Kauai Home

Union headquarters at Kauai, T. H., will soon move into the building described above by Architect Alfred Preis (AIA). Costing approximately fifty thousand dollars, construction is expected to begin in the near future. The structure will be located on an acre of property recently purchased by the ILWU Mutual Benefit Association, and will house the local union headquarters, Hawaii's ILWU members will own four buildings—one in Honolulu, one in Hawaii, and one in Maui, and now one in Kauai.

Northern California Council
To Implement P-A Program

SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU Northern California District Council met here on March 25 to implement the recommendations of the joint Northern-Southern California district council meeting that was held in Fresno on February 11.

The delegates of the Northern California District Council read a letter from Tom Chapman, secretary of the SC District, and which was addressed to all California locals of ILWU following the joint meeting, and called attention to steps to be taken to follow up the Fresno program.

The Council voted after discussion to:

**ACTIONS TAKEN**

* Assist in the campaign to register union members by requesting local registrars of voters to appoint deputy registrars to be present at union membership meetings; to recommend that job and gang stewards urge their fellow workers to register and give them literature explaining why it is necessary to register and where to do it.

* Recommend to all locals that ILWU members join political clubs in their respective neighborhoods and take steps to “precinct” their membership (collate information about assembly literature explaining why it is necessary by the joint council meeting that was held in Fresno on February 11).

* The delegates of the Northern California District Council read a letter from Tom Chapman, secretary of the SC District, and which was addressed to all California locals of ILWU following the joint meeting, and called attention to steps to be taken to follow up the Fresno program.

* Instruct legislative committee secretaries or local secretaries, or both, to call on candidates and interrogate them on their attitude toward the ILWU program.

**Additional Notes**

- **10 Cents Won**
  - At Metal Firm;
  - More Welfare

**TERMINAL ISLAND—**A settlement reached only hours before ILWU Local 20 members hit the bricks at National Metals brought a wage increase of 10 cents an hour across-the-board to 160 members of the local, and an additional payment by the company of $2.86 a month into the union’s Health and Welfare Fund to give the workers Class “A” Kaiser Foundation coverage. The increase is effective April 1. The company also agreed to pay an additional $1, if necessary to maintain Class “A” protection.

**The company’s “first, last and final” offer was for a 2 cent an hour wage increase, Class “A” Health and Welfare and five days sick leave a year. Despite the company’s assertion that if the worker rejected this offer it would result in curtailment operations, Local 20 members voted by 91 to 1 to reject the offer and authorized the negotiating committee to call a strike if necessary.**

Local 6 Publishes a Manual on Compensation

SAN FRANCISCO—A manual on the operation of workers’ compensation laws in California will be published next week by ILWU Local 6, which is designed to guide shop stewards in handling all such cases.

Prepared by the law firm of McMurty, Broskey, Walker, Bancroft & Topper, general counsel for Local 6, and its East Bay attorneys, Edies, Troshka, Grossman & Grogan, the new publication will also be distributed by ILWU Local 11 (San Jose) to its own stewards.

Written in the form of questions and answers, the manual covers such headings as: what to do when you are injured on the job or become ill because of job conditions; coverage of the worker’s compensation laws; benefits under the laws; medical care that is provided injured or ill workers, and examples of injuries or illnesses covered by worker’s compensation.

The procedure necessary to collect compensation money, to reopen a case once it has been “closed,” the problem of lump-sum payments and other aspects of the law are also detailed in the new ILWU Local 6 manual.

**Local 6 Members Give To Victims in Alabama**

OAKLAND—ILWU Local 6 Warehousemen employed at Libby, McNeill & Libby here last month took up a collection for the benefit of the families of Negroes arrested in Montgomery, Alabama, for supporting the bus boycott that has been going on there since last December.

The collection, from about 40 workers, amounted to $25. Local 6 Steward John Morgan said last week, and it was being sent to the Reverend Abernathy of that Southern City.

**Two-Year Pact Provides 6-Cent Raise in 1957**

HONOLULU, T. H.—A strike against 27 sugar plantations in the Territory of Hawaii was averted when employer and ILWU Local 6, which represents approximately 15,000 workers, announced at 4 p.m. (HST) April 12 that agreement had been reached on a two-year collective bargaining agreement to run to February 1, 1958.

The old agreement expired last February 1.

The new agreement provides for a 6-cent hourly wage increase to begin March 1, 1957.

The agreement also establishes unemployment pay for agricultural workers.

In lieu of a 1956 wage increase, the employers agreed to establish a $750,000 fund to provide voluntary retraining for workers who leave the industry voluntarily.

Each worker will receive out of this fund at separation pay and transportation if desired to their home countries. Payments for those voluntarily separated will start after ten years’ service and will amount to $1,000 up for each worker in some cases. Subsequently the sum will run up to $2,500.

The voluntary payments are in addition to agreement on separation pay, other items negotiated. The agreement provides that liberal separation pay shall be provided for those workers who are laid off as a result of mechanization or other causes.

Transportation to home countries will be provided for those workers desiring it, or up to $1,000 in lieu of transportation for those who are laid off.

Workers 55 and older are taken care of by early retirement provisions of the sugar pension plan.

Those over 55 desiring to retire and be repatriated will receive $700 transportation in addition to their life pension.

An additional week’s vacation will be accorded workers of 20 years or more service, bringing their vacations to three weeks.

The escalator provision in effect covering four sugar plantations will be terminated after three and one-half years. This agreement dealt with a special provision of the old contract which tied wages on four plantations to the price of raw sugar in New York and resulted in straight time wages 7 cents lower than wages on other plantations.

The differential is to be eliminated by progressive increases beginning with 2 cents in the first year.
INLAND FROM the waterfront, particularly from the West Coast of Hawaii, there has spread a brand of trade unionism that has paid off well for hundreds of thousands of non-waterfront workers. This is not to say that only waterfront workers know how properly to organize and achieve and maintain effective trade union democracy.

But it is a fact that during and after the 1934 waterfront struggle on the West Coast real organization began eliminating the open shop all over the coast, and it was inspired and supported effectively by the longshoremen and other waterfront workers.

It is a fact also that it was the basic unity and strength of the longshoremen in Hawaii that inspired and effectively supported the struggle which put an end to the feudalism practiced against the bulk of the island's workers, those in sugar, pineapple and miscellaneous allied fields.

These facts help to answer some of the questions about what is happening on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Why, for instance, have the Port of New York longshoremen, much more loosely organized than West Coast longshoremen, been able nevertheless to maintain a basic unity and a fighting spirit against one of the most colossal gang-ups known in American labor history?

It would be wrong to say that the gang-up is altogether of a union-busting nature as such. It appears more of a struggle for control of the union—the particular and common aim being to see that the rank and file doesn't maintain control.

In addition there are the Mid-Western and Eastern conferences of the Teamsters union which recently sought a non-aggression pact with the ILA and offered a loan of $400,000 to pay off accumulated debts. This has been at least temporarily mixed as result of intervention by AFL-CIO President George Meany. The latter seeks to supplant the ILA as bargaining agent with the AFL-sponsored International Brotherhood of Longshoremen which has twice lost to ILA in NLRB elections.

Teamster President Dave Beck and Hoffa of the Mid-Western conference emerged from a recent executive board meeting in Honolulu with conflicting statements, Beck declaring that he has been altering that he is in favor of the union. Meanwhile, Frank Brewster, head of the Western conference of the Teamsters, has openly announced to the press that the Western conference will bolt the Teamsters and remain with the AFL-CIO in the event the Teamsters are expelled by that organization as a result of a loan to the ILA.

What the real struggles are between the Teamster leaders we have no immediate knowledge, but we do know that the Teamsters want to organize in the South, and without the active support of the longshoremen of the South Atlantic and Gulf they haven't much chance.

Longshoremen and other waterfront workers, it would appear from the history of the West and now from the developments in the East, are key to gland organization and as such are potent enemies of the open shop from the Great Divide to both coasts.

The attitude of West Coast, Hawaiian and Atlantic longshoremen of the ILWU toward the ILA longshoremen is one of wanting to help in any way they can toward the maintenance of their union, their strength and solidarity, and the building of democratic rank and file control to which they seem determinedly striving.

To that end ILWU has approved extension of its contracts to bring about common expiration dates for all longshore contracts and joint parallel negotiations. Whether this step can be achieved depends largely upon the New York Shipowners Association and the pressures being brought upon it.

Scheduled sometime in May is a meeting of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries where all shipowners' associations, West Coast, Hawaii, Alaska, North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Gulf are to be canvassed as to their willingness for common expiration dates and national bargaining.

We hope it can be done, but whether or no, the struggle for East and West longshore unity will go on. And the longshoremen will continue to play a key role in union activities on both coasts.
A Steward Sues MCS-AFL For His Job

SAN FRANCISCO—Hearings were concluded in Superior Court here April 4, before Judge John B. Molinari, for San Francisco Local of the National Labor Relations Board, and when McClain went to MCS-AFL, seeking to ship again, he was told he was not a member, couldn't be dispatched to any job.

HANG AROUND 200 YEARS

The Lundeberg dispatcher told him, "You can hang around here for 200 years and we'll ship you out as chief steward." Men with less seniority, McClain charged, were dispatched from the CRO as chief steward aboard the China Bear and stayed aboard for the next two years.

In December 1955 he took a vacation. By this time NUMCS had been destroyed by the combined action of Lundeberg and the National Labor Relations Board, and when McClain went to MCS-AFL, seeking to ship again, he was told he couldn't be dispatched to any job.

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Two-Day Strike Wins Big Raises At Superior Co.

SACRAMENTO — ILWU Local 17, after two days on the bricks at Superior Sales, a building material warehouse, won a full union contract with the following wages and conditions:

The minimum base rate was raised from $1.35 an hour to $1.92 1/2; the maximum from $1.75 to $2.12 1/2.

Three weeks (15 days) accumulation sick leave was granted, together with 1 week of vacation after 1 year, 2 weeks after 2 years, 3 weeks after 3 years and 4 weeks after 5 years. Also, 7 paid holidays, a work plan and life insurance were paid for by the employer, and a pension plan was established for June 1, 1956.

Disabling Accidents at a New Low, Says PMA Safety Board

SAN FRANCISCO—The lowest longshore disabling injury rate in 29 years was reported for 1955 by Pacific Maritime Association officials at the National Safety Awards Dinner of the Association's Northern California Area Accident Prevention Committee on April 5.

J. H. Travers, manager of PMA's Accident Prevention Bureau, reported that the Pacific Coast disabling injury rate for last year dropped 6 per cent from the previous record low of 1954, and that the Northern California Area showed a reduction of over 4 per cent.

In 1953, Travers pointed out, the disabling injury rate on the Pacific Coast was 176 for one million man-hours worked, and in 1955 the frequency dropped to 169. His credit for this rapid progress in accidental prevention to the co-operation of shipping management and the union, he said.

PMA's Accident Prevention Bureau was established in 1937 as a union management, currently, the Bureau has a staff of 19 safety engineers who carry on a vigorous program of education, job inspection and investigation of accidents.
The Bureau terminated its draft raids late in 1918 and then turned to investigating and cataloging the political affiliations and opinions of citizens. It recklessly listed great numbers of people as "pro-German" and released the lists. A senate committee was later able to establish the fact that scores of citizens labeled as members of suspect organizations never even had heard of the organizations. Among those listed as "pro-German" by the bureau was William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, William Jennings Bryan, President Wilson's first Secretary of State, the International News Service, the American Catholic Weekly, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University and others.

The Senate committee turned up many instances of bungling detective work.

Early in 1919 the bureau had a real challenge to its ability to detect crime. Several dozen bombs were sent through the mail or personally delivered to government officials and some private residences.

The bureau repeatedly reported progress in its investigation. It fixed responsibility on radicals desiring to overthrow the United States government and issued day-to-day press statements to the effect that the bureau was about to arrest them.

Not to this day have the bomb perpetrators been apprehended or the cases solved.

On August 1, 1919, the bureau created, again without authorization of Congress, what it called the General Intelligence Division. Its head, J. Edgar Hoover, now head of the whole FBI, announced: "The present organized world-wide class struggle threatens the foundations of society and civilization itself."

The only money appropriated for the bureau by Congress was for the "detection and prosecution of crime."

However, hoping for and anticipating the Congress might some day adopt a precautionary sedition act, Mr. Hoover and his detectives decided they should get ready for it. A bureau directive went out to agents to engage in "every possible investigation of every person in the country suspected by the detectives or their informants."

The anti-labor acts of the FBI have for long been received without consent of Congress. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and its halo of glory have left many judges, congressmen, lawyers and other leading men unimpressed, but nevertheless fearful of its growing size and secret power.
known to members of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. One Senator of the United States once said to the FBI: "We couldn't have time by asking what Senator haven't you investigated—ILWU members could say—'which, if any, persons have you attempted to interrogate?' Whenever the ILWU was in a crucial bargaining situation, they would rush to the FBI to complain. In August, 1951, when the ILWU was at odds with the Big 5 in Hawaii over a sugar contract, FBI agents dramatically staged a raid on the home of Jack W. Hall, ILWU Regional Director in Hawaii. They arrived at 6 a.m., terrorized and humiliated Hall, handcuffed him and took him to jail. He was charged with violation of the Smith Act.

Chief evidence against him was that he allowed a person to remain overnight at his home, said person having with him a duffel bag full of books deemed subversive. The person turned out to be an undercover agent for the FBI. The duffel bag was never opened in Hall's presence and he had no idea of what it contained, nor did he inquire. A jury, after hearing nine months of pretrial arguments from alleged Communist literature in the duffel bag, returned a verdict of guilty. One juror said later he was afraid his two brothers would be fired from territorial jobs if he didn't vote to convict. Hall's case is pending appeal before the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

In the Hall case the FBI was exposed in one of the most brazen attempts to interfere in trade union affairs. Following indictment of Hall, two FBI agents called on Dave Thompson, ILWU education director in Hawaii. They held three conversations with him on successive days.

After the first day, Thompson decided he wanted further conversations witnessed or recorded. Robert McLear, ILWU public relations director in Hawaii, had installed a tape recorder in Thompson's basement and a large old-style microphone behind a phonograph in Thompson's living room. It was a perfectly legal taping—since it was done in Thompson's own home and by his request.

Significant portions of the conversations and the agents' proposals were aired by McLear on an island-wide radio network. The agents wanted two things. They wanted Hall to lead a splitting move in the ILWU and they wanted to control an ILWU territory which was to be held on February 2, 1952.

Their purpose in talking to Thompson was to learn how best they might approach Hall. With Hall, six other persons were indicted. The agents spoke of making Hall a "member of a group that has for years, meaning that if you don't go along with them in splitting the union they would 'get in touch with the guy who could lay it on the line for him.'

The agents wanted to know if they should make a direct approach to Hall or if they should first 'condition' a number of people around him.

The detectives got their answer when their own recordings were played in the trial. Witness statements were used, with the broadcasting the story was released to the press, with the leak from Honolulu and San Francisco. No commercial newspaper touched it.

In August, 1919, immediately after its establishment, the GID made elaborate plans for wholesale arrests of alleged radical organizations. Raids, which came to be infamously known as "The Palmer Raids," after the name of the Attorney General, were staged in November, 1919 against alleged members of the Union of Russian Workmen, and in January, 1920, against alleged members of the American Federation of Labor. Meetings of the organizations were arranged by GID undercover agents according to orders from the GID, which then swooped upon them, sometimes making the mistake of herding in participants in meetings of other organizations.

In the Palmer raids men and women whose names had been found on alleged membership rolls seized by the GID were routed out of bed, roughly handled, their belongings scattered and often smashed. One veteran member of the American Legion told the Senate Judiciary Committee: "I was at my boarding house . . . after midnight . . . in bed. The officers searched the entire room. The officers searched the entire room and trunk and scattered all my belongings on the floor. (The officers) made a loud noise at the door . . . some of them with drawn revolvers . . . commanded me to come along . . . I was not told on what charge I was wanted; on what charge I was wanted; on what charge I was wanted . . ."

Summing up the evidence in a Boston case, Federal Judge Anderson said: "The witness (a woman) was arrested at her home at 6 o'clock in the morning. A Federal officer knocked and threatened physical violence to persons who might come along with the officer. He arrested a man for an investigation involving him.

The officer had no warrant. The man was arrested and charged with a non-existing law.

The court dismissed the case, and held the arrest to be illegal. The court held that the "Federal officer threatened physical violence to persons who might come along with the officer. He arrested a man for an investigation involving him.

The court dismissed the case, and held the arrest to be illegal. The court held that the 'FBI is merely an investigating body.' The court said, and no persons were required to give it testimony and there was no crime in persuading persons not to talk to its agents.

Current law reports do not indicate if appeal is to be taken. The raids eventually revolted Congress and the nation and the GID was deactivated for a time.

The FBI is not under civil service. Mr. Hoover claims the right to choose whom he pleases, though he says he is against the system. All other departments of the government are under civil service. There has been a running fight between Hoover and the Civil Service Commission, for the latter has special powers. Yet, he has never hired a Negro as an agent. Although Negroes have been serving with distinction in all other departments of the government.

An examination of what Hoover and the FBI consider "subversive" about Negroes gives the following attitude about them.

Here are some quotes from Negro publications which the FBI reported to Congress as subversive or radical:

"The colored people must arouse themselves to the fullness of their powers and inherent rights."—The Chicago Defender.

"The only power of the Negro is his power as a worker; his one weapon is the strike."—From a leaflet.

"The Negroes . . . must unite with other workers in order to make their industrial problems the utmost."—Unknown origin, but submitted as an example.

One Negro newspaper, The Crusader, remarked: "If to fight for one's rights is to be Bolshevik, then we are Bolsheviks."

There are no Negro FBI agents and it is doubtful that any Negro would want to be. Consider that FBI agents have been known to be foisted on Negroes with the suggestion that certain employees be fired. Among some of the reasons given is that they associate with or entertain Negroes in his home!"

Every other agency of government is required to live up to a fair employment practice code. The FBI is exempted. It has dossiers on Congressmen and other politicians. It appears to be above the law, and a law unto itself.

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the FBI, has been described by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch as the "man in making the mistake of herding in participants in meetings of other organizations."

"Unless we do something to stop this fury of adulation and praise as being omnipotent, we shall have an organization—the organization of the FBI—entirely divorced itself from the control of honest men. In my judgment, unless this procedure is stopped, the time will soon arrive when there will be anarchy behind every official and a detective in every closest in our land."
Oahu Champs

Hawaiian Pine Unit 55 won the 1956 championship of the Oahu ILWU Athletic Association’s fourth annual Softball League. The Piners went through the season undefeated in seven games to win their second straight pennant. The league was composed of eight teams representing various sugar, pineapple and general trades units on the island of Oahu. Hawaiian Pine will represent Oahu in the Second Annual ILWU Territorial Softball Tournament slated to be held in Hilo, May 4-5. The team was honored at the league’s annual Awards Banquet held at the Oasis Nightclub on March 31.

Supreme Court Rules That State ‘Sedition’ Laws Are Unconstitutional; Overtures Them In 42 States

WASHINGTON — The US Supreme Court on April 13 upheld the supremacy of the federal government in the field of political sedition law. In so doing, it affirmed the earlier ruling by the Pennsylvania supreme court which had upheld a conviction of Carl Braden, a Pittsburgh Communist, under a state sedition law.

The high court ruled that sedition laws in 42 states and in Alaska and Hawaii could not be invoked by state trial and conviction followed.

Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote the majority opinion, which noted that the federal government precludes state interference with the federal plan. IfBradens's attorneys have maintained, however, the distinction between the federal government and the state and national governments in the field of political sedition law.

The court ruled that the conviction of Pennsylvania Communist leader Steve Nelson under a similar state law was unassailable.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — A Pittsburgh group wrote the dissent, being joined by Justices Harold Burton and Sherman Minton.

In essence, the distinction between the majority and dissenting views was over the degree to which federal government activity in the political sedition field made state efforts in this field unconstitutional.

Warren quoted the Pennsylvania supreme court rule noting the dangers to federal legal standards when state laws are operative in the same field, as follows: “Unlike the Smith Act, which can be administered only by federal officials acting in their official capacities, indictment for sedition under the Pennsylvania statute can be initiated upon an information made by a private individual.

The opportunity this presents for the indulgence of personal spite and ill will or for furthering some selfish advantage or ambition need only be mentioned to be appreciated.” This, in fact, was a good description of the actual facts of the Nelson case, the matter having been brought to court by a politically ambitious judge with a photo on referral.

Warren concluded: “Since we find that Congress has occupied the field to the exclusion of parallel state legislation, that the dominant interest of the federal government precludes state influence, and that any attempt to control the federal plan, as the trial court did, will result in the conviction of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is unassailable.”

The high court took four and one-half months to reach a decision on the Nelson case, loaded as it was with political issues.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Prosecution and defense attorneys were in sharp disagreement on the status of Carl Braden’s conviction under Kentucky’s sedition statute in the light of the US Supreme Court ruling voiding the conviction of Pennsylvania Communist leader Steve Nelson under a similar state law.

The high court ruled that sedition laws in 42 states and in Alaska and Hawaii could not be invoked by state authorities to punish individuals charged with advocating overthrow of the United States government.

STATUS OF BRADEN

In Louisville, Braden, his wife Anne and five other white persons were indicted under a state statute, charged with sedition against the state and federal governments. The indictment grew out of an investigation of the bombing of a house the Bradens purchased for a Negro family in a white suburb. Braden, the only one tried under the indictment, was convicted and sentenced to 15 years in prison. His appeal is before the Kentucky Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court ruling “is the position that Braden’s attorneys have maintained from the outset of the case,” declared Louis Luky, American Civil Liberties Union attorney who is representing Braden on appeal. “The Kentucky statute and the indictment under which Braden was tried are materially different from those under which Nelson was tried in Pennsylvania.”

PACIFIC PORT AUTHORITIES HIT MILITARY COMPETITION

ALAMEDA, Calif. — The Pacific Coast Association of Port Authorities has issued a report to its members detailing its activities in Washington, D.C., from March 12 through March 20, in its efforts to get military cargoes handled through commercial facilities on the West Coast.

The organization was represented in Washington by many of its members, headed by its president, Dudley W. Frost, and the chairman of its Non-Military Cargo Committee, Don Dullum.

SOLONS CONTACTED

The port authority members contacted their congressmen and senators to outline the problem and invited them to a dinner-meeting sponsored by the organization and its northwest affiliate, which was held on March 20.

Approximately 60 senators and congressmen were contacted by the representatives and all agree in principle that the problem was acute and needed attention.

A meeting was also held with Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson. “Mr. Wilson appeared interested and asked many questions,” the report states. “His attitude seemed to be favorable and he ordered an investigation and report from Thomas Pike, assistant secretary of defense, and F. S. Bryant, special assistant...”

The PCA members also met with ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldman and Second Vice-President Germain Bulcke, and received a pledge of full ILWU support for the bill.

The port authorities also met with Representative Bonner, chairman of the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee, and other congressmen, and 24 senators and congressmen (or their representatives) attended the March 20 dinner.

Charts prepared by the association were distributed during the meetings were filed with the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (Senator Magnuson, chairman).

CARGOES DIVERTED

These charts, plotted in a number of large military cargo nature which has been diverted from normal commercial channels and carried by military bottoms, from the Pacific Coast to the Far East, to a dinner-meeting sponsored by the organization and its northwest affiliate, which was held on March 20.

Utilization of commercial ports, the charts showed, was at 45 percent of their potential. Commercial cargoes amounted to about 11.1 million; military cargoes handled by military terminals amounted to another 2.1 million.

PACIFIC COAST PORTS

 capacity utilization of commercial ports

| Capacity Utilization of Commercial Ports | per 100
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<tr>
<td>Assessed Capacity</td>
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<td>Percent Utilized</td>
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Local 26 Organizes A Softball Team

LOS ANGELES — A softball team to play in the Los Angeles Municipal Industrial League is being formed by members of Local 26. Last week’s executive board meeting allocated $150 to purchase equipment and pay entry fees in the league.

A. J. Gobert, Thrifty Drug store shop steward, is temporary chairman of the softball committee.

Alaska Pacifies Longshoremen

SAN FRANCISCO — The Alaska Stevedoring Company was notified on April 6, by a letter from Germain Bulcke, ILWU vice-president, that the union desired to open all Alaska longshore contracts as of June 15.

Bulcke’s letter referred to the agreement with the East Coast Agreement in September 1956, which allowed the employers, the Coast Agreement, to work out a uniform contract expiration date with the East Coast. Since this has not yet been achieved, it is necessary to open the contracts.

“In a memorandum to all Alaska longshore locals of the same date, the ILWU vice-president advised them to notify their employers that they wished to open all local agreements on the same June date.”

“As you know,” Bulcke wrote the Alaska locals, “we have been seeking to work out a uniform contract expiration date with the East Coast.” Since this has not yet been achieved, it is necessary to open the contracts.

“However,” he added, “the recent constrictive action was to extend the Coast Agreement in September 1956, in certain seconds, to work out a uniform contract expiration date with the East Coast.”

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Auxiliary
Columbia River Auxiliaries
Meet; Hear Reports
PORTLAND — Delegates representing six Columbia River ILWU auxiliaries unanimously went on record supporting the position of U.S. Senator Richard L. Neuberger (D., Ore.) regarding the use of surplus wheat to feed the hungry. They also proposed that Congress pass a law to expand food consumption by those on welfare and relief.

Great deal of discussion centered around the job of registering to vote the several thousand longshoremen and their families in the Columbia River area. Discussion of this project indicated an alarming number of new voters who have not registered. Deadline for registering is April 18.

Valerie Taylor, Federated President, and several West Coast representatives, as well as from Bandon and Newport locals are urging their union members to register. Deadline for registering is April 18.

Kuljis Heads ILWU Local 3
Fish Workers
SEATTLE — Anton Kuljis was elected president of ILWU Local 3 by a 2-to-1 vote over Martin Peterson.

Incumbent Vice-President Nick Petrinovich was re-elected over two opponents: Thelma Walton and Elmer Allen, and Joe Jurich won out for the post of secretary-treasurer over Bernard “Bull” Mathsen, and will fill the unexpired term to which he was appointed by the local’s executive board last year. Jurich received one of the largest votes ever cast by the membership of this local.

Incumbent business agent John Taich swept the field for that post and chalked up a vote more than triple that received by the other two opponents, Sam Voilich and Anthony Vlahovich. Assistant business agent Joe Beteli was re-elected without opposition.

A proposed 28 voluntary legislative assessment was defeated by a narrow margin.

ILWU Convention delegates will be: Joe Jurich, Joe Beteli, John Tadich and Sam Voilich (fishermen and tenders); Mary Holtrop and Ruby Langer (canary women) and Minnie Thompson Cummings (fish reduction workers).

Local 26 Members Attend Migrant Meet
LOS ANGELES — An all-day conference to work out plans for repeal of the Walker-McCarran Law and to defend its victims was attended by 13 delegates from ILWU Local 26 last week end.

Delegates were Joe Lyon, Joe Nall, Walt Eady, Tom Chapman, Art Dmytryk, Alfred Joseph, Jenaro Ayala.

The conference was sponsored by the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, which is presently defending Local 26 member Jose Nogiera against deportation.

Bay Area Pensioners
Set Dance for April 28
SAN FRANCISCO — The annual ILWU Bay Area Pensioners’ Dance will be held April 28 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue.

The dance will begin at 8:00 p.m. on election day, count the ballots and present the winner.

Additional dates will be announced.

All members in good standing and who have been in the union a year or more are eligible to run. An election committee will be composed of one member from each division of the local, to be elected during the meeting. This committee will divide the hours of voting on election day, count the ballots and report results to the local’s secretary-treasurer.

In 1955 western Europe became the leading market for US exports, taking 29 per cent of the total volume.

Recovering Home recovering after major heart surgery is Mary Antone, 50, of San Francisco. She was operated on at the California Pacific Medical Center by Dr. Callum R. Purcell, assistant professor of surgery at the University of California Medical Center. She was discharged on April 10.

Screened Maritime Workers Will Sue
SAN FRANCISCO — Maritime workers barred from West Coast dock work by the Coast Guard as “security risks” will file a test suit in US District Court for reinstatement and reinstatement.

Despite government decision not to contest a US Court of Appeals ruling holding screening unconstitutional, the Coast Guard has as yet made no change in the screening program. Attorney Richard Gladstein says he will go into court for a formal degree embodying the ruling, and then sue.

Local 26 Acts To Eliminate Unit System
LOS ANGELES — In union-wide balloting on a constitutional amendment for ILWU Local 26 which eliminated the unit structure of the local, members voted in favor of a better than three to one margin.

Beginning with the completion of the local’s new building at Figueroa and Vermont, members of the unit will meet together four times a year, and will continue to meet on a shop by shop basis, and also urge passage of the sug-
ILWU Asks Bryson Case Assistance

SAN FRANCISCO—An appeal to 45 international unions, AFL-CIO and independent, asking them to consider filing friend-of-the-court briefs in the pending appeal of Jack Bryson, former president of the defunct National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, was sent out by ILWU on March 30.

The appeal was in the form of a letter from ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt.

Bryson was both acquitted and convicted last year on a Taft-Hartley charge of falsifying his "non-Communist" affidavit. They found him not guilty of membership but guilty of "affiliation."

In his covering letter, Goldblatt wrote: "Union leaders, as you know from your own experiences, have all kinds of 'associations' in the normal course of their work and responsibilities. The precedent in this case, based as it is on the vague and undefined word 'affiliation' is an extremely dangerous one for all who are active in the labor movement."

ILWU Book Club List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book Title</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(copies) The ILWU Story @ 50 cents (paper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) The Songs of Joe Hill, edited by Harry Stavi &amp; Frank Harmon @ 75 cents (paper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) The Calendar, @ 75 cents (paper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) Labor's Unfors, by Richard O. Bower &amp; Herbert M. Morals, @ $1.50 (paper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) Youngblood, by John O. Killess, @ 50 cents (paper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) Shape-Up &amp; Hiring Hall, by Charles P. Larowe, @ $1.00 (paper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) False Witness, by Harvey Matzow, @ 50 cents (paper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) Out of Your Mind, by Dare! M. Connely, @ 50 cents (paper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) Milltown, by Bill Cahn, @ 55 cents (paper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) Eye-Witness in Indonesia, by Joseph Starchin, @ 50 cents (autographed by the author)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) FDR, by Stefan Lorrain, @ 50 cents (paper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) Labor Fact Book XI, by Labor Research Assn., @ 50 cents (cloth)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) The Americans, by Howard Fast, @ 35 cents (cloth)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) The Bending Cross, by Ray Ginger, @ 75 cents (cloth)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) Max's Worldly Goods, by Leo Huberman, @ $1 (paper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) John E. Lewis, @ $1.00 (cloth)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) We Can Be Friends, by Carl Marrass, @ 25 cents (cloth)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(copies) Jack London, American Rebel, by Philip S. Foner, @ $1 (cloth)</td>
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For the day-to-day struggle at the point of production is the key to our success. Every day we take the shop floor and ask ourselves: what do we do at the end of the day? Our answer is, we do it better. We do it better by working together, by fighting as one. We do it better by standing up for what we believe in. And we do it better by remembering the lessons of our ancestors who fought for our rights. They fought for us because they believed in what we believe in. So let us remember their sacrifices and learn from their struggles. Let us work together to achieve our goals and build a better future for ourselves and our children. Thank you.