Congressmen Meet a Union

"Communism is a smoke screen," said congressional leaders after meeting informally last week with ILWU officials in Honolulu. They met with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union to discuss the Communist issue. The session, praised the ILWU as a democratic union and denied the charge that it is communist dominated. The congressional delegation were convinced that the leaders of the union were acting in practice as indicated.

With the Executive Board of Local 142 and other union leaders, they said, "but apparently directed and under the control of the rank and file."

Rep. Barry, acting as chairman and chief spokesman of the joint committee.

Other members of the committee said they were impressed by the democracy within the ILWU. "The ILWU is obviously tough-handed," they said, "but without it showing up in the schools." Other members of the committee denied this charge.

Congressmen Praise Hawaii ILWU, Dub Red Issue a Smoke-Screen

HONOLULU—The Communist issue in Hawaii, "is a smoke screen behind which anti-statehood elements are trying to hide their real reasons for opposing Hawaii's admission to the union," said members of Congress who are now holding "informal hearings" here.

The Congressmen, four Democrats and one Republican, hail from California, Idaho, New York, Colorado and South Dakota.

Senators are Democrats John A. Carrol of Colorado and Frank Church of Idaho. Representatives are Leo W. O'Brien (D.) of New York, California's B. B. Sisk (D.) and the lone Republican, E. Y. Berry of South Dakota.

At meeting with the Executive Board of ILWU Local 142 and with Regional Director Jack W. Hall, shown at table, left to right, are George Martin, Hawaii Division Director, Tadashi Ogawa, Oahu Division Director, and Noboru Miyamoto, Masu Executive Board member.

Joint NCDC-SCDC Shape Legislative Program

FRESNO, Calif.—In an all-day meeting here on November 22, the Northern California and Southern California District Councils of ILWU hammered out a complete state legislative program (see page 7) and took a number of actions on national legislation.

The councils reaffirmed their positions on improvements in waterfront safety; social security, including disability social security and variations; unemployment; abolition of the House Committee on un-American Activities; world trade; reduction of taxes; modification of the tuna import law; repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, with special emphasis on section 14; and statehood for Hawaii, and repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act.

The councils also voted to seek discontinuance of civil service longshoremen in military installations, and called on the ILWU research department to draft proper legislation on state and national welfare problems.

They supported the proposal of Senator Pat McNamara (D.-Mich.) to disband the McClellan Committee on the grounds that it has outlived its usefulness and is now being used as a tool to destroy labor.

Also demanded was amendment of Public Law 268, covering Mexican nationals.
Should We Help Arab Unity?

USSR troops have departed from Lebanon, to the universal applause of the Lebanese. For once, we have no more banner headlines on the front pages of our newspapers about the Middle East crisis.

It is a little easier that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles backed away from one of his favorite phrases. Of course, he rapidly marched to another drink when he pronounced "adequate homes." Moreover, his government is moving to establish "a bill of rights, with a free pretense of facts."

Is this bad? Yet our State Department and our press went for the corrupt old regime of King Feisal and have been deliberately cozy to the new Iraqi government, though it has recognized the new regime.

In Algeria, the people are fighting for independence from France, for the same rights of self-government our country won in its own Revolution of 1776.

In this bad? Our State Department seems to think so. It continues to send the French planes and tanks to put down the Algerians. An Algerian spokesman recently said that he believed most Americans sympathize with his embattled countrymen, then added: "Uncannily this sympathy is counterbalanced by the enthusiasm of the United States Government in the French policy in Algeria."

Instead of supporting the people of the Middle East in their fight for independence and a better life, the US, in that area, as in the Far East, supports the most reactionary kings, and shills who will play ball with big US oil.

Instead of promoting peace in the Middle East, our diplomats promote the Baghdad Pact which is dedicated to preserving the status quo for the old imperialist powers and their oil holdings.

Instead of helping the countries of the Middle East join together for the common good, our State Department divides them. It backs Israel against Nasser and the Arabs, but helps neither achieve the unity and joint effort for constructive objectives which can uplift the entire area.

Instead of sending food and money and technical aid to build dams and factories, our government sends arms to corrupt governments such as that of King Hussein in Jordan, an artificial state.

No wonder the 80 million Arabs, now beginning to join the great democratic revolution, have little use for our government. The net result of our policy is that it breeds trouble and enmity in the Middle East — and Washington deals with the problem by sending battalions of marines to the Far East to fight the germs of revolution. The politics of this are consistent with our policy in Southeast Asia and Vietnam, where as-ex-President Choumoun of Lebanon put it, "Marines in Saigon are directly responsible for the Middle East problems."

That is why is to encourage the democratic aspirations of the Middle Eastern peoples, to support their fight for freedom and for land.

In a recent three-week period US sent $30 million worth of military supplies to Chiang Kai-shek. That kind of money used to build dams and factories in the Middle East would make real friends for the US and aid the cause of peace all over the world.

Young Iraqi technicians test soil samples near Baghdad.
SAN FRANCISCO—In the first weekly gang dinner of the Press and Union League Club ever to be broadcast by radio, ILWU President Harry Bridges and Managing Editor Malcolm W. Boyd of the Pacific Shipper on November 21 urged immediate resumption of trade between the United States and the People’s Republic of China.

The gang dinner, named “the record,” was for this occasion placed “on the return” and broadcast for an entire hour on KCBS, one of the most powerful stations in the San Francisco Bay Area. The group followed the program with a half hour of opposing views from representatives of the San Francisco Press Club and the China Consul’s office.

Bridges told the Press Club audience that “we see a group from the Bay Area take a look-over at what’s going on” in China. A small delegation composed of people from the shipping industry, from exporters and shippers, from the Chamber of Commerce, and from labor might accomplish a great deal right now simply by travelling to China and telling the people there about trade.

"Such a fact-finding group would help us learn, once and for all, whether there is a real trade potential. I feel confident that the results of such a trip would be most profitable for the business community and for all the rest of us who are bumping along right now of trade for our livelihood."

BOYcott A FRAUD

Boycott called the China boycott policy of the United States a “fraud.” He said that all Western countries are trading with Red China.

“Trade is our greatest weapon,” he said. "But most of these businessmen are afraid that if they trade with Red China their products will be seized by the Chinese government official can block any ship openly on this subject. No politician or Western country will inquire among shippers, from exporters and traders, from the Chamber of Commerce, and from labor might accomplish a great deal right now simply by travelling to China and telling the people there about trade.

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Boycott has appointed Edward A. Tastrom, president of the ILWU, to replace John Foster Dulles in a business trip to Russia. The ILWU President, however, has not been able to make the trip due to the enmity of the 600 million Chinese people.

Boycock said that the results of such a trip would be most profitable for the business community and for all the rest of us who are bumping along right now of trade for our livelihood.

Disarm and trade with the Chinese, Boycock urged.

"It’s my opinion that we feel ourselves—and live dangerously if we really think we can win a war against the people and the leadership of the Chinese mainland. And the Chinese government will never let our bombs alone in their front yard to destroy anything."

"The quicker we return to common sense and normal relations—and the quicker we recognize the realities of life as it is in China and Asia today— the better for all the American people and for world peace."

THE OPPORTUNITY REFUTED

Boycott pointed out that the Chinese shipper rules designed to frustrate the implementation of the trade boycott.

"This contention represents the kind of thinking that went into colonialism: ‘All the damage of competitors in the way is to prosper. It did not work very well for that purpose, except as far as the American people were concerned. The theory is now largely abandoned as less workable than ever."

"We have elected," he said, "to invite him that “a first and important step" for us. Nor do we have to worry about the special interests in our old friendship with that proud west industrial empire and is chairman of the New York City, our industrial companies, our railroads and our agriculture.

"We have elected," he said, "to invite Mr. K. that “a first and important step" for us. Nor do we have to worry about the special interests in our old friendship with that proud west industrial empire and is chairman of the New York City, our industrial companies, our railroads and our agriculture.

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--End--
Proposed Pacific-Asian Longshore Conference

WHEREAS the ILWU, in the best trade union tradition, has tried to give the longshoremen of the Pacific Area an opportunity to maintain the highest standards of dock work, and to hold in Japan sometime

WHEREAS this policy of friendship and fraternity has always stood us in good stead in times of need, and

WHEREAS most recently our correspondence with other longshore unions in the Pacific Area has revealed a widespread desire to hold a conference of longshore unions at which experiences could be exchanged and common problems discussed, and

WHEREAS longshore unions in Australia, Japan, Indonesia and India have already endorsed such a conference and indicated their willingness to participate, and

WHEREAS such a conference endorsed by ILWU convention action in the past in our opinion would be most timely right now.

Then be it RESOLVED that we favor a meeting of delegates from all longshore unions be held in Japan sometime between April 15 and May 15, 1959, and that all longshore unions in Asia and the Pacific Area, regardless of affiliation be invited to participate.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the following be the agenda for the conference:

1) Reports on the basic conditions of dock work, including methods of hiring, wages, hours and conditions of work.
2) Problems of safety, including application of ILO Code of Practice on the Safety of Dock Work.
3) Vacations, medical care and pension programs, including Social Security.
4) Mechanization, bulk handling, containerization and other developments in cargo handling.
5) Training programs and joint labor-management programs on new methods and the displacement of workers.
6) Problems of dockers in underdeveloped countries.
7) Problems facing dockers in view of programs affecting seamen, especially with regard to Phailibonco shipping.
8) Recommendations for the maintenance of fraternal relations, exchange of information, etc.

Election Results and Outlook

The recent elections were more a repudiation of the stale and stupid political leadership of the Republican party and of the Eisenhower administration than they were an endorsement of the policies of the Democratic party or of outstanding Democratic candidates. As the Wall Street Journal, mainstream of the Republican party put it: “The Republican Party has simply not offered anything useful to the average American or to the Negro.”

On the other hand, the Democrats offered neither a new foreign policy nor a program of social reform. They swept into office all over the country—with a few exceptions. In most instances the average American spoke his mind in a straightforward, unmistakable sense of repudiation of things as they are. Their victory has been widely described as “a landslide in a vacuum.”

Dulles’ “brinkmanship” in Lebanon and Formosa, and the McClellan hearings, as well as the economic slowdown, all contributed to the general defeat of the Republicans.

The performance of ILWU members and of the auxiliary was one of the most impressive in many years. The machinery of the local unions, the district councils and the International has been utilized by the membership which worked through every step of the campaign from the registration of voters to literature distribution and bell-ringing in the precincts. Funds were voluntarily raised and spent and the closest working relationships were maintained with both AFL-CIO and the three independent union organizations as the Teamsters.

The mobilization of the ILWU was built around the defeat of Right-to-Work laws in California and Washington and the election of a slate of specific candidates in Oregon and Alaska. Characteristic of the autonomy of the ILWU local unions, each union determined its own policies and its own contribution to the general campaign.

Most outstanding were the achievements of the union in Hawaii. In addition to mass participation by members and their families in the campaign, the ILWU was elected to the Territorial House of Representatives.

The successful campaign of these Hawaii ILWU members was based on a program of “what’s good for the working people is good for the entire community.” Their program included such points as improvements in education, low cost housing, improvements in unemployment compensation, etc.

Perspectives and Outlook

There is no reason to expect that the legislative follow-through on this election will be either automatic or necessarily in the interest of working people. However, we believe that if the issues are presented clearly and sharply, working people will respond to significant issues just as they did in 1954 against the Right-to-Work laws.

In each state and in Hawaii, ILWU local unions and district councils will determine their own appropriate state legislative programs and will work out the means through which they can be able to put these into effect. We can expect that such matters as worker’s compensation, unemployment insurance, disability compensation, FEPC, state taxes, and aid to education will be high on the list.

On the federal level, while national AFL-CIO leaders boast of “their victory” and issue a list of legislative proposals, Senate Leader Lynden Johnson announces an agreement on only one point—restrictive labor legislation which the Federation itself supports.

More Output—Less Workers

Each time the economy spurted ahead it did so with fewer production workers. Today the problem is even greater because the pace of change has been accelerated; which means that workers are displaced from their jobs faster than ever before.

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ILWU urges labor move for peace civil rights, end

New Methods and the Shorter Work Day

CHANGE IS the main feature of every industrial society. New methods and new techniques are introduced in order to make production more efficient and—under our system—to make it more profitable. In addition, the greater the production, the richer and more varied the possible standard of living for the people.

In each major industry in which ILWU members work—maritime, sugar, warehouse, and pineapple—new machines and new processes have come into being. In each case the result has been the displacement of workers required to turn out the goods.

Our experiences in this process are duplicated each day by workers in practically every other industry in America. Since the end of World War II the entire industrial structure of America has gone through an accelerated technological revolution. And as the industrial plant becomes more productive, the number of workers required to turn out the goods becomes less.

For example, from the low point of 1949 to the peak of 1963, production of manufactured goods jumped 43 percent. In the same period production workers in factories increased only 19 percent. After the ’53-’54 slump production shot up again, and by the end of 1956 the increase was nearly 20 percent. Over the same period the number of workers in manufacturing plants increased only 13 percent.

More Output—Less Workers

Each time the economy spurted ahead it did so with fewer production workers. Today the problem is even greater because the pace of change has been accelerated; which means that workers are displaced from their jobs faster than ever before.

ILWU urges labor move for peace civil rights, end a program for all the American people.
Support for Pineapple Workers

The Pineapple contract expires in Hawaii on January 31, 1959, and the Pineapple units of Local 344 are making preparations for a drive for improvements all along the line. The first time the whole agreement has been open since 1956. They are seeking a one-year contract with a 10 cent per hour across-the-board wage increase. Other demands include two additional cents for classification adjustments, a union shop clause, union coverage to be extended to include all workers except those who work only during the 14-week exempt period, improvements in welfare and vacations, and an amended grievance machinery with provisions for arbitration.

Dwight C. Steele, President of the Hawaii Employers' Council was quoted last spring as predicting that "the ILWU will very likely bring a strike next year for a new pineapple contract as it now is in bargaining for a new sugar contract." If he means that the Union won't need to be so tough because the pineapple employers have learned a lesson from the sugar strike, he is right.

We wish the Pineapple workers success in negotiating their new contract, and we hope a strike will not be necessary. The entire ILWU pledges them our support.

Statehood for Hawaii

The ILWU has long demanded statehood for Hawaii. We reiterate that demand.

The granting of statehood to Alaska was an indication that legislation can be broken down. Now the composition of the new 86th Congress gives hope that the barrier so long maintained by the Dixiecrats can be broken down, and the 50th state added to the union.

The argument that a territory must be contiguous to the United States is now being applied to the 50th state. Alaska has become a state.

Hawaii has a population of over one million people today. This exceeds the population of any other Territory at the time of admission as a state. In area, Hawaii exceeds three states—Delaware, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

In addition, Hawaii has had a constitutional form of government since 1949. The people of Hawaii are an alert, experienced electorate; they vote, and vote intelligently in Territorial and local elections.

There is really no argument left for the Eastlands and other die-hard opponents of Hawaii statehood except their fear of seeing one or two non-Caucasians sitting in the US Senate. We believe such an addition would be beneficial to the Senate and to the United States as a whole.

Alaska is already anticipating increased business and expanded shipping as a result of winning statehood this year. And, at this end, there are trade gains looming up for Seattle and Portland. We want an end to second class citizenship for the people of Hawaii so that, they, too, can begin to share in the benefits of statehood so long denied them.

Economic Outlook

Some seventy-five years ago, Henry George wrote the great book of the 19th Century. It is called "Progress and Poverty." Its theme was that as the Industrial Revolution spread, all the benefits of progress were increasingly siphoned off to the owners of land.

Today we are living in another period of rapid economic advance. Capital investment since World War II has been unprecedented, and automation is becoming widespread. We now have the economic base in this country for universal prosperity. If our productive mechanism were used to the full it could turn out the good things of life, there would be plenty for everyone, and more leisure too. The 3-hour-day, with greatly increased real wages, is now technologically possible.

But what are the actual prospects? The San Francisco Chronicle headed a story recently, "West Coast Survey — Real Wages Slip for AF Workers, US Study Shows." The study, by the BLS, shows that after allowing for tax increases, for inflation, etc., the average worker in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle is not as well off today as he was two years ago.

These are employed workers. Those who are not unemployed often have less than pre-recession levels. But it may well be that a depression of the same type and depth of the 1930's is not likely to repeat itself. The supply of "expenditure" that is so essential for business is not made up of the unemployed. So the problem is to make a substitute, and if possible to release profits by squeezing out of unemployed workers.

The easiest and most effective way to do this is by inflation. Where prices are rising, unions have a tough time winning wage increases. But if prices are frozen, they can make a substitute. Everyone, in fact, suffers from inflation, the business man, pensioners and others on fixed incomes, as well as workers. What the business world calls "controlled" inflation is the best engine yet devised for converting potential wages into real wages.

We do not fully understand how prices can continue to rise when overcapacity is so prevalent. But it is obvious that business men have learned how to do it.

Prices have continued to rise throughout the recession. We think we are headed toward a time of full employment, when prices may rise even faster. The trade union movement will have to be alert to stop this. This is the time in which we need the all-out drive for the shorter work week, with the same take-home, if we are to avoid a new version of progress and poverty.

Becker on Sick List

Not included among the candid camera shots of ILWU board members has been veteran Board Member Charles M. Becker, retiring business agent of Local 344. Becker is recovering from a prolonged illness. A telegram sent to him by the board and signed by President Harry Bridges said:

"To one of the board members with many years of service to the union, the entire ILWU Executive Board sends its greetings and hope for a speedy recovery. We know that you will soon be back on the job and continuing in every way you can to serve the members of the ILWU."
December 5, 1960

ILWU Urges US Help Hike Sugar Wage

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A demand that the Department of Agriculture pay more attention to wages of sugar workers, particularly the need for improved working conditions, was made by ILWU in a public hearing here November 25.

The proposal, embodied in a statement presented on behalf of Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt by William Telander, ILWU Representative Jeff Kibre, was offered in the course of a governmental session devoted to the determination of a sugar consumption estimate for 1959.

Under the Sugar Act, the Department of Agriculture controls the amount of sugar that can be marketed by domestic or foreign suppliers. Quotas are assigned for the following year on the basis of an initial consultation estimate made each November.

The size of the over-all estimate strongly influences the quantity of sugar which is marketed. A large estimate leads to large imports, whereas a small figure, more nearly in line with actual consumption, gives preference to domestic producers.

Procedures governing the annual hearing are intended to give all interested groups an opportunity to present their views and submit evidence of the best estimate of sugar consumption. The hearing, held here November 25, was the seventh to be held in Washington.

WHAT ABOUT WORKERS

In raising the subject of the workers’ welfare, the ILWU officials criticized the customary mechanics for fixing wages in the sugar industry. It contended that such proceedings must also take into account the government's “obligations to the workers” employed in the domestic sugar industry.

The ILWU urged a modest over-all quota pending additional hearings early next year to allow how the Department of Agriculture is discharging its “obligations to the workers” in the various branches of the industry, “cane-growing, beet-growing, processing, and refining.”

The ILWU statement added that “a representative federal agency should facilitate orderly negotiations and municipal groupings of workers in negotiating new contracts.”

Importance of the ILWU stand on the consumption estimate was underscored by industry workers. They urged a figure that would assist them toward a softening of producer prices, a conclusion that would definitely react against sugar workers.

The additional hearings, as urged by ILWU, would be for improved wage levels, was voiced by representatives of Secretary-Treasurer George Bradley, Business Agents: Albert James, Bill McGee, Frank Stout.

Significantly, this encouraging development, which saw unions winning 66 percent of all representation elections in the third quarter of 1958, has brought new blood to the union movement.

Earlier reports in 1958, with the McClean Committee busy smearing unions, registered a three-year low in the attitude shown by the unorganized toward unionism.

We must not forget,” the union statement concluded, “that most of the ultimate consumers of sugar are bread earners and working people. They do not relish consuming a product which is produced and refined by low-paid labor under bad working conditions.”

SF Dockers List Victors In Run-off Poll

SAN FRANCISCO—Election of ILWU Local 10 officers was completed in a run-off held November 28 and 29. Craig Van Hoven, in the primary election, Martin Callegari was re-elected as president. Victorious candidates in the run-off follow:

President: Robert Rohat, Secretary-treasurer: George Bradley, Business Agents: Albert James, Bill McGee, Frank Stout.


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C. Disability Compensation

3. Separate Disable from Unemployment Compensation

Amend the code wherever necessary to make the determination of eligibility for disability compensation wholly separate from the determination of eligibility for unemployment compensation. Provide that eligibility for benefits shall be unaffected by whether an individual left his work because of a trade dispute.

4. Amend the Code

a. To make the maximum weekly benefit amount $65 as proposed above for unemployment compensation.
b. To eliminate the waiting period if the disability extends beyond two weeks, as proposed above for unemployment compensation.
c. To add provisions for claims with dependents, as follows: $5.00 additional per week for the first dependent; and $2.50 additional per week for each additional dependent.
d. Include in the definition of disability "a period of six weeks before and six weeks following employment.
e. Coverage for all physical or mental illnesses as well as alcoholics.
f. Hospitalization coverage to be raised to 40 days per year and payments raised to $15 a day.
g. To eliminate the 26 weeks limitation on disability compensation.

D. Fair Employment Practices

1. Support measures such as were introduced in 1957 on behalf of the California Federation of Teachers to:

a. Guarantee that probationary teachers and employees be eligible for unemployment payments.
b. Provide for the introduction of comprehensive FEPC law.

c. To make the maximum weekly benefit amount $65 as proposed above for unemployment compensation.
d. To eliminate the waiting period if the disability extends beyond two weeks, as proposed above for unemployment compensation.
e. To add provisions for claims with dependents, as follows: $5.00 additional per week for the first dependent; and $2.50 additional per week for each additional dependent.
f. Include in the definition of disability "a period of six weeks before and six weeks following employment.
g. Coverage for all physical or mental illnesses as well as alcoholics.
h. Hospitalization coverage to be raised to 40 days per year and payments raised to $15 a day.
i. To eliminate the 26 weeks limitations on disability compensation.

2. Enact a Federal FEPC Law.

3. Provide for the introduction of "special education" programs and facilities for the education of mentally ill, alcoholics and retarded children. I

4. Support a bill to permit aliens to vote.

5. Reduce the voting age from 21 to 18 years.

6. Support a bill to permit aliens to receive state pensions.

7. Relate to the question of additional facilities for assisting the mentally ill, alcoholics and retarded children.

8. Enact a Federal FEPC Law.

9. Support a bill to permit aliens to vote.

10. Support a bill to permit aliens to receive state pensions.

11. Relate to the question of additional facilities for assisting the mentally ill, alcoholics and retarded children.

12. Amend the Fish and Game code to permit a 120-day statewide minnow season.

L. Joint Resolutions

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b. To eliminate the waiting period if the disability extends beyond two weeks, as proposed above for unemployment compensation.
c. To add provisions for claims with dependents, as follows: $5.00 additional per week for the first dependent; and $2.50 additional per week for each additional dependent.
d. Include in the definition of disability "a period of six weeks before and six weeks following employment.
e. Coverage for all physical or mental illnesses as well as alcoholics.
f. Hospitalization coverage to be raised to 40 days per year and payments raised to $15 a day.
g. To eliminate the 26 weeks limitations on disability compensation.

2. Enact a Federal FEPC Law.

3. Provide for the introduction of "special education" programs and facilities for the education of mentally ill, alcoholics and retarded children. I

4. Support a bill to permit aliens to vote.

5. Reduce the voting age from 21 to 18 years.

6. Support a bill to permit aliens to receive state pensions.

7. Relate to the question of additional facilities for assisting the mentally ill, alcoholics and retarded children.

8. Amend the Fish and Game code to permit a 120-day statewide minnow season.

More on Joint Meet (Continued from Page 1)

Joint Meeting

Here are some of the 73 delegates who attended the joint meeting of the Northern and Southern District Councils of ILWU November 22, in Fresno, Calif., to hammer out a state legisla
tive program and make plans for promoting it in Sacramento.
Award Winner
Adrian "Granny" Grandzidie, ILWU Local 26 chief steward at Brunswig Drug, Los Angeles, smiles as he holds a check from the local for $50. The check was the first organ donor award presented to a member of the local for helping to organize a new plant in the community. "Granny" assisted in the organizing of the Brunswig Drug warehouse at Cova. The award plan was adopted by the local several months ago.

Pacific-Asian Longshoremen Conference is Projected

(Continued from Page 1) members who campaigned on the issue of "What is good for the working people is good for the entire community." McClellan Committee

"We expect," the statement concluded, "that labor will press for action from the 86th Congress... But we see little hope unless labor first takes a forthright stand against the McClellan committee, calling for its abolishment and unequivocally condemning all repressive labor legislation. From this position we can move for world peace, mutual disarmament and peaceful co-existence, for civil rights, against Taff...

Johnson Opposes Donovan in 34

SAN FRANCISCO—Michael P. Johnson, former president of ILWU Ship Clerks Local 34 and former international vice president of the ILWU, will contest with C. (Jerry) Donovan for the presidency of the local in an election to be held Monday, December 8. Running for vice president are James J. Mahoney and Harold Cogswell. Paul E. Cogswell, incumbent, is unopposed for secretary-treasurer.

Four running for one business agent post are G. J. (Jerry) Preston, Joseph F. Campion, relieving president of the local, B. C. Harvey and R. E. Spies.

Local 11 Approves Boost at Larsen

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Members of Local 11 have unanimously voted to accept a two-year contract reached with the Larsen Ladder Co.

The contract provides a 7½ cent immediate across-the-board wage increase for all workers retroactive to November 1. This will be followed by another 5 cent wage boost on November 1, 1959.

Congressmen Meet Our Union In Hawaii, Find it democratic

(Continued from Page 1) with the school's president, Dr. Willard Wilson, O'Brian said: "If the charge (communist domination), continues I shall say that either we are the greatest tools in history or that we are participating in a gigantic conspiracy."

DEMOCRATS CELEBRATE

Taking time out for some partisan activity the four Democrats attended a post-election victory dinner-sponsored by the local Hawaiians at the Princess Kaiulani Hotel. The Honolulu Demo- crats board Senator Carroll says the communist issue is "phony" and "hag-wash."

The youthful Senator Church (34 years old) commented on the recent Democratic landslide in Alaska in these words: "There are so few Republicans left in Alaska that they're holding their conventions in igloos."

While the Democratic Senators and Republicans were coloring red with the local Democrats Berry had a quiet evening with GOP friends. The next day he majestically supported the resolutions issued by other committee members.

"I don't see any fear of any Communist infiltration, There's no question where the trouble has been, it has been in the past, but not very much. I can't see any need for any aggressive activity in the Islands at all."

While the investigation was still underway when The Dispatch went to press, all of the committee members are unanimous that Hawaii is ready for, and entitled to immediate school methods are being used. He might learn that the longshoremen's union here is not sitting back waiting for new methods of cargo handling to bump anyone; that plans are being made to make the machine work to the advantage of the registered rank and file longshoremen.

And we might all take a leaf out of the experience of the pilots who have been flying out in the "wild blue yonder." He is for "furloughed." This is a high class way of saying, you're fired brother.

The young pilots, many with years of experience, rigorous training and the highest standards of health and coordination are victims of the jet age. Jets can carry twice as many passengers in half the time. That means they are four times as efficient as even the most advanced conventional aircraft now normally in use—the DC-7 for example.

As many longshoremen and warehousemen are becoming aware, the pilot was caught short by mechanization.

What is the outlook for the pilot? Well, he says one of his main problems is prestige. He may be able to get a job with a company, flying a private plane, or with a smaller airline. But, he says, "Without you know what it's still been downgraded. If the worst comes, he says, "I can squirt gas in a service station." He may not realize that there aren't too many of those pilots either—that a lot of the very best and high school also want to pump gas. So while the jet age poses a problem for the airlines admit there's a recession. Democratic happy-crying from Wash- ington, there is a business decline, and the airlines feel it.

One of the reasons these younger pilots are being "bumped" is because older pilots with seniority are being transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific run. The situation has created jurisdictional beefs among airline pilots as well. The pilots' union claim the engineer jobs should go to pilots, and are seeking to knock out the experienced flight engineers.

As of our point of view all of this— mechanization leading to loss of jobs, and to jurisdictional beefs, are signs of what can happen. The union doesn't have a long-range plan to protect the jobs of its members, nor to correct against arbitrary layoffs caused by mechanization.

The rank and file airline pilot (for all his advanced training, his rigorous standards, and his elite position) could learn a good deal from the rank and file longshoremen. He might learn, for example, that west coast longshore- men can't be summarily fired on the ground, or with a smaller airline. But, we may get tougher to keep what we have if there is not sitting back waiting for new methods of cargo handling to bump anyone; that plans are being made to make the machine work to the advantage of the registered rank and file.

The crux of the whole problem still is: keep the union strong. In a demo- cratic union, the member is concerned with the overall plans, with the long range picture. We can't afford any division of our strength, de- basing one petty issue after another, thus lowering our standards. This is the time to set our sights for the big target—continued job security; better pay for shorter hours, and letting the new age work for the benefit of all men.