ILWU Asks New Hotel Election: Cites Smear

HONOLULU — The story is being told here how a big dose of distortion and misrepresentation, and a little plain and fancy red-baiting is aimed to spite the island of Hawaii.

The ILWU has filed unfair labor practice charges against both the hotel management and the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, Local 5. ILWU organizers are confident they'll get a new election—and that the ILWU will win it.

The NLRA has been asked to throw out the August 26 election in which 314 employees voted. The company won by a majority of four votes: Company-159; ILWU-144; AFL Hotel Workers -10; challenged -1.

SMEAR AND SCARE

In demanding a new election the union objected to the distribution by the AFL hotel workers of a letter to employees containing material mis-statements of fact...designed to mislead, intimidate, and coerce employees and deprive them of a free choice in the election."

The leaflet passed out by the hotel workers told Mauna Kea employees to beware of involvement with a "left-wing union."

In a list of objections against company behavior, the ILWU cited conduct which "made it impossible for employers to exercise their free choice of representatives."

The following conduct was cited by the ILWU:

• Supervisors told employees that if ILWU won the election they would lose coffee breaks, free meals, and hand laundry, and that golf course employees would have to wear uniforms.

• Prior to the election the manager promised employees several benefits such as paid holidays, profit sharing, and sick leaves. The day before the election a supervisor promised front office employees substantial wage increases.

• Two days before the election the company announced on a bi-weekly party for employees at Hana beach.

• A supervisor falsely informed employees that if they didn't go to vote it would automatically count as votes for the union, which caused several employees to forego voting.

• Security guards transported off-duty employees to the election and one served as company observer at the election. Several security guards accused ILWU organizers of having shut-up and hungie arms.

• On the day before the election management distributed a last minute smear-and-scare leaflet issued by AFL Hotel Local 5 containing material mis-statements of fact designed to mislead, intimidate, and coerce employees."

ALL TIME LOW

The smear bulletin issued by AFL Hotel Local 5, was termed "an all time low... aimed only to spite ILWU, with a no-union vote at the workers' expense. Local 5 obviously had no chance of winning bargaining rights for the workers, as shown by their 10 vote score. The leaflet did not deal with any trade union issues but went into the lowest type of red-baiting of a sort even hardened employers don't stoop to these days."

The last-minute bulletin passed out by the Hotel Workers Union said that some day the employee or a member of his family may need top government clearance to get a job. Then it asked:

"Do you think that you or your family could get that clearance when you say that you belong to a union that favors the Moscow line and is against American policy?"

The ILWU called the bluff on this type of intimidation, but noted that last minute delivery made it impos- sible for ILWU organizers "to counter these lies with facts."

The ILWU stated these facts:

• "There is not a single member of Hawaii ILWU who is denied a security clearance for 'highly sensitive' government positions. Many ILWU members are legislators, supervisors and members of state and county boards and commis- sions."
Democratic in trade unions has many enemies. Apathy is one of them and is the most insidious of all. A trade union member who does not attend union meetings, read the union's bulletins and periodicals and make himself available for service to his union as officer or committeeman is simply abdicating exercise of his democratic rights and duties to somebody else. The day he finally wakes up to this fact is usually after the horse is stolen—and, too late, he finds the strength and unity of the union withered away and his wage and benefits and his economic security jeopardized.

The essential elements of democracy are information, dialogue and total participation and a union that has all these elements will keep its fighting strength, though it may make a mistake here and there, as is characteristic to human company.

To keep himself informed and demand information when it is lacking is the first duty of a good union member. This prepares him to contribute to the debates in the union's meetings and councils and to help his union shape a proper course and program.

What sparks this comment is the great Seventh Biennial Statewide Convention of ILWU Local 142 held last week in Honolulu, Hawaii. This convention is reported elsewhere in this issue.

We have not heard of any mainland liberal progress and growth. Necessary wage increases and improvements in fringe benefits are not demanded without much trouble. This is not only true with respect to their basic wage rates, but many fringe benefits hike up the total take. Yet despite these facts, the basic hourly wage is still only $1.80 per hour. It's true that only a few hundred workers are in this low rate labor grade. The big bulk of the working ranks receive higher rates. Nonetheless, $1.80 an hour is that rate that serve to boost earnings substantially above basic rates.

ILWU sugar agreements expire January 30 next year. The union proposes wages aim to raise the basic hourly rate to two dollars by February 1, 1967. No earth-shaking demand here. But it's a start. On top of this, however, an important and imperative demand is to bring skilled classifications up to the comparable rates paid to pineapple workers for the same kinds of work. Pine rates are substantially higher.

Rates for skilled sugar jobs have not kept pace with wage increases in recent years won for pine jobs, and pine rates still are higher. Rates for skilled sugar jobs have not kept pace with the changes in the industry. Rates for skilled sugar jobs have not kept pace with the changes in the industry. Rates for skilled sugar jobs have not kept pace with the changes in the industry. Rates for skilled sugar jobs have not kept pace with the changes in the industry. Rates for skilled sugar jobs have not kept pace with the changes in the industry.
Senator Fulbright Blasts US Aims
In Dominican Republic Intervention

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A blast at US intervention in the Dominican Republic was located on the Senate floor today by Senator J. William Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He said that US handling of the affair "was characterized initially by overreaction and subsequently by underreaction. Throughout the whole affair, it seems that we have been acting dispropor- tionately. What can be said

IWA President:
Unorganized Threaten Conditions

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The greatest danger to wages, hours and working conditions now facing the unorganized and nationalized Woodworkers of America lies in the growing force of unorgan- ized workers in the wood products industry of the US and Canada, A. F. Hartung, IWA international president told delegates to the annual convention of the union's Western Canadian Regional Council.

Hartung stated that only 56,000 of the 710,000 woodworkers in the wood products industry of the US and Canada are members of the International Woodworkers of America, a union that is in the process of organizing the remaining large part of the industry unorgan- ized.

Hartung pointed to the IWA's pro- gram of shorter work week as a major point in reducing unemployment in both the US and Canada. He urged delegates to become more involved in political action, and stated his opposition to military aid to other nations as well as wars of the growing, well-financed activi- ties of the Far East growing. Among convention speakers was T. C. (Tommy) Douglas, national leader of the newly organized new Democratic Party, who was also a member of the IWA national convention here in April.

Midyear Vote Results Set
By Local 13

WILMINGTON — Dave Cour- temente was elected Local 13 secre- tary in mid-May and will hold this position until September 21-22 in which a constitutional change was voted stating that "no salaried officer or employee except the president shall be eligible to attend the convention or to function as delegate during his term of office."

Courtemente elected included day dis- patchers—Vic Salcido, Ruby Rubio, E. Cardena Flores, Rene Monroy;暑假; Dr. Manual Martinez; Mar- rales; night business agent — Pat Leonard; business agent – W. A. O'Hara; union officer and Pete Harrington, trustee. Caucus and convention delegates were: Pete Harrington, L. L. Mac- Donald, Eddie Mondor, Nate DiBlassi, Harold Billiards, Richard Ko Blackie, Turek, Mark Kelley, and Philip Me- dina.

With assurance that is the United States did not take advantage of several opportunities in which we might have changed the course of events.

"The reasons appear to be that, very close to the beginning of the revolution, some of the leaders decided that it should not be allowed to succeed. This decision seems to stem from the exaggerated estimates of Communist influence in the rebel movement, and from the early and overenthusiastic support of Juan Bosch or of a government dominated by the Dominican Revolutionary Party."

"The essential point is that the United States, on the basis of fragmen- tary evidence of Communist influence, took a policy of recognizing the beginning that the revolution was Communist-dominated, or could certainly become so. It appar- ently never occurred to anyone that the United States could also attempt to influence the course which the revolution took. We made prevail- ingly the assumption that we were overlooking or ignoring the fact that the United States could instead of having been left on the status quo."

"The principal reason for the failure of American policy in Santo Domingo was faulty advice given to the Dominican government in the Dominican Republic at the beginning of the revolution. This advice was based on misjudgment of the facts of the situation; some of which no one could have been inaccurate evidence or, in some cases, deliberate misrepresentation."

"On the basis of the information and counsel he received, the Presi- dent has to this day been silent on the issue."

"It does not rule out, however, what so much unsonad advice was given him."

Joint ILWU-Teamster Organizing Drive in Southern California

LOS ANGELES — A stepped-up organizing drive—with close coop- eration between the ILWU and the Teamsters—is now in high gear in the Southern California, it was an- nounced by ILWU Regional Director Bill Piercy.

The joint organizing drive, with emphasis on recognition and represen- tation of both unions—has been working intensively since May 15 this year to organize within the warehouse industry.

The joint organizing drive, with emphasis on recognition and represen- tation of both unions—has been working intensively since May 15 this year to organize within the warehouse industry.

John J. Manfull, for- merly with Local 30, Borough, and now in Local 5, ILWU, and Joe Bernal, Local 986, Teamsters are doing the field work in the drive.

The joint organizing activities are financed by funds provided by the Pacific Coast Warehouse Council, and by the ILWU and the Teamsters, each for the past year to coordinate efforts of the unions in negotiating to promote industry-wide bargaining.

Such joint activity achieved major milestones: membership regis- teration, strike activity, and contract negotiations, in the Northern California Bay Area in the last few years."

PROGRESS REPORT

In recent months, in Southern California, significant progress has been marked.

The major warehouse joint plant organized by joint activity was Morton's Steel Products Company, which agreed to bargain with the union after a two-and-a-half day strike for recognition. This agreement was reached at a unit of the Team- sters Union.

Shortly thereafter, the Hull-Tay- lor Company voted in an NLRB elec- tion for ILWU representation, and contract negotiations are under way.

Other California community the joint activity included a firm in San Diego County, a subsidiary of the Western Storage Company, a division of McKesson and Robbins, where a unanimous labor board election was held, and a second firm in San Diego, a subsidiary of Los Angeles Drug, and is attempting to obtain recognition.

They added that other organizing projects are well underway, and memberships of both unions will be kept informed as the drive develops.

Pensioners Listed
For Locals 6 & 17

SAN FRANCISCO — Recent ad- ditions to the ILWU Locals 6 and 17 pension lists include the following

Anthony Abreu, San Francisco News Crier; R. M. Aldrich, F. J. Caballero; Walter Brown, J. H. Bax- ter; Ludwig J. Beiler, J. A. Beiler; J. A. Cebreiro, Herhey Chocolate Co; Mary J. O'Neal, Hawaii; R. Reingruber, Valley Electric; Ot- tavio Vesco, Gibraltar; and Antonio Zamboni, Scott & Gilbert.

Chillen Raps HUAC Witch-hunt

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Congress- man Jeffrey Cohelan, democrat of California's 7th District (Berkeley-Pasadena-Arcadia), raised the specter of a growing opposition to the House Un-American Activities Committee in the 89th Congress.

Cohelan became the 79th Con- gressman to oppose HUAC in opposition in a petition for a five-year period is currently being signed. It was spoken against HUAC; in 1963 there were 26; in August this year were 29.

Other California Congressmen opposing the witch-hunt group are represented by (in alphabetical order): Phillip Burton (D-San Fran- cisco), Robert L. Leggett (D-Vallejo). In a statement before the joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate, August 27, 1965, Cohelan said in part:

"For several years now, I have ad- vocated transferring the legitimate functions of the HUAC on Un-American Activities to the House Committee on the Judiciary. I con- tinue to believe in the soundness of this proposition and I recommend it here again today.

"Let us concern ourselves as well as what constitutes 'legiti- mate functions.'"

"As Chief Justice Earl Warren pointed out in 1957, 'The power of Congress to Investigate is inherent in the legislative process.' Surely there can be no quarrel with this. There is, however, a question whether there is no need for a change. If investigation is supposed to be so broadened as to enable it prop- erly to discharge its important responsibility.
It Takes Guts to Organize a Union in the Delta

By Sidney Roge

It's hard to imagine anyone hav-
ing the kind of guts it takes to or-
ganize a union of plantation labor-
in the cotton fields of Mississippi—
and to conduct a strike in the face of
violence, eviction and hunger.

But this is what happened this sum-
mer among Negro farm workers in
Mississippi's Delta counties—and a
union was born, and stays alive,
and is growing. It's called the Mis-
sissippi Freedom Labor Union (MFLU).

The story, scarcely reported by
the nation's news media, was told
this past summer at a press-radio-TV
conference held at ILWU headquarters
in San Francisco for a few minutes last
Tuesday night, TV audiences watching
the three major network networks got
a glimpse of this brand of courage.

They also got some insight into
conditions that few Americans ex-
perience in this generation—women
and children working as five and six
years old, working in the fields beside
their men, or else the whole family
starves; sheriffs and white planters
toting guns to keep people in line;
Kids who rarely get a chance to get past
the sixth grade, because they have to
work the cotton; and much besides.

The story was told here by 75-
year-old Tim Kelly, retired member
of ILWU shipclerks Local 34—and a
veteran of the 1934 strike—who
volunteered this summer as a union
civil rights worker in Mississippi.

And it told by Tim's guests, Isaac
Foster, president of Local 4, MFLU,
Greenville, Mississippi. He is 33 years
old, one of a family of 13 children,
a native of Washington County,
Mississippi. And by Reverend
Larry Walker, a young minister from
Greenville's National Council of
Churches' Delta Ministry staff at
Greenville, who has helped to
organize the union to build
community centers, to keep

children in school, to feed and house
evicted strikers, to drive the coun-
tryside in the early dawn picking up
men and women's shagging labor
that they will live for their first
experience at registering in order
to vote.

Cotton choppers, working 10-12
hours, earning $3 a day; workers in
the fields, earning $2 a day; children
living all their lives. They're now liv-
ing in tents. During the height of
the strike movement in Tribbett, 15
miles from Greenville, 150 workers
were on strike.

As Tim Kelly put it, bluntly, if the
whole family didn't work they'd
starve. When asked how old he was when
he first worked in the fields, Isaac
Foster answered, "I can't say how
old I was, but I can say as soon as
I was able to tote a hoe ten hours
a day that I was in the fields—which
should've been about six years old—and
to pick cotton, which was when
I was large enough to pick a hand
of cotton and hand it to my mother,
brather or sister, then I was old enough,"

HOW UNION STARTED

Kelly called the treatment of
Negro farm hands "subhuman...
you can't imagine how desperate
these people are." And he added,
"Those of us who are used to living
well with the gains we've made can't
imagine what that new union move-
ment means. They won't accept
misery forever. They're going to
fight. It's like a deep river—nothing
can stop it now!"

This year, April 9, some 45
day

of 25,000 workers to be organized in
the area.
The organizers are young, working
class Negroes, both men and women.
Everywhere they are assisted by
civil rights groups, including young
volunteers from every part of the
nation.

Today 200 people remain on strike.
Many have been evicted from the
plantation shacks in which they had
lived all their lives. They're now liv-
ing in tents. During the height of
the cotton picking season there
were 1500 on strike.

What is the demand? Simple:
a minimum wage of $1.25 per
hour, an eight-hour day, time and
a half for overtime, sick pay, health and
accident insurance, equal employ-
ment practices. And they want to be
counted in for unemployment insur-
ance.

The heart of the strike movement
is now concentrated in Tribbett, 15
miles from Greenville, 150 workers
were on strike.

The idea originated with a 75-
year-old Negro man who was at-
tending a Freedom School, to learn
about conducting civil rights actions.
The first local was organized in
Shaw. The idea spread to eight coun-
ties in the Mississippi Delta. Today
there are 15 MFLU locals mostly
cotton tractor drivers, pickers and
choppers; in the cities they try to
organize domestic workers.

"We tell them if the men can earn
a human living that'll make it right,
and the little children will be able to
go to school all the time instead of
working, and get an education,
which is what we want."

"RIGHT-TO-WORK" STATE

Foster reminded the press that
Mississippi is a "right-to-work" state
where unions are violently op-
posed and where there is no obliga-
tion to bargain with the union. But
that didn't stop the farm workers, 85
percent of whom are Negroes.

The idea of a union spread like
wildfire, he said. "It caught the imagi-
ation of the Negro people.

And Reverend Walker added, "Just
keep in mind the kind of courage it
took for people to attend meetings
any day anywhere. But Austin and
they did, and they formed a union, and
they struck and that in itself is the
most remarkable thing about the
whole situation."

His church group, he added,
didn't go to Mississippi with any
resources or program. They live with
the people, in their homes, help
them hold community meetings,
listen to what they have to say, ask
what they need, and then we try
to help them meet those needs.
We don't try to tell them anything.
They've suffered so long they know
what they want.

Speaking of their goals, Rever-
end Walker said, "The MFLU is work-
ing to change the whole pattern of
social order—security, housing,
schools, health, political rights, and
to see the real Negro people.

The fact that one Negro who
all of his life has been taking noth-
ing. But they Negroes have always
say 'no'—but the Negro has always
the strike is considered a suc-
ing. And when you see this sort of thing,
then I was old enough."

I was able to tote a hoe ten hours
old I was, but I can say as soon as
I was able to tote a hoe ten hours
a day that I was in the fields—which
should've been about six years old—and
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to help them meet those needs.
We don't try to tell them anything.
They've suffered so long they know
what they want.
To advance the living standards of ourselves and our fellow workers everywhere in the world...

HONOLULU — In an all-embracing “Resolution of Reaffirmation” the Seventh Biennial Convention of ILWU Local 142, meeting September 22-25, 1965 reaffirmed the positions taken by the 1963 Local 142 Convention and the April 1965 International Convention of the ILWU. A summary follows:

We will use our strength to improve wages and living standards. We reject calls for one-sided sacrifice by labor, especially when uncontrolled profits and larders are rejected government wage-guide lines, wage controls, and compulsory arbitration.

We must do what we can to eliminate poverty and unemployment.

President Johnson’s domestic programs represent the biggest step in this direction since F.D.R.’s New Deal—and have our supports as far as they go, but they don’t go far enough.

Our happiness and living standards are insecure as long as there is high unemployment—especially among minority groups and 20 percent of Americans live in poverty. Unemployment as bad as it is because not enough Americans can buy the things they need. Unemployment means no employees. If more people could afford to buy the things they make and services that these employees would produce. With full employment, employers would hire more young and inexperienced workers and train them on the job.

Our future is in our hands. If more people could afford to buy the goods and services that these employees would produce, with full employment, employers would hire more young and inexperienced workers and train them on the job. A guaranteed minimum income for those willing to work but unable to find a job.

Unemployment persists at a high level in the United States and will probably make it worse.

Although income is rising, profits are rising faster than wages and the gap between the very rich and the very poor is greater.

The Cold War, and heavy military spending—now running around $1 billion a week—where can the funds be used?

-So many billions have been spent by the military abroad that our government can no longer control the military.

-But it has been used as a substitute for social and unemployment problems.

-As unemployment arms spending has exploded.

-But it has been used as a substitute for social and unemployment problems.

The quality of our national life has been degraded by Cold War spending which diverts our attention, money and talent from the improvement of life to the prolongation of death. As a result, we have neglected housing; health care, education, housing, urban renewal, transportation, recreation and conservation of natural resources—the very things which are most valuable to our national security and welfare.

A national commitment is required to meet these neglected social needs and ensure that changes in our economic system bring about social progress instead of unemployment and stagnation to working people. Experience shows that private enterprise cannot and will not do what is called for.

To promote the general welfare of our nation and our communities...

The national economic program we advocate:

1. A national commitment to secure and maintain full employment.

2. A federal program to assure assistance to all workers, including those in other lands. We will do what we can to promote labor unity.

3. Education subsidies to ensure that no one capable of continuing is forced to quit school for financial reasons.

4. No stoppage of work due to plant closings, contracts termination, etc., without adequate provision for displaced workers. Make such provision a condition for receiving government contracts.

5. Trade expansion with all nations.

6. Stop large scale layoffs due to plant closings, contract terminations, etc., without adequate provision for displaced workers. Make such provision a condition for receiving government contracts.

7. Reduce work-time. Shorter hours, shorter weeks, longer vacations, shorter working lives. This is a gimmick for getting overtime work. We oppose moonlighting.

ILWU to continue to support such legislative goals as:

• Higher minimum wages, extension of wage, hour and unemployment compensation legislation to workers now excluded;

• Improve Social Security.

A complete public medical care program toward which the newly enacted Medicare is but a limited first step.

• Overhaul of the national tax structure by taxing according to ability to pay. No taxes for people below the poverty line. Increase the personal exemption so as to relieve the family burden. Eliminate the loopholes by which the rich escape proper taxation.

ILWU can make its greatest contribution to the war on poverty by organizing the millions of workers who are unorganized and working fulltime, earn so little that they are among the ranks of the poor; by driving ahead for higher wages and better fringe benefits; and by maintaining unions which are strong, independent and effective, for working people.

We will patronize unionized firms.

We oppose all programs to increase the gap between the very rich and the very poor.

We support all struggles for racial equality and civil rights. The militant struggle of the Negro people is the greatest progressive force in American life today.

To strengthen democracy everywhere...

We insist on full freedom to advocate improvements in our working conditions, living standards, economic system and local and national government. Unions have to defend civil liberties—freedom of thought, speech and association—for all, because if these freedoms can be taken away from any American they can be taken away from all others. Unions cannot do their job which is to criticize and demand improvements unless their members have freedom.

Since the Cold War began, many enemies of the unions and enemies of progress have used it as an excuse to try to make away with American free speech laws which restrict civil liberties, including the Smith Act, McGarran Act, Walter-McCarran Immigration Act, and we advocate abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee and Senate Internal Security Subcommittees, whose sole function has been to punish and intimidate Americans for thought and speech.

And achieve permanent peace in the world...

—from the preamble of the ILWU constitution

A job is no good to a corpse, and today’s choice is coexistence or nonexistence. Nuclear war solves nothing and will kill us all.

The cold war is the greatest drain on living standards. It is used to justify restrictions on freedom and brings us daily closer to a nuclear holocaust. It must be ended.

If working people want peace, they must inform themselves and try to shape their government’s policy. They cannot afford to leave this sort of decision up to military men and big businesses.

We want our country to work for peaceful competitive co-existence, and plebiscites (free vote of the people) for national self-determina-
tion. We support the Partial Test Ban, ABLE bomb tests and want further negotia-
tions for mutual world disarmament.

We urge the federal government to increase tensions and the arms race, including the placid fall-out shelter program. Peace is the only shelter.

We support the United Nations as the first hope of peace.

The way to relax many of the world’s tension spots lies in a free vote under UN authority to permit the people involved to express their will all the type of government they want.

We oppose the re-armament of both East and West Germany, as a danger to world peace. We favor the neutralization of both East and West Germany under UN guarantees.

We oppose the preservation and national freedom for all people in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and else-
where. We oppose them to follow in order to develop their own lands.

We favor trade, friendship and exchange of visits, and information among all nations.

If the UN charter should be changed to allow free trade, travel rights and recognition and admission of the world’s large nation into the United Nations to reduce the danger of war.

Our ILWU overseas delegations build friendship and understanding between workers all over the world. Their reports help us see past the distortion spread by big-business controlled newspapers and official government and military propaganda.

Delegates to Seventh Biennial Convention of Local 142, Honolulu, September 22-25, listen to political action report. At mike, left, is Carl Damaio, president. Others facing camera are Eddie DeMello, legislative representative, Beatrice Santiago, stenographer, Newton Miyagi, secretary-treasurer, Thomas Yagi, Maui Local president, Shigeyuki Nakatani, Hawaii PAC director, Victor Garro, of Unit 59, at floor mike, and Fred Taniguchi, Kauai PAC chairman.

Opening day speakers shoot the breeze at Local 142 convention in Honolulu. From left, Hawaii Governor John A. Burns, Honolulu Mayor Neal Blake, Reverend Father Henry B. Sabag, who delivered invocation, and ILWU President Harry Bridges.
October 1, 1965

Hard-Hitting Program Set By Hawaii Convention

Continued from Page 1-

1. Urge all gainfully employed persons to contribute one-hour's pay per month, through the payroll deduction method, to the Community Chest. This policy statement de-
clared that ILWU members consider ourselves to be our brother's keepers.
2. Pledging support to bring about a fair settlement of the current ILWU strike, The Hawaiian Monarch, F.A. Equipment Company and Murphy Motors, which have been on for more than twelve weeks.
3. Declaring that "good education is the only valuable gift we can give our children," and placing the reduction of the classroom pupil-

teacher ratio at the top of the list.

The delegates thanked the trade-
unionists and governments of other lands for "the courtesies extended to ILWU overseas delegations. They also resolved that consideration be given to women when the next over-
seas delegation is selected.

Calling for "time uniformity," the convention directed the Officers to promote Hawaii "time uniformity by bringing Hawaii under daylight saving time."

The delegates applauded the Hilo longshoremen who "thirty years ago, set their feet firmly on the path of militant unionism which lives today in the ILWU.

1500 ORGANIZED

Greetings were extended to the more than 1500 men and women who have joined the union since the last convention of Local 142.

President Harry Bridges addressed the policy-making gathering on the need for building the ILWU. He said that the ILWU is determined to improve the conditions of Hawaii's sugar and pineapple workers, that ILWU contracts come up for renegotiation next year, and that.among the agenda of the Watts Committee is that President James Hoffa of the Teamsters' Union is the victim of a smear campaign by the ILWU.

Other issues addressed during the convention were Eimer F. Crave-
lo, Speaker of the House of Representatives in Hawaii. The President of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Council was a represent-

ator of the United Public Workers Congress. The President of the Hawaii Lithographers and Photo-Engravers (AFL-CIO) was a represen-
tive of the Hawaii Locomotive and Graphic Workers (AFL-CIO).

The delegates were to increase the union's bimonthly contribution from two dollars to three dollars.

Final order of business was the nomination of officers. President Carl Damaso and Secretary-Treas-
ury William A. Smith were re-elected without opposition. Incumbent Vice President Constantine Samson will be appointed to fill the vacancy of his predecessor, the pineapple-
crushed, which committed a strike to the ILWU.

In a letter to the Governor of California, women of the Orange County District Council and the Watts Labor Committee, advising him to protect the legitimate in-

terests of working people" by repeal-

of section 14(b) which authorizes
tracts requiring workers to become
union members.

Vancouver, B.C. - The ILWU, which represents over 2,600 unionists, said the new strike of BC oil workers was

a. Oil Workers

ILWU Locals Press Plans To Aid Watts

LOS ANGELES - The ILWU in southern California convened the Watts Committee, to help the people of Watts.

A number of labor unions in southern California, under the assistance of the UCLA Institute of Industrial Relations, are advising the Watts Committee and supporting the Watts group.

A letter from the Watts labor group is composed of union members who reside in that area and are interested in the strike, both immediate and long-range ef-

fects to improve the community.

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Showdown Fight on 14(b) 
Is Near, Filibuster Threated
By JEFF KIBBE
Washington Representative

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The battle lines are forming in the Senate for a fight over another 14(b) measure -- the so-called state "right-to-work" proposal. President George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has asked his members to fight the measure, approved by the Senate Labor Committee, 12-3, on the floor within the last two weeks. The Senate is scheduled to take up the measure on October 7.

In reporting HR 71 favorably, the Senate committee included an amendment by Wayne Morse that would kick out all persons who have not directly participated in the activity alleged to be criminal. The amendment was withdrawn in the House.

The committee's action is opposed by the AFL-CIO and the National Federation of Teachers, and is supported by the American Federation of Labor, the Teamsters Union, the United Steelworkers Union, and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

The Senate Labor Committee is expected to take up the amendment by John V. Chafee, a Rhode Island Republican, who has opposed the "right-to-work" measure on constitutional grounds.

Urging the high court to review the 14(b) battle, the AFL-CIO is calling on the Supreme Court to review the "right-to-work" measure. The Supreme Court has been asked to review the case by the AFL-CIO and the National Federation of Teachers.

In press for the Labor Committee, which is hearing the case, are members of the Senate committee that approved the 14(b) measure.

* * *

In addition to the AFL-CIO, the American Federation of Teachers, the International Federation of Professional and Technical Employees, the National Farmers Union, and the United Farm Workers Union, the United Auto Workers Union, and the United Packinghouse Workers Union.

Indicative of the broad support throughout the country for the six defendants, the "friend-of-the-court" brief challenges the constitutionality of the non-Communist affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The committee report on this measure cited this extra cost as a "trivializing way of unmasking and a shameful waste of the assets which the act seeks to protect." This revision is long overdue and brings about a requirement that labor organizations be treated differently than other political and educational organizations.

A report on the Senate agenda.

Henry Schmitt of Burlingame, California, a warehouseman, member of Local 6, gets just as much from 14(b) as "perhaps more," says he, seeing his young son catch fish, as catching them himself.

Enclosed in a letter from Henry Schmitt was this piec of 11-year-old son Roger who displays a 16-inch rainbow trout (from Lake Almanor, Cali-

ifornia, his first troll-caught finster and, according to Brother Schmitt, three inches longer than the 13 ever caught. The catch was made this past July on a Jensen SNEAK lure.

Local 92, Portland Local 92, ILWU, Portland, Oregon, will hold its primary election Nov. 18-20 and final election Dec. 5-7 in the offices of the executive board, and all other standing committees. Nominations will be closed Nov. 10, with final date for filing Nov. 4. Polling will begin at 7 a.m. and last until 9 p.m. at 400 North Point, San Francisco, Calif.

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The conspiracy formula has been used to "thwart union growth and effectiveness and to punish persons who have not directly participated in the activity alleged to be criminal."

For instance, the repeal would be a "ruckus" in the House and in the Senate Committee included an amendment by Wayne Morse to replace and accommodate a number of workers union members in the Labor - passed version of HR 77.

In speaking to the Senate committee, 12-3, will be on the floor within the last two weeks. The Senate is scheduled to take up the measure on October 7.

The Lang-Blume amendment (prohibiting bills of attainder), the affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley Act, and the Management Reporting Act are at issue. The loyalty oath provision, repealed by Congress in 1959, is at issue. The affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley Act is at issue. The affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley Act is at issue. The affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley Act is at issue.

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High Standard Labor Suffers Morse Says

PORTLAND — In explaining to home-staters why he co-sponsored S. 256 (repealing Taft Hartley's Section 14(b), authorizing state enactment of right to work laws), Senator Wayne Morse said:

"They are an interference with the right of free collective bargaining and the right of the union and management. But more than that, the 19 states that have them, expect them to draw industry away from other states with the claim of having lower labor costs. This situation can only hurt the 31 high labor standard states like Oregon."

The Columbia River District Council last week in an urgent message to all locals urged "immediate action to all locals urging immediate repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft Hartley."

Now Reduced To $1!

MEN and MACHINES

A STORY
ABOUT
LONGSHORING
on
the
WEST COAST
WATERFRONT

PHOTO STORY
Otto Hagel

Introduction and Concluding Statements
Louis Goldblatt

Harry Bridges
Paul St. Pierre

All major collective bargaining agreements of ILWU will be wide open next year, including the West Coast Mechanization and Modernization Agreement. Every section of the union faces the proliferating problems of automation, and now is the time to begin understanding them.

To help promote intelligent dialogue in advance of shaping contract demands, the price of the exciting picture book MEN and MACHINES has been reduced to $1.

Ford Kin Wants Red China Trade

SAN FRANCISCO — Calling for sweeping changes in economic thinking and practice, Henry Ford II, grandson of the famed inventor of the automobile assembly-line, last week said he thinks the United States should be extended to include Red China.

The young board chairman of the Ford automotive empire, said the outlook for business is so good it should include "trade with everybody— including Red China and Russia."

In an exclusive interview with the Daily Commercial News, Ford said, "With the kind of credit terms and the goods to be shipped, I don't see why we shouldn't trade with anybody."

PROSPERITY WITH PEACE

Saying that capitalism is on trial, he urged American companies overseas to pay attention to the problems of the "haves and the have-nots."

In his wide ranging interview, Ford, in contrast to many so-called economic experts and politicians, said the United States could survive a full, general peace.

He said the defense budget—now more than 60 percent of the national budget—could be used to create "a better standard of living and less taxes."

Big Island Drivers Win Wage Hike

Hilo, Hawaii — All workers at the Quarter Island Tours, Ltd., received an immediate across the board wage increase of 5¢ per hour, retroactive to August 1, as a result of a first ILWU agreement reached October 1.

The agreement, expiring October 31, 1967, provides for an across-the-board wage increase negotiated by ILWU earlier last month at MacKenzie Big Island Tours, Ltd. The agreement covers security, medical care, vacations up to three weeks per year, paid holidays, sick benefits, and a children's dental plan.

A total of 1000 hours work opportunity is guaranteed. Parity with Hawaii Transportation Company, Grayline, which has the same agreement, will be reached on all contracts when new buses are put into operation.