Hawaii Parley

Sugar Boss Says Well Take Strike

HONOLULU — Crucial sugar negotiations between ILWU Local 142 and 26 Hawaiian sugar companies—leading a January 31 “no contract, no work deadline”—are slated to reconvene shortly after a holiday recess.

Negotiations during December concentrated on the presentation by the union of statistical material indicating the need for a 25-cent per hour wage increase, in an industry in which $1.12 per hour is the base rate; and a counter presentation by industry spokesmen in which charts by sugar industry spokesmen who declared they would not pay the union’s wage demands.

The industry at no point denied that profits were the highest in history in 1956—except for the year 1947. Industry spokesmen have not pleaded inability to pay.

EMPLOYERS THREATEN

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association has declared on numerous occasions within the last few weeks that the industry is prepared to “take a strike,” rather than accept the 25-cent hourly wage increase demand.

In a speech prepared for delivery to a special joint meeting of the board of directors of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Board, and liberally distributed to the press (despite the fact that ILWU has repeatedly told it to do its negotiating in public via press or radio), Boyd MacNaughton, president of the HSPA, called the union position “unreasonable.”

This is part of the well-established pattern of Hawaiian employers’ spending most of their time, not at the bargaining table, but at the microphones and so-called “community” support in their position. Press releases are completely employer-dominated.

In response to MacNaughton’s speech the ILWU issued a statement saying it does not meet the union’s demands. Jack Hall, regional director of the ILWU announced:

“We are hopeful of an agreement in spite of the provisions of Mr. MacNaughton. “All it takes is a little bargaining.”

MAINLAND SUPPORT

In the meantime, mainland ILWU

(Continued on Page 7)

SF Dockers Put on Heat for More Light

Cyril Maginn, Port Authority president, replied to the charges, saying that steady progress had been made in lighting the docks and work will continue as fast as money becomes available.

Benham said the union suggested that revenue bonds be sold to provide the money or that steamship companies undertake the improvements and be reimbursed by reduction in their rentals.

The Port Authority stated that in 1957 six additional electricians had been hired. Six months lighting had been improved at only three piers.
Good Man for the Job

I'm leaving you a big load—but you've got the stuff to handle it.

Each years end, when we look back over the past twelve months, we hope that the bird's eye view will help point up some of the facts that we have experienced over the past year so that it might even help prepare the union for what is ahead.

1957 was a year of great accomplishments for the ILWU. The gains marked up by the union—briefly detailed elsewhere in this issue of The Dispatcher—were substantial in all divisions. The union performed, and performed well, and for this the entire membership can be proud.

But in some ways even more important than the contract gains was the manner in which the ILWU built new and better working relations with other unions and with other groups in the cities where the members live and work. In the years since the ILWU has been independent it has fought against a tendency for isolation and "go-it-alone"; last year our efforts in this direction bore real fruit. The union was stronger, more unified, and more influential than ever before. These were real achievements.

However, it's probably safe to predict that in the long history of American labor, 1957 will be recalled less as a year of great achievements than as the year before the storm. At the Twelfth Biennial Convention last April the ILWU delegates already recognized the proportions of the growing threat to all organized labor. With the result that a militant re-emphasis upon democratic unionism became the theme of these proceedings.

While the ILWU asserted that racketeering and corruption could be eliminated only by placing the direction and control of union policies in the hands of the rank and file, others in the labor movement frantically rushed for cover, meanwhile pointing the finger at sister unions. And by so doing they only aroused the appettites of the enemies of labor to wilder charges and to greater demands for crippling legislation.

There are few newspapers or politicians that in recent months haven't called for all kinds of changes and improvements in American Unions. And invariably the stated objective was to bring more democracy into the unions and to improve the standards of personal honesty among union officials. But oddly enough, the proposals forthcoming from these new-found friends of the rank and file are directed not at improving the internal structure of unions but at weakening labor's bargaining power and its political influence.

Just how unions will become more democratic if they become subject to anti-trust laws, if striking and picketing are limited, if industry-wide bargaining is illegalized or if the unity and bargaining strength of unions is weakened by outlawing the union shop is never has been adequately explained. Yet these are the kind of proposals soon to be before Congress.

There has seldom been a time when labor's bargaining power and its ability to get more for its members has been openly under attack. Even in 1947, when Taft-Hartley was enacted, there was an effort to cloak the new legislation as a reaffirmation of the rights of the individual against the power of the union. Individual rights were to be recognized, but union power was not. In theory at least, to be weakened. But today this is no longer the case; the new assault is openly aimed at weakening the power of unions directly.

Next year's contract negotiations will take place under increasingly adverse conditions for labor. The greatest mobilization of strength and energy will be required at every point if the individual against the power of the unions directly.

The top admiral in charge of all US missile and rocket research and development is still the chief of staff of the Air Force. When the Russians shot up the Sputnik, the top admiral in charge of all US missile and rocket research dimly understood the achievement of the little pod-bird that made a hole in the sky. But when Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson got through looking at the same spunk he warned that labor must be ready to accept the 40-hour week so that the United States can catch up with the Russians.

There are many different reasons why the Russians were able to get a satellite up into the sky before the United States. But to contend that high wages or the 40-hour week were responsible for blocking the US program is just nonsense. And Lyndon Johnson knows this as well as we do.

Secretary of State Dulles was among the first to form the opinion in response to the recent Soviet scientific and technological gains, that "the American people must be prepared to meet up front the economic challenge. What freedoms? The freedom to speak out and criticize, the freedom to organize and strike, the freedom to disagree with Dulles' blundering foreign policy?"

It seems these days like nothing can happen, whether at home or abroad, without the old arguments, whether prices are going up or down, the share going to the worker, if labor has the power in the top post, if the top post is open to any member of the ILWU, if the unions being warned that wage demands should be kept reasonable, that each worker would receive a wage increase not at a rate compatible with price increase, and that if the unions would only stand still prices would stop going up.

We're now moving into a different kind of economic picture. Production is beginning to fall off, unemployment is growing, and investments are declining. In the years ahead the ILWU has already begun to slide down into a serious economic depression.

Yet it is curious that now that things are beginning to go down instead of up, new and equally phony arguments are dug up to prove that wage demands are at fault again and that labor should stop rocking the boat.

When the economy was booming, labor was told to take it easy in order to prevent a runaway inflation. Now that the economy is slipping, labor is being told to give up the wage demands so that the decline can be arrested and a new boom set off.

You can be sure that we'll be hearing a great deal more in the months ahead about labor's responsibility—yet no matter how these arguments are alleged they stick, they are still insufficient; and that anytime is the right time for labor to improve its lot.

When we will be told by the politicians, the generals, and the statesmen, that the economic situation or the international situation is in good enough shape so that it's now labor's turn to "reasonable," that each景德 and other unions in the country as well.

Meanwhile while we are being told to be ready to tighten our belts, the official spokesmen of labor are calling out other employers to find some government official who will accept their offers of sacrifice. It won't be long before they'll be bickering over their junior seats on some federal advisory agency. Then, from these posts, they'll speak out as impartial statesmen—urging caution, restraint, and care. All in the national interest, of course.

If we were to be guided by the advice of the experts there would be a right time for the working people to improve their standard of living. Yet we have no intention to know that whether the economy is expanding or contracting, whether prices are going up or down, the share going to the working people is still insufficient; and that anytime is the right time for labor to improve its lot.

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Dirty Tactics Charged as McClellan Starts New Snoop

WASHINGON, D. C.—At least four big AFL-CIO unions will be targets for investigations by the Senate Select Committee in 1958.

ANTl-UNIONS ASKED

Right now the staff is concentrating on preparation of a year-end report and a list of legislative recommendations for action early in the next session of Congress.

A compilation of activities to date by the Select Committee listed these highlights:

The committee held 94 days of public hearings and heard 436 witnesses.

For every witness heard in public session, another 20 or 25 were questioned by the staff.

Approximately 80,000 letters and other communications have been received protesting so-called improper conduct by union officials.

The committee is expected to ask for—and receive—a substantial appropriation to finance its investigations and hearings for another year.


PORTLAND—James Fantz, a member of ILWU Local 8 has been assigned the post of international representative for the Oregon-Columbia River area.

He replaces Matt Meehan who was last month chosen to be area arbitrator for the same district.

Canadian Oldtimer

After 44 years of longshoreing on the Pacific Coast, Dan "Tango" Barrow retired and was presented with this ship's clock at a party given him by members of Local 902 and Auxiliary 26 of New Westminster, British Columbia. Shown above are Barrow, left, and Leo Labinsky, local president, making the presentation.

T-H Victim Jencks Freed

EL PASO — The government this week decided to give up its prosecution of former Mine-Mill official Clinton Jencks, rather than open up FBI files.

Jencks was convicted under the Taft-Hartley law, almost entirely on the testimony of Harvey Matusow, the "false witness" who later recanted and confessed he had lied.

The Supreme Court, in one of its historic opinions, now called the 'Jencks decision' earlier this year ruled that if the government does not make peremptory files available in order to permit a defendant to conduct a cross examination of the case must be retried or dropped.

The Justice Department announced it cannot successfully retry this defendant.

(Jencks, at his home in Albany, Calif., commented, this was in keeping with the American tradition of being allowed to face one's accuser.)

(I LWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, when informed of the development sent Jencks a telegram: "We are thoroughly elated. Congratulations." ILWU, in convention and caucus has long supported Jencks fight against his T-H conviction.)

Port Hueneum Elects Officers In 1958

PORT HUENEME — J. Lopez, Jr., was elected president and relief dispatcher of ILWU longshore Local 46 here.

Other officers include J. Herrera, vice president; H. Tony Garcia, secretary-treasurer; R. Scott, R. P. Walker and J. Rell, trustees; M. Tony Garcia and R. L. Campbell were re-elected to the labor relations committee.

Military Spending — Less Welfare, More Taxes

Washington reaction to Sputnik is that expenditures for military purposes will have to be increased by perhaps two billion dollars. What is the government already spending for military purposes and where is the money coming from?

The answers are found in the accompanying charts. These are based on figures just published by a US Bureau of the Budget and relate to the fiscal year July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958.

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At Year's Beginning, ILWU Cheered East Coast Unity

JANUARY, 1957, began with the ILWU executive board meeting and looking forward to a year in which this union and the East Coast longshoremen could come to closer understanding and working relations. This prediction became a reality as the year went on.

ILWU congratulated the ILA on the East Coast for the unity and solidarity demonstrated in the recent strike—a strike which saw, for the first time in the history of waterfront unionism, every longshoreman from Maine to Texas on the bricks with a common set of industry-wide demands.

AFL-CIO was severely criticized for working hand-in-hand with government agencies and employers against the East Coast longshoremen and supporting a Taft-Hartley injunction. ILWU pledged to give every support to the East Coast dockers to win conditions and security which were long denied them.

Senator Eastland's drive in Hawaii to split the island union from the mainland was scotched by ILWU and the true purposes of the committee exposed—a design to use a witch-hunting scare to deny statehood to Hawaii.

The ILWU in Hawaii reacted powerfully against Eastland's shenanigans and made it clear that no racist politicians would be able to split the ILWU and warned, "Nobody should try to take our kind of union away from us."

In February ILWU Pledged Not To Work Scab-Loaded Ships

In February the union paid the closest attention to the East Coast where 45 thousand longshoremen resumed their strike—which had been interrupted by a Taft-Hartley injunction. Strike issues were simple, limits, a common termination date with the West Coast and a coastwide contract on wages, welfare, pension contributions and vacations.

History was made in the east when ILA longshoremen insisted that the union take a referendum on any final settlement. This meant an end to plotting practices of working out back door deals, without reference to rank and file approval.

ILWU announced it was the union's policy not to work any ships on the West Coast loaded by East Coast strikebreakers.

February was the month, as well, in which ILWU called to the attention of its members the dangerous situation developing in AFL-CIO in which union leaders relying on their constitutional rights under the Fifth Amendment, could find themselves removed from office.

March saw Warehouse Local 6 holding its largest convention ever in San Francisco, with more than 700 delegates representing San Francisco, Oakland, Redwood City, Crockett, Stockton and Local 17 from Sacramento.

The major issues were a substantial wage increase and changes in classifications and vacations. The convention nulled the current "big lie" that increased wages are responsible for higher prices and the union, in its best shape ever, moved for a wage increase.

A significant contribution made by the union, and to the community, was an "integration report" of the San Francisco warehouse industry showing gains made in the hiring of minority group workers and indicating that much more had to be done—including working for a local fair employment practice ordinance (which was finally pushed through, with a strong assist by ILWU locals).

ILWU at this time was leading the way in pointing out the danger to all of labor of the investigations into so-called "corruption" by anti-labor congressmen, with the help of AFL-CIO leaders.

ILWU Convention Says—Cure Corruption With More Democracy

THE TWELFTH Biennial ILWU Convention convened in San Francisco in the month of April. 217 delegates representing 55 locals on the mainland, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii spoke out boldly on the increasingly important questions of labor unity, peace, civil rights and greater benefits for the working men and women of this union and America.

Democratic unionism was the theme of the convention and a highlight of the meeting was an open letter to the AFL-CIO, adopted unanimously, which contained 17 concrete suggestions addressed to AFL-CIO president George Meany, which would "demonstrate to the rank and file of labor, to the American public and to the Congress of the United States that labor can clean its own house and keep it that way."

The ILWU pledged cooperation and support to any national labor drive to eliminate corruption and the threat of racketeering by any moves that would reassert the meaning of rank and file control.

The letter concluded, "Only greater internal democracy and greater trust in the strength and the understanding of the rank and file would guarantee a unified labor movement."

The Report of the Officers to the convention stressed this union's independence, but not its isolation.

"We firmly believe that if this country is to talk to other people it must look to the same principles on which the ILWU is founded…such democracy is the touchstone of national and international affairs," said the report.

"The economic goals of this union, the convention concluded, must be for major improvement in wages, reduction of hours to benefit the workers for increased skills and productivity, and to provide more leisure to enjoy life."

"People must work to live, not live to work," said the report.

Labor unity was one of the high points of the convention, with the McClellan Committee hearings exposed for what they are—an attack on all of labor, in the guise of attacking just a few.

Union Increases Efforts To Step Up Trade With China

In none of its major actions the convention reasserted the belief that eliminating all existing trade barriers to the full and free exchange of goods between the United States and other countries of the world, including China, is the best hope for maintaining prosperity.

Seven ILWU members were selected by the convention to serve as a delegation to visit Washington, D.C. to encourage world trade and press for an end to the boycott of trade with mainland China.

A hard hitting unified convention ended after five days with the renomination of the four titled officers of the ILWU, Bridges, Robertson, Bulcke and Goldblatt, Seattle, Washington was chosen as the next convention city in April, 1959.

In the subsequent Longshoremen's, Ship Clerks' and Walking Bosses' Caucus, which met for three days immediately following the convention, wages and skill differentials were discussed, but the primary interest of the coast caucuses was looking forward to a complete union increases efforts to step up trade with China.
and mechanization in the industries this union covers; also the serious effect that depending on overtime was having on the health and the well-being of their families.

**Negotiations Open in Longshore, Warehouse; Labor Unity in Hawaii**

In May, Warehouse Local 6 in the San Francisco Bay Area presented a detailed survey of the cost of living and of wages in the warehouse industry and of the necessary minimum income for a decent, healthy life as well as figures on productivity of warehousemen—and nailed down demands for a substantial wage increase and other changes.

The same month ILWU longshoremen and clerks opened negotiations with the Pacific Maritime Association presenting the union's contract opening demands, including wage raises, an increased contribution for welfare, a reduction in the work week and an increase in skill differentials.

In May, as well, labor history was made in Hawaii as the majority of unions, representing the independent ILWU and most of the AFL-CIO groups pledged themselves to help each other in organization of workers in the same manner, and to make it easier and more convenient to each other's aid in labor disputes in a "declaration of mutual assistance."

The declaration said at one point, "We hereby serve notice that any employer who picks on one of us will find an action and an organization ready to assist him in his task.

June was the month in which negotiations between the ILWU longshore and clerks negotiating committee and the PMA broke down after two weeks of talks and all issues went to arbitration.

Co-traducer San Nagel granted wage increases of eight cents an hour to longshoremen and an additional five cents an hour to make up for the 15 cent increase which had alleviated the disparity between the two sets of earnings.

San Francisco Bay Area warehousemen, in the same month, won an increase of 15 cents across the board in negotiations plus an agreement for a joint survey of classifications to begin on February 1, 1958.

**ILWU Ship Clerks Make First Official Visit to East Coast ILA**

On the first time in the history of the two unions, ILWU ship clerks from San Francisco and Los Angeles, visited and viewed I.A. operations on the East Coast. The ILWU clerks were cordially received and personally shown around the docks of the greater New York area by top I.L.A. officials.

June was also the month in which the ILWU trade delegation in the shape of a committee of eight representatives of the ILWU's councils of eight representa-

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**Mechanization—New kinds of loads, such as the strapped paper rolls on the "whaleback" above—was the primary topic of the Portland caucus held in October.**

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**Years End—Sugar Negotiations in Hawaii—New Locals Join ILWU**

As the year drew to a close, talks between the sugar industry and the ILWU reached a climax, with the union and the PMA giving the industrial plant workers a new contract. The ILWU longshoremen and clerks also opened negotiations with the Pacific Maritime Association presenting the union's contract opening demands, including a wage raise, increased welfare benefits, and a reduction in the work week.

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**Official ILA Delegation Visits ILWU to View West Coast Operations**

In November, a committee of eight representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association, appointed by ILA President William Bruley, and headed by Thomas W. Gleason, vice-president and general organizer, came to the West Coast for a historic first "book-see" at ILWU operations on the waterfront.

The ILA delegation, with officers from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and officially representing all of ILA—saw the manner in which the longshore and clerks' hiring halls work, visited docks and terminals, talked to ILWU officers and rank and file members and met with employer representatives of the PMA as well as officials of other unions.

The ILA delegation expressed themselves as being very impressed with the efficiency of the hiring and dispatching system employed on the West Coast and with the international headquarters' research department, library, newspaper and extensive material collected on the longshore industry in general.

In a report to the New York District Council of ILA, adopted unanimously, Gleason told of ILWU's cooperation during their trip and of their favorable impression of the joint control of hiring by employers and the union with the low-man-out system. Captain Bill Bruley, president of ILA, thanked Gleason and the committee and said, "We work to live, not live to work."
Jack Price Relected By Local 19

SEATTLE — Jack Price was re-elected president of longshore Local 19 here after a three-day runoff race with Paul S. Campbell, vice-president and George Oldham as secretary. Other officers elected were: R. L. Shatken, day business agent; B. W. Elmir, night business agent; dispatchers are L. W. Truman, Gerry Ellingson, J. Steed, Bob Monahan and Carl E. Christenson.

Delegations to conventions and caucus will be George Oldham, Charles Chapman, Frank Jonnells, Glenn Wells, with John Maleta and J. A. Hopkins as alternates.

As members of the labor relations committee are J. Spellacy and Raul J. Johnson; R. L. Shatken was named to area labor relations committee and trustees will be Kenneth N. Steterson, Bill Baing and Bob Monahan.

Other officers include E. R. Moork, storekeeper, safety committee; Kenny Uleland, deck safety committee; James Hinder, trucker safety committee; and chairman of Labor Relations Board is Dr. W. H. O. Schmidt and J. P. Fisk.


900 Attend Canoga Party

VANCOUVER, B. C., — Local 501 here entertained over 900 children and their parents at a very successful Christmas party held on the Sunday before Christmas.

President Eisenhower but was referred to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce as the perfect capital for U.S. business.

A world opening day speaker. The grainman told the growers that a period of some 70 years accounted for "a pretty good" that he could beat him, "Benson said, "but Dempsey turned down the offer and the fight." In 1926, he stopped K. O. Christney and Jack Demmeid and lost a split decision to Gene Tunney.

He knocked out Jack Sharkey in six rounds in 1925, and was supposed to fight Jack Dempsey in 1926. He knocked out Young Jack Johnson, whom he stopped in two rounds. He won 26 fights in a row with knockouts that suggested that he could beat him, "Benson said, "and you had to be a hungry fighter and fight often to stay in the game."

Jazz Artist in Benefit for Disabled Sailor

SAN FRANCISCO — One of America's greatest jazz musicians — Dave Brubeck and his quartet — will perform at a concert to raise funds for the Edna S. Trask School for sailors who have lost their hearing at the University of California, San Francisco campus. The concert will be held Tuesday, January 7, 8:30 p.m. at the auditorium, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Brubeck and Albert Jacob Schimmel became friends several years ago while both were in the hospital in Hawaii. At the time, Brubeck was convalescing, not realizing today is a paraplegic who can get around only in a wheelchair.

For many years Al Naukana has studied via correspondence courses to ward a degree in labor relations, even though confined due to an auto accident that left him permanently disabled. A short time ago he was awarded a scholarship at the University of Illinois but has been unable to attend due to lack of financing.

Hearing of Naukana's situation, Brubeck offered to do a benefit jazz concert to raise the necessary funds. The goal is to raise $1,500 to cover travel and living expenses for Al's first year at the university.

A group of Bay Area citizens, including some members of ILWU, heard Brubeck's offer and formed a committee to sponsor the concert — the "Al Naukana College Fund Committee."

Committee members include Henry Schmidt, ILWU pension director, Julian Stein, Local 19, 12, 6, and 10 welfare directors, Dick Weide, Fred Pigalff, and Fred Pigalff, and Paul S. Campbell, secretary-treasurer, ILWU.

The concert was sponsored by the committee and the University of California, with Ed Stickler.

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**Prominent Americans Ask for Nuclear Sanity, End of Tests**

NEW YORK—A group of prominent Americans are undertaking a national campaign to arouse democracy to the dangers of nuclear tests and warfare and to urge the government to take the lead to end the dangers involved.

In full page newspaper ads, which have appeared in major papers throughout the country, the National Committee For a Safe Nuclear Policy declared:

"We are facing a danger unlike any danger which has ever existed. In our possession and in the possession of the Russians are more than enough nuclear explosives to put an end to the life of man on earth."

"The statement declares man has the natural right to "live and to grow, to breathe unpolluted air, to work on uncontaminated soil.""

The appeal points out that if nations are destroying these natural rights of man—"upsetting delicate balances on which life depends or fouling the air, or devastating the land and tampering with the genetic integrity of man himself, then it becomes necessary for people to restrain and to tax the nations."

"The stated program of this prominent group—numbering among them some of the most famous names in civic life, in churches, politics, arts and letters, whose slogan is the word "PEACE"—is, in part, as follows:

Suspend nuclear test explosions at once. "None of the differences separating the governments of the world are as important as the membership of the human family."

Use atomic energy research for the betterment of mankind—"to find new sources of power, to make less destructive, conquer disease."

"We call on all the scientific knowledge under the United Nations to control atomic energy use and combine efforts for space exploration."

The appeal concludes with the request that readers write President Eisenhower urging him to go to the United Nations and propose an end to nuclear test explosions and the pooling of scientific resources.

**Local 13 Blood Bank Donations Top Quota**

WILMINGTON — The December Blood Bank Drive of ILWU Local 13 exceeded its pledge of 150 pints with a total of 178.

A check of the names of the donors reveals, however, a spokesman for the Welfare Office said, that the same members' D.A.'s and wives have been donating constantly.

He urged that other members donate, and pointed out that now that yellow jaundice and other diseases are no longer frightening, they all should, with its membership of more than 2,000, donate once every four or five years.

**Santa Party**

ILWU Women's Auxiliary 28 gave a Christmas party for children of members and of prospective members of the group December 8 at the Local 24 hall in San Francisco. Shown are children lined up to receive presents from under the free Christmas tree. Games were played and refreshments served to the children and their parents. Auxiliary members themselves exchanged gifts.

**Hawaii Negotiations**

**Oldtimers and Kids**

Seattles Local 19 pensioners threw a big Christmas party for their grandchildren recently and here is pensioner J. J. Whitney as he handed out presents to the kids.

**New Medical Plan**

SAN FRANCISCO — The Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, covering many Bay area ILWU families through their negotiated welfare programs, has announced a new medical plan is scheduled to open in San Rafael in January.

Location will be 7000-7th Street, telephone Glenwood 6-1681, hours 9 to 5 weekdays and 9 to 12:30 Saturdays.

The office will be staffed by a pediatrician, internist, medical specialist and general physician and surgeon.

**Congress Plans Bad News for Public**

Continued from page 1

mining Congressional policy. Its proposals, because of the tremendous press buildup given the Committee, will carry great weight with the average law maker.

**National Open Shop**

The chairman's views are already well-known. In the civil rights battle early this year, it was McClellan who sponsored an amendment calling for a national right-to-work law. His regard for labor law measures, as evidenced by recent speeches, has not diminished.

McClellan can also be expected to support wholeheartedly the Administration 7-point program, announced at the recent AFL-CIO scientific knowledge under the United Nations to control atomic energy use and combine efforts for space exploration.

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**Local 13 Blood Bank Donations Top Quota**

WILMINGTON — The December Blood Bank Drive of ILWU Local 13 exceeded its pledge of 150 pints with a total of 178.

A check of the names of the donors reveals, however, a spokesman for the Welfare Office said, that the same members' D.A.'s and wives have been donating constantly.

He urged that other members donate, and pointed out that now that yellow jaundice and other diseases are no longer frightening, they all should, with its membership of more than 2,000, donate once every four or five years.

**Santa Party**

ILWU Women's Auxiliary 28 gave a Christmas party for children of members and of prospective members of the group December 8 at the Local 24 hall in San Francisco. Shown are children lined up to receive presents from under the free Christmas tree. Games were played and refreshments served to the children and their parents. Auxiliary members themselves exchanged gifts.

NEW YORK—A group of prominent Americans are undertaking a national campaign to arouse democracy to the dangers of nuclear tests and warfare and to urge the government to take the lead to end the dangers involved.

In full page newspaper ads, which have appeared in major papers throughout the country, the National Committee For a Safe Nuclear Policy declared:

"We are facing a danger unlike any danger which has ever existed. In our possession and in the possession of the Russians are more than enough nuclear explosives to put an end to the life of man on earth."

"The statement declares man has the natural right to "live and to grow, to breathe unpolluted air, to work on uncontaminated soil.""

The appeal points out that if nations are destroying these natural rights of man—"upsetting delicate balances on which life depends or fouling the air, or devastating the land and tampering with the genetic integrity of man himself, then it becomes necessary for people to restrain and to tax the nations."

"The stated program of this prominent group—numbering among them some of the most famous names in civic life, in churches, politics, arts and letters, whose slogan is the word "PEACE"—is, in part, as follows:

Suspend nuclear test explosions at once. "None of the differences separating the governments of the world are as important as the membership of the human family."

Use atomic energy research for the betterment of mankind—"to find new sources of power, to make less destructive, conquer disease."

"We call on all the scientific knowledge under the United Nations to control atomic energy use and combine efforts for space exploration."

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New Rules In Welfare Benefits Set

Effective January 1, 1958, ILWU-PMA Welfare Fund disability benefits in Oregon and Washington were increased to $50 weekly, or $7.57 per day, Old rate of payment for the Northwest weekly indemnity was $36.

Current claims, for disabilities that started last year, are now paid at the $53 rate, as well as new claims.

The Welfare Fund trustees agreed on the increase when weekly benefits under the California State disability program were upped to $50 by the legislature, effective January 1. The Fund's weekly benefits have been kept slightly higher in the Northwest because the California program provides a daily hospital benefit in addition to the weekly payments.

Effective April 1, 1958, men in the Northwest will have to have qualified for a vacation during the 1957 payroll year before they can become eligible for weekly indemnity benefits.

Effective March 24, 1958, there will be no 1 per cent deduction for Welfare made from any wages earned on or after that date by men in Oregon and Washington who do not have registration status in the industry. This action followed earlier agreement that men still unresolved by April 1, 1958, cannot be eligible for Welfare after that.

Longshoremen In Anacortes To Join ILWU

Anacortes, Wash. — Longshoremen here, members of Local 38-83, International Brotherhood of Longshoremen (ILWU-APL) voted to change their affiliation to ILWU.

A request for a charter sent to ILWU President Harry Bridges by the local's secretary, asked that the Anacortes local be installed on January 8, the night after Tacoma will receive its charter.

In his letter, Brokens wrote, "We believe that the time has come for longshoremen to change their affiliation under one banner for the good of all longshoremen and their unions."

Why have these congressmen become so concerned with something called "corruption" in labor? We know that many varieties of corruption have existed in labor, as in business and government for many years. Corruption has been going on for a long time. As a case in point, many unions have had a policy of excluding workers from their ranks because of the color of their skin or other factors. This, too, is a kind of corruption. Where has congress been on that issue?

If lawmakers are truly interested in the welfare of its members, we know that they must win more money for the members, with less hours of work, to offset the rapid development of mechanization, and to build up the dignity and pride of labor. These darkening clouds are going to come. They will necessarily be a clean union.

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The holiday season is over, there has been a feeling of good cheer and fellowship in the air. Yet, wouldn't we be living in a fool's paradise if we didn't note the storm clouds gathering in the air?

These darkening clouds are going to affect us where it counts—the job, the money—where it can hurt.

A look at the congressional record in the last few months should answer many questions we've been asking. Why are the congressmen doing it? According to what principles are they doing it? For whom are they doing it? Why is it going to happen to our jobs? Our standard of living? Our security as union members?

One could fill columns relating the many instances in which congress has shown conclusively that it has very little interest in the welfare of the man or woman who works for a living.

Yet congressional committees this year—and we can expect it to be stepped up in the year to come—have shown a remarkable interest in the labor movement. At least, they are talking a good deal about cleaning up the labor movement.

Why this sudden affection for the labor movement? Why do congressmen who fought to the last ditch to try to avoid even a dollar-an-hour minimum wage—and agreed to that pitifully low proposal—show such enormous interest in working people and their unions?

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