Unemployment Insurance, Severance Are Won in Pine Policy Makers

Sugar Negotiations Reach “Showdown Area” in Hawaii

HONOLULU T. H. — Negotiations between Hawaii’s sugar industry and ILWU Local 142 entered “the showdown area” here last week when spokesmen for both sides announced their “final positions” on all items in dispute.

Meeting in the offices of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association last Thursday morning, the parties narrowed the major issues to severance pay for displaced workers, the wage-price escalator clause which keys wages on four Big Island plantations to the New York price of raw sugar, and the duration of the agreement.

OFFER YEARS’ RENEWAL

In an effort to reach agreement without resorting to strike action, union negotiators have offered to renew the expired agreement for one year as it is, with three exceptions.

The exceptions call for a “satisfactory agreement on severance pay, elimination of the wage-price escalator and a 3-cent across-the-board wage increase.”

The one-year renewal proposal and the three amendments “is our rock-bottom position,” Yasakki Arabaki, chairman of the union’s negotiating committee, said following the meeting at HSPI headquarters.

Industry spokesmen say their “final position” is a three-year pact, a nine-cent pay boost, payable at three cents a year; their version of “fair and reasonable severance pay”; continuation of the wage-price escalator and “some guarantee against strikes during the term of the agreement.”

“The escalator clause,” says Hawaii Regional Director Jack W. Hall, the union’s chief spokesman in negotia-
tions, “is now a device to freeze wages at four plantations 6 cents below the industry wage line.”

Keying wages at those plantations to prices was agreed to several years ago, Hall notes, “when they needed our kokum” (cooperation). Hall asserts that “productivity and other factors taken into consideration when we agreed to tie wages to prices have materially changed. There is no further need or justification for it,” he emphasizes.

On severance pay for displaced workers, the wage-price escalator clause which keys wages on four Big Island plantations to the New York price of raw sugar, and the duration of the agreement.

First Such Gains in US Agriculture

HONOLULU, T. H. — A history-making agreement providing both unemployment and severance pay for agricultural workers was negotiated here last week between ILWU Local 142 and Hawaii’s pineapple industry.

The agreement, in addition, gives pineapple workers “greatly improved” job security, $75 dollars monthly pensions, plus social security at age 65, medical and hospitalization for workers and a liberal pay boost payable over a three year period.

BEST IN HISTORY

The new pact, effective to February 22, is subject to ratification by Local 142’s members employed in Hawaii’s second largest industry, about 8,000 workers are covered. Termed the agreement “the best we have negotiated in the history of our union,” Shiro Hokama, chairman of the negotiating committee, predicts “overwhelming approval by the membership.”

A breakdown of the agreement, which runs until February 1, 1959, and the following gains for those who cultivate, harvest and process the Hawaiian pineapple crop:

1. WORK OPPORTUNITY—Permanent job vacancies in the regular work force for casuals employed by companies. During extended periods of short work in the fields, casual workers will be given preference over seasonals and the right to work in the canneries.

The new work opportunity section eliminates the practice of giving work to non-bargaining unit employees at the expense of those in the regular work force.

2. PENSIONS—Pensions up to $75 per month, based on two dollars per month for each year of service, plus social security, plus medical care for pensioners and their spouses on an industry-wide basis replace the inadequate plans that existed at the discretion of the individual companies.

Pensioners will receive medical care if they elect to remain members of the medical plan covering employed workers.

Regular employees who have completed one year of service are eligible to participate in the pension plan which is contributory. Workers must contribute three per cent of their earnings. The employers will provide the additional money necessary to provide pension benefits.

3. SEPARATION PAY—For the first time in the history of American agriculture, displaced workers will receive separation pay under the new agreement.

Regular employees who have been (to page 3)
One Direction to Go

Synchronize your watches, gentlemen

Chairman Herbert C. Bonner and other members of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries together with Chairman Morse of the Maritime Commission have performed a signal service to both management and labor of the maritime industry in bringing about an agreed upon common expiration date for East and West coast longshore contracts.

The whipsawing of past years which has irked the employers has been no less irksome to the unions and has been good for neither the stability of the industry nor the stability of labor relations.

Whatever the outcome of negotiations of any period, no union or employer group wants someone else bargaining earlier and thereby setting floors and ceilings for those who follow.

The August 1 date set for the expiration of both the ILA and ILWU agreements this year-moving ILA to two months ahead of its present September 30 expiration and ILWU six weeks beyond its present June 15 expiration—opens the way for union consultation and the whipsaw. It should be apparent to anyone that the establishment of the common expiration date—mechanical and simple a change as it may appear to be—will be beneficial to the public, the industry and the workers.

However, whatever promise this development holds will not come about automatically. The payroll will come only from the understanding and the unity of the working longshoremen on both coasts. The longshoremen, in the last analysis, must decide what goes into the contracts and how the terms are enforced on the job.

What we recognize, and welcome here, is an opportunity for both coasts to move ahead toward greater security and greater gains for the members and their families.

The challenge is a great one, and it is easy to see that the dangers and pitfalls are many. But the ILWU has no question that within the ranks on both coasts can be found all the skill, boldness and resourcefulness necessary to do the job.

From the union viewpoint it makes for an atmosphere of true collective bargaining with each coast adding its strength to that of the other and each benefitting from the experience of the other. For the employers it removes instability and the constant fear that the employers on one coast will gain advantage over the others by way of labor costs, working conditions or other contract provisions.

Separate bargaining at different dates is restricted bargaining for all parties. What simultaneous bargaining will lead to in the way of closer cooperation and mutual aid and protection we do not venture to predict. We know only that nobody is going to lose anything by it.

The idea for a common expiration date is not new. When the ILWU was District 36 of the ILA, it instructed its delegates to the ILA national convention of 1935 to plug for common expiration and consultative bargaining. The proposal was turned down by Joe Ryan, then president of ILA.

Over the years we have argued that the longshoremen have been losing out because of the bargaining setup and the whipsaw. It should be apparent to anyone that the establishment of the common expiration date—mechanical and simple a change as it may appear to be—will be beneficial to the public, the industry and the workers.

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D of J Plans
To Retry T. H. Oath Target
PINEHURST, Wash.—The US Department of Justice has announced that it intends to retry A. A. Fisher, former official of the International Woodworkers of America, whose conviction under a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit frame-up was reversed last month by the US Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

The appellate bench over-ruled the lower court on five counts, most of which added up to the decision that Fisher had not had a fair trial.

JUDGE WRONG

The court noted that the trial judge had prevented the defense from putting into the record receipts totaling $16,310 a stockpiling couple named Moses had received from the government.

The court said, “Since if the Moses testimony was true (the receipts) would have proved the claimed patriarchal character of the long service of Mr. and Mrs. Moses, one would expect the government to have been glad to produce the receipts. Instead it resisted the motion and now admits that the “extraneous matter” was in some way the opposite. . . . Here the court committed substantial error.”

The trial judge noted that without the testimony of the Moses, Fisher could not possibly be convicted. It also said the trial judge had erred in protecting a so-called “expert” witness (Clark Harper) by refusing the defense the right to cross-examine him on “his private communications to the members of the Communist in Security Board hearings.”

INSTRUCTIONS WRONG

The trial judge’s instructions to the jury on “affiliation” were also in error, the Ninth Circuit held. It said that these people were “also paid for their services to the company in a reorganization plan designed to eliminate ‘wasteful and non-productive methods’.”

Consolidated Chemical operates in the glue market and has been trying to improve its position, with the cooperation of the local in certain changes in plant practices and procedures.

But the company has “deliberately violated this agreement and the Master Contract.” Local 6 charged, “and has resorted to threats, intimidation, and Big Labor tactics in an effort to sweep aside all contract restraints toward a complete company dictatorship over labor relations.”

The membership of the local feel that they have been pushed as far as they are going to be pushed,” Local 6 said. Non-union personnel have been

Local 6 Charges Consolidated Chemical With ‘Bad Faith’

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Local 6, in the February 24 issue of its Bulletin, blasted the management of the Consolidated Chemical Company of this city and said its patience was at an end with the company’s “arbitrary, illegal and provocative course of conduct.”

The union charged the company with operating “in bad faith”, at a recent Adjustment Board hearing held in the offices of the Distributors Association of Northern California.

The “charge came after almost a year of company provocation,” the Local 6 Bulletin said, “during which time the union attempted to cooperate with the company in a reorganization plan designed to eliminate ‘wasteful and non-productive methods’.”

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SACB Hearing on Labor School Ends

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Roberts called the government witnesses “as contemptible a batch of paid informers as ever took a perjured oath.” He denounced the hearing as “an attempt, using a clearly unconstitutional law, to kill a school.”

Unemployment Pay is Won at Last

For Hawaii’s Pineapple Workers

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Local 19, in the February 24 issue of its Bulletin, blasted the management of the Consolidated Chemical Company of this city and said its patience was at an end with the company’s “arbitrary, illegal and provocative course of conduct.”

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Field workers, who are not covered by the territorial unemployment compensation insurance law, may receive up to twenty weeks of unemployment insurance from their employers on the same basis compensation as paid to employees covered by the compensation law.

Employers who are displaced and who elect to return to their native lands can collect up to 70 percent of their unemployment compensation benefits in a lump sum, plus free transportation. Lump-sum benefits to employees with 20 years of service are expected to average approximately $5,150.

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Blood Donors Ralph Nevarez (seated center) was so appreciative of the care his three-month-old daughter Shirley received under the...
Local 6 Starts A New Blood Donor Plan

SAN FRANCISCO — A new blood donation plan has been instituted by ILWU Local 6 here.

Under the previous plan, a member of the union or a member of the union's family all the blood any of them may receive blood when it was needed, but if he had no use for it, he had to pay $25 a pint for it. Under the new Local 6 Blood Insurance Reserve Fund Plan, any member of the union who wishes to join must donate one pint of blood.

This donation assures him and his family all the blood any of them may need during the year. Members belonging to the Kaiser Foundation health plan may donate at the Kaiser Hospital on Geary Street. Members belonging to an insured plan must donate at the Bank of America Memorial Blood Bank. Appointments are made through the union.

The January membership meeting of the local board, B. Moore, Local 6 Health and Welfare Director, explained the details of the new plan.

Paul Morris Is Re-elected by ILWU Local 9

SEATTLE — Paul Morris was re-elected president of ILWU Local 9 here, with William T. Wieland chosen vice-president and John M. Bradshaw elected secretary-business agent.

Glen C. Bierhaus was elected as sergeant-at-arms and Walter R. Clarke, recording secretary. Adrian Lawrence was re-elected to the executive board.

The new warehouse union officers will serve for one year at the next annual membership meeting of February 14. Members of the executive committee and executive board were also elected at this meeting.

At the same meeting the members, following a resolution of the Washington State Initiative 198 (a "right-to-work" state), voted to have a binding referendum on the Labor Advisory Council to fight the initiative. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The sum of $50 was also donated to the ILA registration school in New Orleans. Koorie was one of the paid hour. ILA locals headed by their respective presidents, Clarence Henry (president of Local 1419 (longshore) Local 614 (car loaders and barge loaders) head by Walter S. Augustine, the Banana Handlers Local 1800 (Henry Koorie) president and Local 1683 (Zacharias Bank) president have organized a registration school in New Orleans.

This school prepares Negro clerks to vote. Assistance is provided in filling out the complicated forms and questions which Negroes are required to answer in order to vote in the State of Louisiana.

Negro ILA Locals Spark a Drive for More Negro Voters

(New Orleans, La.)—Over 6,000 voters of the voters' registration school conducted by the Negro ILA Locals up and down the coast are being kept in the dark about the fact that they are not allowed to vote. One of the Negroes of the ILA in New Orleans, Citizens are trained in the requirements until they qualify to register as voters. (See story below.)

LA Drug Co. Meets Local 26 on Fees

LOS ANGELES — An emergency plant meeting, called by ILWU Local 26 stewards after management had refused for several weeks to meet with a grievance committee, closed down operations at Los Angeles Drug Co. last week until the company's change in its vacation policy. The company's change in its vacation policy.

The company opposes the taking of vacations by Local 26 members when the item was let out for the paid holi-

Tonnage in LA is Growing Heavier

LOS ANGELES—Attempts of Mayor Poudson and others to smear the ILWU by making congressional hearings to the contrary, an official report by Bernard G. Rees, general manager of Los Angeles harbor, revealed that 644,942 more tons of general cargo moved through the port in 1955 than in 1954.

With the figures not including oil or fish, Couhlin said that 3,784,294 tons were handled in 1955, a 20 percent in crease over 3,091,333 through the port the previous year.
The movement of the Negro people for full and equal citizenship in all parts of our land and for equality of economic opportunity is continuing to sweep forward. The Negro people have discarded the approach which says that they must be patient and wait endlessly for improvements and have instead adopted a demand for freedom not only for future generations but for the present one as well.

If the movement was sweeping forward when this observation was made by the Eleventh Biennial Convention of the ILWU a year ago, it has at the present time reached hurricane force.

"The greatest victory for Negro equality since the Emancipation Proclamation," the ILWU resolution stated, was won on May 18, 1954, when the U.S. Supreme Court held that segregation of Negro and white pupils in the nation's schools was unconstitutional.

A year later, on May 31, the high court ordered the states to end segregation in their schools within a "reasonable" time.

Since that day almost a year ago we have seen mounting defiance of the Supreme Court's ruling by Southern politicians; we have witnessed a resurgence of anti-Negro intimidation and violence in the South.

The nation has been horrified by more assaults on Negroes exercising their right to vote; by riots carefully fomented; by lynchings, both "legal" and illegal. Negroes have been killed in broad daylight on Southern streets and no action has been taken against their killers.

A fourteen-year-old boy, Emmett Till, was kidnapped and murdered and his admitted kidnappers were not only not indicted for the kidnapping but were acquitted of the murder.

Miss Atherine Lucy, who under the law attempted to enter the University of Alabama to continue her education (she has a Bachelor of Science degree and a teaching certificate already), met with mob action. Her heroism in the face of threats and violence has already won her international fame, but the University trustees capitulated to the mob and refused her admission for her "own protection."

* Elected "representatives" of the people like Mississippi's Democratic Senator James O. Eastland, have urged defiance of the Supreme Court's order.

Congressman Henderson Lanham of Georgia stated on the floor of the House of Representatives that blood would flow in the streets if the "NAACP ... and those who do its bidding (continue to try) to wipe out all racial lines in the South..." "Legal" efforts to defy the Supreme Court's order on desegregation have ranged all the way from Virginia's amendment of its constitution to have the state pay tuition for pupils in segregated private schools, to the revised theory of "interposition" advanced by the governors of Mississippi, Georgia, Virginia and South Carolina.

In the face of this latter-day Ku Kluxism the Negro people, South and North, have refused to be intimidated; have refused to bow the head and are fighting back as they have never fought before.

Exercising admirable restraint and self-discipline, they have refused to meet violence with violence, even under the most vicious provocation.

Indicative of the deep feeling of the Negro people were the remarks on February 26 by Dr. Theodore R. Mason Howard, who was chairman of the overflow audience of 2,000 persons in San Francisco that the hour of decision had arrived for the Negro people.

He announced at the same time that he was going back to his home state of Mississippi "to fight and to die" for the cause. Dr. Howard is a surgeon and president and founder of the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

"For 92 years God has been building the Negro for this very hour," he declared and, "I can't buy the theory of gradualism in integration. How gradual do you want it to be when it takes one woman almost a century to enter the University of Alabama?"

Dr. Howard had fled Mississippi with his family four months before, after two of his friends were shot and killed because they refused to take their names off the voters' registration list.

The boycott against segregated buses in Montgomery, Alabama, which has been going on daily since the arrests.

The 11,000 Negro population had taken, they were mistreated. Thousands of cheering, laughing, determined people jammed protest meetings that have been going on daily since the arrests.

As Miss Mary Helen Jones, NAACP member, told ILWU Auxiliary 17, on February 10, "The courageous fight of the Negroes in the Southern states is something to see."

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, one of the boycott leaders indicted in Montgomery has called for this March 28 to be a day to "Walk with God."

This is the day the trials are set to start.

The struggle in Montgomery and elsewhere has excited wide support over the nation, and in the ranks of the ILWU and other unions. ILWU Local 10 in San Francisco adopted a resolution February 20 calling on the Attorney General of the United States to refer the excuse made by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover for his inaction in protecting civil rights in the South. It called upon the President and Attorney General to enforce the Supreme Court ruling against segregation.

The ILWU Convention resolution emphasized the true meaning of the struggle when it said: "We know that discrimination is not only unconstitutional, immoral and un-American, but it was deliberately conceived and has been perpetuated for the purpose of dividing the ranks of the workers and of using this division to prevent union organiz-
A CONVENTION OF SECESSIONISTS AFTER THE WAR

This is how cartoonists of civil war time pictured southern slave holders—the Bilbos and Eastlands of the time. The reproduction is from an old envelope cartoon, it being the custom then to send letters in envelopes so decorated. It appears in the Whitney Museum's American History of Graphic Humor.
Local 26 Home Rises

With foundations and rough plumbing in, the brick walls of the new $100,000 home for ILWU Local 26 began to rise last week, located at Figueroa and 57th Streets, Los Angeles, in the geographical center of the union’s membership, the 9,500 square foot building will house union offices, health and welfare plan offices and the local’s credit union. In addition to a large meeting hall on the second floor, conference rooms, roof garden and patio. Funds for the building have been raised through membership purchase of two per cent interest-bearing notes, loans from other ILWU locals and a mortgage.

Columbia River Council Takes Note Of a Bill Worse Than Taft-Hartley

LONGVIEW, Wash. — The latest gimmick dreamed up by union-busters in Congress—the Curtis-Golden-see bill—drew barbed attention from delegates to the ILWU Columbia River District council, at its February session.

The measure would prohibit organized labor from contributing "directly or indirectly" to any political party or to any "committee" that contributes funds "directly or indirectly" to parties or candidates. Unions and union officials found in "violation" of the law would be subject to a $5,000 fine and one year in jail.

"What this bill aims at is the disenfranchisement of working people whose only means of joining effectively in politics is through their unions. It goes against the democratic principle," declared Ernie Baker, the council's legislative representative.

The bill significantly levies no prohibitions on the political maneuvering of NAM, the Chamber of Commerce or the American Medical Association.

Council secretary Kneeland Stranahan was instructed to inform the Oregon and Washington delegations in Congress of the delegates' dislike of the bill and to check with the courthouse to be sure their addresses are properly entered on the safe side, Astoria members were instructed to inform the Oregon delegates in their registration cards.

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The next meeting of the council will be held in Portland on April 8.

Hilo Dockers Ask OK on Dock Act

Hilo, T. H. — The longshore division of ILWU Local 142 on February 27 called on Mrs. Betty Farrington, Hawaii's delegate to the US Congress, to give what assistance she could in furthering the enactment of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, now due to be presented to the House of Representatives.

In their cable to Mrs. Farrington, Units 11 and 14A of Local 142 said: "We are for the improvements of the act which would be beneficial to the longshoremen in the Territory of Hawaii.

The cable was signed by Frederick T. Low, Jr., business agent of the longshore units named.

The old folks are "in the same boat as you longshoremen," Mrs. Pentecost said, "both fighting for a livelihood.

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Showdown in Sugar Talks Is Reached

(From page 1)

ers who desire to return to their native lands and who are under 55 years of age, the parties are approximately $70 apart. The difference in position regarding prospective repatriates older than 55 is $240.

The parties are $100 dollars away from agreement in the dispute involving non-repatriates who are less than 55. There is an agreement in principle that the board make a decision on the issue by May 1.

Because "it is common knowledge that the industry is capable of eliminating hundreds of employees in the near future," union negotiators are hesitant about signing an agreement longer than one year. "However," Hall says "a longer agreement is important in the picture depending on what's in the package.

STRIKE PREPARATIONS MADE While talks are under way in Honolulu, the plantations are "beehives" of activity where the workers are "preparing for any eventuality.

ILWU pineapple workers, who last week reached agreement with their employers, are preparing to give "whatever assistance we can to our brothers and sisters in sugar."

It is expected that large stores of rice and other staples stored away by the pineapple workers when they were faced with the definite possibility of a strike, will be made available to the sugar workers in the event they are needed.

"Negotiations will continue for a limited time," union spokesmen say. "But we don't intend to negotiate forever."

Local 17's Ball Team Holds Third Place

BRODERICK, Calif. — ILWU Local 17's baseball team now holds third place in the second half of the American Division of Sacramento, and in 32 games has lost only 5.

The team's manager is Joe Garcia with Kenny Sanchez assisting, Louie Sapienchi as general manager and Frank Thompson, the local's secretary, acting as score-keeper.

You're in the Family!

Why Not Join the Auxiliary?

YOUR AUXILIARY:

• Backs up its ILWU local;
• Helps the needy;
• Acts as a liaison between the union and your community;
• Develops understanding of ILWU problems and ILWU programs.

I WANT TO JOIN

Name _______________________________
Address _______________________________
ILWU Local No.
Mail this coupon to: NORMA WYATT, Sec-Treasurer, ILWU Federated Auxiliaries, 1849 Madrona St., North Bend, Ore.
Fishermen Confer

ILWU Local 3 fishermen held a conference in January to outline the local’s program and policies for 1956, Charles Appel, president of Local 19, said, discussing some of the conferences on the “right to work” initiative proposed in Washington State, George Oldham of the same local also addressed the fishermen.

Local 3 Meets to Discuss It’s Plans and Program for 1956

SEATTLE—Fishermen belonging to ILWU Local 3 met here on January 21 and 22 to outline the union's program and policies for 1956. Thirty-two delegates were present, including officials, members of the executive board and rank and file members.

Major proposal adopted was the call for a separate Department of Fisheries with a secretary of cabinet rank, so that international fishery problems may be resolved.

The conference also went on record to advocate a quota system as the fairest way of dealing with the acute problem presented by the importation of huge quantities of foreign-caught fish.

OTHER ACTIONS

Subsidies for anti-Negro violence were voted to the working fishermen and the consumer was also proposed.

Other matters included acted on:

A broad legislative program that would embody an aggressive program against air and water pollution.

A Federal disaster insurance fund.

A Federal tax-cut for low-income families.

Reduction in the social security retirement age and reduction of the present $600 annual earnings needed to qualify for unemployment insurance.

Full support to labor’s fight against so-called “right to work” legislation.

Local 9 Men Challenge a Loyalty Oath

SEATTLE—A court challenge to Washington state’s anti-subversive oath is being made by a member of the ILWU here. Eugene Wilkins, 41, member of ILWU Warehousemen’s Local 9, is seeking a King County superior court order restraining the Seattle Port Commission from firing him for refusing to sign the oath.

“Such oaths are against my principles,” Wilkins said in an affidavit in support of his court action. “They seem to violate a fundamental right that I enjoy as an American citizen to belong to any organization I choose . . . I will not sign an oath that I will refrain from belonging to a political or other organization simply because some attorney general decides that it is not in accord with his political prejudices.”

Wilkins’ suit is the second challenge to the state’s oath law enacted in the 1955 legislature. The first, now pending in the courts, was brought by two University of Washington professors, Max Saville and Howard L. Norstrand.

Auxiliary Roundup

NORTH BEND, Ore.—A report of the monthly meeting of ILWU Auxiliary was made by Valerie Taylor, Federate president, before the Auxiliary 1 Federation here on February 8.

Supplementary reports were also made by Norma Wyatt and Clifton Johnson, who also attended the state-wide meeting of local officers.

As a result of the reports it was resolved to ask Senator Richard L. Nemmers to take all possible action desired to obtain Federal money for school lunch programs and to commend him for his stand on the “right to work” initiative.

ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Activities of the local auxiliary included: Depositing $5 monthly in the ILWU Local 12 credit union to be used for education and travelancy fund (this has been going on for the past 20 months); encouraging others in addition; Marguerite Groh, the auxiliary’s reporter said.

OAKLAND—ILWU Auxiliary 17 on February 10 was addressed by Miss Mary Helen Jones, member of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who was guest speaker at the auxiliary for Negro History Week.

Miss Jones, who is also chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Women’s National Industrial Club, was affiliated to the National Association for the Advancement of Women, spoke on segregation and education in Southern schools and said that Northerners were “not as much as the Negroes and liberal whites (down south)” are doing right now every day, in the face of a terrible economic squeeze and in the face of violence, the courageous fight Negroes in the Southern states are something to see.”

A letter written by the gang to the Reverend Martin Luther King, one of the Negro leaders in Montgomery, pledging the solidarity of the local women's Auxiliary—Negro and white—leading the fight against segregation.

A letter was sent by the gang to the Reverend Martin Luther King, one of the Negro leaders in Montgomery, pledging the solidarity of the local women’s Auxiliary—Negro and white—leading the fight against segregation.

Two days after circulation of the letter, $100 was sent to King, to help further the movement, and more money is coming in every day. The gang hopes to raise $500 in this way among the rank and file local members.

Members of the gang include Claude Saunders, Leo Withers, Bill Bailey, John Wilson, George Junkins, and temporary officers are Richard Lehman and Osvaldo, chairman of its FEPC committee and other women’s organizations.

Pamphlet on Till Case is Being Sent Out

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Local 6, under signature of its secretary-treasurer, Richard Lynden and Joseph Figueiredo, chairman of its FEPC Committee, this week distributed to all housewives a pamphlet entitled “Behind the Lynching of Emmett Louis Till” and written by Louis Burnham.

The pamphlet was sent out, Lynden and Figueiredo said, in connection with Negro History Week and because “This whole system of discrimination, segregation, Jim Crow and violence against the Negro people is the concern of all of us who really believe in democracy and not servitude.”

The pamphlet tells the story-behind-the-story-of the cold-blooded murder of a 14-year-old Chicago boy, whose admitted kidnappers were not indicted for the murder, and who were acquitted of his murder.

Additional copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Local 6 office (255 Ninth Street).

Change of Address

If you change your address fill in the following information in the space provided in the lower right-hand corner of this page, and return to your Local number.

(old address)

(City) (Zone) (State)

(new address)

(City) (Zone) (State)

Local Number:_________Book Number:_________
All About Medicines

Perhaps you've resented a doctor changing your prescription to another, doubted that the doctor knew what he was doing since he didn't start with a helpful medicine.

A change in medicine doesn't mean that the first one was acting without rhyme reason, or any regard to your money. Among the considerations:

why the change was made as well as how discoveries, have different effects.

One common medicine used in a variety of illnesses, from asthma to stomach ache, is a sedative. These aid sleep, sometimes cause constipation. When the doctor stops them, the patient may be afraid that he has the wrong medicines, while this particular medicine was bad for restless, anxious people, and they were switched to another.

Medicines can even have the opposite of the usual effects. In a few people, especially the aged, the barbiturates used in sleeping pills cause excitement instead of helping rest. Occasionally a straitjacket calms down a very active child instead of making him more active.

Art, not science alone, has its place in medicine. Suppose you go to the doctor with stomach ache. You won't start by taking you apart to find out what's wrong. He has to draw you out, ask a great many questions in order to make an exact diagnosis as possible. Much depends on your personality. With one new remedy, he may desire in an instant and other tests are done, but in the meantime it's worthwhile to have you take medicine aimed at the probable trouble. He is active in relieving the symptoms though it doesn't get at their cause. When you take a different medicine or treatment may be needed.

In some illnesses it's part of the routine to change medicines from time to time. This is often true of heart disease. With a chronic, long-lasting illness, there are good reasons when the doctor advises a change in medicine.

You can develop sensitivity to a medicine any time, with the first dose or after you have been taking it for three years. Barbiturates, for example, can cause an itching rash. There is no way for a doctor to predict such problems; the only thing to do is report the reaction to the doctor right away.

Another side of the story is that people sometimes get discouraged about a medicine needlessly. Common reasons are expecting results too soon and not taking the medicine exactly as the doctor directs.

Some medicines don't have any effect for as much as two weeks after you start taking them; they have to build up in your body. An example is rauwolfia; made from Indian snake root which is not a matter of a tumor or of a nerve Impulse changes in the organ is not a Iarge trouble, or effective in relieving the stomach, for example. In some illnesses the trouble is in the way an organ, the stomach, for example.

In some illnesses the right medicine was bad for restless, anxious people. It was the gener signal of illnesses, from asthma to stomach ache, contains a minute amount of belladonna. Usually the medicine helps and there are no bad results. Once in a while it causes side effects like blurred vision and dryness in the mouth and nose. Then an even milder medicine is needed.

Another medicine, barbiturate, useful for both ulcers and gall bladder trouble, sometimes causes constipation. When it is a different medicine can be used.

DEFENDS ON YOU

The effect of some medicines depends on your personality. With the new product, some people reported they felt fine; others became nervous. It was the general optimism of people who had the good results, while this particular medicine was bad for restless, anxious people, and they were switched to another.

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Seaweed (kelp) is processed into commercial feed for livestock, and into medicinal tablets for human beings. ILWU warehousemen employed by the Philip R. Park plant in San Pedro's outer harbor do the processing and belong to Local 26. In the pictures above, right to left, top to bottom, the stevedore in the hold of a ship directs the picking up of the kelp. The barge is an ocean-going "lawn-mower," mows kelp-beds to a four-foot depth for 16 to 20 hours at a time. The claw (top right) then drops its load into a hopper on the dock, from which it travels on belts to grinders inside the plant. Inside it is ground and made semi-liquid and fed into a huge tank. Center, left, the pulp is kept in suspension in its tank, stirred and sprayed, then pumped into big rotary driers (center right) in which high heat is maintained. Bottom left, with all moisture removed, the kelp, ground fine, is poured into 100 pound sacks which are later mixed with grain to make a ton of feed for cattle, poultry and pigs. The sacks are trucked (bottom right) to storage bins to await shipment. Other sacks of the processed kelp go to manufacturers of medical products for human use.
ILWU Coast Committee Protests Projected Redevelopment of SF's Telegraph Hill Area

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU Coast Labor Relations Committee, under signature of L. R. Thomas, on February 11 protested to the San Francisco Planning Commission the proposed redevelopment of a section of Telegraph Hill, in this city, as an action that would "deprive of their homes" many ILWU longshoremen and hundreds of other families in the area.

The proposed redevelopment of the area, running from Filbert to Vallejo Streets and from Calhoun to Casper Place, was announced recently. It is planned to build a $7,500,000 housing project on this site.

In his letter to Roger Lapham, Jr., president of the Planning Commission, and with a copy to J. A. C. John, chairman of the SF Redevelopment Agency, Thomas said:

"As a representative of the longshoremen on the West Coast, I am particularly concerned with the possibility that many of our members would be deprived of their homes and forced to move after years of residence in the Telegraph Hill area. The substitution of the proposed housing project would certainly result in higher rents, making these units out of the reach of the majority of low-income families . . . and would force them to seek other housing readily available in this city at a rent they could afford to pay."

FOR SOME WEEKS now this column has been concerned with labor history and the lessons which we can learn today from the past struggles of the labor movement. Good years and bad, workers have forced up and down in winning greater, economic security for themselves and some decency in their treatment on the job.

There's no question but what we have come a long way and have won some real gains as the result of joining together in the union movement. Few of the younger workers who now carry books in the ILWU really understand what it was like working on the waterfront, in a warehouse or on a sugar or pine plantation thirty years ago under the open shop. Whatever we have won and whatever we hope to win tomorrow, will come about only from the strength and unity of the working people, united in their unions. This we should never forget.

OR LESSONS seem clear and that working people can never take anything for granted, they can never let down their guard and try to count on the power of past strength, which would be nice if it could. It would be easier if we could assume that whatever was once won was won forever, what was once marked up would be there from that day on. Unfortunately, it just doesn't work that way.

There isn't a single union achievement which some employer wouldn't like to have junked. And each and every worker cannot forget this.

The gains which the sugar workers won in 1934, or the longshoremen in 1934, have to be fought for to be maintained in 1956 by men who weren't even born in '46 or '34. There is no other way for working people.

And because we are not on the picket line every day doesn't mean that the testing of strength isn't going on. It is. On every job, on every grievance, at every union meeting and stewards' conference, the ability to fight even though the need isn't immediately evident.

The ability of the union to produce, to carry books in the ILWU really undercuts the argument that the ILWU is a "dead" union. Working people know that every union meeting and stewards' conference is a good place to learn about their union and its possibilities in a way that tells everyone friend or enemy — just how strong and how confident we are.

The payrate may come in some top level legislation or it may come in some agreement with which the average rank and file worker really has had little contact. But no matter how clever or how skillful our leaders or negotiators are or how well they can win little and hold on without the fighting strength of the rank-and-file behind them. That's what counts when the chips are down — the ability to fight even though the necessity to prove we still have this ability is being challenged.

JOHN L. LEWIS, for example, was the greatest labor leader in America during those days of the 1930's when he was fighting the devaluation of the dollar and in the longshoremen's strike of 1934; his most famous fireside chats were broadcast over radio stations such as KHJ and a "mandate" for the Re- publican president who had won four years ago, results of the February 14 primary indicate. The final election is March 13.

Local 20 Picks Its Reps to SC Council

SAN DIEGO — ILWU Local 20 (can- nery workers) recently elected Catalina Rodriguez, Reynaldo Reyes, Albert B. Langlie, and Francisco Parra as delegates to the Southern California District Council of ILWU.

Walter R. Kimble, the local's presi- dent, is that office a member of all commis- sions of the local.

A successful Valentine Dance was held in the cannery workers' union on February 11 at the San Diego Hotel.

Voice of FDR Will Be Heard in the Bay Area

OAKLAND — Excerpts from the first inaugural address of Franklin D. Roosevelt and some of his most famous fireside chats will be broadcast over radio stations in the San Francisco Bay Area Sunday, March 4, on the Sid- ney Morgy program.

The time is 8 P.M., the station KROW, 900 on the dial.

Answer to Who Said It?