The Congressman, the so-called "conservative coalition." The changed lineup will bring more Democrats to committees, and more liberals. All told, President Johnson appears to have enough going for him to really roll. His all-around strength can be compared only to that held by FDR in the hey-day of the New Deal when the minimum wage law, Social Security, the Wagner Act, TVA and other progressive measures were enacted.

However, another New Deal era certainly doesn't appear to be in the making. Digging deeper, we find the outlook is not altogether rosy. A hard-nosed approach to the new Job Security is Key Demand in Hawaii Sugar Negotiation

HONOLULU—Job security in an age of automation and technological change is the key to current negotiations for a new agreement in the sugar industry, to replace the present pact which expires January 31, 1965.

The demands were outlined by a caucus of delegates from all sugar units in the state of Hawaii, which met here at the end of October.

Written notices sent to 23 sugar companies in mid-November by ILWU Local 142 offered a choice between a one-year proposal with six demands, or a longer agreement which would include an increased number of union demands.

Among the demands are a substantial increase in wages; no involuntary layoffs; training for a comparable or better job where another job is eliminated; another paid holiday; extension of certain significant fringe and welfare benefits—dental, severance, pension, etc.

Another sugar unit demand was a 1964 Christmas bonus to every employee of $350—as a share in the huge 1963 windfall profit which poured into the sugar industry.

Students are demanding freedom of speech and freedom of association. (See editorial on page 1.)

The ILWU spokesman gave evidence that increased wages and fringe benefits lead to a corresponding rise in productivity and greater efficiency through increased mechanization and application of scientific methods.

"It is a myth that American workers will not stop labor or any other type of agricultural labor. The so-called shortage can be quickly overcome by adequate wages, better housing and the other benefits now available to Mexican workers in the United States," the ILWU said.

"On the basis of our experience in Hawaii and of our knowledge of the situation on the west coast, and particularly here in California, we are completely opposed to a renewal of the bracero program or to any use of the regular immigration statute to provide a substitute supply of underpaid farm workers," Goldblatt stated.

During a heated three-day hearing labor, with few exceptions, opposed continuation of the use of braceros, while a parade of growers—with such associated interests as banks, railroads, canners joining them—continue to demand importation of Mexican farm workers after the December 31 date in which such importation is legally supposed to cease.

This is the opening statement by ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt testifying this week at a US Labor Department hearing on importation of Mexican agricultural workers.

The ILWU represents the agricultural workers in Hawaii. Mexican workers have had collective bargaining rights since 1945, and pineapple workers since 1947. The union also represents macadamia nut pickers.

Goldblatt pointed out that the ILWU "has more agricultural workers organized than any other union in the country."

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They Fought for All of Us

YOU CAN HAVE A LITTLE BIT OF IT, BUT NO MORE!

THERE IS A time when the operation of the machine becomes so odious, makes you so sick at heart that you can't take part; you can't even tactfully take part, and you've got to put your bodies upon the gears and upon the wheels, upon the levers, upon all the apparatus and you've got to make it stop. And you've got to indicate to the people who run it, to the people who own it, that unless you're free, the machines will be prevented from working at all.

This somewhat poetic and eloquent prose was spoken by Mario Savio, 22-year-old University of California student as he led fellow students into a sit-in at the university's Sproul Hall to demand the lifting of restrictions on freedom of speech and advocacy.

That happened in the afternoon of Wednesday, December 2. On the next morning, Berkeley, campus and state police dragged the students down the stairs and into paddy wagons. More than 800 of them were fingerprinted, mugged and held in jail until money could be raised for bail.

Instead of the intimidation sought, the arrests and rough handling of some of the men and women involved brought a militancy and a strike and all but ground the largest educational institution in the world to a virtual halt.

CALM REPLACED the uproar on the campus on December 3. After the University's Academic Senate, made up of faculty members with tenure, recommended by a vote of 824 to 115—more than 7 to 1—that the university divest itself of all authority over student political activity and that no university disciplinary action be taken by the Board of Regents which next met to consider the recommendations, for if the university divest itself of all authority over student political activities so that the charges against them are dismissed, that unless you're free, the machines will be prevented from working at all.

We THINK we and all the people owe it to the Berkeley freedom strikers to do everything in our power to see to it that the charges against them are dismissed, so that there be no arrest stigma to haunt their future careers. These are good men and women, brave and courageous men and women who will make the best of citizens because they know when they must exercise effective protest.

The auto workers won their right to organize by sitting in the auto plants. Their demand was won and none was prosecuted for their seizure and occupancy of the plants. It will in no way tarnish the law of the authorities of Alameda County, California, declare the Sproul Hall sit-in a war -racket act of civil disobedience and dismiss all charges. It will enable the law.

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China Trade Is Top Need Says Ex-Solon
EUGENE, Ore. — "China policy should be the first order of business on the American people's autumn term of office," The Committee for a Review of Our China Policy declared last week.

The Committee's co-chairmen are Charles 0. Porter, former Oregon Congressman, and Ernest T. Nash, former Deputy Secretary of the International Government in Shanghai. They declared:

"For years the policy of China has been pursued for some 15 years, has failed to isolate mainland China and to diminish the democratic authority and interna-
tional influence of the Peking Government. It is imperative to end the alt-
to-long-perpetuated mood of indifference and negativism toward mainland China."

The statement criticized "the con-
spicacies of silence, and the calcul-
ated misrepresentation regarding objective facts about mainland China which the American people have innocently endured for well over a decade. The British, French, Canadian, Japanese and 124 other nations have on the basis of new forms of mutually beneficial contact with the mainland Chinese people."

The Committee's purposes are to:
(1) Encourage widest possible re-
 sponsible discussion of US-China pol-
 icy and fact find on contact and commu-
 nication between the people of the US and the people of main-
 land China.
(2) Encourage widest possible re-
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(3) Sale of quantities of goods—such as the pro-
 motion of the US and the people of main-
 land China.

The Committee is viewed as "an ancil
to the China Lobby's public relations puppet, The Committee of One Million.

Christensen Is Local 10 VP in Runoff
SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Long-
shoremen's Local 10 in its runoff election December 3-5, elected Willie Chris-
tensen, vice president over Dave Jenkins, by a vote of 1337 to 45.

Business agents are Bill Hursch-
mann, Joe Perez, and John Kelly. Dispatchers will be Peter Balestrieri,
Tony J. Gomez, Dave Littleton, II, Nelson M. Madsen, John Perez, Mike Samadurff, Cleophas Wil-
liam, James R. Herman, and his secretary-treasurer, Joe Mos-
ley.

Glugi L. Vogel is membership reg-
at-Arms. In addition, nine executive off-
cers, the members elected a 35-man Executive Committee, consisting of 15 men, members of the Grievance Committee, and 11 on the Arbitration Board.

In the primary Robert Rohatch was elected president and Carl Smith secretary-treasurer.

Seattle Spectacular

While Fireboats and land-based rings poured water onto a burning dry dock containing the Destroyer USS Marshall, threezego (foreground) are seen preparing to pull another dry dock containing the ferry Kalakala to safety. The Todd Shipyard con-
flagration was one of Seattle's most spectacular waterfront fires but fortunately property loss was comparatively slight. Although seemingly enveloped by flames the USS Marshall was undamaged—even her paint wasn't blistered, Firemen praised shipyard workers for help in subduing the stubborn fire which for hours threatened the installation with complete destruction.

Good Old Days

This was taken from transcript of 1934 hearings before National Labor Relations Board.

Page 639. The employer's spokes-
m en to the laborer to the question of the union's representa-
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"Q. The gang is so far as 24 hours is concerned, in your opin-
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lar gang to perform?"

"A. That is, if the gang is any way 

faster. As I stated this morn-
ing, if a gang is working for them one or four days and working until nine or ten o'clock every night, then you hit them with a 24-hour shift, I don't think it is doing right by the men."

Herman Again Heads Clerks
SAN FRANCISCO — Incumbents running unopposed were re-
lected in positions in Ship Clerks Local 34 here, in voting December 7-8, in-
cluding James R. Herman, president, and Paul E. Cosgrove, secretary-treas-

Others elected include Bruce Judge,
South Bay relief dispatcher, but a runoff may be necessary for the San Francisco relief dispatcher be-

tween John Aitken, incumbent, and
Vincent Costello. Also elected were Mike Quarneri and Robert Andre,
Ships' Officers, and the Executive Committee, as well as trustees, labor relations, grievance, discipline, and publicity committees.

Three delegates to convention and caucuses for 1965 are James Herman,
Gerard Preston, and Michael John-
son.

100 Million Feet of Lumber Portland—Exports of logs and lumber is expected to reach 100 mil-

dion board feet from this port by January 1.

Schindel New Head Of ILWU Local 501
VANCOUVER, B.C. — ILWU Local 501 has elected J. Schindel, presi-
dent, and John Johnson, secretary and business agent.

Named to the local's new 10-man executive board are M. V. Adams, N. B. McNaughton, A. Graham, A. McNaughton, J. O'Donnell, E. Solom,
J. Stevenson, T. Thomson, and A. Williams.

Many Unionists in British Government Posts

LONDON—Among 89 Labor Party
candidates elected in general election
December 3-5, there are 137 Labor Party candidates — more than a quarter of the total fielded by the Party—were union-sponsored.

Trade unionists who receive the support of the unions in this way usually get a portion of their election expenses paid by their union and their local constituency political party receives an annual grant between elections. Some unions also make small annual payments to their sponsored M.P.'s to assist them in meeting expenses incurred in po-

titical activities.

The use of trade union funds in this way is strictly controlled by law. Under an Act of Parliament passed in 1913, trade union expenditure for political purposes—such as the pro-

motion of Parliamentary candidates—cannot be made from general union funds, but must be met from a separate political fund. Such a fund can only be established after a bal-

dot vote of all members has returned a majority in favor; those who still do not wish to contribute to the po-

titical fund, even after a majority decision in favor, may contract out of this portion of their union contri-
bution. The vast majority of unions do have these political funds, and more than 90 percent of their mem-

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The move is the first step in a long-
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awaited major construction program. In 1960, $9.5 million of gen-

eral board feet from this port by January 1.

ILWU Raps Bracero Extension

Continued from Page 1—
nationally as well as other labor and concerned civic and religious groups to halt the program. The AFL-CIO Western News Letter stated:

"These efforts were mounted because the bracero program has severely depressed farm wages, accentuated already deplorable working conditions, perpetuated rural poverty and created enormous health and welfare problems which—since borne ultimately by the state's taxpayers—amount to a subsidy to the huge estate agriculture, the principal users of braceros.

Agriculture, California's biggest industry, claimed before a government hearing examiner that the use of foreign imported labor is a matter of "survival" for much of the state's agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL

In California it is often referred to as "agriculture" which takes in the broad field of manufacturing for example, canning, distribution, marketing, transportation and much else.

Agribusinessmen repeatedly claim that they cannot function with domestic farm labor—which they also claim is simply not available.

The ILWU's testimony pointed to the contrary.

The key around which the issue can be resolved, the ILWU noted, is to be found in "organized, mechanized agriculture, the American worker and the war against poverty.

What is at issue now is an attempt to override the intention of Congress, which dumped Public Law 78, by utilizing an obscure provision of Public Law 414—the McCarran-Walter (immigration) Act which would allow continued labor importation.

Goldblatt's testimony pointed to some clear examples of a once-depressed, unorganized labor force becoming organized and improving the standard of living not only of field workers, but of the entire community.

Goldblatt, and ILWU Research Director Lincoln Fairly gave the sugar workers' experience as the prime point of the union's argument against re-admitting braceros.

"When the Hawaiian sugar workers, a group of workers who were being paid as little as 30 cents an hour," the ILWU stated, "the minimum rate ever commanded agricultural jobs, is $1.73. Besides, the union agribusiness provides fringe benefits valued, by the US Department of Agriculture, at 75 cents per hour for the year 1963. Fringes include paid holidays, paid vacations, medical care, child care, and union allowances, pensions and severance pay."

"It is a myth that American workers will not do stoop labor or any other type of agricultural labor.

"If, in addition, the labor supply were to be rationalized by some form of decanalization such as we have on the west coast waterfront, it would soon be obvious that, rather than a shortage of labor, there is in truth an oversupply," the union said.

ILWU testimony concluded:

"If the Department of Labor approves the importation of Mexican workers it will be undermining our organization in Hawaii. It will be speaking out of both sides of its mouth since it is supposed to represent the interests of the workers and is supposed to favor collective bargaining."

Good Neighbor Praises Local 50

ASTORIA, Ore. — United Good Neighbor fund officials praised Local 50 as one of the "most public spirited organizations in the country."

The local contributed $300 to the UGN drive this year, and the same amount last year. Fund spokesmen called it "a record that is hard to beat!"

The fund is still short of the goal set to halt the program. The American people are "willing to help him. Admission will be by union card and use of labor referral centers."

The Local 6 party will be held Saturday, December 11, at the Mission Theater, Mission Street between 21st and 22nd Streets, at 9:30 A.M., doors open at 9. There will be movies and cartoons, choir singers, candy for the kids and 75 cents for adults plus 50 cents for kids accompanied the kids and a Santa Claus with full-dressed deputy to help him.

At Stockton there will be the Seventh Annual Maritime Christmas Party for underprivileged children. It will be held Wednesday, December 23, at 7 P.M. in Stockton's Civic Auditorium.

Zambia Becomes 111th ILO Member

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—Zambia became the 111th member country of the International Labor Organization, a United Nations agency. The Declaration of Membership was signed by David A. Morse, Director General of the Organization.

More Than Enough to Eat

PENDLETON, Ore. — Enough wheat was grown in 1963 to provide every US resident with 360 pounds—more than three times what he eats, the Oregon Wheat Growers League said.

Morse Scores SE Asia War Expansion

PORTLAND — Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), said in his release, asserted his long held contention that "a recon- vening of the 14-Nation Geneva Conference should assume jurisdic- tion over the threat to world peace in Southeast Asia."

He said the American people are "willing to help him. Admission will be by union card and use of labor referral centers."

Local 25, Anacortes, Wash.

Local 25, ILWU, Anacortes, Washington, will hold its election Jan. 8, 1965. Co-Frankland, vice president, vice secretary-treasurer, and a member of the executive board. Nominations will be made at the Dec. 11, 1964, regular meeting. Ballots will be marked and dropped into ballot boxes at regular union meetings between the hours of 7 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. at 1:00 a.m. and 2:00 a.m.
Continued from Page 1—

Congress might be very much in order. Here is why:
- Johnson’s massive victory did not carry any clearly defined mandate by domestic legislation. The Democratic platform said very little on the issue and there was virtually no discussion of issues.
- The “grand coalition” which Johnson put together to achieve his election victory is by no means a progressive coalition compared to the FDR coalition of the thirties. It will probably drag on through labor-endorsed legislation.
- While the composition of Congress has not changed much, the basic legislative machinery of Congress has not been seriously altered.

NEGATIVE ASPECTS

Southern Democrats continue to hold key power positions as Committee Chairmen. In the Senate, ten of the chairmen are held by Southerners compared to five from other areas. In the House, thirteen chairmen are from the South, seven from other areas. These chairmen, wielding vast powers, can be expected to play their usual role of obstructing and provoking with every inch of the way. Moreover, the numerous rules and procedures of Congress, which historically served the cause of reaction, remain substantially intact.

To sum up the negative aspects of the legislative scene, especially as they relate to Congress, it may be useful to recall some recent legislative history. President Truman scored a sweeping victory in the Congressional elections. Yet less than two years later Congress passed the anti-labor Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law.

In reviewing the situation as a whole, it would seem that the people have not yet had an opportunity to expect this Administration to produce. Likewise, the verdict has not been delivered on liberal Democrats to make their force felt and to show far more results than they have in the recent past. This is, it is urged should be the ILWU’s underlying approach to the 89th Congress and the Johnson Administration.

AGENDA FOR CONGRESS

When we turn to the subject of what President Johnson will propose first of all for the first year of the new Congress, we find, first of all, that the legislative situation so far has said very little in concrete terms. The Administration and its policies and the ILWU’s underlying approach to the 89th Congress and the Johnson Administration.

Some Administration plans for the early stages of Congress are worth noting:
- A major effort will be made to push Medicare. This will be taken up at an early date by the House Ways & Means Committee.
- A second major objective will be the modification of the burdensome excise tax laws. This is likely to be balanced by additional tax relief to corporations.
- The Administration will take another crack at several holdovers from the old Congress, including the Appalachian program and expansion of the dam-building program.

T-B-B FIGHT

The AFL-CIO has announced that it will “functionalize” Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley—which authorizes State right-to-work laws. This, of course, is both worthwhile and objective and certainly should enable the ILWU to find support for its stand by the ILWU and all of labor. Repel of this section will not come easily. It will be met by determined opposition from Southerners, many of whom have State right-to-work laws. These Southern states are influential with the President and will be busy persuading him that it will be unwise for him to ignore the pressure to run roughshod over “states’ rights.”

Only a hard-hitting national campaign, exceeding anything demonstrated in recent years, can be successful.

ILWU LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Legislative action perspectives for the ILWU place emphasis on issues such as:

1) Reform of Congressional Procedure

- At least three critical issues will arise at the opening of Congress and require immediate action: first, reform of the House Rules Committee; second, revision of the filibuster rule in the Senate; and third, abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee. The first two reforms are essential in order to work toward majority rule in the Congress and the third needs no explanation.

2) Reform of the Rules Committee

- Already there is talk of clipping the power of the Rules Committee by putting into effect a “21 day rule” under which a bill could be brought to the floor for a vote if it has been bottled up 21 days. The main thing is to put up pressure on House members to demand fundamental reform of the Rules Committee so that it no longer kills or water downs bills voted out by regular standing committees.

3) Senate Filibuster Rule

- At present, filibusters can only be broken in the Senate by two-thirds vote of the members present voting. This rule has served to hold up civil rights legislation, and progressive programs of all kinds. It is high time the Senate operate on majority rule.

Abolition of BIC

- This can be accomplished by a simple amendment to the House Rules. Several House members are prepared to make the required motion. What is needed is to write letters to all Congressmen to join in this overdue move.

Seating of Mississippi Delegation

- The Mississippi Freedom Party plans to challenge the seating of the Mississippi Congressional delegation. This issue certainly deserves full national support. The Illinois Chamber of Commerce is ready to back the ILWU Locals to support greater liberty for the use of unions and community organizations. A first step is letters to all Congressmen protesting the seating of any Mississippi Congressmen.

Nicaragua

- While the Administration plans to take the initiative on medicare, it is highly unlikely that pressure will be brought to bear on the Congress to make this a meaningful one with benefits that will truly meet the needs of our older citizens.

Social Security

- We should urge increase in Social Security benefits. An increase in benefits, particularly for those already retired, is overdue to meet higher living costs.

Immunization and Naturalization Law Reforms

- Hearings on this subject were held near the end of the last session but no legislation reached the floor. We should press for early re-opening of the hearings and we should propose that any legislation include the Burke-Mastinage proposal for a statute of limitations upon denaturalization and deportation proceedings.

Anti-Poverty Programs

- We should urge that this program be brought down to earth with emphasis upon such issues as:

- Substantial improvement in the minimum wage law with a higher minimum, expansion of coverage to agricultural workers, plus others now excluded, and elimination of exemptions which apply to many categories of workers.

Unemployment

- The unemployment level remains shockingly high. One positive step is immediate expansion of public works. This could be accomplished in part by revising the accelerated public works program with an additional billion -dollar appropriation as was proposed by many Congressmen last year.

A far more significant step would be a shorter work week. Although this proposal didn’t get far in the last Congress and will meet bitter resistance again, it is certainly worth another all out effort and ILWU should take the lead in generating action.

Sugar Act

- Legislation to reduce the right of fishers to catch fish, traditionally worth $1 billion a year, will be a means of protecting fishers interests to increase their quota by some 750%. This move would have a very damaging effect upon the Hawaiian sugar industry, and the economy of the state as a whole. The jobs of thousands of IlWU members are threatened. This is a fight which will require the all-out support of every ILWU local.

Fishermen’s Collective Bargaining Bill

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ISSUES AFFECTING ILWU

In addition to national issues, a number of legislative issues directly affecting ILWU members will develop in the new Congress. Among these are:

Sugar Act—

Revision of the Sugar Act which controls the production, importation and marketing of sugar in this country, will develop into a major battle. At stake is a campaign by best sugar interests to increase their quota by some 750%. This move would have a very damaging effect upon the Hawaiian sugar industry, and the economy of the state as a whole. The jobs of thousands of ILWU members are threatened. This is a fight which will require the all-out support of every ILWU local.

Longshore and Harbor Workers Act

- We will probably be faced with renewed efforts by shipowners to cut back the right of longshoremen to effect recovery from their employers thru so-called third party agreements.

There are also good possibilities we will be able to push legislation next year to give an additional $1 billion -dollar appropriation as was proposed by many Congressmen last year.

A far more significant step would be a shorter work week. Although this proposal didn’t get far in the last Congress and will meet bitter resistance again, it is certainly worth another all out effort and ILWU should take the lead in generating action.

Support from ILWU Locals will be urgently needed to push this legislation.

Trade Policy

- The ILWU Executive Board’s seven-point program to reduce unemployment, adopted at the enlarged meeting September 21-22, is worth continued close attention. One of its prime objectives was “a federal program to assure everyone a job at a minimum income without a job.”

Social Security

- Revision of the Sugar Act which controls the production, importation and marketing of sugar in this country, will develop into a major battle. At stake is a campaign by best sugar interests to increase their quota by some 750%. This move would have a very damaging effect upon the Hawaiian sugar industry, and the economy of the state as a whole. The jobs of thousands of ILWU members are threatened. This is a fight which will require the all-out support of every ILWU local.

ISSUES AFFECTING ILWU

In addition to national issues, a number of legislative issues directly affecting ILWU members will develop in the new Congress. Among these are:

Sugar Act—

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Fishermen’s Collective Bargaining Bill—

Legislation to redress the right of fishers to catch fish, traditionally worth $1 billion a year, will be a means of protecting fishers interests to increase their quota by some 750%. This move would have a very damaging effect upon the Hawaiian sugar industry, and the economy of the state as a whole. The jobs of thousands of ILWU members are threatened. This is a fight which will require the all-out support of every ILWU local.

Longshore and Harbor Workers Act—

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GUATEMALA

WITH A POPULATION of over four million, Guatemala is rated as the third largest and most heavily populated republic of Central America. Guatemala City is the transportation center for all Central America, having a large air terminal which is used by seven international airlines. Although there are paved highways connecting the major cities, they are narrow and sometimes rough. But the buses which are the major transportation, are old and usually overcrowded.

Consumer prices are as high and in some cases higher than prices in the United States. It is common to find two or more families living together under one roof. This is the result of high living costs and low wages. Although there are many new buildings under construction, none of them are housing projects.

Due to crowded living conditions, the people's health remains a constant problem. Most dwellings lack running water, electricity, proper sewage, and age disposal and washing facilities.

Wages have started to improve in the last year and a half. This is due mainly to the increase of the union movement. Agricultural workers, who make up about two-thirds of the labor force, are the least paid, and they get from 50 cents to $1.00 per day, often working from daylight to dark. Many of these people have never owned a pair of shoes. Most of these people are Indian.

On a medium level is the semi-skilled, and some industrial workers. As an example, one of the largest companies, the Central America Brewery Company, has a minimum wage of $1.75 per day with an increase to $2 per day after one year. Also, wages which includes a large ball of their own where they hold their meetings and twice a week show movies for their families, a library where they can check out books, a medical and dental plan. They are now in the process of getting for their own housing complex, which is being done at the expense of the company.

These are some of the things that have been accomplished through collective bargaining. There are also calls for the employer to give each employee three bottles of beer at noon and four bottles after work at night.

On this trip to Guatemala City we tried to visit an American Tobacco Company. They had agreed in advance to take us through on a tour, however, when they found out we were members of a labor union from the United States they would not let us in the factory.

Dockers Among Highest Paid

One of the highest paid occupations in Guatemala that of the longshoremen and warehousemen. Located on the Pacific Coast of the country is a port called San Jose. The membership of the union here numbers about 600. Here we found longshoremen's wages to be between $35 to $50 per day, depending on the size of the ship. While their normal work shift is eight hours, they can be worked up to a maximum of twelve hours to finish a ship for sailing. Any time they are worked over eight hours, however, they receive double time pay.

Also, a vacation plan, which entitles a man up to seventeen days paid vacation each year. The warehousemen were also well paid in comparison to workers in other areas. For example, a forklift operator in the warehouse receives about $4 per eight-hour day. The union here has been in existence since 1944.

Struggle for Recognition

In comparison, to the northwest is a smaller port, Chamerico, where the longshoremen and warehousemen are in a severe struggle for recognition as an union. The labor leaders in this port have agreed in principle to work under an extreme weather conditions. The gear is old and unsafe working conditions exist. When a ship is in port, they are required to work around the clock to finish the job, sometimes for periods of up to 72 hours. These men and their families have to bring food out to them on the docks. Although there is very little work in the port, the stevedores sometimes have to wait for three weeks for their pay.

Until recently there was very little representation within the government for the labor people, however, they have now succeeded in getting a small, but growing representation in their congress. Their labor laws are in the process of being re-written and there is hope they will be made more favorable to the working people.

They have a social security system which is not developed in all areas as yet. This system differs from ours as it usually means the building of a hospital which provides some medical care for an employee and his family. These hospitals are built with funds contributed jointly by the employer and employee.

A major factor which now threatens the growth of trade unions within Guatemala is a new practice of dismissal of labor members or leadership who claim they are "agitators" which covers almost anyone who is an active trade unionist. These people are the ones who have to bring food out to them on the docks.

The waiting for ship job—a shape-up in Honduras. Fierce poverty is everywhere. Several families live in each shack.
Good food at reasonable prices, drivers insane, hotel prices high, consumer goods plentiful but luxury items cost about as much as US items. Generally wages are only $1 to $1.30 US per hour. A 43-hour week is the general rule.

We arrived in Hamburg, 6 hours by train from Dusseldorf. We were here 4 days. We were met by Brother Gerhard Gerdes, Local Secretary of the 12,000 member Hamburg Seafarers Union, a DGB Affiliate. He greeted us in a very warm trade-union manner making us feel at home away from home. He took us on every form of Hamburg public transportation; taxi, canal boat, subway, elevated train, trolley car, and as Elbe River passenger-exursion boat; also to the top of St. Michael's Church, tallest spire of the city. Hamburg is 750 years this year.

Fifty to sixty ships a day call at Hamburg, the Republic's major seaport, some 5 hours run up the Elbe River from Cuxhaven and open water of the North Sea. It is a tree port and cargo is transferred to and from the world. The union represents all major cities on a subsidized basis. One of the DGB unions owns and operates a National Commuter Railway.

On Monday we went to Hamburg DGB Headquarters, 270,000 members in this area; 15 of the 16 unions have locals here. We had a good discussion with Brother Gerdes, Fritz Koch, Dockers and Boatmen's local president, Albert Roepert and Herman Stamer, local secretaries and Arthur Wendlandt, a union dock clerk who acted as guide and interpreter in the harbor. The dock union has 14,000 members including dockers, clerks, fishermen and allied workers. There are 3,000 non-union workers on the docks who get union wages and security but do not have to belong because no union shop law. Gradually these people are joining up, the figure was twice as high a few years ago. A fair amount of Greek nationals are longshoremen here. Dockers age minimums are 20 years old except apprentice clerks and cooperers who can start at age 16. If 8 years of schooling has been completed. Dues amount to approximately four-fifths of an hour's pay per week. A complicated wage incentive plan exists here that increases the basic rate of $.25 per 71/2 hour shift to about $.80 per shift. Skilled rates are 13 percent higher and bosses 26 percent higher. Tailty clerks are at the 13 percent rate. Three 71/2 hour shifts are utilized, 25 percent more for No. 2 shift, 33 percent for No. 3 shift.

If they work 3 hours beyond normal quitting time for sailing, they are guaranteed a complete second shift or work only one and one-half hours more and no one works more than 15 hours and no one works more than 51/2 hours on Saturday or Sunday. Port practice is that in excess of 8 hours requires hiring a full night shift; therefore, men usually work the regular 71/2 hours. All overtime can be refused without penalty.

It seems that the wage pact is a minimum, employers have said it would be a maximum, and key men and usually a shop steward can negotiate the best conditions above the contract on a commodity basis.

Hiring is handled at a jointly operated hall, union men first, non-union men last; last, out, on seniority. At all shifts there are showers, lockers and canteens with good low cost meals. Most dockers own their own cars. Parking is a problem.

We observed a banana discharge. There are non-union longshoremen just like ours but fifteen hold men, ten security men, one reer car, no on and off switch. So, if none Holdmen get 12 percent more than dockmen for the same work, we watched a general strike that got limited to 3 days and 100 off. Cranes of 3-6 tons only work on Saturday. The union is used almost exclusively by the union. 1 worker, no relief. Discharged mixed loaded containers arrive the hook by as many as 20 men, one driver, no relief. Dockers as drivers as needed. No stockpiling; electric lift used a lot. Cargo moves fast. Generally speaking these brothers work hard; take care of their own.

Henry Hildebrandt is national president of the 76,000 member Maritime Transport Union, a DGB Affiliate. He spoke of Harry Bridges and said he was coming to the US. We were very much to visit San Francisco and ILMU. He was well up on US labor affairs.

Later we had a long meeting with DGB regional officials, Adalbert Hoehne and William Zaremba.

The national DGB helps support three colleges that teach labor law, industrial relations, social sciences and economics. Union members and their children can get formal education and also night school training in all major cities on a subsidized basis. One of the DGB unions owns and operates a Nation Commerical Bank. The DGB has supervised and financed over 200,000 apartments constructed for union members.

Total disability from on-the-job accidents can result in 75 percent pension of previous years wages. Worker's compensation. Injuries happening on the way to work are considered on-the-job accidents. Injuries are reported to the social security office at a cost ranging from $187.50 per month are withheld for unemployment insurance, matched by the employer. Seven percent of wages up to $125 per month withheld for pensions, matched by employer; 5 percent of wages up to $165 per month withheld for off-the-job illness-injury, matched by the employer.

Hamburg unionists showed us real hospitality, with honest answers to our inquiries. The union here plays a vital and respected role in the community. The union will have a real battle ahead to secure a better share of West Germany's recovery for the workers.

We left Hamburg and headed for West Berlin by USO bus, 45 minute flight. We arrived very much to visit San Francisco and ILMU. We were well up on US labor affairs.

Without going into the whole story of Berlin since 1945, we were impressed with the construc-
The Hate-Generating Wall

We were told that a few of these East German guards have "called replacements" and made it to the West. The wall runs right through graveyards, and in one place, a Lutheran church, with its front steps in West Berlin is blocked off. Words cannot begin to describe the effect the sight of this wall has on West Berliners and foreigners. We will try to find out what the East Berliners think about it. "CZ" among other things, has been painted on the wall by West Berliners. "CZ" means Concentration Camp.

**EAST GERMANY**

WE HEADED FOR East Berlin, capital of the communist German Democratic Republic (GDR)—West Germany's counterpart. We were not stopped by or even saw any West German authorities as we went by subway that makes 4 or 5 stops in 44 minutes against 34 percent in West Berlin.

As we approached the wall, we asked our interpreter about the wall. He stated the communists felt the West Germans would like to impose on West Berlin. We were told that a few of these East German guards have created pathways to the West. No East or West Berliners go from one side to the other except for a few agreed upon exceptions.

At our East Berlin stop, we met armed East German security forces, with automatic rifles. They did not bother us but it took about 20 minutes to clear through East German authorities. We had to state who we were and what kind of work we were carrying and what kind, and what kind of camera we were using. It is difficult to the FDBG, Free German Trade Union Headquarters. This is a federation of all unions in East Germany. 6.4 million members; 85 percent of all East German workers are organized into 15 DGB Affiliated Unions.

We were met by Sister Traute Feigen, who acted as interpreter and introduced us to Deputy Chief of International Relations, Hasso Brettenstein, Herbert Donitz, chief of the department, and Horst Sielbenreich, an interpreter who spoke very good English. We were told that we would be guests of the Union and our money would be no good, that our stay would be on their behalf, that we should outline what we wanted to do and if we had a critical viewpoint, we then began to see an objective across East Germany. However, we tried time after time to get East Germans to talk at all about the wall. They were just too afraid; much different than West Berlin. Dr. Alfred was kind enough to take us to his apartment on the Wall in East Berlin. Here we were given a lecture about the defense of the wall by the colonel in charge of the sector. He stated that the FEDG was attended by union delegates from France, Japan, Belgium, and Scandinavian countries.

**Wall Is 'Low Point of Trip'**

This was the low point of our trip. The hate campaign and picture this military man presented, gave us the feeling that he was determined to do everything he could to under mine American goodwill.

We could only think that just 20 years ago, Americans and Europeans shed a lot of blood, had much grief and misery to rid the world of such hate-generating people. The only difference we saw between him and a German officer under Hitler was the color of his uniform. Inside he was the same arrogant, self-loving, nationalistic individual. Bitter words but the truth of what we heard.

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The next day we met Brother Rudolf Grabs, editor of the Tribune, and his secretary and interpreter for Y-rocket publishing house for their magazines, books, and annuals, usually done in 4 languages. He became our guide and companion for much of our stay in East Germany.

We saw Ravensbruck, former Nazi concentration camp for women, built by slave labor. 30,000 inmates met death here, mostly Polish, German, French, Italian and Jewish from all European nations. The GDR has made this place a memorial to the women of the sham and tragedy that Nazi Germany unleashed on man until put down by the Allies in 1945. Forced labor at this camp produced clothing, shoes, consumer goods, much different than West Berlin. Dr. Alfred took us to his apartment on the Wall in East Berlin. Here we were given a lecture about the defense of the wall by the colonel in charge of the sector. He stated that the FEDG was attended by union delegates from France, Japan, Belgium, and Scandinavian countries.

**West Relatives Visit East**

Annual agreements are negotiated for West Berliners to visit relatives in East Germany. East German workers do not go to West Germany. Aside from this highly argumentative problem between East and West Germans, and our own critical viewpoint, we began to see an objective across East Germany. However, we tried time after time to get East Germans to talk at all about the wall. They were just too afraid; much different than West Berlin. Dr. Alfred was kind enough to take us to his apartment on the Wall in East Berlin. Here we were given a lecture about the defense of the wall by the colonel in charge of the sector. He stated that the FEDG was attended by union delegates from France, Japan, Belgium, and Scandinavian countries.

**Rostock—6 ton port cranes, 100 foot booms**

Continued on Page 9
War on Poverty Hasn’t Reached Central America

Continued from Page 6—

they were laid off was two months’ severance pay!

Consumer prices are about the same in Honduras as we did in Guatemala and Honduras.

Panama is probably best known because of the Panama Canal, which runs almost directly through the middle of the country. It is one of the main sources of income and employment in Panama. The highest paid Panamanians are those employed within the Canal Zone.

Continued from Page 8—

Sugar beets are the main source but sugar cane from Cuba is also used. Cohen raw sugar comes in 250 pound sacks and they don’t like it. Pretty rough to handle. This plant employs about 1,000 people. The Amos S. Cohenama explained US sugar refining methods. Perisho told them they would have to know all the production costs and statistics as we were union members, not management. They thought their system was much better as controlled by workers, with no profiteering by capitalists.

In Panama we found small unions in almost all types of industry, however, they seem to be constant odds with each other and have a hard time uniting to fight for the cause. The other 90 percent goes to the FDGB international fund.

We We See New Port of Rostock

Touring the plant with us were Anton Blume, and Helmut Wilde, FDGB Local Officers and Brother Gerlcke Rudi, Rostock shipyard workers. We visited a creamery for a wage increase. The factory has a canteen, physical therapy room, first aid station and a full time nurse and ambulance. When the plant is down for annual repairs, the workers work in the adjacent cement factory. During sugar beet harvest they work 7 days a week but overtime is not compulsory. They work an 8 hour day, ½ hour lunch break paid, and a 20 minute break in mid-shift. The basic pay is 9.25 marks per hour. There are unions in Rostock that have negotiated a wage increase of 50 marks per hour for each additional hour of overtime.

We visited a hospital which serviced the Province of Coole and found it very poorly equipped. We also noticed more American model cars than we did in Guatemala and Honduras.

Panama Canal. It is known as one of the largest world markets where buyers from all parts of the world come to buy their goods.

Located in Colon are two different longshoremen’s unions, one is in line with American unions and the other 50 percent goes to the FDGB international fund.

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Parents Warned Don't Pressure Doctor on Treatment of Kids

PRIOR TO THE development of penicillin, and before the other "wonder drugs" which are so important in today's medical care, many children were treated by the physician for what is now known as "conservative" medicine.

Most remedies given were usually necessary precautions becomes longer and of living cells, either the cells of the bacteria causing the infections or the reactions of the cells of the person being infected.

The margin between benefit and harm is extremely narrow in many instances and as the drugs become more complicated the list of necessary precautions becomes longer and more restrictive.

Pressure Grows
To Treat Everything

As news of more and better triumphs in the battle of man against disease is announced, more pressure builds up for the treatment of all diseases. There ought to be something in between the antibiotics and the scalpels, perhaps a more "liberal" view, but many doctors feel that the practice of medicine is "best," because it is safer for the patient.

Dr. William A. Moll tells a story in MD Column (published by Group Health Association of the Pacific) about how a certain doctor told him that the Harrisons of this world create a situation that is not easily dealt with, and that the cost to the public of this type of action can be measured in millions of dollars. It can also be measured in a mass of totally unnecessary misery caused by reactions to drugs not needed in the first place.

Doctor Should Honestly
Explain Treatment Facts

In this "To Your Health" column we will call the lack of confidence in physicians own words to the patient of any human relationship is trust, in order to explain in understandable language which treatment has been indicated and why it is not, and to treat in the best way they can the illnesses that bring people to their offices.

Prevention Is Better
Than Cure; Immunize

In this "To Your Health" column we will point out the many benefits of preventive medicine, better than cure, and remind our readers to keep tetanus shots up to date, and the inoculation several years ago, and to plan for their children. In the family, when it is a matter of immunization, Dr. McColl explains for the doctor and he prescribes the necessary immunizations for the State.

Dr. McColl is talking here about something of parents in a doctor who has both the training and the practice in making decisions in a very specialized field. Behavior of this kind is not limited to doctors and children exposed to hepatitis.

One of the most important ingredients of any human relationship is trust; in a good doctor-patient relationship it is absolutely essential but it is not built up overnight. Both doctor and patient must invest time in the most important relationship which they can carry through the stress of their own lives, and try to understand not only their own health but their doctor regularly for checkups. The new contract covers security guards who work on Macom pier 3, the company says.

Wage increases of $1 a month effective December 1 bring Holsum's total to $51 a month. Future increases are tied to increases announced by the labor unions.

Fringe benefits include vacations, holidays, sick leave, jury duty pay, funeral leave, medical care, dental care, retirement pay, separation allowances, group life insurance, long-term disability insurance and voluntary death and disability insurance for employees, spouse and children. Holsum agreement runs to July 1, 1967.

Steelworkers Win a Stubbonly One

In the event the companies do not agree to the 5-day week, the union has filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board which is responsible for carrying out the election by a better than 2 to 1 vote over "no union." The company has two other plants at the Dallas, Ore., and Adriam, Wash. The Torrance plant is its largest and it is a major producer of steelhead.

The union victory capped fourteen years of wrangling over the election there has been five elections. The company announced it would seek another election the election through the action.
Statewide Labor Legislative
Meet Scheduled for Oregon

PORTLAND — The Oregon all-
unions, through its moni-
proved workmen's compensation met at
plan to rough out preliminary strategy for
the 1965 legislative session.

Key Points:

• The drafting of bills covering
features included in the job in-
measure would be performed by Baker.
(The initiative was defeated by the
$5 million publicity blitz put on by
Big Employers and insurance inter-
ists.)

• Decision to hold a state-wide
legislative conference in Salem Janu-
9. Call for the conference will
be printed in A.F.L.-C.I.O. state secre-
road brotherhood and ILWU locals
in Oregon.

A letter alerting the six Oregon
CRDC affiliates to the meeting and
them the agenda was mailed this
week, under the signatures of Ernest
E. Baker, council president, and
Künzi, treasurer, to be held in Sac-
Baker, a member of the all-
umion's legislative legislative front, hit the
emphasis the need for the water-
front, hit the mails this
E. Baker, council president, and
letter will enable locals holding stop
will be issued later by James T. Marr,
AFL-CIO state secretary. The CRDC

A dock stewards' conference en-
ment of the decrease in offshore and for-
marine strength or breakload of a
premium monofilament. But don't

Johnny Parks, former president of
a good fisherman. I've watched him
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Standard Oil Profits High: Wages Low

CONCORD — Standard Oil Company of California is far from hurried financially, despite its attempt to force a settlement below the industry standard on its employees.

Because Standard of California can pay—but won't—the 4½ percent wage and benefit increase agreed to by all other major oil firms, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union is asking the public not to buy the company's products.

These are sold at Standard Stations and under Chevron and Signal Oil Company brands.

Other firms settled last summer for a 4½ percent increase. Standard, however, has hung tough on its 3½ percent offer.

The giant oil firm is making more than an ample profit on its employees' labor, the union's figures demonstrated.

In 1961, Standard of Cal's net profit was $259,400,000 and it netted $33,300 for each man hour worked, OCAW disclosed. That was an approximate 100 percent profit over the wage bill for refinery workers and other living expenses shelled out according to the standards of the San Francisco Bay Area — and that is the standard we are concerned with winning at Cutter.

Cutter is not asking for anything that hasn't been won before — and don't anyone forget it. As that Cutter workers in Local 6 are asking for is that the company lives up to wage and security programs that other employers have accepted.

YOU REMEMBER when that happened? Last summer, the ILWU and Teamsters, working hand in hand, jointly presented demands, jointly planned, jointly acted — and jointly won the Bay Area pattern in a three-year pact that brought the industry in the history of the warehouse industry! The entire industry — with few exceptions — achieved the area pattern.

But Cutter has acted before as if it had a veto to the rule — and not the first time Cutter's made it tough for the workers who make its profits, and who help create their wealth. By the way, to keep the record straight, Cutter has never pleaded inability to pay. They've never tried to deny the fact that profits in the drug field are good. And, in some cases, they even have made controls working for them in the industry.

Again, it should be repeated that the basic problem here of being different from the rest of the area if they settle. On the contrary, an overwhelming number of employers have accepted the three-year pattern and continues to be bedded down, meaning a long term of peace is in the offing—for most of the industry, if not for Cutter Lab.

The formula for settlement is:

Trade Union Rights in Japan

— A panel of the International Labor Organization's Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, which is examining complaints of alleged breaches of trade union rights in Japan, concluded its second meeting at the ILO's headquarters recently.

In tough attitudes at the bargaining table.

Cutter has always had a paternalistic "papa knows best" attitude — and has been threatening to pick its unions to the bone. The company decides to pick up its marbles and skip town.

So, in addition to basic pork chop demands, the negotiating committee demanded reasonable severance pay — in effect, the company decides to pick up its marbles and skip town.

In other words, the strike at Cutter can go for a long time, we can get tougher!

What can we in the ILWU do, both in the immediate Bay Area, and wherever else we may live? Well, remember the old phrase about the "pen being mightier than the sword." Write him a letter, to local hospitals and leading drug distributors asking — in the name of fair play during a strike — not to use or distribute Cutter products.

This is at least one way that we as workers can make our strength felt.

Our brothers and sisters in Cutter Lab need the support not only of the local, but of all of us, everywhere.

In addition to writing to wholesale and retail outlets and hospitals, you can also let the strikers know you are standing by them. You can let them know you are not forgotten, and drop a line to Cutter strikers in care of Local 6—during this coming Christmas season — which is a good time to begin building a better world.

Cutter, you remember the old phrase "papa knows best" attitude, don't you? We have the strength, we have the support. It's up to you. Don't anyone forget it.

Have you changed your address?

Please change my address — Effective

Name __________________________

Old Address ____________________

New Address ____________________

City __________ Zipcode ________

MAIL TO: The ILWU DISPATCHER, 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif., 94102.