ILA OVERWHELS AFL

BULLETIN

NEW YORK—The 100-man Wage Scale Committee of the International Longshoremen's Association, representing the entire Atlantic and Gulf coast districts, October 24 voted no further extension of its contract beyond October 31 unless the shipowners agree to bargain on major ILA demands including a coastwise agreement.

The Committee also called on the government as the largest single entity in the shipping industry — to the extent of $115 million a year — not to allow public funds to be used against the demands of the longshoremen.

In its policy statement, the committee also accused the New York Shipping Association of controlling and dominating all shipping associations in the United States.

On the demand for coast bargaining, the committee said that ILA was asking no more than what every other union in the maritime industry already has.

ILA representatives talked with Maritime Administrator Morse October 25 and were told that the Maritime Administration could not intervene in the situation.

A meeting with the United States Conciliation Service was scheduled for October 25.

Demand for Coast Contract Follows NLRB Victory

NEW YORK — The International Brotherhood of Longshoremen, AFL-CIO, backed by George Meany, Paul Hall and Harry Lundeberg went down by a thumping 11,827 to 7,429 votes in its third attempt in three years to wrest bargaining rights from the International Longshoremen's Association.

The election was conducted October 17 by the National Labor Relations Board.

On Monday, October 22, five days after the big victory, the 100-man Wage Scale Committee of ILA met with the New York Shipping Association (Continued on Page 4)

Oops, Wrong Guess!

What Might Have Happened

Local 6 Prepares to Fight United Grocers Runaway

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Local 6 this week announced that its relations with United Grocers has reached a crisis with respect to a new warehouse to be opened in Richmond, Calif.

Accusing United Grocers of making preparations to run out on its responsibilities under the Master Agreement which has governed relations between the local and management for twenty years, President Charles Duarte and Secretary-Treasurer Richard Lynden of Local 6 have served, notice that all trade unions in Northern California will be notified that "Briardale" and "Westlake" labels are unfair.

PREPARED TO PICKET

The local is also prepared to place a picket line around the Richmond store, Duarte and Lynden said.

In a letter to store members of United Grocers the Local 6 officers said:

"It appears at this moment that when United Grocers opens its new warehouse in Richmond, management will attempt to get out from under the Master Agreement which has governed relation between our Union and your company for twenty years. This agreement covers 150 firms throughout the San Francisco Bay and Delta Areas, including United Grocers warehouses in San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton, and Sacramento (Bert McDowell Co.).

Yet when some four months ago we asked the United Grocers management to sign a simple document recognizing that the Master Agreement would be voided, management refused."

"We are faced, therefore, with a situation in which United Grocers has no intention of continuing relations with the International Longshoremen's Union as defined by the Master Agreement which has governed labor relations for twenty years."

Local 26 Nominations Close Oct. 31

LOS ANGELES — Nominations for officers, business agents and executive board members for ILWU Local 26 will close October 31, with elections to take place early in December.

Local 6 Nominations Oct. 31

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Local 6 this week announced that it is boldly attempting to seize political control of the United States.

"Business men of America," he told the Economic Club here, "like rabbits hypnotized by a snake, seemingly helpless to organize a program to defend the American political and economic system."

Victory Prayer

After swamping George Meany's IBL-AFL raiders in the National Labor Relations Board representation election ILA President William Bradley leads a group of longshoremen to the Shrine Church of the Sea in New York for a prayer of thanks. Greeting them in pajamas and robes are Rev. Charles Clancy on the left and Msgr. John J. O'Donnell on the right.

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In its third attempt in three years to wrest bargaining rights from the International Longshoremen's Association.

The election was conducted October 17 by the National Labor Relations Board.

On Monday, October 22, five days after the big victory, the 100-man Wage Scale Committee of ILA met with the New York Shipping Association (Continued on Page 4)
Mr. Meany Wasn't Convincing

NUTS TO YOU— WE'RE STAYING HERE!

By Harry Bridges

THINGS sure seem to be getting tougher for international union presidents these days. If it isn't one thing it's another— and which produces newspaper headlines and stories that sand on the why’s and the wherefores by some newspaper columnist or other who writes best about what he knows least.

One extremely difficult challenge which the present president job's is the situation in which one AFL-CIO leader now finds himself— and why he wanted to hold his office at $17,000 per plus. The current president of the International Bakers Union was just arrested in San Francisco along with Bakers Union leaders on charges of being a member of the Independent Progressive Party, and $11,000 was estimated to be lost by him for calling upon some of the delegates to the union convention in their hotel room after 4 a.m., to persuade them from supporting his opponent. The persuading, according to reports, got a little rough. And one delegate, who insisted he had a right to run for union office, got his head as a result.

Now the Bakers Union is a respectable pillar of the AFL-CIO church. In fact, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler was formerly president of the Bakers Union. The present incumbent was appointed president two years ago when Schnitzler made his AFL-CIO job. The Bakers Union had already announced that Adal Stevenson, Harry Truman, Dave Beck and Jimmy Hoffa would speak at the convention. And I suppose that this is fitting since the Bakers are among the elite of the respectable unions of our country, and no doubt can be expected to follow the recommendations of the AFL-CIO to support the Democratic candidates. But it puts the candidates in a tough spot when even AFL-CIO President George Meany had to order investigation. Schnitzler has just returned from a trip to Europe, where he lectured one congress after another because they didn't act like the AFL-CIO.

MEAN just went on a limb to tell the New York longshoremen that they should dump their union, the ILA, and return to the hands of labor by voting a longshoremen's union. Meany's own trade union experiences hardly fit him for understanding how longshoremen think and feel. And he probably realized that if he personally endorsed the IBL and called for the defeat of the ILA, the longshoremen would line up and do as they were told.

Every registered longshoreman in New York and New Jersey, some 22,000 in all, received a personal letter from Meany urging them to dump the ILA and its program. His advice was ignored by the men. It could well be that this rejection of advice from on top was because some of the longshoremen agreed with ILA President Bradley that Meany's letter was "the biggest collection of outright lies and half-truths that this port has ever seen."

However, the basic reason for the rejection of the AFL-CIO was not because Meany threw everything overboard at the ILA, it was primarily due to the widespread conviction among the longshoremen that neither Meany, the AFL-CIO, nor Paul Hall and Harry Lundeberg's IBL have any interest whatsoever in the welfare of the longshoremen and their families.

Thus the effect of Meany's announcement could only be to weaken the collective bargaining strength of the longshoremen in their current negotiations with the shipowners. Instead of throwing the energies and resources of the AFL-CIO behind the demands of the longshoremen, Meany showed his true colors by making clear that the destructive program of harassment would continue.

The East Coast longshoremen will be wise to anticipate criticism and attack now from every side. Government agencies, newspapers, and other unions will join in the chorus of charges, allegations and criticisms and do anything to retard the growing strength and power of a united coastwise longshore union. In addition, internal dissent—as we have learned—also will accelerate. Things begin crumbling out of the union woodwork at critical times like these.

A strong and powerful East Coast union is in the cards. But it will not come about automatically as the result of the election victory. Only after the energies and the resources of the rank and file are released and into play can we expect to see the enemies of the union dissipated and the full fructs of victory enjoyed by the longshoremen and their families.

The EAST COAST longshoremen today are on the verge of uniting and strengthening their union around the trade union principle of national bargaining. From this point they can move ahead on the basis of their united powers to negotiate a full agreement on wages, hours and conditions tailored to their needs and their demands.

At stake in the election was the unity of the union and the future course of collective bargaining for all the longshoremen on the East Coast. The AFL-CIO neither recognized this before the election—nor after, either.

While the ILA stood foursquare for greater trade union unity and greater mobilization of coastwise rank and file strength against negotiations, the IBL proposed instead to tear the Port of New York away from the ILA and to maintain the old practice of port-by-port bargaining.

The defeat of the AFL-CIO was thus a defeat for private deals and for a weakened and divided East Coast. It was a victory, not merely for the men in New York but for longshoremen in every port in the United States. If there was any doubt as to whether Meany and the AFL-CIO stood before the election, this was quickly laid to rest by the announcement after their defeat that they would continue to fight the ILA and build toward another election in a couple of years.

I KNOW that as ILWU President I must stay in line with the policies of the AFL-CIO and decisions favored or decided upon by the rank and file or local of the union. And whether I agree or not, I think most ILWU members will support and cast their votes for Stevenson, although many who vote Democratic will do so with doubts and hesitations, seeing no alternative except to take what the Democrats offer them.

I have made no public statement of any kind on the election or on my registration. Nor did I intend to until I realized how many people in and out of the union wanted to know what I had in mind by my registration. The Democratic party is not a labor party or just the party of Stevenson—the only labor party of Stevenson, and the only one that Stevenson can afford to lose. It is a national movement of the working class, and every one of us at work, including labor, is in this movement.

One extreme of the difficulties which come with the presidential election is the situation in which many people in and out of the union wanted to know what I had in mind by my registration. The Democratic party is not a labor party or just the party of Stevenson—the only labor party of Stevenson, and the only one that Stevenson can afford to lose. It is a national movement of the working class, and every one of us at work, including labor, is in this movement.

Publication by the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union

MORRIS WATSON, Editor

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CRDC Discusses Political Work

VANCOUVER, Wash.—Some last-minute political work can top the to-do list for November. Local 8 is getting out a special issue of The Hook to plug for the „right to work” in Washington State. Local 17 has set up a baby-sitters’ pool to enable women to get to the polls.

Local 13 Supports George V. Wilmington

WILMINGTON—ILWU Local 13 has announced its support of Councilman John Gibbs for Mayor of Los Angeles. "His honesty and sincerity with labor and management in the past, his leadership in the success of strikes and his outstanding part in the betterment of Los Angeles are the reasons for the job," said a statement released by President Ben McDonald.

400 Pensioners Attend Banquet in Southland

Banquet in Southland turned out 400 strong for the annual banquet of Locals 13, 63 and 94, and their wives. Bosses Negotiate Contract Changes

TWO SITES — SEVEN MEMBERS

The ILWU pensioners in the Los Angeles harbor area, from Local 6, and their wives, turned out 400 strong for the annual Pensioners Banquet, held this year at their headquarters. Speakers were Coast Committeeman L. B. Thomas and Local 13 President Ben McDonald.

ILWU Members Spur Drive to Win Rehearing for Shibley

WILMINGTON—Refusal of the United States Maritime Board to grant a rehearing in the case of ILWU Local 13 Attorney George E. Shibley, sentenced to three years in prison for charges of "receiving and concealing a copy of a military color (affidavit of a declarant) which he knew had been stolen," means Shibley will start serving the three years unless the high court reconsiders its charge.

ILWU Local 13 President Ben McDonald, Past President George Love and Secretary of Labor in charge of international labor affairs when the latter held a press conference October 13 in San Francisco. On the same evening Mr. Wil-}

Local 13 voted a voluntary assessment to aid Shibley in his fight against "bras" and "bells," and members of Local 12 of North Bend, Oregon, assessed themselves a dollar apiece to help Shibley.

Debater Lerry King, left, a member of the legislative committee of ILWU Local 6, and William Chester, right, ILWU representative for Northern California, are shown with Ernest J. Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor in charge of international labor affairs when the latter held a press conference October 13 in San Francisco. On the same evening Mr. Wil-}

San Francisco—The full slate of endorsements and recommendations made by the California District Council was an-}

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Demand for Coast Contract Follows NLRB Victory

and demanded national bargaining covering all ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, welfare, pensions, vacations, sling load limits, seniority, the 8 hour day and paid holidays.

NYSIA flatly rejected industry-wide bargaining.

SAN FRANCISCO—"The ILA members rallied and deservedly rebelled against its efforts to split their coast unity," said ILWU President Harry Bridges in comment on the East Coast NLRB election.

The rejection was followed October 24 with the filing of unfair labor charges against ILA by NYSIA on the ground that ILA had threatened to strike November 1.

Captain William V. Bradley, President of the ILA, told the employers that there would be no more extensions of contract and that the ILA would not give up its demand for an industry-wide contract.

Present in front of the offices of the New York Shipping Association were about 100 rank and file longshoremen bearing sandwich signs reading "Rank and File longshoremen want national bargaining." The pickets dispersed at Captain Bradley's request when he assured them that national bargaining was the union's principal demand.

The NLRB election covered longshoremen, checkers, clerks, coopers and shoremen checkers, clerks, coopers and shoremen on the Port of New York. Every effort was made by the AFL to stampede the Longshoremen away from the union which has represented them for 65 years. Full-page advertisements appeared in all the major New York newspapers in the name of President George Meany of the AFL-CIO urging the longshoremen to desert their union and promising a better contract.

Meany denied that the main purpose of the ILA was to curtail the ILA on the workers employed by the sailors, engineers, trade unions, etc. The ILA had predicted that if the ILA won, the unions would handle all deck jobs, carpenters and electricians would take over maintenance jobs and conditions generally would be worsened.

The AFL-CIO sent out 25,000 individual letters to longshoremen urging them to vote for the AFL. Every single newspaper in New York City editorially endorsed the AFL-CIO and urged the longshoremen to vote AFL. The AFL-CIO charged 5-minute spots on radio and television urging a vote for the AFL. In addition the AFL-CIO conducted a television program designed to lead the longshoremen away from the ILA. The AFL, however, in its program had to adopt the demands that the ILA had presented to the shipowners.

The dispute was cast in the election long before election day itself. In the spirit of the ILA campaign, every day huge caravans of cars filled with working longshoremen paraded in front of the Pier. The cars had all sorts of floats and posters declaring that the ILA was a better union. Outstanding was a huge coffin mounted on top of a car in which lay the remains of Paul Hall, a longshoreman. The cars were decorated with slogans and a band of rank and file longshoremen accompanied the caravans.

Local 791 of the ILA had a home made covered wagon on top of its building drawn by a team of horses reminding the longshoremen of the scabbing activity of the ILA. The ILA's stand was in the opposite direction. A similar parade took place in the Bush Rocks area of Brooklyn led by ILA organizer Teddy Gleason. The parade was enthusiastically supported by hundreds of longshoremen.

Local 300 of the ILA had a home made covered wagon on top of its building drawn by a team of horses reminding the longshoremen of the scabbing activity of the ILA. The ILA's stand was in the opposite direction. A similar parade took place in the Bush Rocks area of Brooklyn led by ILA organizer Teddy Gleason. The parade was enthusiastically supported by hundreds of longshoremen.

On the night before the election about 6,000 longshoremen took part in a rally at the 14th Regiment Armory and enthusiastically supported plans to vote ILA.

The ILA conducted no rallies, had no longshoremen in its caravans and relied solely on a mail order type of campaign. Many grievances of the longshoremen were exploited by the AFL to lure workers away from the ILA, but they were not successful.

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, issued a statement two days before the election urging the longshoremen to vote for the ILA. Curran chastised Meany for opposing the ILA's demand for National Bargaining and trying to break up a union which is trying to get an industry-wide contract. The NMI men on the big passenger ships on the North River had consistently received the support of the longshoremen in their beefs over the years.

Following the election results Captain Bradley, president of the ILA, and Teddy Gleason ILA organizer accompanied by hundreds of longshoremen. On the night before the election about 6,000 longshoremen took part in a rally at the 14th Regiment Armory and enthusiastically supported plans to vote ILA.

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Following the election results Captain Bradley, president of the ILA, and Teddy Gleason, general organizer, thanked the rank and file longshoremen for their support of the ILA and pledged that the full resources of the union would be used to bring about a national contract on the ILA's major contract demands.

In the voting there were 1,107 challenged ballots, which will have no bearing on the result. There were 143 "no union" votes and 92 were void.

The voting

October 26, 1956

Photos by INS and Wide World

Ultra Reaction Forms 'States Rights' Party

RICHMOND, Va. — President Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson are just two socialists in a pod so far as former United States Internal Revenue Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews can see.

On October 15th Mr. Andrews accepted the presidential nomination of a States' Rights Party which will be on the Virginia ballot and on the ballots of 13 other states by a variety of other names.

Andrews wants "re-examination" and possible elimination of the income tax, rigid adherence to states' rights, and deep cuts in domestic and foreign spending.

Thomas Werdel of Bakersfield, Calif., will be his vice presidential running mate.
Morse-McKay Senate Race is Hottest in the Nation

PORTLAND, Ore.—With only six electoral votes Oregon isn't being watched like California or New York or Pennsylvania in the Presidential campaign, but it has given probably the hottest senate race in the nation and both the Republicans and Democrats are throwing all they have into it.

To the Republicans, less interested in electing Douglas McKay, than in defeating Senator Wayne Morse, the battle has the aspects of a holy crusade. They'll never forgive his switch from Republican to Democrat—a switch that threw one-vote control of the Senate to the Democrats in 1954.

MCKAY'S PAST NO HELP

To most non-Republicans McKay, former governor of the state and President Eisenhower's first secretary of the interior, represents the epitome of the surrender of government to predatory big-business interests.

McKay left his cabinet post at the President's request to run against Morse. The debate over whether Eisenhower was more interested in pushing him out of the cabinet than in having him replace Morse in the senate has been eclipsed by the heat of the subsequent campaign. McKay's give-aways while secretary of the interior became a national stink, particularly as regards power; and in power-conscious Oregon his past isn't doing him any good.

PARTY'S FACE AT STAKE

Whatever the President's thoughts were when he asked McKay to resign, the Republican party has since convinced him that the party's face is at stake in the outcome of the Oregon senate race, for only last week he chose Oregon for a major speech, obviously to bolster McKay's flagging thesis.

Cubber Phillips, washing correspondent for the New York Times magazine, predicts and quotes "numerous other first-hand observers" as agreeing with him that Morse will win by a comfortable margin, possibly as much as 10,000 votes. Some others believe the margin will be greater than that.

Cubber traveled for a while with both Morse and McKay and wrote in the October 14 issue of the Times Magazine:

"A Morse speech, whether to a hand

ful or a houseful, is an exhortation pegged to the issues. A McKay speech is a stuffle of personal reminiscences, anecdotes, irrelevant stories. (He sounds more like a disk jockey than a candidate.) One reporter in his party coven said McKay gives him no 'guttural' thought, a reminder of Morse's politi
cal vagaries and the importance of giving Ike a Republican House and Senate.

Whether the group he is addressing is large or small, Morse goes directly to the point of an issue, McKay is a gladhander. Lacking his opponent's brilliant intellect, he goes for making himself "good of Doug" to the voters by shaking hands with as many of them as possible.

Morse is not the type to win a personal
c boldy contest. He has not lost all the manner of a teacher of constitutional law. But when he tears into the issues he is clear and devastating and his listeners aren't concerned with his manner.

LAbOR BACKS MORSE

Morse has the backing of labor, in
duding ILWU locals. Most of his campaign funds come from the voluntary contributions made by members of organized labor.

Labor has good reason to support him and just as good reason to keep McKay out of any public office, for the latter is as much anti-labor as Morse is pro-labor. It was Norse who spoke for 22 continuous hours—until he collapsed—in an attempt to kill the Taft-Hartley bill in the Senate. McKay on the other hand has shown himself to be the type of bitter-end employer who can't get along with labor in his own auto dealing establishment.

To labor, at least, there has never been a clearer or more easily decided choice.
Here Are the Propositions on the Ballots of Washington, Oregon and California

Washington

INITIATIVE MEASURE No. 198—"Right to Work."

Far and away the most important measure up for referendum vote in the State of Washington is Initiative Measure No. 198, officially titled "Afflicting Employer-Employee Relations," but ordinarily known as the "Right to Work" initiative.

Initiative No. 198 would make the union shop illegal, thus going one step beyond Taft-Hartley itself, the state law prevails. Consequently, all union shop agreements in Washington are endangered.

The entire state labor movement has been mobilized to defeat this measure, sponsored by reactionary business and industrial interests.

INITIATIVE MEASURE No. 199—Redistricting and Reapportionment

This appears to be a thorough-going attempt to revamp the districts of the State for purposes of electing state Senators and Representatives. The districts are set up to include certain specified economic or political groups. These are the smallest territorial units for which US Census data are available. One Senator is to be elected from each of the 49 newly created districts, and two Representatives (with one additional Representative from the 31st District).

Since the Measure is sponsored by the League of Women Voters of Washington it may be hoped that there will be no gerrymandering involved.

Oregon

In Oregon, ILWU participates with the AFL-CIO and the railway unions in COPE and the Oregon United Labor Committee. Ernie Baker, Local 8, Legislative Representative of the Columbia River District Council, represents ILWU. On several of the Ballot Measures to be recommended.

California

Each of the California Propositions is briefly described and analyzed, with some indication of arguments pro and con. The position of the State Federation of Labor (AFL) is noted and, where that differs from the AFL, the recommendation of the California Legislative Conference. The recommendation of the California Legislative Conference. The recommendation of the California Legislative Conference. The recommendation of the California Legislative Conference.

Good Record State Senator Bob Holmes, Democratic candidate for governor of Oregon, scored a good showing at the recent legislative session at the Oregon Capitol. His opponent, the incumbent governor, Elmo Smith was rated one of the seven worst senators.

California

PROPOSITION 1—Veterans Bond Act of 1955.

This proposition provides for a bond issue of $500 millions to be used by the Department of Veterans Affairs in assisting veterans who own farms and homes.

The proposal authorizes the continuation of a loan program to veterans who has already benefited some 325,000 California veterans since the program was initially adopted in 1921. Up to $15,000 could be loaned on a home, up to $40,000 on a farm.

The program of Congress is to be continued under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture.

PROPOSITION 2—School Bonds.

This measure authorizes the legislature to prescribe qualifications for school construction and auditoriums for schools in the city of Los Angeles. The measure was approved by a majority vote.

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California
PROPOSITION 6—Property Tax Exemption for Church Parking Lots.

To extend the present tax exemption to include parking lots not adjacent to land on which a church is located, the lot must have been used for parking by persons attending church and may not have been rented or used for any other purpose.

The State AFL recommends a "Yes" vote and so does the Commonwealth Club.

PROPOSITION 5—State Office Building Bonds.

This constitutional amendment authorizes a $250 million loan for the construction of the new office buildings for the University of California, mental hospitals, correctional institutions, and other state facilities.

The AFL recommends a "Yes" vote and so does the Commonwealth Club.

PROPOSITION 4—Oil and Gas Conservation Commission.

Provides for the creation of a state conservation commission with the power to declare oil and gas fields to be "conserveable." The backers of Proposition 4 are the California Oil Producers, Continental, and General Petroleum.

The State AFL recommends a "Yes" vote, but the Commonwealth Club opposes it.

PROPOSITION 7—Change Name of State Assembly. To change the name of the lower house of the California Legislature from the "Assembly" to the "House of Representatives." Proposition 7 was adopted by the voters in November 1956.

PROPOSITION 5—Legislative Budget Sessions. To have the Budget Session of the State Legislature (which requires even-numbered years, alternating with the General Session which takes place in odd-numbered years) meet for the first time in February instead of May. Almost no one opposes Proposition 15. AFL, and the Commonwealth Club recommend a "Yes" vote.

PROPOSITION 4—Legislative Employees. The purpose of this amendment is to remove existing constitutional limits on the number of days paid for attendance and for extracurricular activities. Nearly under 2,000 employees can serve in the legislature. This rule was adopted by the voters in 1934, and it would prevent the return of the saloon.

The principal problem now is the difficulty of enforcing the prohibition against sale. The AFL study group urged a "Yes" vote, but by a small 2-to-1 margin, the members of the club in a referendum vote had overturned its committee and voted "No." The AFL makes no recommendation on Proposition 8; the California Legislative Conference supports it. The California Legislative Conference recommends a "Yes" vote.

PROPOSITION 9—Enlarged Form of County Government. This amendment would permit counties to provide for the establishment of a borough system for the whole or any part of the unincorporated territory of a county.

The AFL offers no recommendation. The Commonwealth Club recommends a "Yes" vote; the California Legislative Conference recommends "Yes." The AFL makes no recommendation on Proposition 10—Civil Service.

The Commonwealth Club recommends a "Yes" vote; the California Legislative Conference recommends "Yes." The AFL makes no recommendation on Proposition 11—Framing County Conservation Districts.

Allows one year, instead of six months, for the preparation of a county conservation district by the board of freeholders. The procedure for drafting a charter for a county or city is also changed to allow for a "board of freeholders," which is similar to that used in the existing requirement consisting of mostly holding citizens. They draft a charter, which is then ratified by the voters and finally approved by the legislature.

The AFL makes no recommendation. The Commonwealth Club recommends a "Yes" vote and so does the California Legislative Conference.

PROPOSITION 12—State Indemnities.

Makes three changes in present provisions concerning State bondholders. (1) would publicize the proposed issue in the voters' ballot pamphlet instead of the present requirement of three months' publication in a newspaper in each county; (2) would reduce the maximum repayment times from 75 to 50 years; and (3) would permit the legislature to reduce the amount of an issue prior to the sale of the bonds, provided that the total amount authorized is not needed.

The only public opposition to this proposal comes from the California Newspaper Publishers Association who believe that the only beneficiary of the requirement of 3 months' newspaper notice in each county. The AFL recommends a "No" vote; the Commonwealth Club a "Yes" vote.

PROPOSITION 13—Repealing Alien Land Law. To repeal the law which denies the right to hold real estate in California to aliens ineligible for citizenship. This law, passed in 1920, was aimed at Japanese who at that time were not allowed to become citizens. The AFL recommends a "Yes" vote; the Commonwealth Club recommends a "No" vote.

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PROPOSITION 14—Legislative Employees. The purpose of this amendment is to remove existing constitutional limits on the amount of daily pay for all employees of the legislature, including clerical employees. The California Legislative Conference recommends a "Yes" vote.

The AFL makes no recommendation. The California Legislative Conference recommends a "Yes" vote. The AFL makes no recommendation on Proposition 15—Public Water Supplies. The proposition authorizes the State and its subdivisions to acquire shares of mutual water company stock for the purpose of securing public water supplies.

The State AFL makes no recommendation; the Commonwealth Club supports it. The California Legislative Conference recommends a "Yes" vote.

The AFL makes no recommendation. The Commonwealth Club recommends a "Yes" vote; the California Legislative Conference recommends "Yes." The AFL offers no recommendation. The Commonwealth Club recommends a "Yes" vote; the California Legislative Conference recommends "Yes." The AFL makes no recommendation.

The AFL makes no recommendation. The Commonwealth Club is opposed. The California Legislative Conference recommends a "Yes" vote.

PROPOSITION 16—Water Company Stock. From the California Constitution the provision that decisions of the District Court of Appeal shall become final within fifteen days in criminal cases or thirty days in civil cases. The efficiency of this has been to compel the litigant who is dissatisfied with a decision of the District Court of Appeals to file his petition in a civil case within forty days and within twenty days in a criminal case; and compel the Supreme Court to make its decision within sixty days.

The AFL makes no recommendation. The Commonwealth Club recommends a "Yes" vote. The AFL recommends Approval. The AFL makes no recommendation. The Commonwealth Club recommends a "Yes" vote. The AFL and the Commonwealth Club are also in the majority on Proposition 18—State Boundaries. Empowers the State Legislature to change the State's boundaries in cooperation with adjoining states and subject to approval by Congress. It is the California-Arizona border and the Oregon-California border which are most often debated down the middle of the channel of the Colorado River. But the river shifts all around, creating difficulties for both states of administering the tax laws, titling the property, and for the voters and registering voters, and in the administration of the laws. Arizona voters are considering a similar amendment.

No opposition has appeared. The AFL and the Commonwealth Club agree on a "Yes" recommendation.
Warehouse Pickets Local 26 members picket the front entrance of Purepac Drug Co. in Los Angeles, on strike since October 9, and still solid.

Purepac Drug Strikers in LA Receive Solid Backing

LOS ANGELES — ILWU Local 26 members at Purepac Drug, on strike since October 9, are solid in their determination to win substantial wage increases. Local 26 Vice President George Lee said this week.

The strikers, mostly women, are maintaining picket lines at all entrances to the warehouse, and are turning back trucks coming to load packaged drugs or to unload the bulk materials which the company packages for distribution to retail outlets.

Thrift Drug Company, which has been farming out some packaging work to Purepac, has reportedly found another company to do this work. At the same time, Thrift Drug members of Local 26 who recently won union demands in a one-day strike, are refusing to handle any material from Purepac that passes through Thrift Drug's picket lines.

Refusal of individual members at Los Angeles Drug Company, one of the wholesale drug industry warehouses under contract to the local, to handle anything from Purepac is reported.

Collections of cash to aid the Purepac strikers are being held throughout the local's shops, and a movement is under way in several industry divisions of the local for voluntary assessments for the duration of the strike.

Twenty More Dock Workers Retire Nov. 1

S.F. — Twenty more ILWU dock workers will be retired on the ILWU-PMA Pension on November 1, 1956, Henry Schmidt, pension director, announced this week.

They are: Local 8 — Bruce Borden, Henrik Jensen and Earl E. McCormick; Local 10 — John Cunningham, John Donavan, Arthur Erickson, Forrest Law, Carl Meyer, Antonio S. Pinto and Edward J. Wettor; Local 11 — Russel Merrill and Clifford Versol; Local 21 — Alf Dybile, and Local 94 — Joseph R. Bruce.

Cecil L. Cawley (Local 8), James McFarland and Alfred Varreman (Local 10) retired as of October 1, 1956.

San Pedro fishing.

November 7.

THE USE of dishonest claims against a union in a critical collective bargaining situation. We in the ILWU have had our full measure of this treatment in the past. And we have learned to handle such a barrage by calling upon the solid base of our membership to treat the charges with skepticism and discount the organization.

But the membership must be told in advance what to expect, and if this is done the union will become stronger and more unified in the face of the attacks which are sure to come. The charges are false and can be proven false is not the phrase that the membership will accept.

Sardine Season Opens Week Late

SAND PEDRO — This year's sardine season opened a week late (October 8) for ILWU members because of the slack fishing season in the reaching of an agreement on prices for fish in the industry. New prices paid by the canneries, which wages for fishermen are based on, are $47.50 a ton for sardine cap, $7.50 from last year), $45 for blue mackerel and $45 for sardine (the same as last year), and $42.50 for mixed fish (up $2.50 over 1955).