support for Hearst strikers in Los Angeles.)
Bargaining Unity Is Local 11 Convention Theme

SAN JOSE — Delegates to Warehouse Union Local 11's annual convention, held here January 27, passed a resolution reaffirming their commitment to unity and cooperation among workers in the food processing industry and their unions in California aiming at setting common goals and demoting the conditions of work. In their Officers' Report, Local 11 president George Lucero and secretary-treasurer Francis Fink noted that three contracts were negotiated in 1967 by Local 11, and that the local also engaged in three strikes. The major strike involved 1300 men and women in nine dried fruit plants, one nut plant, two pit plants, and one seed plant, scattered from Oakland in the north to Hollister in the south. It lasted a little over one week and won gains in wages, classifications, differentials and revisions to open the entire classification system.

NEW BRACKETS
Changes in classifications (brackets) will become effective in April 1968, with an automatic wage increase.

A bracket advisory committee was authorized by the convention, consisting of executive board members, trustees and stewards from dried fruit plants. This issue of bracket changes was one of the paramount points in the convention. It was also reported that ground work for the revision and upgrading of the brackets had already been set in meetings with ILWU research director Barry Silverman, who also gave a short report to the convention.

FRATERNAL GUESTS
A distinguished group of fraternal delegates and guests spoke briefly to the convention. These included Claude Fernandez, president of the Retail Store Employees' Union, Local 348, AFL-CIO, who officially represented the Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County.

Fernandez told delegates, in a very moving statement, that he hopes the day is not far off when ILWU and A. F. of L. unite their work as one, in unity, toward a common goal.

Other speakers included ILWU Local 11 president Bernard Corley, bringing greetings from Local 428, AFL-CIO, who officially represented the Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County.

ILWU Members Blast Arrest
Of Union BA in Richmond

RICHMOND, Calif. — More than 20 unionists, including a number from ILWU, went to a meeting of the Richmond city council and waited out three hours of stalling in order to protest the arrest of a union representative while he was in the middle of a strike.

Richmond police had arrested Cleophas Brown, recording secretary and investigating representative of General Laborers Local 324, at the site of a fatal ditch cave-in last September 26. Brown was noted for his violations of state safety regulations, poisons of state safety regulations, petitioned to be released. He refused and was arrested.

Shortly before the trial date, new charges were brought in connection with rescue operations and resisting arrest were added. Cleophas Brown Defense Committee was organized by members of ILWU, Teamsters, Steelworkers, Oil Workers, Carpenters and UE.

Two photos above show some of the delegates to Local 11 convention. A majority in San Jose are Mexican-Americans. Majority of Local 11 members are women.

At speakers' platform (from left) Al Garza from MAPA, Local 11 president George Lucero and secretary Francis Fink.

Guest speakers: Local 10 secretary Carl Smith, research director Barry Silverman, Local 6 business agents Roland Corley and Keith Eckman, regional director William Chester, Local 10 president Cleophas Williams.
Social Security Bill Good for Elderly, Bad for Poor

The Social Security bill of 1967 made moderately good news for the elderly, bad tax news for most working people, and very bad news for the poor.

- For social security pensioners, there is a moderate increase in benefits—about 13 percent. While the increase is welcome, it leaves them far below income levels needed for adequacy in the basic necessities of life, clothing, etc.

REGRESSIVE TAX

- For all wage earners, social security is regressive. For those with annual incomes over $6,500, the increase will start this year; there will be no increase for the next year affecting everyone.

- For welfare recipients, the bill is a disaster. It will freeze the number of children on welfare rolls and require the states to set up work programs to which persons can be referred.

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A progressive tax is one that taxes according to ability to pay. For example, the federal income tax takes nothing from a low-income family but a substantial amount from a person with an income of $600 a week, while it takes a bit from only a fraction of the earnings of the affluent.

A regressive tax is one that puts the heaviest burden on those least able to bear it.

The social security tax takes 4.4 percent of the entire income of any- one making $1,400 a year or less. A person with an income of $600 a week has to pay only about 1½ percent.

A progressive tax is one that taxes according to ability to pay. For example, the federal income tax takes nothing from a low-income family but a substantial amount from a person with an income of $600 a week, while it takes a bit from only a fraction of the earnings of the affluent.

- The AFL-CIO called the welfare provision a "mockery" of the whole concept of social justice and a "punishment" for welfare mothers who are needed more in their homes than in the labor force. Senator Lee Metcalf (D. Mont.) called it a "bad, evil" bill for its treatment of the poor.

The bill was passed December 15, in the rush to adjourn for the Christ- mas vacation. Those who wanted higher benefits and objected to the increase in taxes for the poor were told by the House conference that they could either take the bill as it came from the Senate or go on record as voting against any social security measure.

Despite this intimidation, just pre- ceding an election year, 14 senators did vote against it—all of them sup- porting the welfare bill.

The following is excerpted from Social Security law in 1967 was increased by $1.4 billion from $29.9 billion to $31 billion—and that this revenue will be $2.6 billion more than total social security benefits to be paid out during the year.

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Johnson Submits Health, Safety Bills to Congress

WASHINGTON, DC — “Adequate protection does not exist today,” President Johnson said as he proposed widespread legislation to protect the health and safety of every worker man and woman in the United States.

“It must be our goal to protect every worker, no matter how small, to protect workers while they are on the job,” the President said.

President Johnson reaffirmed his commitment to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1966 by submitting to Congress a bill which he described as an essential phase of his anti-war movement.

He said the bill will provide for adoption of the law, that the President said that every year 14,500 workers are killed and 2.2 million injured on the job, resulting in losses of 250 man-days of productivity and $1.5 billion in wages.

Johnson stated that the reasons for these staggering losses are clear, the President declared. Safety standards are narrow, research lags behind. Enforcement programs are weak, trained safety specialists fall short of the need.

On the question of standards, it is clear that the bill while that some states have excellent standards for health and safety, others have none. The bill provides for national standards or requirements.

Under the bill federal government inspectors will be authorized to enter factories, plants, docks, construction sites, mines or other workplaces and make inspections during working hours.

This is the most significant innovation and one most likely to be fought hardest by employers and their lobbyists in Washington.

ENFORCE AND EDUCATE
Enforcement will be tough, including fines from $1,000 to $10,000 and prison sentences for willful violation.

Safety experts, however, stress that the most important sections of the bill are in the provisions enabling federal forces to teach safety, and in the fact that the bill covers states not previously controlled.

Five ILWU Members Appointed by SF Mayor

SAN FRANCISCO — Five ILWU members have been appointed to president by the mayor to conduct an extensive program of research, providing for education for the purpose of developing new standards.

• Revels Cayton became the first Negro member of a city's cabinet in this city when he was named as David Jenkins, who was re-elected previously in The Dispatcher.

The grants will help States develop plans to protect workers, collect information on job injuries and diseases, set and enforce standards.

Port Angeles Local 66 Elects Officers

PORT ANGELES — Longshore Local 27 elected R. Carter president for the 1968 term. Other officers elected included: W. Conventon, vice president; R. Caso, secretary-treasurer; J. Blagdon, dispatcher; G. Hubbard, assistant dispatcher; R. Marshall, marshals; and J. Blagdon, convention and caucus delegate. Executive Carter was chosen Pugh and elected delegate.

Also elected were a ten-man executive board, a three-man labor relations committee, three trustees, and four safety committees.

Seattle Foremen Elect

SEATTLE — Rudolph Wagner has been re-elected president of Local 98, Ship and Dock Foremen. Also re-elected were W. F. Wilson, vice president, and A. Daly, secretary.

Harry Strukoff was elected captain for the 1968 year term on the LRC, joining Frank Goodwin and Harold Bjornson. Executive board members are Joe Blasquez, chairman; R. R. Blood, Jim Heath, Bob Strukoff, Len Linstone and Don Garcia.

Local 20, ILWU, Wilmington

A motion was adopted that "we request the International officers and the local officials to support Dr. Spock to the fullest extent."

The issue is one of freedom of speech for those who oppose government policy, Spock declared: "I see this as an attempt by the government to intimidate the growing anti-war movement."

Dr. Spock was one of five prominent American anti-war spokesmen who were indicted for encouraging draft resistance, was backed by Longshore workers postponed for a month its strike deadline of January 25.

On the question of standards, it is clear that some states have excellent standards for health and safety, others have none. The bill provides for federal forces to teach safety, and in the fact that the bill covers states not previously controlled.

Local Union Elections

Johns Manville Strike

HAYWARD — A strike by 60 members of ILWU Local 6 continued effectively this week against Johns Manville Company.

The union demands for the warehouse area pattern last year in joint ILWU-Teamster negotiations and strike.

SF Teachers Gain, Postpone Strike

SAN FRANCISCO — When 27 of its demands were agreed to last week, the teachers postponed for a month its strike deadline of January 25.

New Westminister Elects Officers

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. Benjamin Spock, famous pediatrician who has been indicted for encouraging draft resistance, was backed by Longshore workers.

The charge of attempted intimidation was given credence by the actions of the Allegheny (Pittsburgh, Penna.) Grand Jury in indicting seven persons for "conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor."

They were accused of renting office space, opening a bank account, receiving a room for a meeting and passing out leaflets. Since these normal activities were done in behalf of $50 a month, they became a "conspiracy" in the eyes of district attorney Cooksey.

Pensioners Appeal for Help to Farm Strikers

SAN FRANCISCO — The Bay Area Pensioners Club voted at its January 13 meeting to give a monthly pension of $50 a month to four months to the strike fund of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

The club appealed to ILWU members for contributions of warm clothing, food and money to the farm strikers, some of whom have been out for 2 and one-half years.

Food, clothing and money can be left at the telephone desk at Longshoremen's Hall, 400 North Point, or at the office of Shipper's Local 34, Pier 1/2, Embarcadero. Caravans to Delano leave on the last Saturday of each month.

Election Notice

Local 20, Wilmington

Local 20, ILWU, Wilmington, Calif., will hold its biennial election to fill the offices of president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary, stewards-at-arms, vice presidents and trustees. Nominations will be open from February 15 through March 16. Voting will take place at the regular unit meetings during the month of April, 1968.
Log Export Jobs Needed, ILWU Tells Senators

LONGVIEW—More than 7,000 persons in Oregon and Washington were employed last year as a direct result of log exports to Japan.

This is attested by job tables, covering 11 Washington and three Oregon port areas, compiled by Local 21 member Don Van Brunt. The tables formed the basis of testimony Van Brunt gave January 19 before the Senate Small Business Subcommittee in Washington, DC.

"It is to the interests of everyone in the two states to see we do not lose the jobs created, or the $57,576,019 income from this work," Van Brunt told Senator Wayne Morse, hearing chairman.

He questioned charges that the exports are responsible for small mill closures in the two-state area, pointing to other factors, including high interest rates in home construction, competition from other factors, including high interest rates in home construction, and foreign commerce.

GOVERNMENT POSITION

Joseph Greenwald, deputy assistant secretary of state, testified that a possible solution would be to "help our mills raise their profits through curtailment of the exports of roundwood and other processed wood products."

He added: "It will head off a diplomatic delegation to Tokyo for trade negotiations, starting February 20. The Oregon ports, under the vice president of Japan Airlines, Shigee Kamada, as providing advance figures, reported that Japan's position was that log exports from 1961 to 1968, on a per capita basis, every American purchased $7.92 of Japanese imports while every Japanese bought $17.19 worth of American goods."

C. W. Fowler, Longtime Labor Journalist, Dies

Cedric W. Fowler, a labor journalist since the early days of the CIO, died in Moorestown, N. J., January 22.

Fowler was on the staff of the CIO News when it was established under John L. Lewis. Later, he participated as publicity director in the Food and Tobacco Workers Union's organizing campaigns in California.

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Oregonians Honor Morse

PORTLAND—Wayne Morse, if re-elected to the United States Senate this year, will be chairman of that body's influential committee on labor and public welfare, by reason of his seniority and the retirement from public life of the committee's present chairman, Lister Hill of Alabama.

The news of great interest to Oregonians was compiled in a telegram from another member of the committee, Ralph Yarborough (D, Texas), read at a Morse fund-raising dinner January 25.

"The wire, one of more than 20 messages of greeting from Senate colleagues, said in part: "The NLRA, Fair Labor Standards Act, the Federal Mine-Coal Safety Act, Federal Employee Insurance law, and No-Age Discrimination amendments."

Morse tailored his own address to answer questions raised by the Pacific incident, which had occurred only hours previously.

Switching to the Vietnam war and to the "H-bomb boys who want to go in there and get it over with," the senator charged: "They just don't know their physics. You cannot drop bombs in Asia and not have them drop bombs on us."

Very soon after we dropped the bomb, people would be dying in Portland, Morse added. "We cannot keep coming closer and closer to the precipice of nuclear war."

On the Asian situation in general, Morse stated: "Make the people economically free, raise their standard of living, give them dignity and the willingness to let some time pass, and they will develop their own system of freedom. It's our job."

Something of this sort has occurred in Russia, Morse said, and that the people there were not the tension with China the same way.

ANONYMOUS who has not seen the movie "Inside North Vietnam" photographed and produced by Fowler, cannot fully appreciate what's going on in that invisible country.

Many of you have seen the picture in your local movie house, or on educational TV broadcasts, which were shown throughout the country in the last week or two, followed by a discussion-debate about the picture's meaning by Professor Robert Kamada, of the University of California, and former CBS reporter David Schoenbrum.

About the picture there's certainly one thing that no matter what side he thinks he's on—would have to agree—that the American people of North Vietnam are remarkably tough and capable and no pushover by any stretch of the imagination.

The other thing that comes through in the picture, at least, is that the people there are hard working people with a deep and abiding belief in their cause.

In 1966, this column dealt with the subject of Vietnam, under the title "Truc Uprising in Laos—Serve to Clarify World Events." The column asserted that the American situation in North Vietnam by finding parallel situations in trade union federation.

That earlier column noted that the ILWU had learned the value of manual trade union unity and how

on the March

BY J. R. (Bob) Robertson

Felix Greene's Great Movie Emphasizes Working Peoples' Fight for Rights

When the ranks stick together it has worked on many occasions to build a tough team that could fight against fantastic odds and keep the workers head to head with the cold war day-to-day setbacks. That is why the picture is so important.

For example, it is possible to compare the small country called Vietnam in its struggle, to the unions, to the unions of the early years. One can see the determination of the people of Vietnam, the workers of the world, to develop their own system of freedom.

When you realize, as Felix Greene's picture pointed out—and these statistics are well known—that we have dropped more bombs on tiny North Vietnam than we dumped on the Nazis during entire World War II, it is little short of remarkable.

Listening to the discussion following the film, I was impressed by the way Professor Scorsor Scalapino tried—with all the dexterity of a smart juggler—to put over the State Department's point of view, almost as if it was his own. What he was trying to say never made all that much sense. People were cheering the US military effort for taking it easy in their bombing, and for not trying to put some time between the two sides and the US and the Vietnamese. To him that seemed to be proof that we were doing the right thing and that the tension with China the same way.

T HIS ALL brought to mind the many times in the past when employers were fighting for unity with all the dollars and propaganda machinery at their disposal. They invariably tried to disguise the real issues—such as the fight for individual security through union strength.

To this day we still find ourselves in conflict with some employers who try to propagate members into believing the employer really has the interest of the worker at heart, and that the worker can get all he needs by individual bargaining, and by staying away from the union. And the fact is that there is a real difference between a union struggle and the people's struggle in Vietnam. It still seems to me that the greatest problem of people who work for a living have that they will ultimately gain their independence—whether it's the rice paddy, or running a plant in the United States, or anywhere in the world—is the ability to fight.