In an attempt to re-instate Paul Scharrenberg, recently expelled from the Sailors' Union for activities detrimental to the union, the executive council of the State Federation passed a resolution last Sunday condemning the action of the executive council of the State Federation of Labor. Harry Bridges, the General Manager of the San Francisco Maritime Strike, Local 29-79, is rapidly recovering from the recent operation and is keeping in close touch with water-front developments.

**TARGET**

**SAN FRANCISCO I. L. A. CHARTER THREATENED**

SAN FRANCISCO—Officials of the State Federation of Labor declared war on Maritime Unions this week when deliberate and slanderous attacks were launched against the Sailors Union of the Pacific, and San Francisco Local 28-79 of the International Longshoremen's Association.

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**STRIKE ACTION**

The latest move in this direction came this week when national officials threatened to revoke the I. L. A. charter unless San Francisco maritime unions restrained themselves from recalling "Violations Committee" and refusing to obey national "Agreements" and cease to follow "irresponsible" orders. The situation was pointed out here, that this ultimatum sounds very much like the warning to the San Francisco I. L. A. to stop the "unconstitutional" strike of the longshoremen, which was launched upon over nine hundred San Francisco Local 29-79 longshoremen.

**NORTHWEST SAILORS DENOUNCE BROWN**

SEATTLE—Sensing a deliberate "attack on the Maritime Federation, state and local District Committees, the executive council, have banded together in a united move to oust William H. Brown, recently named eastern representative in Washington, where the local executive council opposed the move.

**MOUNTIES CALL**

The San Francisco Police were forced to call out the military police because of conditions existing on the waterfront.

**STEWARDESS STRIKE AT SEA**

SAN FRANCISCO—Members of the California State Federated Union of Railroad Employees, have gone on strike against the Ocean Steamship Company Lines.

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**TANKERS' STRIKE END NOT A DEFAY**

The ending of the Tanker strike last Monday without securing an agreement with the oil companies, was not a defeat for the Maritime Unions. Monday's action must be understood as a strategic move from unfavorable position into a better one.

To have prolonged the strike without securing a better position for the longshoremen, was an amount of wasted time. Therefore the most practical course was followed when we voted to call the strike off in last week's back numbers.

Instead of a victory for the oil companies, the Tanker Strike actually means a defeat.
Longshoremen’s Charter Being Threatened

(Continued from Page 1)
officials to row the militancy of the Pacific Coast through the street
and isolates them from rank and file support by other workers on the
coast. It was said that the national leaders of the ILA have been
in order to re-establish reac-

tion among all Longshoremen.

The reason given was that the
ILA is not an organization con-

trolled by ILA locals on the coast is
by the national officials.

In particular, it was said to hold true in
the case of the attack on the
ILA by the San Francisco
District Council of the Maritime
Federation of the Pacific, passing
the following resolution at its reg-

ular meeting, the night of June
19:

WHEREAS statements have ap-

peared in the public press to the

effect that the Charter of J. L. A.

and the ILA is being attacked by

the International President of the

ILA, Joseph P. Ryan, because of

the ILA’s attitude toward the

actions and policies of the ILA

and to promote the best interest

of all the pressure the ship-

owners mobilize for its

OWNERS MOBILIZE

ATTACK LABOR

S AN FRANCISCO — It was re-

ported here yesterday, that em-

ployers were seen to be estab-

lishing funds for a strike-breaking

movement on all local unions and branches af-

filiated with the ILA. This was reported by

Joseph P. Ryan, International Pre-

sident of the ILA, who called a

meeting with trade union leaders to

consider the steps that should be taken.

A. Perkins, who is now serving as

Secretary of Labor.

UNIONS PROTEST

WASHINGTON POLICE ATTACKS

WASHINGTON — Sharp protests were

expressed by the Maritime Firemen

against the Federal Government’s call

out of the National Guard, U. S. Navy

and Coast Guard for the posting of

the ships lying there.

The district council also regis-

tered an indignant protest

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LONGSHOREMEN AGAIN VICTIMS OF ONE-SIDED ACTION ON THE PART OF EMPLOYERS, AVERS UNION OFFICIAL

Following is an official statement issued by Fred Freer, financial secretary-treasurer of the International Longshoremen's Association, which will recall many of the tactics employed in last Summer's strike.

"Since the award of the National Longshoremen's Board was handed down in October, 1934, many disputes between longshoremen and shipowners over different interpretations of the award have been referred to Judge Joseph M. Eisch, appointed Pacific Coast Interpreter of the Board. T. G. Plant, President of the Waterfront Engineers Benevolent Association, has advised the Board that the interpretations of the award made by Judge Slos were decidedly not favorable to the longshoremen, but that the officials and members of this local have, in every instance accepted these decisions and abided by them.

RETRIEVABLE PAY

"Recently, however, Judge Slos had under advisement the question of an extension of additional retroactive pay, and handed down a decision which means that the shipowners will be required to pay the longshoremen a considerable sum of money. Since this decision was rendered, and practically since the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court invalidating N.R.A., the employers have been using this as a basis to negotiate the award and be released from their part of the bargain. Of course, they don't see this, but rather launch an attack on the officials of the union, and once again attempt to draw a "red herring" across the trail, in an attempt to get out of their part of the bargain. They are in no way appeased by this decision. They will still appeal this decision, and the officials and the longshoremen of Local 38-79 have not given up any of Judge's Slos' decisions, but have abided by them.

SMALL STRIKES

"The employers have also issued statements complaining of these small strikes, always laying the blame on the longshoremen. The union resents this public statement, because if the employers would not attack the longshoremen's award by "chiseling" on increased loads, speed-up, etc., there would be no small strikes. We feel the employers are equally responsible for any large strike that may happen in the future. The maritime unions want peace.

When the longshoremen are forced to take action in order to maintain the decisions of the National Board, that is, when they fought so hard last summer, the employers complain bitterly, but on the other hand they welcome the support of this union in forcing into line other employers who do not belong to the employers association, the Waterfront Engineers Benevolent Association, and welcome any action by the longshoremen in refusing to handle the cargo of these employers; in other words, they have stated they would welcome any employers who belong to this union as members, and would fight them in the courts; in other words, they want to penalize the longshoremen, but they want to do it as they damn please."

FROM THE LEADER, "San Francisco, Saturday, June 19, 1935"
July 5, 1935, was without a doubt the bloodiest day of the entire Maritime Strike, which lasted from May 28th until July 5th, 1934. The strike, organized by the Industrial Association and the American Federation of Labor, was carefully executed on that day and by evening, many strikers were in the hospital, their bodies riddled with bullets and broken bones. Two strikers made the supreme sacrifice, Howard Berry and Nick Bordoise, a striking cook and a member of the Communist Party, were killed on the street near Rincon Hill.

July 5th was by no means the first time such injuries and innocent bystanders suffered death or serious wounds, hired by the employers.

Police Attack Strikers

On about 2:00 P.M., the strikers had formed a parade of about 800 men. Their intention was to march from the headquarters of the International Longshoremen's Association to Pier 48 and return. The two men in the lead were carrying the American flag and the I. L. A. banner respectively. John Schomaker, a member of the I. L. A., was marching between the flag bearers. Opposite Pier 18, as the marchers were swinging on to the sidewalk they were attacked by police on horseback. The flag bearers were ridden down, their flags knocked to the street. Shomaker was singled out by the police. Three or four cops held him while another on horseback kicked him over the head with a club for about four or five minutes, until Shomaker sank to the sidewalk. He then was arrested for inciting to riot, notwithstanding that he was a mere a man of blood.

Police apprised from all directions and promptly started bearing and shooting with revolvers and gas bombs. Bill Chisholm, a well known member of the I. L. A., was kicked by a police horse and had his head badly beaten in the bargain. The unarmed picketers were fired on from horseback. John Schomaker, a member of the Industrial Association, stated that the Port of San Francisco "Would be opened" on July 5th. The arrival of the strikers was on edge; everyone anticipated that "something" would happen that day. AND IT DID!

Thousands of strikers were lined up near Piers 38 and 40. Scabs were there to hold back the ships. Barricades were erected by the strikers across Bryant Street. Being attacked by the police, the strikers retreated towards the top of Rincon Hill. A steady rifle fire was directed towards the top of the hill and the Fire Department arrived to extinguish the flames. Barricades were erected on the hill and the Fire Department arrived to extinguish the flames. Barricades were erected by the strikers across Bryant Street. Being attacked by the police, the strikers retreated towards the top of Rincon Hill. A steady rifle fire was directed towards the top of the hill and the Fire Department arrived to extinguish the flames. Barricades were erected on the hill and the Fire Department arrived to extinguish the flames. Barricades were erected by the strikers across Bryant Street. Being attacked by the police, the strikers retreated towards the top of Rincon Hill. A steady rifle fire was directed towards the top of the hill and the Fire Department arrived to extinguish the flames. Barricades were erected on the hill and the Fire Department arrived to extinguish the flames.

"Battle of Rincon Hill"

At 10:00 A.M., the "Battle of Rincon Hill" was in full swing. The strikers were retreating towards the top of Rincon Hill. A steady rifle fire was directed towards the top of the hill and the Fire Department arrived to extinguish the flames. Barricades were erected on the hill and the Fire Department arrived to extinguish the flames. Barricades were erected by the strikers across Bryant Street. Being attacked by the police, the strikers retreated towards the top of Rincon Hill. A steady rifle fire was directed towards the top of the hill and the Fire Department arrived to extinguish the flames. Barricades were erected on the hill and the Fire Department arrived to extinguish the flames. Barricades were erected by the strikers across Bryant Street. Being attacked by the police, the strikers retreated towards the top of Rincon Hill. A steady rifle fire was directed towards the top of the hill and the Fire Department arrived to extinguish the flames. Barricades were erected on the hill and the Fire Department arrived to extinguish the flames.

However, July 5th has been hallowed by the blood of our brothers who made the great sacrifice in 1934.

On that day we shall do honor and reverence to their memory.

But we shall do more than that. A tremendous display of our strength and solidarity in every port on that day will go to prove the conviction.

"Hell Breaks Loose Again"

Comparative quiet reigned during the morning. Hell broke loose near the Union Hall of the Longshoremen. A steady stream of the I. L. A. marched down the streets, visiting the docks, and the picket lines before the outbreak. The Local members of the Maritime unions will assemble and form a body of picket lines before the San Francisco waterfront. But the bird must have been extremely nervous, for it departed rather hastily from the waterfront, the news coming when RIE] broke loose on "Bloody Thursday!"

JULY 5TH, 1935

SEATTLE COUNCIL PREPARES FOR BLOODY THURSDAY

Seattle In conformity with President Harry S. Truman's 7th July 5th announcement that local members of the District Council are to carry out plans in full for mass meeting and demonstration on that day.

This move suggests that of holding memorial service at Smith Cove (Steele's old battle) during the day and a meeting in the evening. Plans being made to invite sympathetic organizations and to delegate to the 7th July Council.

Herman and Master of the ARTA, Poland and York of San, Batters, Humphries, Allen, and the members of the District Firemen have already been asked by their respective committees to speak on the Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO PLANS IMPRESSIVE JULY 5TH DEMONSTRATION

SAN FRANCISCO—Following the tentative plans adopted by the local County Council, the following agenda will be carried out here by the local County Council.

1. A parade of Maritime workers and sympathizers will assemble and form a body of picket lines before the San Francisco waterfront at 8 A.M.

2. The corner of Mission and Brannan Streets, where Shomaker and Bordoise were shot, will be decorated and a plaque of honor posted on the site of the site as a memorial.

3. A parade of maritime workers will march up Market Street to the Civic Center.

4. A delegation from each of the maritime unions will visit the Cypress Lawn Cemetery in which Bordoise and Shomaker were buried and place flowers on their graves.

5. In the evening a mass meeting will be held at the old I. L. A. building where the action of the strike was centered. The speakers will include the significance of the fight.

The following day, July 4, was Independence Day! The day of peace honored over the San Francisco waterfront. But the bird must have been extremely nervous, for it departed rather hastily from the waterfront, the news coming when RIE] broke loose on "Bloody Thursday!"

NEXT WEEK—The funeral of Shomaker and Bordoise. A tremendous spectacle.