California Labor Map Legislation

FRESNO, Calif. — The 1957 legislative program of California locals of ILWU stresses improvement in workmen's compensation, disability benefits and unemployment insurance, and adoption of a fair employment practices law and a maritime safety code.

A detailed legislative program was adopted here in a joint meeting of the Northern and Southern District Councils of ILWU on January 12.

The program this year lays stress on the need for joint councils to consider the various local to put across the desired legislation.

PRINCIPLES STATED

In a statement of principles on the 1957 legislative program, the joint councils declared that an expanding peace, with extended world trade, must be the core of any social legislation to come.

The joint councils plan to prepare and introduce their own bills covering the major points of their program. The councils have voted to support bills for state supported psychiatric clinics in any city, county sanitation program, to reduce the voting age to 18-years, to sharply increase school teachers' salaries, to establish and maintain permanent youth care centers, to establish treatment centers for alcoholics and to provide old age pension coverage for aliens.

The councils adopted special resolutions for fair employment practices right to work measures, for expanding world trade in nonstrategic materials and on problems of the fishing industry. They also urged the California State Legislature to go on record favoring neutrality in the United States to enact legislation imposing quotas on Japanese fish imports in this country.

LOCAL TO RAISE FUNDS

ILWU locals will be called upon to raise the necessary funds to finance delegations to Sacramento when the hearings come up on the various measures proposed or supported by ILWU.

The councils will seek a state workmen's compensation benefit comparable to that of the Longshore and Harbor Workers Act.

"During the last 20 years," said the Statement of Principles adopted by the councils, "an entire generation of Americans has grown up without seeing any significant improvement in social legislation — with the single exception of the gains made by the Negro people in the South. That struggle the ILWU has played an honorable, though modest, part.

During the past 30 years we have seen law after law passed to curtail civil freedom, law after law directed against aliens and naturalized citizens, law upon law designed to hinder or destroy union activity. The ILWU is no stranger to such attacks, which we will continue to meet off the future as we have done in the past.

TIME FOR WELFARE

"If 10 per cent of the money spent to support the military organizations of many other nations as well as sup— APL-CIO (See Page 4)
The Big Business Line

HEV! WHADDYA TRYIN' TO DO——-
SINK THE BOAT?

The President, Eisenhower, in his recent state-of-the-union message, warned against inflation as "the principle threat to efficient functioning of our economic system."

We are concerned, too. The cost of living, after being quiet for some time, is on its way up. Pay checks are not going as far as they did, and people are wondering about their pensions. If prices keep on going up, even a $100 pension can look pretty small.

So what is the answer? Well, obviously the government should move to stop profit-earming from raising prices. It should put the anti-trust laws to work against the big monopolies so that some of the gains from new machines and more productive methods will be reflected in reduced prices, and higher wages instead of showing up simply as profits and dividends. But that is not what the President said. Curbing profits and putting a crimp in the activity and the poor business man, to maintain the confidence of the people, may be the ordinary man's answer to the in- come falling behind our outgo, even though we operate what I think is an economical and efficient set-up. We can—and will—put in some more economies. But these, we know in advance, will not demand everything which the eco- nomic situation would permit them to win.

The President’s talk of wage restraint is a complete cover-up. If the people do not demand everything which the eco- nomic situation would permit them to win, why do we have a government? We pay taxes to make the government do what the people want to see done. And obviously the people do not want to see the wages of the workers restrained.

It is wage increases we have to watch out for. And who do these wage increases benefit? The reason Mr. Ridder says, is that labor unions do not determine wages. A total of $1.50 a month. This was done by voice vote, then by a show of hands. Demands for roll call were denied.
Early Hearings are Expected On Hawaii-Alaska Statehood

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON D.C.—Early hearings on Alaska-Hawaii statehood are regarded as "a good possibility" by Delegates from both Territories. The first action is likely to come from the Senate Interior Committee.

It was also learned here that the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee may reopen its hearings on Communism in Hawaii later this month. Def- inite plans on the Hawaii red inquiry will not be made until the Judiciary Committee meets later this week. How- ever, Robert Morse, Internal Security Subcommittee counsel, indicated that it was the "thinking" of the staff that additional hearings be held.

SEEK TO SCRUTLLE STATEHOOD

The forecast of early Senate hear- ings on statehood is based largely on the position of Senator Murray, chair- man of the Interior Committee. A firm supporter of statehood, Murray told the Senate last week that a majority of the members from both parties on his committee were ready to give "prompt attention to the statehood bills."

The Montana senator went on to say it was his hope that the statehood legislation would be before the Sen- ate very early in the first session of the 85th Congress.

ATTITUDE REVISED

Another reason for some optimism on statehood legislation is the revised attitude of the Administration. In the 84th Congress the White House sup- ported Hawaii statehood but refused a clear endorsement for Alaska. It is now believed that the Administration will give firm support to statehood for both Territories.

Statehood bills were introduced in the House on opening day by Delegates John A.金刚, D-Hawaii, and Bob (Rob) Bartlett of Alaska. The Hawaii bill was given the symbolic number of 41. The Alaska bill number 50. Similar numbers were given to the statehood bills in the Senate.

Separate bills on statehood have been introduced this year as a matter of strategy by the delegates. It is hoped that such a step will help avoid a gang-up against statehood legislation such as occurred in previous sessions. Many congressmen favor statehood for one Territory but oppose it for the other.

Another difference in the statehood bills this year is that they are pro- posed acts of admission as distinct from enabling measures. This means that the bills recognize that Alaska and Hawaii have both adopted state con- stitutions and give approval to these constitutions without the need of ad- ditional legislation as was the case with previous bills.

Under the proposed bills the people of both Territories would be allowed to elect congressional and state candi- dates in the general election of 1958 and thereafter the Territories would be admitted as states.

Dock Fringe Gains Around $944.24

SAN FRANCISCO—Fringe bene- fits under the ILWU/PMF Co-Longshore Agreement amount to ap- proximately $944.24 annually for (Typical) Seattle longshoremen, according to a study made by the ILWU Research Department at the request of Local 19.

The figures estimated by the ILWU research department are based upon a longshoreman aged 32 with two children under 15. They would vary up or down according to the circumstances. Not every longshore- man, of course, earns a 3 weeks vacation.

Here is the value of each of the fringe benefits if they were pur- chased as an individual:

- Average premium for pension, $316.28;
- Vacations—a week at straight time, $294; minimum annual premium for $1000 term life insurance, $20; and health and welfare coverage for a longshoreman and his family, (average for the Bridge Clinic and Group Health), $180.96; dental plan for children under 15, $133.

In transmitting the figures to Lo- cal 19, ILWU Research Director, Lincoln Fairley said that approxi- mately the same figures would apply up and down the coast.

Shibley Surrenders to Begin Unjust Prison Term

(Continued from Page 1)

Local 13 Gives Blood

WILMINGTON—The December blood drive of ILWU Local 13, which sold 141 pints to the Local’s Blood Bank, is the first of the general elections of 1958.

The funeral, held the day after Christmas, was one of the largest ever held here. Yevtielt was married only recently and had no children.

Chas. Yevtiel Oregon Dockers Fatally Injured

PORTLAND — ILWU members here are mourning the death of Charles Yevtiel, a 26-year-old seaman, who was killed by a railroad signal at the S.S. Alla December 19.

The long-time Local 8 member fell through an unshaded rail in the ‘tween decks—described by fel- low members as "a grim footnote to the tragedy that was.

The Court of Appeals upheld the lower court's decision. The two attempts to have the US Supreme Court review the case were denied, despite the fact that more than 5,000 attorney- ees throughout the nation supported his appeal to the highest court. Peti- tions signed by unions representing more than 200,000 workers in the seven Western states were turned down.

FINDS BEING RAISED

Twenty-one thousand to 80,000 cents for practice of organized labor and for civil rights are apparently destroyed by Shibley's conviction. It was reported here after serving his sentence, Shibley will go to work for the ILWU.

The unions which he served, how- ever, are still battling for him. ILWU Local 26 has contributed $75; Portland ILWU Women's Auxiliary 45 assessed itself 10 cents; Portland ILWU Women's Auxiliary 8, in the Harbor area, is selling Fancy Pack (meat for $14 a case, with goods going to the Shibley fund. Orders and donations can be placed with Helen Robello, at FAIRFAX 8-5347.

Largest contribution to the Shibley Defense Fund was from the Southern California ILWU Local 19, over a period of nine months, of $19,000. Local 19 has contributed about half of a pledge for $1,000. Women's Auxiliary 8 has pledged $1,000 to the defense fund.

Southern California ILWU District Council has given $520; the Northern District Council has given $250; and Portland District Council has given $175 to the defense fund.
The ILWU Executive Board pictured at its meeting in San Francisco, January 3 and 4, are (left to right): Paddy Lucas, Mid-West Region; Al Caplan, Southern California; Mrs. Harris, ILWU staff; Harry Bridges, Gordon Giblin, Southern California; Charles Ross, Columbia River; Frank M. Andrews, Puget Sound and Alaska; Mrs. Ellie Duarte, Northern California; Al Caplan, Southern California; Mrs. Ellie Becker, Northern California; Against the wall, Federated Auxiliaries President Valerie Taylor and Phil Eden, ILWU staff. Missing from the pictures are Second Vice President Germaine Bulke who was in Alaska on union business, and Henry Schimdt, Northern California. He is behind the camera in the absence of The Dispatcher staff photographer.

Policy Statements of ILWU Executive Board Adopted Jan. 4

SAN FRANCISCO — The following Statements of policy were adopted by the ILWU Executive Board here January 4:

On Longshore Developments

The East Coast longshoremen, united in the ILA, are to be congratulated on the unity and solidarity they demonstrated in the recent eight day strike. For the first time in the history of longshore unionism every longshoreman from Texas to Maine went out on strike together for a common set of industry-wide demands and returned to work as the result of a Taft-Hartley injunction.

It is to the discredit of the AFL-CIO that with but a few exceptions the great bulk of organized labor either ignored the struggle of the East Coast longshoremen or worked directly against the employers, the NLRB, and the courts, to weaken the bargaining strength of the ILA and to divide and cripple the union.

ALL LABOR THREATENED

As a result of the anti-labor policies of the East Coast shipowners, supported by the NLRB, the ILA has been enjoined from demanding a coastwide or industry-wide collective bargaining agreement. Despite the widespread acceptance of industry-wide bargaining in American labor relations, the longshoremen have been told that it is "illegal" under Taft-Hartley for them to demand much less to establish an industry-wide contract which will bring security to the union, uniformity on basic conditions to the men, and stability to the industry. The entire labor movement should be made aware of what is going on on the East Coast with the direct connivance and support of the top leadership of the AFL-CIO. The contracts of workers in transportation, building trades, metal trades, steel and elsewhere are all being threatened by the NLRB-employer moves against the ILA.

SEEK BETTER UNDERSTANDING

It is no secret that the East Coast employers and government agencies concerned have bent every effort to prevent any co-operation or co-ordination between the ILA and the ILWU. In this they had no little success.

Nevertheless the ILWU used every means to bring about better understanding between the ILA and the Coast. For the first time in the history of unionism every longshoreman was told that it is his duty to work as the result of a Taft-Hartley injunction.

On Mine, Mill Union

The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers’ Union is the victim of one of the most dangerous and unprecedented legal attacks in American labor history. Fourteen officers and top staff people throughout the country have been indicted by the Department of Justice for allegedly conspiring to defraud the government by obtaining the services of the National Relations Board (Taft-Hartley). The catch-all conspiracy gimmick is being used to claim that individual actions—in themselves legal—are outside the law because the intent of the Mine-Mill officials was to bring about an illegal result.

On Eastland Committee

The ILWU International Executive Board condones the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, its chairman, Mississippi Senator James Eastland, and the handheld of enemies of the ILWU who either openly or secretly support the committee’s Hawaii hearings and their destructive anti-labor purposes. The Eastland committee had as its major objective in Hawaii to split and weaken the ILWU; to confuse the membership and to separate the union in Hawaii from the ILWU on the mainland. In this the committee failed.

Nevertheless, the ILWU used every means to bring about better understanding between the ILA and the Coast. For the first time in the history of unionism every longshoreman was told that it is his duty to work as the result of a Taft-Hartley injunction.

The ILWU, empowered by the recent coastwise referendum, will give every support to see to it that our brothers on the East Coast win the conditions and the security which have been so long denied to them.

International Executive Board on January 3, as the result of a special order of business, to report on these developments. Following a discussion of the Mine-Mill situation and its implications for the entire labor movement the board went on record as follows:

1. To support the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers’ Union in its fight against the indictments.

2. To co-operate in getting Mine-Mill spokesmen before ILWU local unions to explain the issues in the case.

3. To undertake the job of working with Mine-Mill in spreading the issues of the case among all the unions on the West Coast.

The Eastland committee had as its major objective in Hawaii to split and weaken the ILWU; to confuse the membership and to separate the union in Hawaii from the ILWU on the mainland. In this the committee failed.

As far as the ILWU is concerned the hearings proved nothing except that the union is a strong, militant organization. The International Executive Board congratulates the rank and file members in Hawaii as well as the subpoenaed leaders who refused to "co-operate" with the committee.

The following words, part of a statement adopted by the Hawaii membership, well states the attitude of the Executive Board toward Eastland and similar enemies of ILWU:

"The membership runs the ILWU and determines its policies and will continue to do so as it sees fit. No amount of outside encouragement, cajolery, plotting or threatening either by politicians, employers, newspapers or professional anti-union elements will change that. We are determined to continue to guide our own destinies. "We in the ILWU want labor peace. We want industrial stability. We want a sound economy. But more than anything else we want our kind of a democratic union which gives us a chance to work, and if necessary to fight, for a better break in life and for a better Hawaii. "Nobody should try to take our kind of a union away from us." Because of indications that the East-
land committee is determined to bring about legal changes to the ILWU. The International Executive Board goes on record to urge the International Executive Board to prepare appropriate material for circulation among our members and to prepare a statement for the general public, exposing the purposes of the enemies of the ILWU—after dividing them and their flag-waving patriotic mouthing—and contrasting their records and their standards with the democratic functioning and outstanding achievements of the ILWU.

On National Elections

If the November elections showed anything, they showed that the American people, while they are politically more experienced than most of the experts credit them with being. All over the country voters crossed party lines and split tickets to confound the politicians, and those labor leaders who claim to have the vote of the workingmen, of this or that minority group, in their pockets.

Since 1932 the Democratic Party and the labor leaders who wanted to have followed the line that if they could hold the South, it would be safe to run on a national election. But just the opposite proved true in 1956. The SOUTH, LOST ELSEWHERE

By holding the South the Democratic party lost the industrial cities and the national election as well. And so long as the party continues as it now is, based on the reactionary southern vote, it will never elect a president. Nor on the other hand will its "automated majority in House and Senate according to more than the backward Southern congressmen and senators are ready to agree to. The South, long the stronghold of the Democratic party, has now become its kiss of death.

Meanwhile those Democratic candidates who were most disassociated from the national party and its commitments, who took a stand on issues close to the needs of the people in their states—like Senator John F. Kennedy and Senator Eisenhower's landslide—have won.

Eisenhower himself, sensing that the American people are anxious for peace and prosperity, went on record as well on extending our democracy and economic security throughout the land and being re-elected on his record and his promises.

As the ILWU is concerned, the union everywhere entered into the campaigns on both sides. There was a wall the mobilization of the rank and file was the best ever, and the union marked up a remarkable record on the candidates of both parties it endorsed. In Washington, the ILWU played a key role in helping defeat the right-to-work forces of your committee to re-establish the ILWU, the organization of the hearings by the Subcommittee of the House Committee on the District of Columbia which has recommended a return to segregation in the District's public schools.

In a letter to Rep. James C. Davis, chairman of the Subcommitte, Secretary Michael Johnson of the District Council stated:

"All throughout our knowledge of the proceedings are admittedly secondhand—based on newspaper and magazine reports available to us—and we are convinced that neither the conduct of the hearings nor the conclusions of the majority report were in the least objective. Witnesses were carefully selected to build a case against integration, and they were questioned by the staff and the members in order to bolster conclusions which the members clearly had before the hearing even got underway. Witnesses with views not in accord with the majority of the committee were given a short shrift.

ABSURD ON FACE"

"Public school education throughout America admittedly has failings and weaknesses as well as positive features, yet your committee has contrived a case which attributes every weakness in the D. C. school system to the integration policy. And this is absurd on its face.

"Of course we are not surprised at your conclusion in view of the prejudiced and biased memories of the committee majority and committee counsel used in the course of the hearings. However, we feel as American citizens that we want to be on record against the efforts of your committee to re-establish racially separate schools in the District of Columbia."

Local 63 Elect S. G. -A -Arms

WILMINGTON — Miley Coward defeated Sam Kidd in a run-off election for sergeant-at-arms of ILWU. Shipper's clerk's Local 63. All other officers were elected in the December general election.

Campaign

The ILWU-MAA Welfare Fund has widely distributed the folder reproduced above in its campaign to get the children of longshoremen and others eligible under the dental care program to the dentist. "Call for an appointment now and save your child's teeth" is the main slogan. Under the plan free dental care is provided for children through age 14. The plan is the only children's dental care plan in the country won through collective bargaining.

NCDC Raps House Committee On Segregation

SAN FRANCISCO — The Northern California District Council of ILWU is strongly opposing a segregation of the hearings by the Subcommittee of the House Committee on the District of Columbia which has recommended a return to segregation in the District's public schools.

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Main thing is

Don't get a cold

T THE VIRUS cold, and it appears that the great part of the colds we suffer are caused by viruses, one day really be preventable.

The best that can be said about the cold is: take some precautions against getting one, and take care of yourself if you do come down with a cold, which is likely to happen three times a year if you're somewhere near the national average.

There is the average for adults; for children it's six. This time the winter is one of the seasonal high points for colds. Others are falls and splitting with their changes in temperature.

To catch a virus cold, of course, you have to be exposed to the virus. This usually happens through being near some cold sufferer coughing and/or sneezing. During a cold epidemic, it's a good idea to stay out of crowds when you can.

You catch cold when your resistance is weakened. Otherwise people would have colds far oftener than they do. Experiments have been conducted where volunteers spent hours close to people with violent colds, and also subjected themselves to sudden chilling, another common forerunner of the cold, and never caught anything. Their resistance was good.

Resistances depends on enough good sleep and rest, good food, reasonable exercise, on keeping yourself in good general health. This is some protection against the virus, but it can mean fewer, less severe, colds.

Stay in bed and Do others the same

If you have a cold, stay at home, preferably in bed, if you can. You'll not only be warding off infections for yourself, but helping prevent spread of your germs to other people, who also might get serious complications.

Serious illness, like influenza and pneumonia, can follow the common cold, especially if it is neglected and you try to go about your usual activities no matter how you feel.

You can avoid this by not to be ignored; it needs a physician's attention for prevention of complications, even though there is little to be done for the cold itself.

Another indication for a doctor visit is the cold that gets worse instead of better after a few days. This means another infection. This can hold and you need medical care.

For the miseries of the virus cold itself, no wonder drugs are no use, though they are valuable in treating complications. Many of the thousands of remedies for sale, and we spend millions of dollars on them every year, have been proved worthless in extensive studies. One medicine which, though it is no cure, may help reduce fever and pains, is aspirin. Nosedrops should be used with caution, and not for long periods unless you have a physician's advice. Some kinds are irritating to some people and can even make the cold symptoms last longer.

Hopes for eventually preventing colds lie in research on viruses, research helped by new techniques in virus study now used in development of the Salk vaccine against poliomyelitis.

Crosby President of Local 9 in Seattle

SEATTLE—Frank H. Crosby, newly elected president of ILWU Local 9, was installed along with other officers on January 8.

Others elected in the balloting on December 22 were William T. Welling, vice president; Hugh R. Brishaw, secretary and business agent; Walter R. Clarke, recording secretary; Glen C. Bierhaus, sergeant-at-arms and William Kerrigan, trustee.
CRDC Plans for Legislation; Elects Ecklund

PORTLAND — The Columbia River District Council January 14 elected Cecil Ecklund, Local 31, president; and voted to continue Ernest Baker, Local 8, as the group's legislative representative.

Keland Stranahan, Checkers Local 40, continues as secretary. Bill Watt, Local 68, was elected vice president; and Francis Z. Murzino, Local 8; Chet Keller, Local 4; and Forrest Taylor, Local 12, were elected trustees.

LABOR BILLS DISCUSSS

The 56 question confronting Oregon unions is what will happen to labor bills at Salem, "now that we have a Democratic governor, a Democratic house and a good chance of naming a Democratic president of the Senate." Baker said in a kickoff report on the 1957 legislative session which convened January 14.

High on labor's agenda, Baker said, are the 45 per cent state surtax and legislation to bring muni- cipal workers, including those on public docks, under unemployment compensation.

The new governor, Bob Holmes, is pledged against the surtax, as well as against any attempts to put over a sales tax.

Most of the council meeting was taken up by first hand reports on the Seattle hearing of the House Un-American Committee to which a number of ILWU members were subpoenaed.

The council approved the emergency action taken by the council's executive board prior to the hearings. This consisted of wires to the Oregon delegation in Congress, urging passage of the Andrus bill, H.R. 501, to revise the Waltrip-McCarran law and asking that any further funds to the witch hunters be cut off.

The next council meeting will be in Rainer.

Local 26 Credit Union Meets

LOS ANGELES - The Local 26 Credit Union will hold its annual meeting Wednesday evening, January 23, at the Warehousemen's Building, 27th and Figueroa, to review the work of the past year and to elect officers for 1957.

Installation

New officers, trustees, executive board members, dispatchers and other newly elected committee members of ILWU Local 19 in Seattle are shown just after being sworn in at the January 3 meeting. Elected are: E. L. Jorgenson, Sec. Treasurer; Bill Watt, Rec. Sec. Jan. 1, 1956. This brings base pay up to $2.50 per hour. Agreement extended to September 30, 1957.}

Collective Bargaining Gains

Local 208 - Chicago Warehouse

Agreement renewed effective September 1, 1956. Agreement conforms to September 1, 1956, expiration date. Wage increases negotiated include recognition, grievance, holiday, vacation, seniority and health welfare provisions. Increase in base pay is 76 cents per hour effective December 1, 1956. Nine cents per hour wage increase for a total of 56 workers employed at nine terminal and dock companies. Agreement expires June 15, 1958, with a June 15, 1957 review date.

Local 19 - Seattle Warehousemen

Increase of 21/2 cents per hour for two foremen employed at Steamer's Service Co. effective November 1, 1956, bringing the rate up to $2.60 per hour. Special agreement made under contract of May 17, 1955, applying to foremen only.

Auxiliary 5 Installs Its New Officers

PORTLAND—New officers of ILWU Auxiliary 5 installed January 9 were Eelth Summer, president; Olive Morris, vice president; Evelyn Banoff, sec- retary; Emma Ough, treasurer; Lucille Utting, marshal, and Helen Webster, escort.

COUNCILS OF ILWU

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Local 9 - Seattle Dockwatchmen and miscellaneous workers.

Effective October 1, 1956, 16 cents per hour wage increase for a total of 56 work- ers employed at nine terminal and dock companies. Agreement expires June 15, 1958, with a June 15, 1957 review date.

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Legislative Aims

Delegates from the Northern and Southern California District councils of ILWU met January 12 at the Motel Hacienda in Fresno and hammered out a legislative program to present to the legislature in Sacramento. In bottom panels are shown Northern California Chairman Henry Schmidt and Southern California Chairman William Johnson. In the third panel delegate Hill of Local 13 is speaking.

Some 'Skip-Trace'. Outfits Operate Illegally to Find Alleged Debtors

LOS ANGELES — A member of ILWU Local 13 has been advised by the ILWU Washington office to ignore a letter received from a "skip-trace" company which has been found by the Federal Trade Commission to be a phoney. In finding against the company the Federal Trade Commission has ruled that deception in the collection of debts is unlawful.

The company operates under the name of the "National Research Company" and on its forms uses such phoney terms as "Claims Office," "Re-verification Office," "United States Credit Control Bureau," "New Employment Status Questionaire," "Disbursment Office," "Cigarette and Tobacco Research Bureau," and "National Gasoline Research Bureau" — all of them fictitious.

Drug Workers Ask 40.8 Cents Increase

LOS ANGELES—Local 26 members employed in the Southern California wholesale drug industry from North Hollywood to San Diego have instructed the negotiating committee to demand an increase of 40.8 cents an hour in negotiations soon to open.

Companies involved are McKesson & Robbins, with plants in North Hollywood; Los Angeles; Long Beach, San Diego; Brunswig Drug Los Angeles and San Diego; and others.

California Locals Map Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

Listeners

Interested spectators at the joint legislative conference of NCDC and SCDC January 12 in Fresno were, left to right, L. B. Thomas, Coast Labor Relations Committee member; Ben McDonald, Southern California Area Welfare director; Julius Stern, Local 10 welfare officer, and William Chester, ILWU regional director for Northern California.

Hawaii’s ‘56 Sugar Crop at $147 Million

HONOLULU—The Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association reported January 3rd that Hawaii’s 1956 sugar crop was worth an estimated $147 million, about $1.5 million more than the value of the 1955 crop and only 1 million less than the record 1953 crop.

The price of sugar was placed at $118.40 a ton and molasses at $27 a ton. This is about $1.30 better for sugar and $2 better for molasses than estimates made in early December.

CHAPMAN WINS

In Local 26

LOS ANGELES—Winner of the run-off election for Business Agent "B" of ILWU Local 26 is Tom Chapman, who defeated Loyd Seeliger, 356-263.

Officers of the local for 1957 were to be installed at the general membership meeting January 18.

Taking office will be President Al Caplan, Vice President George Lee, Secretary-Treasurer Lou Sherman, Business Agent "A" Hy Orkin, Business Agent "B" Chapman, Dispatcher Herman DeVries, Recording Secretary Milheme Jackson, Sergeant-at-Arms Steve Zamarripia, and Trustees Floyd Green and Joe Moore.

Drug Workers Ask 40.8 Cents Increase

LOS ANGELES—Local 26 members employed in the Southern California wholesale drug industry from North Hollywood to San Diego have instructed the negotiating committee to demand an increase of 40.8 cents an hour in negotiations soon to open.

Companies involved are McKesson & Robbins, with plants in North Hollywood; Los Angeles; East Los Angeles; North Long Beach and San Diego; Brunswig Drug Los Angeles and San Diego; and others.

Hawaii’s ‘56 Sugar Crop at $147 Million

HONOLULU—The Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association reported January 3rd that Hawaii’s 1956 sugar crop was worth an estimated $147 million, about $1.5 million more than the value of the 1955 crop and only 1 million less than the record 1953 crop.

The price of sugar was placed at $118.40 a ton and molasses at $27 a ton. This is about $1.30 better for sugar and $2 better for molasses than estimates made in early December.

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Longshoremen

This is a candid camera shot of part of the delegations of Longshoremen from Local 10 to the joint meeting of Northern and Southern District Councils of ILWU, left to right, Albert (Baggy) Bertani, Martin Callaghan, Reino Erkila, William Kirby, Charles Hoffman, George Arms and James Kearney.

Dr. C. E. Yost, a member of the United States Senate Finance Committee, told the International Longshoremen’s Association that the 'forceful and determined' international campaign against the nationalization of the Panama Canal by the U.S. government will not be balked.

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Mr. and Mrs. Union

Honored as "Mr. and Mrs. Union" this month by ILWU Local 26 in Los Angeles, Sophronia and Joe Moore are selected as most active second-wife members of the Local. Sophronia is strike chairman of Women's Auxiliary No. 28, and active in every major function of the Local. A tribute written by Joe's fellow workers at Local No. 26, after the death of the Women's Auxiliary performs a very needed function. In welfare work, picket lines and convention—she has found time to phone for additional help, arrange to visit and aid sick members and their families, and provide hot delicious food for countless occasions." Joe's philosophy about his many union activities is expressed by him—"I'm not working in the Union for publicity or credit, but for myself." He is a member of the Local 26 Executive Board, an officer of the Local's Credit Union, an active, active, devoutly in aiding the Women's Auxiliary, especially in developing union principles.

The New Congress

Civil Rights Appeals To Have Best Chance in Years for Betterment

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Civil rights has taken on the spotlight in the 85th Congress which convened January 3. Developments in the Senate announced in the last days of 1956 indicate that this legislation has the best prospects in years for Congress's approval.

The other top issue in the opening stages of the new Congress is President Eisenhower's proposal for the relief of surplus young and surplus old. The Senate is expected to use this opportunity to push for a TVA military industrial complex in the Middle East.

Filibusters, anti-war and unforeseen fashion in which this plan was presented, it has been greeted with considerable criticism and is likely to move slowly. Especially in the Senate the majority bloc is ready to take advantage of its likely to provoke a full-dress review of foreign policy.

Aside from these two headline subjects the 85th Congress has been asked by liberal Democrats to deal with a wide range of business, most of which is left over from the last session.

TAX CUT PROSPECTS DIM For early debate, include in this adds to civil rights, federal aid for schools, expansion of minimum wage coverage, revision of the Immigration and Naturalization Law, aid to housing, a study of our monetary system, and postal rate increases.

The prospect for tax cuts became dim when the President told congressional leaders that defense spending, including overseas military aid, would be boosted by several billions. Additional cold war was poured on tax relief when the President called for early action to continue high excise rates imposed during the Korean War.

SENATE CONTROL SHAKY

Democrats continue to hold control by narrow margins, particularly in the Senate, where a majority might shift to the Republicans because of deaths in the coming two years.

The floor leadership and committee chairman line-up is practically a repeat of the pattern which existed control in the 84th Congress. Democrats, by virtue of the time-honored seniority privilege, dominate all major committees.

A major basis for holding out the prospect of a turn to the better is a developing coalition of Northern Democrats and Eisenhower Republicans. Although they have proclaimed a major force was foreshadowed in the opening day Senate Right over the proposed legislation in Rule 22 which permits virtually unlimited filibusters, Democrats and Republicans are being driven from urban areas went down to defeat but showing surprising strength.

The vote on the proposal aimed to curb filibusters was 38 to 55. Three absentees who have given the position the support of the majority and 21 registered as absent.

A strong factor in building anti-filibuster strength and putting the ground for favorable action on civil rights is the Administration position. Vice President Nixon's publicized opinion on Rule 22, which favored the anti-filibuster bloc, is regarded not only as a plug for his 1960 presidential ambitions but also as reflecting a considered policy.

The trend for liberalizing Senate debate rules is best demonstrated by the sudden move of Senate leader Lyndon Johnson to co-sponsor a compromise resolution to limit the right of filibuster talk. Johnson, it is widely believed, is the key step setting Democrats are faced with ultimate defeat.

CIVIL RIGHTS GETS TOP BILLING

Favorable prospects for a least a minimum legislative program were bolstered by the Senate's finance bill which authorized "right to work" laws in the message by Senator McClellan, is asking for wage increases in order to avoid inflation.

Implicit in the President's position is a charge that labor is to blame for the steadily rising cost of living. This phony line is a carbon copy of NAM policy and is directly traceable to the Business Advisory group maintained by Secretary of Commerce Weeks.

There is little to indicate any major activity on labor legislation. The only measure which appears to have any prospect is a proposed expansion of coverage under the Minimum Wage Law.

RACKETS FACE PROBE

Proposals for revision of Tafia-Hart Act, particularly Section 14 (b), which authorizes state "right to work" laws, may get the running start.

What is likely to be the major action of Congress when it comes to labor is the racketeering bill. A preliminary Senate version of this subject has been completed by the Senate Judicature Committee and a Subcommittee on Racketeering is set to carry on a continuing investigation.

These same proposals have been given top billing by liberal Democrats. Although they have proclaimed a major force was foreshadowed in the opening day Senate Right over the proposed legislation in Rule 22 which permits virtually unlimited filibusters, Democrats and Republicans are being driven from urban areas went down to defeat but showing surprising strength.

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