Encounter

William Heikkila

Land when he was 2 1/2 months old, was taken to the airport, flown in an immigration service, its policies and practices; investigation of the affair and there was reported growing sentiment in Congress for full-scale investigation of the whole immigration service, its policies and practices.

According to press reports the Canadian Minister of Justice also was planning to investigate Heikkila’s denial of rights under Canadian law.

Heikkila was not able to telephone his wife, his attorney, friends; he had no clothes other than that he wore on his body, just a few cents in his pocket.

The case of William Heikkila was a repetition of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of instances in which immigration authorities, acting under their powers granted by the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, have picked up aliens without warning, without giving them an opportunity to contact anyone and flown them away.

But there was a difference in Heikkila’s case. One of his co-workers, who walked out of his office with him, saw the immigration agents grab him. As he was hustled away Heikkila yelled: “Call Phyllis,” his wife.

Out of this single instance, the kidnaping of an obscure foreign-born draftsman, headlines have been written all over the world. The San Francisco press has stirred a storm of protest, a sense of outrage has swept public opinion here; a federal judge, Edward P. Murphy, angrily told District Immigration Director Bryce Barber that he deplored the results of investigation

The industry also wanted the union to agree to a one-cent per hour increase in medical plan dues, which was worded: “Also involved would be a extension of the four lowest paid grades.”

The industry proposal for settlement was worded: “To propose a two-year contract terminating on January 31, 1959, with wage increases amounting to a total of 12 cents an hour. The wage proposal is in terms of costs for each year, not necessarily across the board. We propose wage increases of a total cost of 10 cents an hour on the date of settlement and wage increases of a total cost of 2 cents an hour on February 1, 1959. At least 2 cents of the 15 cents in wage increases to be applied to classification increases for employees in Labor Grades 5 to 10.”

After studying the offer and the conditions surrounding it the union’s negotiating sub-committee decided to submit it to the full negotiating committee on April 25 with a recommendation to reject.

More likely resolution of the dispute could well be reached during the first year.

The clerks, in addition to the wage, hour and vacation demands, ask for a further wage increase aimed at eliminating the distinction between longshoremen and clerks, holidays with pay, an eight-hour work week, a change in the vacation plan to allow for 1,344 hours for three weeks, regardless of time in the industry.

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ALTHOUGH THE recession and growing unemployment have not taken the McClellan Committee off the front pages of the newspapers, the fact is that this anti-union operation is still going on full swing. Judges and legislatures are being used to protect the AFL-CIO at that time desperately trying to make its peace; and there's no question that the ethical practices code and George Meany's eradication of union autonomy were aimed at placating the enemies of labor.

On much the same way that Murray and Reuther in the old CIO tried to clear their shirts by starting their own red scare and witch hunt, so the AFL-CIO took off after "corruption," Standards which not one single Federation leader even thinks of living by, were adopted and imposed on those unions marked up for sacrifice by McClellan. The whole procedure under AFL-CIO, as under the CIO, brought nothing for the labor officials seeking an easy way out for themselves. The main result of their policies had been to weaken the independent fighting strength of the entire labor movement.

To discover now, a year later—as some AFL-CIO leaders have—that the McClellan Committee is really out to do a job on the labor movement is no great achievement. The purpose was as clear when the target was the Teamsters' union as when it was the UAW.

THE LEGISLATION now being proposed by Senator McClellan makes no distinction as to respectable or disrespectful unions. All get equal treatment, and the treatment adds up to further, government sponsored, anti-union actions. McClellan has left out the labor unions in the anti-swindling provisions. Whatever label McClellan gives to his proposals they add up to making the entire union movement weaker, more divided, and less able to raise wages, improve conditions or fight for an anti-recession program which takes some of the burden off the backs of the workers.

McClellan has decided that at stake in his investigations is not just the labor movement, which he of course, is out to save, but the entire economy of the U.S. It seems, according to him, that the entire U.S. economy threatens to degenerate into "racketeering, gangster-dominated economy." And McClellan along with Goldwater, Mundt and a few other such assorted authors, are out to save America from this menace.

Now that America has been saved from Communism—by McCarthy, Eastland and Walter—the McClellan Committee is out to save the nation from racketeers and gangsters.

When the labor movement caved in under the first onslaught of McClellan it was inevitable that the union-busters would run like the hounds for compromises or deals—they interpret such proposals as signs of weakness and their apprehension over the treatment promised gave an easy way out for themselves. The main result of their actions that the McClellan Committee is really out to do a job on the labor movement.

Who can say what the situation would be today had the labor movement put up a fight. We know one thing, it wouldn't have been as bad as it is, and as it's becoming.

For example, the AFL-CIO, in their anxiety to be respectable, announced that no labor official could use the protection of the Fifth Amendment to the US Constitution before a congressional committee.

The Committee recently accused a group of Philadelphia union officials of accepting funds. Brought before the committee, the officials—under advice of counsel—answered no questions. McClellan extorted their lawyer for defending them and for advising them as to their rights under the US Constitution. He went so far as to demand that the lawyer be disbarred. An idea of how intimidating this committee has become is shown by the fact that before defending these men the lawyer in question asked for and obtained a supporting opinion from the Philadelphia Bar Association.

WE HAVE reached the point now where a publicity-seeking Congressional committee can make accusations against union officials and then pressure any lawyer who appears to advise the accused as to their rights.

The law just doesn't seem to apply to labor officials. On the other hand, when it comes to other laws—helpful to labor—McClellan knows just where he stands.

Recently, Congressmen encouraged Community Facilities bill authorizing federal loans up to a billion dollars to finance such local projects as schools, hospitals, sewage projects, etc. When it was proposed that the Labor Department be given power to require which extend prevailing wage levels to all the workers employed in the projects—Merchandize. That decision was reversed. Members of the committee are opposed to extending union determined wages, hours and conditions to government projects. They were opposed by their own unions—unions that had been organized by union members while they block programs which may help workers get more money to pay bills as well as dues.

That the labor statesmen now leading the AFL-CIO could have hoped to make a deal with the likes of these is incredible. But then, this is not the first incredible thing these men have done in recent years.
NLRB Changes Rules, Helps Employers Defeat A Union

If anyone still needs to be convinced that the NLRB is anti-union, he should take a look at the Board's recent decision involving the Retail Clerks in Toledo, 0. The Board reversed the position it had held ever since Taft-Hartley passed in 1947, namely, that a non-complying union may not be on the ballot.

Maybe this sounds good from the point of view of the few unions which have not been performing in certain classifications, but consider the circumstances.

Four department stores in Toledo have, until recently, been members of the Retail Clerks Union. When one of these stores was notified from the Association and settled with the union. Then the clerks struck another store, LaBelle & Koch, an affiliate of R. H. Macy & Co. This strike is still going on, but the company has replaced many of the strikers.

Retail Associates, Inc., as part of the

16c Hike, 8-Hour Day is Demand

(Continued from Page 1) erage of the clerks' agreement and spellings out each classification and the duties of the persons working in these classifications.

The clerks also ask that the question of higher differentials be considered. The company is refusing to negotiate and the Board has turned around a Court decision and argued that a non-complying union may not be on the ballot. The Board did the same thing in this case, Bowman Transportation Co. v. United Mine Workers, District 50, the Board had refused to put UMW on the ballot. In reversing the Board, the Court said that the union had failed to negotiate a wage agreement with the company. The Board has now turned around a Court decision and said that a non-complying union may not be on the ballot. The Board did the same thing in this case, Bowman Transportation Co. v. United Mine Workers, District 50, the Board had refused to put UMW on the ballot. In reversing the Board, the Court said that the union had failed to negotiate a wage agreement with the company.

The Board thus, after one day's deliberation, overturned its 10-year rule against allowing non-complying unions on the ballot.

The Board's excuse for this was a U.S. Supreme Court decision handed down in February, permitting a non-complying union to be on the ballot. The Board has now turned around a Court decision and said that a non-complying union may not be on the ballot. The Board did the same thing in this case, Bowman Transportation Co. v. United Mine Workers, District 50, the Board had refused to put UMW on the ballot. In reversing the Board, the Court said that the union had failed to negotiate a wage agreement with the company.

Thus the Board was reversed, as is now being performed in certain classifications. The Board has now turned around a Court decision and said that a non-complying union may not be on the ballot. The Board did the same thing in this case, Bowman Transportation Co. v. United Mine Workers, District 50, the Board had refused to put UMW on the ballot. In reversing the Board, the Court said that the union had failed to negotiate a wage agreement with the company.

The company's stand is that the union no longer represents a majority of the workers. The Board has now turned around a Court decision and said that a non-complying union may not be on the ballot. The Board did the same thing in this case, Bowman Transportation Co. v. United Mine Workers, District 50, the Board had refused to put UMW on the ballot. In reversing the Board, the Court said that the union had failed to negotiate a wage agreement with the company.

The rule now, apparently, is that a non-complying union may be on the ballot, but only when an employer asks for the election. The union, however, cannot successfully seek an election because a non-complying union may not represent itself of the Board's services.

The decision opens the way for any employer who is dealing with a non-complying union to demand an election whenever he has any reason to believe that the union no longer represents a majority of the workers. Retail Clerks are appealing the decision. Their counsel, Sid J. Lippman, said at the decision "a majority will break the strike. This is Taft-Hartley coming of age."
Dock Caucus Determined to See Hawaii Sugar Strike Against Big-5 Through to Final Victory

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU Longshore, Shipclerk and Walking Boss Caucus, in meeting here April 9-12, reiterated complete support to the Hawaiian sugar strikers and referred a number of proposals to the officers and Coast Labor Relations Committee for increasing financial support, if need be, in order that the strike can be carried through to a successful conclusion.

Caucus delegates heard a report by Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt on the sugar strike in Hawaii, including a background and history of the economy of the islands with emphasis on the fact that there has been an industrial revolution there due to an increased mechanization, with the result that productivity has risen sharply, while manpower has been reduced to half.

DELIBERATE DEPRESSION

The entire economy of the islands is based in one way or another on the sugar industry. Goldblatt reported, and this industry is in control of the Big Five companies. By siphoning off profits in the sugar industry, the Big Five have deliberately kept sugar a depressed industry.

Goldblatt related how the strike was born out of the necessity of the operation of the soup kitchens, as well as the financial condition of the union.

The present assessments coming in from the West Coast and Alaska he said, probably keep the union going until sometime in May.

ADDED SUPPORT

However, told delegates, if the strike continues for a longer period, additional financial support may be needed.

The entire caucus went on record congratulating the Hawaiian strikers for their show of unity and courage, as the strike neared the end of its third month.

Joe “Blurr” Kealalio, Local 192 longshoreman, discussed other aspects of the progress of the strike and expressed the appreciation of sugar workers for the support provided by coast longshoremen, shipclerks and walking bosses.

Delegate after delegate stood up, not only to thank him for his local, but to suggest that if the strike continues beyond a certain period, all locals should consider stepping up considerably the amount of money to be sent.

BLS CASE

Other highlights of the caucus included the proposal to demand a 16 cents per hour wage increase (see page 1) based on a study made by the ILWU Research Department indicating that a steady rise in living costs alone since last June as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, justifies an 8 cents wage increase. National productivity, which has been rising at a rate of about 3.3 percent a year, justifies another 8 cents.

Delegate Nate Di Bisci, Local 13, discussed the California safety program and reported on the work that was accomplished in notifying the general industrial orders pertaining to dock safety, the campaign for improved dock facilities, the addition of safety engineers, all of which came about as the result of the work done in Sacramento by ILWU representatives.

CLERKS’ CAUCUS

The caucus heard a report by Delegate William Friers, Local 63, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Ship Clerks, on the ILWU Clerks’ Coastwise Caucus, which held the day before the caucus, on April 8. He summarized clerks’ demands, which have been included in the list of demands presented to the employers for negotiation.

Other resolutions passed by the four locals included a motion unanimously adopted by standing vote charging the government with “A continuation of the miserable poverty wages and conditions” and a motion passed by serving coffee and cake at the Coast Longshore, Shipclerk and Walking Boss Caucus in San Francisco April 9 through 12.

Coffee And Ladies of the Stockton Auxiliary sweetened their treasury by serving coffee and cake at the Coast Longshore, Shipclerks and Walking Boss Caucus in San Francisco April 9 through 12.

New Kaiser Benefits

FOR LA Warehousemen

Los Angeles — ILWU Local 26 warehousemen and their families with health coverage under the Kaiser Foundation here now have improved medical coverage outside the area, Local 26 Secretary-Treasurer Lou Sherman announced. The inclusion of $250 to $500 maximum was effective for the warehousemen April 1, applying only in the Southern California contract with Kaiser.

RECESS HUDDLES

Huddling with ILWU President Harry Bridges (top right) during a recess at the Coast Longshore, Shipclerks and Walking Boss caucus in San Francisco April 9-12, bottom picture huddlers are Mike Salcido of Local 13, Charles Ross of Local 8 and Gordon Giblin of Local 13.

Local 10 welfare director, on national safety legislation and referred to the joint cooperation between ILWU and ILA. He indicated there would be a second hearing sometime in May on House Bill 11515, introduced by Representative James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), and urged the delegates to support these bills.

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Commended Building

One of the highlights of the Longshore, Shipclerk and Walking Boss Caucus in April 1959 was the visit by delegates to the new auditorium and training school being built on a square block of property one block from famed Fisherman's Wharf by the San Francisco Bay Area Longshoremen's Memorial Association. This structure, considered one of the most modern pieces of architecture anywhere in the world today, designed by Henry Hill, has been the object of a great deal of study by architects and visitors from every part of the globe. A motion unanimously adopted by the caucus, presented by Francis J. Mornane, Local 8, Portland, placed the delegates on record "... commend construction a magnificent modern union structure which will probably stand of architecture anywhere in the world today, designed by Henry Hill, has been the membership of Local 10 for their outstanding building program of constructing a magnificent modern union structure which will probably stand as a monument to longshoremen, gracing a world famous location in the city of San Francisco, and emphasizing to thousands of visitors and travelers, the progressive nature of ILWU." Panel at top is a picture exhibit of building under construction.

Calif. Auxiliaries Meet in SF

SAN FRANCISCO — Delegates to the California State Meeting of Auxiliaries, on April 9-10 wound up a two day conference dealing primarily with organizational matters, welfare problems, support for the Hawaiian sugar strike and plans to defeat the so called "right to work" bill.

Representatives from auxiliaries in Wilmington, Los Angeles, Stockton, Eureka, Oakland and San Francisco, heard Southern California vice president, Rose Arian, report on auxiliary activities on a state wide basis. Delegates discussed activities in their communities in the fight against the initiation petition that would wreck the membership of Local 17 for their outstanding building program of constructing a magnificent modern union structure which will probably stand as a monument to longshoremen, gracing a world famous location in the city of San Francisco, and emphasizing to thousands of visitors and travelers, the progressive nature of ILWU." Panel at top is a picture exhibit of building under construction.

Caucus Within Caucus

When delegates to the ILWU Longshore, Shipclerk and Walking Boss Caucus in April 9-12, went to visit the new longshoremen’s building, now under construction, they gathered in one of the famous eating places along Fisherman’s Wharf, a block from the site, to have a long hot discussion of the Caucus. Here in one corner are gathered a number of the clerks’ delegates including, left to right, back row, Frank Mendosa, Local 142, Hawaii; Tony Garcia, Local 46; Port Hueneme; Herman Stuyvelaar, Local 34 and president of the bay area pensioners; Joe Campion and Lee Orange, both of Local 34, San Francisco; front row, George Bond, Local 63; James Forkin, R. Cahill and C. Sloan, all of Local 40, Portland.

Finesst Gains Ever in Local 6 Poultry Pact

SAN LEANDRO, Calif. — Gains never before contemplated by 200 workers of Poultry Producers of Central California, formerly represented by the butchers’ union, were won here last week in a 2-year contract signed on behalf by the Oakland division of ILWU Local 6.

The plant here is a consolidation of eight plants previously operated by the principal producers. In a recent representation election Local 6 won out 110 to 31 over the butchers.

The plant produces eggs under the brand name Butlar, which are distributed from Fresno to Eureka in California, and in Hawaii.

"NO DISCRIMINATION"

Among the gain in the contract, most of them entirely new to the operation, is a guaranteed 40-hour week for male employees; no split shifts; no requirement to punch time clocks for lunch or relief periods; 8 paid holidays, pay for extra day when holiday falls on Saturday.

Weekly pay instead of bi-monthly; a guaranteed 40-hour week for male employees; no split shifts; no requirement to punch time clocks for lunch or relief periods; 8 paid holidays, pay for extra day when holiday falls on Saturday.

The gain in the contract, among the most important, is a guaranteed 40-hour week for male employees; no split shifts; no requirement to punch time clocks for lunch or relief periods; 8 paid holidays, pay for extra day when holiday falls on Saturday.

GUARANTEED WEEK

A guaranteed 40-hour week for male employees; no split shifts; no requirement to punch time clocks for lunch or relief periods; 8 paid holidays, pay for extra day when holiday falls on Saturday.

Vacations to be adjusted to Local 6 master contract, but presently one week after one year, two after two years, and three after three years. A guaranteed 40-hour week for male employees; no split shifts; no requirement to punch time clocks for lunch or relief periods; 8 paid holidays, pay for extra day when holiday falls on Saturday.

Seniority to be a principal factor in promotions or preferential placement; seniority no longer to be broken because of illness or disability; minimum call must be 8 hours instead of 4; when work goes beyond four hours in 24 hours, to Monday through Friday, time with and time and a half for Saturdays, double time for Sundays, shifts to be regularly scheduled and posted 72 hours prior to start of work week; any work contrary to schedule to be paid at time and a half.

Shift differentials to be 8 cents an hour for swing, 15 cents for graveyard; time and a half to be paid for double back, on work shift with less than 10 hours of work; two 15-minute relief periods, an additional 15 minute period if required to work more than two hours overtime.

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Local 6, "and a disgrace to the agency court every day as an advisor to the justice department, attorneys in their frameup and behind the many hearings. We urge his immediate removal and trials attempting to frame and de-attitude that he is above the law, makes him unfit to hold office."

- "He was virtually taken and thrown home, and without a chance to say ray, who is also Heikkila's attorney, and would appreciate your very early is merely the latest example of Bar-ber's arbitrary and sadistic activities of which said:

"The outrageous seizure of the per-sons and families of aliens, which Heikkila Kidnap May Bring Full-Scale Probe

Bowing before the public outcry, Immigration Commissioner Joseph M. Blodgett in Washington Friday was forced to order Heikkila returned from Fin-land at government expense. He was expected in San Francisco today (April 25).

It was, said the immigration com-missioner, "an error in judgment," and it was admitted that this was the first time in his career that a deported person has ever been brought back because of "improper deportation.""In the House of Representatives, Con-gressman Shelly drew loud ap-plause when he declared:"This is not the proper way of en-forcing the law and I think the people and Congress will not stand for it. The fact that Heikkila is being re-turned doesn't stop me from demand-ing an investigation of the whole thing to find out who's responsible for this un-American procedure."

STUPID . . . GESTAPO methods.

In the senate, Senator Thomas C. Hennings (Dem.-Mo.), chairman of the Committee on Ex-ternal Rights sub-committee, announced he is working on legislation to prevent a repetition of what he termed "the type of abduction" il-lustrated in the Heikkila case. Hen-nings said he was worried that Heik-"kila's fearful deportation has raised adverse publicity on the United States in the world.

And California Attorney General, and Democratic candidate for governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, also urged an investigation saying, "The immigra-tion department's action stems from some urgency in this case cries for full in-vestigation to prevent future high-handled action.""The final result of the actual kid-napping of Heikkila came out in full when he was contacted by phone in Finland and told to give the whole story.

"It was an outrageous action," Heik-"kila said. He said further that when he was picked up he had no idea what was going on so this was going to happen to him and thought he was just being taken in for questioning.

Instead, at midnight Friday, after being flown to Vancouver, B.C., he was confined in the hospital wing of the Vancouver City Jail. It was later discovered that the immigration deten-tion was holding him incomunici-date by giving him a phony name, "William Hudson."

He wouldn't let me telephone, they wouldn't let me see a newspaper or do anything," he said. "I demanded to know where they were taking me but Stanley Olson, an immigration officer, made it clear I'd better shut up or he'd beat the hell out of me. So I shut up."
Anti-Union TV Show Paid by NAM Secretly

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers admitted recently that his organization distributed motion pictures of the recent senate inquiry into the Kohler-United Auto Workers' strike, to 28 television stations.

The point about this sponsorship of the Kohler hearings — with McCollohan's committee putting all the emphasis against the anti-union— is the insidious and sponsorship of the NAM of these anti-labor programs directed at the television viewers. The NAM did not charge the stations for the use of the kinescopes because "We were trying to get the American public familiar with what goes on in a labor dispute, especially when there is violence."

Edward Maher, public relations vice president of the NAM, told the New York Times his association distributed the kinescopes because "We were trying to get the American public familiar with what goes on in a labor dispute, especially when there is violence."

The public, he said, had any inkling that it was the NAM paying the 28 television stations which were shown the anti-labor films.

The NAM has also distributed kinescopes to 247 fish trap sites used in 1956 which, is a comparable year because of the Island Territory a minimum allotment of federal funds now apportioned to the Federal Fiscal and the economic and social development needs of all Alaskan. This compares with 247 fish trap sites used in 1956 which, is a comparable year because of the two-year life cycle of pink salmon, the major species in Alaska.

The study of drums and power blocks on purse seine boats in Southeast Alaska, restricted as a part of the restoration program in 1954, will be permitted this year. The use of this equipment is expected to increase for the first time in previous seasons elsewhere in Alaska.

The newly approved regulations will permit utilization of a maximum of 25% of the 460 available fish trap sites for all of Alaska. This compares with 247 fish trap sites used in 1956 which, is a comparable year because of the two-year life cycle of pink salmon, the major species in Alaska.

The pink salmon fishery in Prince William Sound in 1958 will be controlled by a gear timetable in which the closing date is automatically adjusted according to the rate of pink salmon fishing.

There are no substantial changes in the commercial regulations concerning Cook Inlet, Kodiak, and Chignik.

The runs for the time being are expected to be smaller than in 1957 and 1956, but the runs are not expected to be smaller than in 1957 and 1956.

Unions Contribute to Hospital

DENVER, COLO. — For the fourth successive year the Local 675 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the United Electrical Workers of Pueblo, and the United Electrical Workers of Southwestern United States and the United Electrical Workers of Southwestern United States and the United Electrical Workers of Southwestern United States, have made a contribution of fish to the National Jewish Hospital here.

Stop Dictating U.S. Policy Chiang Told

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Shipper, spokesman for the West Coast shipping industry, today took the point of view of the political anti-communists that there is an overwhelming, almost unanimous disapproval of dealing with Peiping.

It was taken of the recent "Great Decisions" survey, under sponsorship of the Foreign Policy Association, and reports by both the San Francisco Chronicle and the Portland Oregonian.

In San Francisco, 85 per cent of those polled favored recognition of the People's Republic of China and that 77 per cent favored admitting China to the United Nations. On the other hand, 95 per cent of the 2,474 respondents to the survey favored the administration's present policy that China is not ready to participate in world affairs.

Edward Maher, Pacific Shipper, "In those polls the China (Formosa) Locals have favored badly... Whatever the poll did or did not record as to public opinion (regarding Chiang Kai-shek) he should not be allowed to dictate American Far East policy any longer, Senator Knowland to the contrary notwithstanding."

The problem, the editorial states is: "How to get the administration and Congress to recognize the facts."

Isle Strikers Get N.G. Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

previously rejected by the workers by a vote of 11,300 to 120.

The sub-committee's plea to continue negotiations in effort to settle the strike was made in an effort to keep the workers from lowering their demands. The sub-committee replied that there was no bargaining room left and that their offer would not remain on the table.

Local 6 Sends Fat Check

SAN FRANCISCO — A check for $2,350.50 was sent last week to the President of the International Longshoremen's Union by Local 6, representing a partial collection of $4,000, through the collection of the dock workers' federal income tax. The deduction was for the benefit of the warehousemen voted to aid the nearly 14,000 sugar workers. The proceeds were, in the words of the President, amounting to over a third of the bricks in Hawaii.

The proceeds were translated into Spanish by Josephine Noriega of Warehouse Auxiliary 28 who helped organize the group.

Steel Loading Record

In Los Angeles Harbor last March a record was set when two ships were loaded in seven days and nights—a full load for the ships—with gantry cranes being used for the first time. Each load averaged 85 tons. This one shipload represented more export steel than was loaded in the whole harbor during the last year. During the 14 shifts not a single plate was damaged and there was no injury to any of the workers handling steel. The handling steel in Los Angeles Harbor can be seen in the full length picture of the ship above with the gantry cranes at work.

Hawaii Delegate Demands Quality of Road Program

From the House of Representatives, the Administration is now giving some consideration to the Island's road system in line with the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.

Under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 Hawaii was denied participation in federal grants because the Territory lacked roads which were part of the interstate system. At the same time, as Burns pointed out, residents of Hawaii were forced to pay increased automobile user taxes exceeding $2 million a year.

JUSTICE AND EQUITY

"We of Hawaii ask for no more than justice and equity," said Burns, referring to the fact that the Territory had been required to participate in paying for a program from which it derived no direct benefit. The Delegate then added: "Our desperate need for adequate highways for our economic and social development heightens our sense of injury."

Burns called attention to an on-the-ground study made at his request by the House Public Works Committee. In his report, he pointed out, showed general agreement on "participation by Hawaii to a greater extent in highway funds to bring the Islands' road system" in line with "current and prospective needs."

New Auxiliary for Pedro Shipscalers

SAN PEDRO — Wives and daughters, 21 in all, of members of Shipscalers Local 56, recently received new auxiliary services.

The new auxiliary was formed after a meeting of the wives and daughters of members of the shipscalers. The auxiliary is under the leadership of Mrs. Joseph J. Garcia, and consists of members of the shipscalers' auxiliary who were received from Rhea Wagner, vice president of Auxiliary 8. The auxiliary is to be called Auxiliary 78.

The proceedings were translated into Spanish by Josephine Noriega of Warehouse Auxiliary 28 who helped organize the group.

Salmon Men in Alaska Get Break

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Forecasts that Southeastern Alaska pink salmon runs, which provide most of the catch for many ILWU members, should be considerably better this year have given some relaxation in the 1958 commercial fishing regulations approved April 3 by Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton.

The Department's action in permitting a small increase in fishing effort by the principal forms of gear represents the first relaxation of substantial commercial regulations this year, and is an effort to halt the decline of the salmon fishery.

Secretary Seaton stated that he had directed the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to maintain a close watch on the pink salmon runs in Southeastern Alaska. "If this prediction of a better run of pink salmon does not materialize," the Secretary declared, "immediate steps will be taken to ensure proper conservation."

Assistant Secretary Legler assured Secretary Seaton that the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries will, if necessary, exercise the authority provided by the 1958 regulations for providing for the immediate reduction in the use of fish traps and other gear or further restrictions to conserve the fish runs.

MORE EFFICIENT

The use of drum seines and power blocks on purse seine boats in Southeast Alaska, restricted as a part of the restoration program in 1954, will be permitted this year. The use of this equipment is expected to increase for the first time in previous seasons elsewhere in Alaska.

The newly approved regulations will permit utilization of a maximum of 25% of the 460 available fish trap sites for all of Alaska. This compares with 247 fish trap sites used in 1956 which, is a comparable year because of the two-year life cycle of pink salmon, the major species in Alaska.

The pink salmon fishery in Prince William Sound in 1958 will be controlled by a gear timetable in which the closing date is automatically adjusted according to the rate of pink salmon fishing.

There are no substantial changes in the commercial regulations concerning Cook Inlet, Kodiak, and Chignik.

The runs for the time being are expected to be smaller than in 1957 and 1956, but the runs are not expected to be smaller than in 1957 and 1956.

Unions Contribute to Hospital

DENVER, COLO. — For the fourth successive year the Local 675 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the United Electrical Workers of Pueblo, and the United Electrical Workers of Southwestern United States, have made a contribution of fish to the National Jewish Hospital here.

Our Strikers are in the House

We have just bought three new Buicks, seven Plymouths, four Lincoln's and a Mack dump truck. We also have placed orders for six new suits, four pairs of socks, a parachute, a twenty-story apartment building and three thousand dollars worth of chocolate bars.

Now we don't need all this stuff and, in fact, can't pay for it. But we have managed a few days payments of $100 a day on the bank and doubting the mortgage on our house. And we certainly have the fishing license and the extra charge for our cars that we have paid. But we don't buy, the recession will become a depression and there will be a revolu- tion or something and the Commu- nists will take over. In the meantime, we don't want that to happen. So we have bought the Buicks, the Plymouths and the parachute and all the rest and if things get even too, the economy will spin upward, the recession will be over and if there should be another recession— well, let's not think carelessly, only big.

Buy, Buy Baby

(From the Wall Street Journal)

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**MECHANIZATION** has been one of the most talked about processes in our changing times. And it’s something worth thinking about. By and large, however, most of us have experienced something we expect to happen in the future.

The next day, there is—a new machine, a new method, a new way of doing things. It calls for big readjustments in our habits patterns. And before one day, something else happens. Sometimes, it worked just as expected. Sometimes it’s no longer on the job. And that someone might be us.

The best case in point, to examine mechanization and what it has done, is in the sugar industry. In Hawaii, some ten years ago, there were approximately 30,000 workers in sugar. Now there are under 15,000. Yet when they were working, before the current strike, these sugar workers produced as much sugar, with less than half the hands as they did ten years ago. And most of this increase in production is the result of intensive mechanization, as well as scientific improvements and increased efficiency of the working force.

At the other end of the line, where sugar is harvested and refined, the finished product, the same mechanical technique may be automatically spaced on the conveyer belt, harvested by huge machines, to fasten its “ties,” and then without delay, placed on to the highly mechanized discharge conveyer. The finished product is then sorted and distribution. In every step there is a continuous illustration of mechanization at work.

One of the most dramatic examples of mechanization in the sugar trade is the Crockett end of sugar operations where a mechanical device does virtually all the work. It was once done by hand. It’s called a “Lannon Pallet Loader.”

Thus sugar can be followed every step of the way: from the growing fields, harvesting by huge conveyers, to fastening “ties” to each individual case. And when it reaches the discharge, it to storage. It is easier. This picture is repeated everywhere, in warehousing, the docks, in every factory, shop and office.

What’s happening to workers who have lost their jobs? What’s going to happen to those who have been permanently replaced, not just temporarily? Jobless due to the depression? As science enables us to produce more with fewer people, what’s going to become of those families whose breadwinner has no job?

**THERE IS NO ONE UNION in this country that can speak for all workers in all industries, in all areas. It exists in its entirety by itself. Those unions that have economic power and political power, and that are the agents of the interests of their members for the advancement of the cause of the working class, with out a strong union, there’s no sense in even trying to participate in a national union we’d dead.

The basic answer is still shorter of all.

-Certain facts of life: are closer. A new scientific age, spurious, atomic energy, and the ever speeding, everything in everything we do is here to stay. Some of us who like our cars to shift themselves and steer with a fingertip and stop with the pressure of one toe and whose wives enjoy dishwashers and garbage disposals and washing machines. The machine does the hard things of life, can hardly expect to live in a modern society part of the time and then go break our backs on a hand truck which hasn’t changed its form since the 1800’s.

Another fact of life we can all recognize: every person certainly should have a right to a good life; every family has a right to a decent home and an opportunity for happy and healthy children and to education for the children and to health.

The union’s most important function is to try to keep that machine cannot be allowed to displace and throw men and their families onto a scrap heap. We are dedicated to the proposition that it is our job not merely to protest what we have but to guarantee that mechanization will work for the people as well as for those who own the machines.

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**ON THE MARCH**

By J. R. (Bob) Robertson

**NEW YORK—Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khruschev, who expressed his firm belief in our changing times. And it’s something worth thinking about. By and large, however, what of our union family of men is the most ailing? The answer, of course, is the labor force. The labor force is the most ailing. The labor force is the most ailing. The labor force is the most ailing.

**RICHARD NIXON** has long been a favorite of the labor force. The labor force is the most ailing. The labor force is the most ailing. The labor force is the most ailing. The labor force is the most ailing.

**ALL THAT IS REQUIRED to operate a machine is for someone to push some buttons and to walk away. But with mechanizing the operation. The machine can then be used to do the same work as a group of human laborers. The machine can then be used to do the same work as a group of human laborers. The machine can then be used to do the same work as a group of human laborers. The machine can then be used to do the same work as a group of human laborers. The machine can then be used to do the same work as a group of human laborers.

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**Auxiliary Writes Leaflet for Women On Dangers of Right-to-Wreck Laws**

SAN FRANCISCO — A leaflet addressed to women on the right-to-wreck unions initiative is being distributed by the ILWU Auxiliary here, Mrs. Joy Figueiredo, president, told the local's steward's meeting last night. She said, "We certainly hope," she said, "that next year we will not be living in the same kind of a world," a world of "the anti-labor law. Wives, sisters, mothers and daughters of union men are urged to become familiar with the proposition that it is our job not merely to protest what we have but to guarantee that mechanization will work for the people as well as for those who own the machines. **"We believe we can most effectively (defeat the right-to-work initiative) by appealing to the ILWU Auxiliary," Mrs. Figueiredo said.**

She also noted that the local 6 stewards who are working to get in touch with other women's organizations and the local's steward's meeting is an attempt to give them "a real start."