**Compulsory Arbitration Bill in BC**

**VANCOUVER** — The government of British Columbia has introduced legislation which will seriously curtail the right to strike, replacing it with compulsory arbitration.

Called the Mediation Commission Act, Bill 33 calls for government appointment of a Mediation Commission which will bring down binding and final decisions on all disputes referred to it by the provincial cabinet.

According to press reports, the act:
- Prohibits employees of a private company to strike when their dispute has been referred to the commission by the cabinet. Existing strikes must be ended within 24 hours.
- Bans strikes by government employees coming under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. The cabinet will refer these disputes to the commission for final and binding decision.
- Provides penalties for failure to obey the act: $1000 for individuals, $10,000 for a company, and $500 fines or three months in jail for obstructing the work of the commission.

Commission decisions cannot be appealed to the courts or set aside by injunctions. The commission will have the same power as a supreme court to order witnesses to appear and give evidence. The legislature has been hailed by the employers and strongly condemned by labor.

E. E. Staley, president of the BC Federation of Labor, charged that under this legislation, the employer becomes a virtual slave. Jack Moore, regional president of the International Woodworkers of America, called it "very dangerous legislation.

"Bill 33 is a glaring mistake," said Roy C. Smith, Canadian Area ILWU president. "It won't work. If made law it will virtually collective bargaining and promote disorder and frustration. Labor peace can't be preserved by legislation."

**SCDC Aids Boycott Of LA Hearst Rag**

**LOS ANGELES**—Two Herald-Examiner strikers appeared at the February meeting of the Southern California District Council to thank ILWU for help, including jobs on the waterfront, and participation in demonstrations.

Plans were made by the Council to urge all affiliated locals to step up their strike aid, and to join the campaign for cancellation of sub-scriptions. The Herald-Examiner paper is operating behind picket lines, using executives and more than 200 strikebreakers.

**Pine Workers Dig In for Long Strike In Hawaii**

**HONOLULU** — ILWU pineapple workers on five islands have dug in for a long strike and wherever pineapple is grown, processed, packed, there are tight picket lines and production has come to a halt.

The rank and file pineapple striker knows what's going on as strike committee, at all units, on all islands are hearing reports from union strategy committees concerning the state of the strike.

No negotiations have been held since February 17. The federal mediator, Robert T. Lent, met with union leaders in Honolulu, but there has been no resumption of negotiations. The leadership and membership are prepared to keep the strike going as long as necessary to win their basic demands.

A series of meetings are being held on all the islands, Oahu, Maui, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai. The ranks have been informed that unless there is a substantial change in the employers' position there is no reason to expect any new developments in the near future.

**LABOR SUPPORT**

The entire ILWU in the islands — longshoremen and clerks, sugar workers, the tourist industry, and the many miscellaneous crafts and units involved, as well as the ILWU on the mainland, pledged full support.

**Colgate Contract Talks Under Way**

**BERKELEY** — Negotiations started February 26 for renewal of Warehouse Local 6's contract with the Colgate-Palmolive Company here.

The basic union demand is the "Warehouse Year — 1967" area pattern established last year at the conclusion of the joint ILWU-Teamster strike.

The Colgate contract will expire April 1. Daily negotiating sessions are expected to continue.

About 400 workers are covered by the contract, about 20 percent of them women.

Negotiating committee members are chief steward Sneed Reynolds, Jerry Phalen, Mike Cavanaugh, Manuel Martinez and Dave Rosenberg. They have the assistance of Local 6 president Charles (Chub) Duarte and East Bay business agent Bill Burke.

The Johns Manville strike by Local 6 members in Hayward, now in its eighth week, is "very tight," Burke reported.
This CARTOON was "borrowed" from the last Newspaper Strike Bulletin which was for some time the only daily publication to be found in San Francisco during the recent 52-day newspaper strike. It was a victory cartoon by the famed Bastian whose sharp artistic comments have long graced the editorial pages of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Rarely has there been a strike in which so much talent was available to the strikers, or a strike in which the spirit of solidarity and union was more manifest. That is the meaning of Bastian's cartoon. Rarely, if ever, has such a variety of working people—from the highest skilled professionals and tradesmen to the unskilled—walked together shoulder to shoulder along the same picket line.

That is what made this strike unique. Something else that made this newspaper strike unique, in view of what is taking place in Los Angeles where the Hearst Herald Examiner is being published by hired scab labor, is the fact that not a single newspaper strike in which the spirit of solidarity and union was more manifest. That is the meaning of Bastian's cartoon. Rarely, if ever, has such a variety of working people—from the highest skilled professionals and tradesmen to the unskilled—walked together shoulder to shoulder along the same picket line.

What is demonstrated by the recent strikes is that as long as these imports reach this country the barrier position of the copper companies is actually strengthened against the striking unions.

The copper companies, unfortunately, seem in a good position to continue the strike because they are being aided to a large extent by the importation of copper ores, bars and slabs. This copper is originating in some cases in other countries, from mines and installations which are connected in whole or in part with the very same big copper companies that are being struck nationwide. These copper companies have taken advantage of the import situation—if not with complete cooperation of the government, certainly with no noticeable outcry by the government—to jack up prices on imported copper. This means that these companies can afford to stand the strike at this time. Taxpayers—including the working people of the country—are footing this form of highway robbery, and helping to support companies which refuse to bargain over very reasonable demands of their workers.

Our union—particularly longshore members—by handing copper are, in a manner of speaking, assisting also in prolonging the strike. In the last few days certain steps and actions have been taken by the East Coast longshoremen's International Longshoremen's Association (ILA)—to refuse to work ships bringing copper to the United States, in cases where such imports were part of the strike. The ILA has claimed that as long as these imports reach this country the barrier position of the copper companies is actually strengthened against the striking unions.

THE DRIVE FOR a common expiration date, for unity bargaining was forced on unions in the first place by anti-labor laws such as Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin which were written to force workers to pass through another union's picket lines. Severe penalties—including stiff fines and jail terms—can be imposed if workers refuse to help break strikes in this way.

What is demonstrated by the recent strikes is that a new found understanding has been growing among unionists in the country. There's been a renewal of brotherly feeling. One gets the impression it will become increasingly difficult for big business to shov new versions of Taft-Hartley down workers' throats; that the threat of new restrictive anti-labor legislation is going to be met with powerful labor counter measures.

The only reason we hard back to past history is to see where we've been with the hope that it can make us see the present more clearly and chart a better path to the future. And, looking back, who knows, we may even see a future in which union meetings are again opened up with members singing "Solidarity Forever"—and really meaning it!
Jailed Union Leaders Lose Court Appeal

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The supreme Court of Canada has denied the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union the right to appeal the conviction of the union and its two top officers.

The union was fined $35,000 and its president Steve Stavens and secretary treasurer Homer Stevens sentenced to one year each in prison on contempt of court charges.

The conviction arose out of an injunction issued by a judge ordering the union to unload “hot” fish from unfair boats during a fishermen strike in Prince Rupert last spring.

The union leaders have already served over four months of their sentences.

“Our committee is very disappointed by this rejection,” said Roy C. Smith, chairman of the Fishermen’s Defense Committee. “We feel the Supreme Court was not hearkening the appeal of the fishermen’s injunction case because many points of objection are there.

“However the decision of the Supreme Court in denying the application clearly indicates the issues from being decided by the highest court in the land,” Smith said.

A California area president, outlined these points as follows:

- Whether the Bill of Rights has been violated by the union facing contempt charges. Can the same judge legally charge them, prosecute them in front of himself, find them guilty and send them to jail?
- Consultant lawyers sent to the union by injunction in labor disputes be curbed or eliminated?
- Can a valid threat be filed for conducting a membership vote on a court order?
- Whether courts above criticism?
- Whether the Defense Committee asked all trade unions and other concerned groups and individuals to request the release of Stavens and Stevens on parole.

Blast Reagan Tar Gals Ask Anti-Scab Law

Continued from Page 1—

As proposed this proposed assembly bill, there is no question that professional strikebreakers are operating in Los Angeles.

In other business, the district confidentially:

- Recommended that locals contact congressmen and senators to oppose the tax proposal by President Johnson.
- Sent a telegram supporting local 126 pineapple strikers in Hawaii.
- Concurred in the action of the San Francisco ILWU Joint Legislative Committee supporting the right of draftees to protest.

A delegation of California residents that the voter registration deadline is April 16, and urged all members to make sure they are on the list.

Council members were thanked by Clerks leader Claude Jinkerson, and vice president Joseph Diviny, Retail Clerks leader Cyril Magnin and spoke of the difference between Chamber of Commerce president Cyril Magnin and other businessmen; by State Assemblymen and assemblymen, and others.

Chairman of the evening was Federal Judge Oliver Carter.

But to many the high point was the humorous historical account provided by ILWU president Harry Bridges who recalled the tough 1930’s when labor was fighting with its back to the wall and Shelley showed guts and understanding.

Bridges brought a document from the ILWU that will be printed and presented to Shelley in a formal manner, but he didn’t bother to read. He talked from his memory about the days when he worked for Shelley’s father, old “Dennie” Shelley, a longshore gang boss. He recalled when Shelley was assistant secretary of the San Francisco general strike committee, when Shelley was elected state senator, as a labor man, in 1938, and then later as US congressman and as the only labor mayor in America.

The high point was Bridges’ recollection of the period 30 years ago when the ILWU was kicked out of the Labor Council when it affiliated with the CIO. At the same time deportation proceedings were being started against Bridges.

Bridges read from a yellowing clipping in The New York Times of that period which said in part:

“While Bridges is heartily disliked by older leaders of America Federation of Labor unions in San Francisco, he has a following among the rank and file."

Bridges added another sentence from the times report: “The only agency openly active here for deportation is the Hearst press.”

In the major speech, Mayor Joseph Alioto recalled Shelley’s background, starting with his birth in the working class Mission District, shortly before the 1906 fire and earthquake, through the years as sport and football player at the University of San Francisco, his years at sea in the merchant marine, as a bakery wagon driver, and then on into politics.

Just before Alioto started speaking someone brought in a first edition since the strike of the San Francisco Chronicle. Alioto waved the paper and spoke of the difference between the strike in San Francisco, and the continued publication of the Hearst Herald-Examiner in Los Angeles—with the help of strikebreakers. He had also added a resolution calling on all university students to support the pineapple strikers in their demands.

“President John Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council, which has expelled all CIO unions, has refused requests to make a statement condemning Mr. Bridges in the present controversy. His position is that even if Mr. Bridges is a Communist he is being attacked not for that reason but because, in Mr. Shelley’s words, he has done a job for labor.”

Bridges only added one more sentence from the times report: "The only agency openly active here for deportation is the Hearst press."

President John Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council, which has expelled all CIO unions, has refused requests to make a statement condemning Mr. Bridges in the present controversy. His position is that even if Mr. Bridges is a Communist he is being attacked not for that reason but because, in Mr. Shelley’s words, he has done a job for labor."

Bridges added another sentence from the times report: “The only agency openly active here for deportation is the Hearst press.”

Yes, victory for the pineapple workers!"

Dig In for Long Strike

In Hawaii

Continued from Page 1—

and Construction Trades Council in Honolulu and the Metal Trades Council have also announced their backing of workers in Hawaii. The unions are the United Public Workers Union.

In addition a large group of University of Hawaii students, from the "Students for a Democratic Society" joined the picket line after passing a resolution calling on all university students to support the pineapple strikers in their demands.

“We support the workers in their demands. We urge other students and faculty members to do the same,” the students’ resolution stated. It continued: "The university community has ignored the workers of Hawaii and their problems for too long. It’s the workers who pay the taxes which make possible the existence of this institution."

The pineapple strike started Feb.

1, 1968

A national strike was called when Shelley was assistant general strike committee, when Shelley was elected state senator, as a labor man, in 1938, and then later as US congressman and as the only labor mayor in America.

The major demands include a substantial wage increase, contract coverage for all employees, better classification changes, upgrading for skilled workers and a 5 per cent pay increase, pensions, benefits and many other items.

According to the State Strike Strategy Committee, chaired by Goro Hohokam, the committee agreed that the need for strike has been established. The strike but were honoring the picket line—could go back to work.

A recent poll stated: "Let us not simply talk solidarity and discipline among ourselves. Let us show Bridges that we are not only talking but we can demonstrate too! By demonstrating this kind of discipline and solidarity, the union will be strong enough to fight against the company’s efforts to cut back over 30 years. ILWU president Harry Bridges, vice president J. B. Bridges and treasurer Louis Goldblatt praised Brown for his "understanding and support of our movement and the struggle for Hawaii’s trade unionism but also in behalf of important social problems of the day."

A native of Tennessee, he is survived by his wife, Ana Rosita, two daughters, Mrs. Edward A. Davis and Mrs. Frank A. Hoffman of Phillipshurg, N.J.
By EDWARD MERZ
Local 23, Tacoma
HARUO TAGUCHI
Local 142, Hawaii

Their situation, however, is different from ours in the states. They don’t have a union hiring hall. Men work for different employers and the union has to get an agreement with each one separately. In Yokohama alone there are about 300 different stevedore companies, just to give you an impression of how difficult the problem is for union negotiators.

In addition to the large number of enterprises that negotiate separately, another problem is that there are so many different unions.

Briefly outlined, there are about 40,000 dockworkers that belong to an overall group called Zenkoroku—the Council of Unions in Dockwork and Related Industries. They are broken down as follows:

Zenkowan (All-Japan Dockworkers’ Union, membership 29,000).
Zenkaien (All-Japan Shipping Workers’ Union, membership 6,000).
Nikken (Japan Checkers’ Union, membership 2,500).

Then there are two Marine Surveyors’ and Sworn Measurers’ Unions: Kajikentei, with a membership of 2,000, and Shinken, with a membership of 500. There are also a couple of other unions, the Kaku-Kyoto, known as the “Joint Struggle Congress” and the Koun-Kyoto, known as the “Joint Struggle Congress of Transport Workers’ Unions.”

In Yokohama there are 15,000 dockworkers, including 250 women who are used as seamstresses to sew sacks. There are about 220 gangs, each gang consisting of 15 men.

To keep the picture in Yokohama clear—we discovered that only 3,100 men are organized, which means that roughly two-thirds are unorganized or organized in company unions.

Of all the unions, the Zenkowain is the strongest and most militant. It has 5,000 members, with bargemen and tugboat men the highest paid. Other unions are weaker, and not as strong as Zenkowan has 2,000. Other unions include a group of 1,300 hold men, another union of 800 longshoremen, and another with approximately 1,100 that include seamen and warehousemen.

Zenkowan’s wage rates are the highest, with the basic rate being 280 yen per hour, and piece rates of 400 yen. Overtime at 25 percent is added to the basic rate. (When we were in Japan the official exchange was 390 yen equals one dollar. Therefore, 280 yen would equal about 78½ cents per hour.)

This is our first clear look at conditions of Japanese workers. We saw a lot of working people and learned something of their working conditions.

We also learned very soon that almost of equal concern to the rank and file workers is the tense feeling among many of the Japanese we met concerning the policy of the United States government, and most particularly about the situation in Vietnam. This was constantly discussed. They certainly feel strongly that somehow the war should be ended and negotiated peacefully.

Two days after we arrived we went to visit the Qimza, the main shopping district in downtown Tokyo. Walking from the hotel, we passed the Imperial Palace, and the famous Winter Gardens filled with water and high rock walls built over a hundred years ago. These moats seemed to take up miles of space, and are filled with white swans swimming in them.

Only three blocks from the hotel and palace you come to the market district. This was the Marunouchi, with huge office buildings and crowded shopping alleys.

Concerned About Containers

Union officials were very concerned with this new problem of the big container ships. They said chiefly for containers and heavy cargoes. The berths were leased out by the port to big business enterprises and the union leaders were very concerned about the rationalization of work and what it will do to their members as a result of speed-up and layoffs.

We gave them the ILWU-PMA book “Men and Machines” and the supplement of “Men and Containers” and explained how we handled the problem of mechanization.

ILWU OVERSEAS DELEGATES at speakers table during the 22nd Annual Convention of Zenkowan—the All-Japan Dockworkers’ Union. Niigata is a city of 350,000 about four hours by train north of Tokyo. The port is on the Japan Sea. The night before we left for Niigata a typhoon hit the area, with some losses of life, including a political figure and his family. The wall of a hotel was undermined and many people fell on them.

Because of the storm the train was running slowly and we were able to see some of the rice fields ruined by the muddy soil which was flooded. These are the rice fields which feed all Japan. We arrived in Niigata 1½ hours late, and were met at the station by a Zenkowan delegate and escorted to the convention hall.

We Get Standing Ovation

We were greeted with a standing ovation when we took the floor. The delegation was led by the president (or donation) was proposed to support a resolution of Zenkowan—the All-Japan Dockworkers’ Union. Niigata is a city of 350,000 about four hours by train north of Tokyo. The port is on the Japan Sea.

The night before we left for Niigata a typhoon hit the area, with some losses of life, including a political figure and his family. The wall of a hotel was undermined and many people fell on them.

Because of the storm the train was running slowly and we were able to see some of the rice fields ruined by the muddy soil which was flooded. These are the rice fields which feed all Japan. We arrived in Niigata 1½ hours late, and were met at the station by a Zenkowan delegate and escorted to the convention hall.

We Get Standing Ovation

We were greeted with a standing ovation when we took the floor. The delegation was led by the president (or donation) was proposed to support a resolution of Zenkowan—the All-Japan Dockworkers’ Union. Niigata is a city of 350,000 about four hours by train north of Tokyo. The port is on the Japan Sea. The night before we left for Niigata a typhoon hit the area, with some losses of life, including a political figure and his family. The wall of a hotel was undermined and many people fell on them.

Because of the storm the train was running slowly and we were able to see some of the rice fields ruined by the muddy soil which was flooded. These are the rice fields which feed all Japan. We arrived in Niigata 1½ hours late, and were met at the station by a Zenkowan delegate and escorted to the convention hall.

We Get Standing Ovation

We were greeted with a standing ovation when we took the floor. The delegation was led by the president (or donation) was proposed to support a resolution of Zenkowan—the All-Japan Dockworkers’ Union. Niigata is a city of 350,000 about four hours by train north of Tokyo. The port is on the Japan Sea. The night before we left for Niigata a typhoon hit the area, with some losses of life, including a political figure and his family. The wall of a hotel was undermined and many people fell on them.

Because of the storm the train was running slowly and we were able to see some of the rice fields ruined by the muddy soil which was flooded. These are the rice fields which feed all Japan. We arrived in Niigata 1½ hours late, and were met at the station by a Zenkowan delegate and escorted to the convention hall.

We Get Standing Ovation

We were greeted with a standing ovation when we took the floor. The delegation was led by the president (or donation) was proposed to support a resolution of Zenkowan—the All-Japan Dockworkers’ Union. Niigata is a city of 350,000 about four hours by train north of Tokyo. The port is on the Japan Sea. The night before we left for Niigata a typhoon hit the area, with some losses of life, including a political figure and his family. The wall of a hotel was undermined and many people fell on them.

Because of the storm the train was running slowly and we were able to see some of the rice fields ruined by the muddy soil which was flooded. These are the rice fields which feed all Japan. We arrived in Niigata 1½ hours late, and were met at the station by a Zenkowan delegate and escorted to the convention hall.

We Get Standing Ovation

We were greeted with a standing ovation when we took the floor. The delegation was led by the president (or donation) was proposed to support a resolution of Zenkowan—the All-Japan Dockworkers’ Union. Niigata is a city of 350,000 about four hours by train north of Tokyo. The port is on the Japan Sea. The night before we left for Niigata a typhoon hit the area, with some losses of life, including a political figure and his family. The wall of a hotel was undermined and many people fell on them.

Because of the storm the train was running slowly and we were able to see some of the rice fields ruined by the muddy soil which was flooded. These are the rice fields which feed all Japan. We arrived in Niigata 1½ hours late, and were met at the station by a Zenkowan delegate and escorted to the convention hall.

We Get Standing Ovation

We were greeted with a standing ovation when we took the floor. The delegation was led by the president (or donation) was proposed to support a resolution of Zenkowan—the All-Japan Dockworkers’ Union. Niigata is a city of 350,000 about four hours by train north of Tokyo. The port is on the Japan Sea. The night before we left for Niigata a typhoon hit the area, with some losses of life, including a political figure and his family. The wall of a hotel was undermined and many people fell on them.

Because of the storm the train was running slowly and we were able to see some of the rice fields ruined by the muddy soil which was flooded. These are the rice fields which feed all Japan. We arrived in Niigata 1½ hours late, and were met at the station by a Zenkowan delegate and escorted to the convention hall.

We Get Standing Ovation

We were greeted with a standing ovation when we took the floor. The delegation was led by the president (or donation) was proposed to support a resolution of Zenkowan—the All-Japan Dockworkers’ Union. Niigata is a city of 350,000 about four hours by train north of Tokyo. The port is on the Japan Sea. The night before we left for Niigata a typhoon hit the area, with some losses of life, including a political figure and his family. The wall of a hotel was undermined and many people fell on them.

Because of the storm the train was running slowly and we were able to see some of the rice fields ruined by the muddy soil which was flooded. These are the rice fields which feed all Japan. We arrived in Niigata 1½ hours late, and were met at the station by a Zenkowan delegate and escorted to the convention hall.

We Get Standing Ovation

We were greeted with a standing ovation when we took the floor. The delegation was led by the president (or donation) was proposed to support a resolution of Zenkowan—the All-Japan Dockworkers’ Union. Niigata is a city of 350,000 about four hours by train north of Tokyo. The port is on the Japan Sea. The night before we left for Niigata a typhoon hit the area, with some losses of life, including a political figure and his family. The wall of a hotel was undermined and many people fell on them.

Because of the storm the train was running slowly and we were able to see some of the rice fields ruined by the muddy soil which was flooded. These are the rice fields which feed all Japan. We arrived in Niigata 1½ hours late, and were met at the station by a Zenkowan delegate and escorted to the convention hall.

We Get Standing Ovation

We were greeted with a standing ovation when we took the floor. The delegation was led by the president (or donation) was proposed to support a resolution of Zenkowan—the All-Japan Dockworkers’ Union. Niigata is a city of 350,000 about four hours by train north of Tokyo. The port is on the Japan Sea. The night before we left for Niigata a typhoon hit the area, with some losses of life, including a political figure and his family. The wall of a hotel was undermined and many people fell on them.

Because of the storm the train was running slowly and we were able to see some of the rice fields ruined by the muddy soil which was flooded. These are the rice fields which feed all Japan. We arrived in Niigata 1½ hours late, and were met at the station by a Zenkowan delegate and escorted to the convention hall.
convention of All-Japan Dock Workers Union. Present to him is Haruo Taguchi of ILWU Local 144, Kobe, interpreter, Mrs. Ishamura. The ILWU members achieved nationalization (mechanization) on Japanese workers. Zenkowan also stressed the importance of developing an industrial union organization instead of a federation of loosely-connected unions based on different enterprises or businesses. They are also working toward unification of dockworkers through joint action on a regional and national basis. Their action program for the year included some of the following:

First, struggle for substantial wage increases, bonus, retirement allowance, shorter working hours.

In explaining this it was pointed out that even though greater wage increases were won last spring, "they are not enough for workers to lead decent lives today when prices are rising rapidly."

The life of older workers is becoming increasingly difficult, and Zenkowan demanded higher wages for them again.

For many years Zenkowan fought for a retirement allowance of 2 million yen for those who have been employed for 35 years. Two million yen, they stated, is not enough to insure a living after retirement. (Two million yen amounts to $5,560 in American money.)

The union believes a retirement allowance system must also be developed for newly-registered workers. The unions have demanded part-time payment, with an hour for lunch. This is practiced in some local ports, but not in major ports. They also demand shorter hours, to avoid accidents from over-long working periods, and also to increase employment. They are insisting on not more than three hours overtime a day, with 60 percent added for work in the early morning and at midnight, and 30 percent added to work immediately after 5 p.m.

Other demands include a union fight for paid national holidays, and 50 percent wage increases for work on Sundays and holidays. In a number of ports they have won the right not to work on Sundays.

Their second major demand was for a minimum wage system. Zenkowan said, as a result of sharp competition, are workers being forced to work seven days a week and are engaged in union busting, including mass discharges, lowering wages, transferring them to unwanted port jobs and operations.

Respect Workers’ Rights

The convention stated, "We have repeatedly warned the companies and authorities to respect the rights of workers to jobs and to organize. We repeat again that there is no infringement of rights to organize or any amalgamation and absorption of enterprises if this leads to mass dismissal for workers.”

In addition, the union has stepped up its fight to eliminate accidents, saying "There is no safety unless workers fight to defend it.” Their statement continued: "All labor accidents, safety inspections and patrols must be strengthened against. If labor accidents occur, there must be protest action locally and nationally."

The fifth major point was titled "Struggle for Peace, Democracy.”

This was a major point, stressed while we were there. Zenkowan in 1966, along with the national trade union movement, demonstrated against US aggression in Vietnam and the Japanese government's involvement in it. The union called for strengthening of action for peace and against war, in cooperation with the dockworkers of the entire Pacific and Asian region.

Union leaders told ILWU delegates that they feel the US is using their home bases to continue the war in Vietnam — especially in Okinawa — and there are many nuclear armed bases in Japan and they feel that if a third World War should start the Japanese would be the first to be bombed.

Zenkowan is insisting on the return of Okinawa to Japan, especially because it is a major base in the war against Vietnam and other parts of the Far East. "The struggle for Okinawa's reversion is the struggle for peace and security in Japan," Zenkowan stated.

The ILWU's official International convention position regarding the war in Vietnam — including the demand for stopping bombing, cease-fire and negotiations — was explained to the convention.

The convention also protested hostile Japanese government policies toward Koreans living in Japan, and protested the Japan-South Korean trade agreement.

The convention was also concerned with some attempts to revise the Japanese constitution and call for constitutional revision. It was pointed out that many thousands of Koreans living in Japan are the sons and daughters of those who were forcefully brought to Japan as soldiers or as cheap labor to work in the ammunition factories under the old militaristic colonial government of Korea. Now many of them want to be repatriated, including thousands who want to go to North Korea.

Also, they protested the fact that the government is trying to relax the immigration law to prevent Koreans remaining in Japan from teaching the children in the Korean language.

The convention won against the "nuclearisation" of the country in cooperation with the US. It was in Vietnam. They protested a large number of US nuclear submarines in Yokosuka and Sasebo and the proposed call of the nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise scheduled for later in the year. (The Enterprise did call at Sasebo, and there were vast demonstrations only last month. Everybody knows.)

The convention noted that the Japanese government had banned street demonstrations around the Diet (Parliament) building and warned that this is proof the government is going to increase oppressive measures against people demonstrating for peace, including the trade union movement. It was reported that on November 13, 1964, when the first US submarine "Sea Dragon" called at Sasebo many trade unionists were protested and were arrested, some being badly hurt.

A leader of the national Taxi Drivers' Union was arrested and sentenced to six months imprisonment. The union demanded the abolition of this demonstrator and called for further boycotts against the entry of nuclear warships into Japan, which is against the spirit of the Japanese constitution.

After the convention, ILWU delegates visited the Port of Niigata and for the first time saw women working as longshoremen on the dock, hooking up loads, checking, and sewing sacks.

We discovered that organized workers receive a higher wage than the unorganized. We also found that in every port there is a "Port Workers Welfare Center” — a large room where workers can buy things cheaper, where there are usually restaurants, showers, rooms where workers can stay. Many of the men from the convention stayed at this center.

ILWU delegates visited the Ports of Osaka (second largest city in Japan) and Kobe, the second largest port in the country. We toured both ports by boat and were given maps and histories of the ports. Each port has huge construction programs going on, especially with new docks being built to get them ready for containerization.

Kobe has about the same number of dockworkers as Yokohama, except in Kobe the hold men are organized by Zenkowan and therefore have higher wages than other dockworkers.

Kobe is the second largest port and employs about the same amount of dockworkers as Yokohama, except here in Kobe the hold men are organized by Zenkowan and therefore have higher wages than other dockworkers.

In Kobe they took earth from a nearby mountain and built new docks by filling in, using a system of conveyor belts.

On the boats we visited a ship which used to run between the Pacific Coast and Honolulu, the Hawaiian Planter. It was being beefed up or "modernized" — to carry containers between the Pacific Coast and Japan.

Later on we visited the Port of Tokyo where we saw the Hawaiian Planter on its first trip, being loaded with containers, on the Tokyo to San Francisco run.

-Ct. (Continued on Page 6)
Back in Tokyo in a few days, we visited with some workers on a ship in the Port of Yokohama during lunch hour. They were sitting around between decks, and just like at home and the world over, they were playing cards and shooting the breeze. Now we then saw a coin flashing, which means that, just like home, they were gambling.

There were mostly young fellows and we were very glad to have a chance to exchange ideas with them and ask them a few questions about their homes and families. For example, did any of them own a car? Not a single one did. Almost everyone had a TV set.

All the Japanese boys who were brothers, they told us, and the reason they said none of them were married was that they couldn't afford to keep a wife. That may be one reason why there is such a large number of bachelors in Japan.

Wages are too low to get married.

Amazed at ILWU Conditions

We told them about the ILWU and our conditions and they were amazed. We told them they should have the same opportunity as we have, including an opportunity to get married and raise a family with a home and a car.

Japan is the fourth ranking economy in the world. It should be able to afford to pay decent wages to workers. At the very least the government should have guaranteed that the workers get a decent standard of living. Big business should pass on some of its great profits so that young workers will not get unjustifiably rich while workers and is strong and militant, is feared by employers because of its strength. There is a right to strike, and the strike weapon has been used from time to time with some success.

There is considerable unemployment and the cost of living is rising very fast. The unions are quite concerned over the amount of investment in the United States capital in Japan, which they fear.

People are especially concerned with some of the foreign aid that comes from the United States Defense Department, in the field of defense industries, chemical warfare, etc., and there were many expedients opposition from people we met.

Japan is a very modernized country as far as industry is concerned, though this is not always reflected in the way the people live.

A great many trade union delegations from other countries visit Japan, including representatives from Australia, India, China, Russia and others. Japanese delegations are sent to other countries as well.

One of the main things about the ILWU and the US labor movement in general concerns itself with mechanization, rationalization, political stands, questions of war and peace, and the kind of struggles being carried on by our unions.

Appreciation Expressed

Rank-and-file dockworkers asked us about the question of organizing and what we’re doing about it. In most of our discussions, workers wanted to talk about the material items American workers earn, such as houses, refrigerators, washing machine, and such practical items.

We noticed that labor leaders do not live on a higher scale than most of the members. Only one labor leader we met had a car. Unions are particularly interested in education, and attempt to influence the community, setting up such educational facilities.

In conclusion, we can certainly say this: Every place we went, we were treated extremely well. We were fed and entertained and we want to express special appreciation to Mrs. Ishamura, who did such an excellent job of interpreting for us. We appreciate it, and we appreciate the opportunity our union brothers in the ILWU gave us to visit Japan and to make this contact possible.

We hope this overseas program continues for years to come.
Mooney–Billings Case
Frame-Up—Story of Infamous Miscarriage of Justice

FRAME-UP by Curt Gentry.


Believe it or not, Curt Gentry's book is fact, not fiction, and the facts are so nightmarish and diabolical as to stagger the imagination.

Put together in its pages is a logical account of a most illogical American tragedy and its aftermath, which is aptly described on the dust jacket as “One of the most infamous, calculated miscarriages of justice in American History...

There isn't a scrap of testimony in either the Mooney or Billings cases that would impugn the good faith, much less the good character, of the man who drew the blue prints of Market Street.

On October 26, 1916, during one of the many stalls in which the California Supreme Court appointed a referee to investigate the plea of Mooney and Billings for a writ of habeas corpus, Mooney made a prophecy. He spoke to the referee (later deleted from the record on request of his attorneys) about the “illogical and illogical account of the issues” in which he said in part:

"Just as they (the big corpora-
tion) hate Harry Bridges, they hated me then. Just as they would like to frame Bridges today, they framed me then. They hate him and he is the only active labor movement. They want every worker to lose his head and take merely what is given him."

It is hard to conceive of a more vicious frame-up than that against Mooney and Billings. The cast of characters includes Martin Swanson, a private detective engaged to spot or otherwise get rid of United Rail Road and/or Pacific Gas & Electric Company employees who might be contemplating union organization. It was Mooney who was trying to organize the city's street car workers when he was framed. It was Swan- son, who not only pointed the fingers at him but, curiously, became a special investigator to head up the district attorney's investigation of the Preparedness Day Crime. He also worked for the infamous Law and Order Committee.

Apparently it never occurred to authorities to search for the real perpetrators of the crime. They had patases in the form of Tom Mooney, Warren Billings, Renny Mooney's wife, and two others who were scooped up at the same time.

Their activities revolved solely around producing evidence to fit their patases, and District Attorney Charles M. Fickter, an ambitious bumpkin with eyes on gubernatorial possibilities, sensed that if he could send alleged anarchists to the gulag with or without good reason he could get plenty of backing from the wealthy powers that be.

HYSTERTA

The parade, itself, was part of the war hysteria that gripped the country in 1916 and finally took us into World War I on April 6, 1917.

The crime panned with cunning_done with the help of the War Department. Warren K. Billings was the death of ten persons by a dynamite blast at Mar- ket and Steuart Streets in San Francisco on July 22, 1916.

The dynamic, either left in a suitcase on the sidewalk or thrown from a window or roof top, exploded at 2:06 p.m. as units of a "Preparedness Day" parade marched up Market Street. In addition to the ten dead, more than forty persons were seriously injured or maimed.

NCDC Auxiliaries
Back Pine Strike

SAN FRANCISCO—Full support to the Local 142 pineapple strikers was pledged by delegates to the North- ern California District Council meeting of Auxiliaries on Feb- ruary 18.

"Twenty delegates from Eureka, Oakland, Richmond, San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton will alert their members to the names of the strongest firms and their products and stand ready to give any other assistance which they can render" said Elaine Yoneda, council president.

Council officers for 1968 are Elaine Yoneda, president; Dan Rutter, vice president; Virgie Thompson, recording secretary; Harriett Shuf- fer, treasurer; Wenonah Drasin, corresponding secretary; Pat D'Agostino, legislative coordinator and Barbara Ellsworth, historian.

M&M Checks
Seek Owners

SAN FRANCISCO — Only 10 M&M Supplenentary M&M Checks now remain unredeemed out of the 39 left over last year and publicized in The Dispatcher. Issues of December 8 and January 19.

Mailing for Morse: Members of ILWU Auxiliaries 5 and 5-A, Portland, voluntarily to help with a mailing for Senator Wayne Morse, who is running for re-election. Hard at work, from left: Mabel Schilder, Auxiliary 5; Lois Shanahan and Hazel Jetie, 5-A; Emma Ough, Clara Farro and Veva Phillips, 5. Mrs. Phillips is secretary of the Columbia River District Council of Auxiliaries.

Northwest Council Fights Log Ban

PORTLAND — The 9th Pacific Northwest Convention of ILWU Federated Auxiliaries will be held Saturday and Sunday, March 23 and 24 at the Sheraton Motor Inn here for the Integrated Jobs Council, Ocean, Bitt- nette, Craycroft, Seattle and Veva Phillips, Milwaukee, Oregon, sharing the convention gal.

Speakers will include Interna-
tional representative James S. Fanta and Phoebe Friedman of Oregon's "Women for Peace." Seattle Auxiliary 5-A is hosting the meeting which will open at 10 a.m., with registration at 9:30.

Meany Accused of Lie

About Peace Assembly

A top officer of the United Auto Workers has accused AFL-CIO president George Meany of "a deliberate lie" about the Labor Leadership As- sembly for Peace.

Emil Masey, UAW secretary-treas- urer, has made public a letter he wrote to Meany shortly after the AFL-CIO convention of last Decem- ber. Masey said he decided to make the letter public because Meany had not replied to it.

At the convention, Meany told the delegates that the Assembly for Peace had been planned in Hanford and that "every line of the labor- ers' policy statement had appeared twice in advance in The Sun- day Worker, the communist party newspaper."

Masey said in his letter that these statements were lies and he thought Meany knew it. "You have equated dissent with disloyalty," Mazey wrote, "and in twisting the facts you have slandered brother trade unionists."

BARBERIAUX

Northwest Auxiliaries
Parley March 23, 24

PORTLAND — The 9th Pacific Northwest Convention of ILWU Federated Auxiliaries will be held Saturday and Sunday, March 23 and 24 at the Sheraton Motor Inn here for the Integrated Jobs Council, Ocean, Bitt- nette, Craycroft, Seattle and Veva Phillips, Milwaukee, Oregon, sharing the convention gal.

Speakers will include Interna-
tional representative James S. Fanta and Phoebe Friedman of Oregon's "Women for Peace." Seattle Auxiliary 5-A is hosting the meeting which will open at 10 a.m., with registration at 9:30.

Meany Accused of Lie

About Peace Assembly

A top officer of the United Auto Workers has accused AFL-CIO president George Meany of "a deliberate lie" about the Labor Leadership As- sembly for Peace.

Emil Masey, UAW secretary-treas- urer, has made public a letter he wrote to Meany shortly after the AFL-CIO convention of last Decem- ber. Masey said he decided to make the letter public because Meany had not replied to it.

At the convention, Meany told the delegates that the Assembly for Peace had been planned in Hanford and that "every line of the labor- ers' policy statement had appeared twice in advance in The Sun- day Worker, the communist party newspaper."

Masey said in his letter that these statements were lies and he thought Meany knew it. "You have equated dissent with disloyalty," Mazey wrote, "and in twisting the facts you have slandered brother trade unionists."

NCDC Auxiliaries
Back Pine Strike

SAN FRANCISCO—Full support to the Local 142 pineapple strikers was pledged by delegates to the North- ern California District Council meeting of Auxiliaries on Feb- ruary 18.

"Twenty delegates from Eureka, Oakland, Richmond, San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton will alert their members to the names of the strongest firms and their products and stand ready to give any other assistance which they can render" said Elaine Yoneda, council president.

Council officers for 1968 are Elaine Yoneda, president; Dan Rutter, vice president; Virgie Thompson, recording secretary; Harriett Shuf- fer, treasurer; Wenonah Drasin, corresponding secretary; Pat D'Agostino, legislative coordinator and Barbara Ellsworth, historian.

M&M Checks
Seek Owners

SAN FRANCISCO — Only 10 M&M Supplenentary M&M Checks now remain unredeemed out of the 39 left over last year and publicized in The Dispatcher. Issues of December 8 and January 19.

It is hoped that with this third and final notice the missing payees or their legal representa- tives will be found. If not, the money will be paid into the ILWU-FMA Welfare Fund.

If you know any of these men, please bring this to their atten- tion. If you can help find them, please give your in- formation to your local, their local, the FMA or the Benefit Funds office at 159 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.

The Wage Fund payees are:

Local 18: Edwin R. Draper, 3514; Victor King, 2725; Peter M. Lanzen, 3131; James Lulip, 2894; Victor Martin, 3977; Carl A. Nelson, 115; Frank O'Brien, 1791; Andrew Parker, 2306; Wesley E. Sharp, 2549.

Local 9, Thomas Countee, 30092.
SAN FRANCISCO — After 53 days on the picket line, this city’s newspaper strike — termed by all a “unity strike” — was ended with exceptional gains for 3,000 unionists who write, print, produce and distribute the two daily dailies.

With the support of the entire labor movement, and with a brand of unity rarely if ever experienced before in the newspaper trades, the 15 unions involved won excellent wage increases, improved working conditions and contract provisions that will not only keep the unions alive but strengthen them in future bargaining.

Terms of the settlement were announced in a dramatic and jammed Sunday night press conference in Mayor Alioto’s office in the City Hall, after the last votes had come in after all-day ratification meetings by all the unions involved.

The union members voted approval by better than 90 percent in most cases.

COMMON EXPIRATION

In addition to wage increases, fringe benefits and manning and union security provisions, the most significant gain in the three-year pact was agreement to re-date all contracts due to expire — and all to have a common expiration date of March 1, 1971.

This formula for ending the strike — particularly the idea of a common expiration date — has been credited to ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt, mediator Sam Kagel, who is also ILWU-PMA coast arbitrator, and the man who conducted the negotiations, called Goldblatt “the major architect” of the settlement.

This formula for peace, the Conference of Newspaper Unions stated, could also end the long, bitter strike at the Hearst Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, which has been publishing entirely by the use of professional strikebreakers.

Anything less than this, the unions warned, and the continued use by Hearst of hired scabs in Los Angeles will force a “confrontation with the entire American labor movement.”

LA NEXT

With the strike in this city success-fully concluded, newspaper unions here turned their attention to the Los Angeles strike. The unions have agreed to act in union in stepping up the boycott of the Herald-Examiner, in contacting unions in other small cities to join the Los Angeles strike, and in pressing employers to continue modernizing production by every means of transportation, and the means of distribution.

The most significant lesson of all the newspaper strike is by every union in the newspaper business — evidenced the admiration of the entire labor movement.

However, negotiations had broken down completely and seemed unlikely to resume for a long time.

STALEMATE

There was a stalemate. The strike was unified but at a stand-off. At this time Goldblatt called together several leaders of the strike committee, some leaders of that changed strategy might not only re-start negotiations, but even drive for a set-tlement.

Goldblatt’s main suggestion, the unions to expiration date, would give “every union a piece of the action,” give every picket added reason on the bricks, and would also be very attractive to the publishers.

Goldblatt pointed out that management was not very enthusiastic about negotiations that would settle one contract while 14 other unions were waiting in the wings with their contracts due to expire — and no guarantee that one strike might not follow another.

The proposal was taken to Mayor Alioto. Goldblatt’s suggestion that Sam Kagel, a University of California labor law professor, be named as mediator was welcomed by the mayor and accepted by the publishers.

TOUGH BARGAINING

Then follow 18 days of tough, complicated, lengthy and delicate negotiations — not only with the employers, but between unions that had always acted independently of each other.

A negotiating subcommittee was elected, including George Duncan of the Typographers, Charles Dale of the Newspaper Guild and Jack Goldberger of the Teamsters.

Goldblatt sat in with Kagel and the sub-committee for most of the 16 days of negotiations, often lasting until 1 and 2 in the morning.

At the final meeting, the subcommittee picked Goldblatt chairman of the negotiating committee to present their recommendations to the rest of the union leaders and a back to work agreement was finally signed and sent to the various members.

UNITY

The end of the strike was hailed by Doug Smith, Mailers’ president as “a victory for the union movement in San Francisco. . . . The victory has proved that unity is our most valuable asset.”

Goldblatt, in commenting for CBS radio, said the victory in San Francisco will have real long meaning if the same can happen in Los Angeles.

“We have developed a labor-management formula that will work here, too,” he stated. “But if Hearst does not take advantage of this situation he may find that the labor movement is well prepared to change a local skirmish into a national war.”

When the Goldblatt formula of a common expiration date was suggested, these 15 unions were well prepared to move.

With agreement for a common expiration date, other basic issues, especially other economic issues after a period of tough collective bargaining, fell right into place.

After a long strike, the unions accep-ted the negotiated contract which they felt met their needs.

The most significant lesson of all was the recognition of the need for these unions to pull together and work closely. This unity, learned on the picket line, will pay off. With a common expiration date as a bench-mark, when the contracts expire some three years hence, all these unions having learned to pull together, will be in a much stronger position to attain their future economic goals.

The setting of the newspaper strike was a proud day for the trade union movement in general and we in the ILWU can be proud of our part in giving full support and aid.