ILWU Wins Pay Gains in Alaska

SEWARD, Alaska—Substantial wage and welfare gains feature the new three-year contract between ILWU and the Alaska Steamship Company. The new contract provides that pay increases go into effect in stages.

Immediately on signing of the contract on August 29, longshoremen in all Alaska ports received the 11-cent an hour pay increase on the Pacific coast plus the 25 percent “Alaska differential” in effect now. This increase was retroactive to June 7.

Starting on October 1, the differentials paid to longshoremen in Alaska will bring the longshore rate in Alaska to $3.56 an hour straight time and $3.54 over eight hours.

The contract specified that the differentials would be increased to take into account not only the cost of living in Alaska but also other special circumstances.

It was agreed that the smaller scale of longshore operations in Alaska made impractical a mechanism fund similar to the ILWU-PMA welfare plan. Extension of travel aid to the dependent of eligible men, increase of hospital bed costs to $10 per day and increase in X-ray and laboratory benefits. The vacation fund was increased a cent an hour.

Representing the ILWU international office in negotiations were Germain Balduzzi and William J. Hodge, and J. Bodine, member of the Coast Labor Relations Committee.

The agreement was unanimously ratified by stopwork meetings at Seward, Juneau, Ketchikan and Sitka.

Local 12 Organizes Boomers

NORTH BEND, Ore.—Ten new members have been sworn into the ILWU as a result of the activity of Local 12’s organizational committee among unorganized workers on the Coos Bay booms.

Getting Tougher, Curlow, Expected

WASHINGTON, D.C.—While the Marine Engineers embattled in a long strike to assess the toughest union-curbing bill enacted since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947, the Department of Labor was rushing plans to administer the new laws.

A report of the Department, anticipating President Eisenhower’s signature on the Landrum-Griffin-Turner measure after it cleared Congress September 4, indicated Secretary of Labor William W. Harmon’s plans to attack the “unionization of the unorganized” with the passage of “Bill 43.”

Of particular interest was the intimation that a sizable staff would be recruited to work into effect a new Landrum-Griffin-Turner measure that would grant the Government to investigate an expected flood of complaints from disgruntled union members.

LABOR HAS FEW FRIENDS

Swift action to put the reform law into operation appeared to reflect an attitude on the part of government officials that they were under an overwhelming mandate from Congress “to get tough with unions.”

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Rallies Against Strikebreaking Role of Courts Under New “Law

Special to The Indianapolis Star

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The labor scene in British Columbia this summer has been featured by the most concerted attack on labor’s rights that this province has seen since depression days, and the most militant resistance on the part of the Unions.

The daily press has played the situation up as a rash of strikes, coppering generally, the picture of a collection of strikes—happy unless playing hob with the public interest.

Actually, the situation is the outcome of a long-planned, carefully conceived campaign by management. The ground was prepared by a systematic campaign of propaganda based on the theme that we are pricing ourselves out of the export market through high wages. The fallacy of this slogan, demonstrated by the upward trend in labor costs and exports, has been carried to large profits in the lumber and fishing industries, has not deterred editors, Chamber of Commerce spokesmen and industrialists from playing it up at every opportunity.

“BILL 43” PAVES WAY

The opening gun in the campaign was the passage of “Bill 43.” This bill repealed the former Trade Union Act, which for more than fifty years had protected unions against disturbances arising from strikes. The new bill also abolished boycotts (both primary and secondary) and information picketing other than that conducted by strikers. It also declared that the employer’s place of business during a “legal” strike must be so protected that disaffected union members.

The employers spokesmen tried to make it appear that this was only an attempt to lay down some ground rules for the orderly conduct of legitimate strikes. Actually, it served as an invitation to government officials that they were under an overwhelming mandate from Congress to “get tough with unions.”

(Continued on Page 7)
The Battle Lines Are Drawn

IN AN EARLY issue The Dispatcher will run a careful analysis of the new Labor Law
Griffin-Kennedy-Eisenhower labor control law
passed by the Congress.

Our own quick glance at the law—certain to
be signed by the President—leads us to the con-
clusion that the trade union movement has
taken one hell of a beating.

Also, the liberal Democrats with a few notable
exceptions—and which should be carefully
noted in November, 1960—took a runout pow-
der and left their 1958 election victory smashed
in every direction.

The insidious and unscrupulous propaganda
campaign of the National Association of Manu-
facturers and the United States Chamber of
Commerce, based on the mud slinging indiscrimi-
nately over all labor by the infamous McCannell
committee, misled the American public into con-
gressional letter-writing against its own im-
mediate and long-range interests.

Another conclusion: Dwight D. Eisenhower
was played for a patsy by an immoral gang of
big business advisers and Madison avenue
speech writers. Only those in or close to
could tell it, but the speech he made over radio
and television was filled with distortions of
truth, calculated vagaries and outright mis-
representations.

The President's manner of delivery
and television was filled with distortions of
truth, calculated vagaries and outright mis-
representations that made it clear that he knew not what he was

In the space of less than a year these media
have been able to make dirty words out of "la-
bor leaders." At the same time US Steel has
placed enabling vensor over its price-plundered
highest profits in history.

THE LINE, hammered hour by hour into
housewives ears over the television and
radio has been "nobody profits from profits,
for profits go to buying new machines to
put more men to work and make better prod-
ucts and better living for all," electric, ad
sense— and, therefore, when "labor leaders"
demand raises they are bringing inflation and
economic chaos to the country.

"Labor leaders," argue CoC economists don't real-
ize that what seems to be high profits are
not just union members — are saddled with a rotten piece of
class legislation which will not only impede labor's efforts to
strengthen and extend democracy in this land.

The stakes were big in this battle. But it goes without saying
that the anti-labor employers, the AM, NAM, US Chamber of
Commerce would — and did — beat any drum or use any
devices that prints, screams or honks.

The lobbyists and the top officials of the AFL-CIO
made it clear that they were determined to
make the onslaught in Congress. They set the stage first by
deliberately disarming the rank and file, and then by agreeing
that labor itself required and needed legislation to
strengthen and extend democracy in this land.

As it is now we — and this means all of the American people
not just union members — are saddled with a rotten piece of
class legislation which will not only impede labor's efforts to
strengthen and extend democracy in this land.

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not just union members — are saddled with a rotten piece of
class legislation which will not only impede labor's efforts to
strengthen and extend democracy in this land.

OF COURSE we have no reason to be surprised at seeing em-
ployers employing the organizations of the politicians who are
behind them to drive ahead like this. But when we see Disney, Reuther, Carey, Dahnky and others driving wedges into
the unity of labor and thereby undermining the basic welfare
of the rank and file of labor, that's another matter.

What is the current role of these labor officials in the
new legislation? What they did was furnish the enemies
of labor the ammunition and the political impetus
which they used to make the onslaught in Congress. They set the stage first by
deliberately disarming the rank and file, and then by agreeing
that labor itself required and needed legislation to
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not just union members — are saddled with a rotten piece of
class legislation which will not only impede labor's efforts to
strengthen and extend democracy in this land.

The line above is the new national anathema,
LABOR LEADER, used by Meany and his ilk to tag anyone who won't toe the line.

WHAT the labor leaders themselves did — in the efforts to
accommodate themselves, make deals, and — so they hoped —
make the onslaught in Congress. They set the stage first by
deliberately disarming the rank and file, and then by agreeing
that labor itself required and needed legislation to
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strengthen and extend democracy in this land.
Bay Area Teamsters Score Major Victory With $1420 a Week Package Settlement

SAN FRANCISCO—After a militant 212-day strike, 5,000 members of the Teamsters Local 85 and 2,600 members of the AFL-CIO Teamsters Union went back to work September 7, 1959, after a settlement involving $14.20 a week in the first year of the two-year contract.

Union officials estimated that the total amount spent by the strikers was $1.1 million. The union said the settlement seemed to prove that the union was right in its decision to go to the government to do the job.

The ILWU and their outstanding leaders were themselves used and their power and might to do the job, the union said, and welcomed legislation in the future that will bring an end to all such strikes.

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**INTERNATIONAL LONGSHIREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION**

**PACIFIC MARITIME ASSOCIATION**

(On behalf of itself and all Longshore and Marine Clerks Locals in California, Oregon and Washington)

The following statements cover those items agreed to by the parties in the 1959 negotiations as amendments to the 1958 ILWU-PMA contracts, which contracts are re-executed, except as modified hereby:

**WAGES**

### Longshore

The straight-time wage rate for men paid on a 6-hour day basis shall be increased by 11 cents per hour effective 8 a.m., Monday, June 15, 1959. This brings the basic straight time rate to $2.14 per hour and the overtime rate to $4.11 per hour.

For special categories of Longshoremen historically paid on an 8-hour straight time basis, the basic straight time rate shall be increased by 12½ cents.

### Clerks

The straight time rate for Clerks is increased by 14 cents per hour, bringing the rate to $2.83 straight time and $4.91 overtime. (This is the increase applicable to Longshoremen on an 8-hour basis, plus 1½ cents.)

The Clerks will receive additional increases of 1½ cents effective as of the day shift on the Monday nearest June 15, 1960, and June 15, 1961; thus over the three-year period of the contract, getting a total additional increase of 4½ cents. It is agreed that this amount wipes out the earnings differential between Clerks and Longshoremen.

Over and above these increases, Superagrees and Clerks paid on an 8-hour basis shall receive an additional 4 cents per hour, effective as of the day shift, June 15, 1959, and as of the day shift on the Monday, nearest June 15, 1960, and June 15, 1961. It is agreed that this amount (12 cents) wipes out the earnings differential between these men and walking bosses.

### Retroactivity

It is agreed that the wage adjustments negotiated for 1959 shall be effective with the day shift on Monday, June 15, 1959, and retroactivity shall apply up to but not including August 10, 1959. If the Union has not approved this settlement on or before August 10, 1959, then the Employers shall continue to pay the rates of pay in effect prior to this settlement, and shall continue payments of wages on that basis until notified in writing that the Union has accepted the revised rates as negotiated. When such written notification is received the Employers will then place the new rates in effect on the day shift of the Monday following the day notified, and the application of retroactivity will be applicable for the period starting with the day shift on Monday, June 15, 1959, up to but not including the day shift beginning on Monday, August 10, 1959.

**MECHANIZATION**

Mechanization and the utilization of labor saving devices have been a subject of discussion between the parties since 1957. During the course of the 1959 negotiations the following items were agreed to on this subject:

To allow a certain amount of time (not more than one year) for the parties to study and gain familiarization with:

- (1) of actual changes made by labor-saving machinery, equipment, and methods; or proposed changes in working rules and contract restrictions, resulting in reduced manpower or manhours with the same or greater productivity for an operation;
- (2) of savings to the employer because of such changes;
- (3) of a proper share of such savings to be funded as hereinafter provided; and
- (4) of the manner of distributing such fund to the fully registered work force:

- A. PMA proposes to create a coastwise fund for the fully registered work force, through contributions by the Employers, such contributions to come from savings described in paragraph (4) of the manner of distributing such fund to the fully registered work force in a manner to be determined. (Tax and legal problems to be resolved to be determined)

### 8-HOUR GUARANTEE

#### A. Applicability

1. Men shall be guaranteed 8 hours of work to men when ordered and turned to work.

(a) This guarantee shall apply only to fully and limited registered Longshoremen and fully and limited registered Clerks.

(b) It shall go into effect on the day shift on January 1, 1960, for Longshoremen; for Clerks it shall be effective upon approval and ratification, prospectively August 1, 1959, and retroactively to June 15, 1958.

2. On the day shift, the 8-hour guarantee of work must be provided between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

On the night shift, the 8-hour guarantee of work must be provided within the 8 hours from the normal starting time, excluding the meal hour.

(These shall remain same San Francisco Rule 2, Page 63, Brown Book)

#### B. Method of Payment—Dead Time

1. In the event that dead time results, and 8 hours of work cannot be provided, the 8-hour dead time shift from Monday through Friday shall be paid for at the straight-time rate of pay.

2. **Note:** When dead time is created at the beginning of a day shift by starting later than 9 a.m., overtime shall be paid for the time lost.

3. All other dead time—nights, weekends and holidays—shall be paid for at the straight time rate of pay.

4. No penalty cargo rates shall be paid for during dead time.

#### C. Exceptions to 8-Hour Guarantee

(a) For observing holidays and other days which are not paid to, and not turned to, the 4-hour minimum shall apply, except when inclement weather or other conditions result in insufficient men to start the operation. Prescribed rules defining number of men required to start operations shall be agreed upon.

(b) When a Clerk is ordered to work against a shift change, or as a result of insufficient men as in Rule C1. above, there shall be no place to shift said Clerk, the 4-hour minimum shall apply.

(c) Longshoremen on a 40 hour week or more, and baggage Clerks are excluded from the 8-hour guarantee, and their minimums remain unchanged from the 1958 minimums.

3. When Longshoremen and Clerks are employed under an integrated system of work, the employers may shift men to other operations to fill out the 8-hour guarantee, otherwise the guarantee is only for 4-hour minimum work. If men are employed on a 40-hour week or more, and baggage Clerks are excluded from the 8-hour guarantee, otherwise the guarantee is only for 4-hour minimum work, and shall be paid for accordingly.

4. The inclement weather exceptions to the 8-hour guarantee shall be as follows:

(a) When work cannot (or cannot come—continue because of bad weather) such determination to be made by the Employer), 4-hour minimum shall apply.

(b) When a Clerk is ordered to work against a shift change, or as a result of insufficient men as in Rule C1. above, there shall be no place to shift said Clerk, the 4-hour minimum shall apply.

(c) Dead time result from inclement weather shall be paid for at the straight time rate of pay.

5. Present rules governing stop work meetings shall continue. Any hours lost as a result of such meetings are not paid to, any hours lost as a result of stop work meetings are not paid to, any hours lost as a result of short shifts resulting from union unilateral action or mutual agreement of the parties are also deductible.

6. In those ports where a 4 p.m. or 5 p.m. stop is provided by rule for specific days, the minimum guarantee on such days shall be from the starting time, which for payroll purposes can be no later than 5 p.m. to such 4 p.m. or 5 p.m. stop.

7. (a) When an operation of short duration requires a mid-shift meal the 8-hour guarantee shall be paid for such days. The minimum guarantee on such days shall be from the starting time, which for payroll purposes can be no later than 5 p.m. to such 4 p.m. or 5 p.m. stop.

(b) When such meals are not provided or on a regular dock or ship to fill out this minimum.

8. (a) When an operation of short duration requires a mid-shift meal and such operation is extended beyond the 8-hour guarantee, such additional time shall be included in the guarantee.

(b) When such meals are provided or included in the guarantee on a regular dock or ship.

9. When men have been ordered and fail to report to work at all or on time, thus delaying the start of the operation, the following penalties were provided or until the man or gang has been provided or until the man or gang is discharged for cause, shall be paid only for the time worked.

10. A replacement gang ordered from the dispatch hall to replace a quitting gang shall not be eligible for the 8-hour guarantee, but shall be eligible for the 4-hour minimum. This only applies when a gang quits during the course of the 8 hours of work or quits by refusal to work the extensions for shifting or sailing provided in the agreement.
D. Maneuverability and Flexibility of the Work Force

7. In order to prevent as much as possible Employers being required to pay for "dead time" or time not worked, the Employers shall have maximum maneuverability and flexibility of the work force. Longshore and Clerks. They may shift men and gangs—from ship to ship, from direct employer to direct employer, from steamship line to steamship company or any combination thereof.

(a) Employers shall have the right to shift men and gangs from ship to ship or from one position to another position in order to fill out work guarantee. Men and gangs must shift as requested.

(b) Employers may move skilled longshore classifications, such as winch drivers, hatch tenders, ganging lights, crane men, lift drivers, iron men, etc., to comparable work: 1) on board ship, 2) on the dock, 3) on barges or between any of the locations listed in 1) 2) and 3), and the men shall be obligated to shift. No skilled classifications will be required to shift and do physical labor (hand

E. Rules and Examples Applicable to Shifting Men and/or Gangs

1. Initial late start orders may be placed at the dispatch hall to work a ship and to shift to a second ship for a late start on the second ship when ordered to do so.

Note: The purpose of men being notified by orders

G. Guarantee for Gangs That Travel

2. The night shift meal hour shall be at either 10 p.m. or 11 p.m. in those ports whose normal starting time is 7 p.m. and at said time in those ports whose normal starting time is 7 p.m.

3. Existing contract leave provisions for finishing shift to ship (2 hours) or sail (3 hours) shall remain unchanged.

4. Men and gangs shall go to meals as directed by the Employer and shall return to complete a shift after a meal when a shift is extended for shifting or sailing.

9. Men or gangs may be ordered to shift from a job or a ship that they have completed to a late start on another job or ship. Such men or gangs will be re-

10. Employers to furnish 8 hours of work each shift is the

F. One Hour Leeway to Finish Car Work or Truck Work

When dock work on cars or trucks is started but is incomplete at the regular quitting time, an extension

or leeway of one hour to finish the job will be permitted, providing men are not sent to a meal.

G. Guarantee for Gangs That Travel

When gangs are travelled and, as a result, their starting time is later than or the same time as the ship's, they shall have a guarantee of 8 hours of work. Such guarantee shall extend until the second subsequent comparable shift. This rule is not to be used as a substitute for firing gangs.

(1) The shifting of registered and limited regist-

6. There shall be no second or additional guarantee attached to turning to on new assignment after shift-

7. Men and gangs shall go to meals as directed by the

H. Meal Hour

1. The meal hour shall be between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., that is, the noon meal hour can be at 11, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45 or 12 noon.

2. The night shift meal hour shall be at either 10 p.m. or 11 p.m. in those ports whose normal starting time is 7 p.m. and at 3 p.m. or 4 p.m. in those other ports.

3. Men or gangs shall go to meals as directed by the

Note: The purpose of men being notified by orders
ILWU-PMA Memorandum of Understanding

(Continued from Page 5)

...adequate amount to cover the hour that must be put in to get the job done right. The ILWU agrees that the time should be covered by overtime pay.

OTHER PROVISIONS

(Continued from Page 5)

...is in conflict with the Coast Agreement shall be referred to the Coast level for prompt disposition.

LENGTH OF CONTRACT

The contract shall be for a period of three years, terminating June 15, 1962, with an option on wage increases and hours in June, 1960; and an opening the second year, June, 1961, on wages, hours, mechanization and paid holidays. In accordance with the provisions of the Coast Agreement, the ILWU and the PMA have agreed to submit unresolved issues to the Coast Arbitrator.

The Union has agreed without commitment on either side that there shall be discussions regarding the problems of domestic carriers. Dated: August 10, 1959.

PACIFIC MARITIME ASSOCIATION

On behalf of itself.

/ A. Paul St. Sure.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN’S AND WAREHOUSEMEN’S UNION

On behalf of itself and all Longshoremen in the ports of San Francisco, Los Angeles and the Puget Sound area.

/ L. B. Thomas.

PENSIONS AND JOBS

Editor: Eventually the federal retirement age will be lowered. Why not now? Men and women, who are heading on welfare and unemployment claims for the first time after years of hard work, are forced to work well into their sixties—in order to qualify for retirement. The cost of living and taxes have increased the high cost of law enforcement will continue to grow as our youth’s lives diminish.

Restore to our aged ladies their full pensions as soon as they become entitled, and grant additional $10,000 in supplementary income whenever their $4,000 fund will be adequate for their income purposes.

The ILWU's contribution has assured the straight-time rate of pay for the 27,000 men who contribute to the fund, and the 8-hour guarantee contingent on satisfactory resolution of certain issues.

In connection with mechanization, the ILWU has been working hard to agree on the job rules and standards of work which will be accepted by the PMA in obtaining such assurances, and the ILWU has agreed to.

The PMA needs to be assured that any provisions of the Coast Agreement which are in conflict with the local agreements will be currently deductible and the 8-hour guarantee contingent upon satisfactory resolution of certain issues.

Failure to obtain resolution of these issues will strike a major blow at the NLRB campaign.

(Continued from Page 5)

...have shared in these parties: the ILWU in our city.

SUE COOMBS,

Psychiatric Technician,

Camarillo State Hospital

Letters to the Editor

Good Faith Guarantee

As an explicit condition of agreement, the parties exchanged commitments that the good faith guarantee be observed in good faith. In answer to the Employers' demand for such a guarantee, the Union Negotiating Committee and Caucus unanimously resolved to commit every local and every member to such commitment without resort to gimmicks, threats, or unfair practices. The ILWU gave a similar guarantee of good faith observance on their part, and it was agreed that when the good faith guarantee was broken, both sides would have the right to terminate the contract.

In no location has the good faith guarantee, it was agreed that whenever it is broken, it will take the place of a labor dispute, and no other action in arbitration will be taken.

Legal Qualifications

The Pacific Maritime Association has mandated that the local agreements and the 8-hour guarantee contingent upon satisfactory resolution of certain tax and legal and governmental issues be agreed to.

Legality Qualifications

(Continued from Page 5)

...and the union treasury was fined, as the injunction, they had not carried out the alternative: "to continue to feed their many unemployed and impoverished citizens. We are proud to know, and to have a group of men as the men of Local 46 in our city of Portland.

The locals of other harbors through-...an application for reconsideration of our original application for a return to the Court of Appeals.

The locals of other harbors through-...

...of 57 registered trade associations. The ultimate outcome was a complete victory for the ILWU, with many injunctions being lifted. The experience of this summer's movement was that the bridge was unsafe, it was not an unlucky one, but one man paid with his life.

The unions, therefore, believe that the spirit, since it was held, they had a right to be there. The next case of this kind was not permitted by the union and is now on appeal.

Union Rights

Despite the severity of these cases, and the intimidation of the workers individually, the unions were able to keep the strike going. The ultimate outcome was a complete victory for the union. The strike was over. The number of workers involved was small. The larger disputes, more far-reaching in their economic effects, were the strikes of 18,000 longshoremen, and of about 27,000 woodworkers, of the B.C. Federation of Labor, is appealing to the workers to return to work.

For this, they were fined $3,000 each, and the union treasury was fined an additional $10,000. The alternative: to pay off the fines was a year in jail, and two of the officials were fined $10,000 each. Their appeal was turned down.

New Spirit Emerges

The militant demonstration of labor power, the determination of the locals of other harbors through-...of Labor, which is expected to be held, as of the forthcoming convention of the B.C. Federation of Labor, is expected to take a stand for political action against the anti-labor Social Credit government.
Port Discussion

This was the picture July 29 as paralalels in Seattle discussed bad equipment and decks which caused shipper to by-pass the port whenever possible. On a Town Meeting of the Air Con-

16,000 workers at Swift plants.

as the minds of

and five days sick leave pay. The contract

ation of automation. Specifically, the

Boeing-owned fund, and by Armour declared that they

the Swift officials would not

a Constitutional right, has been elimi-

nated, so that unions can now only in-

form the public through handbills, un-

fair lists, and advertising.

Inducement of Concerted Activity — It is illegal for a union to hire or to

 induce a single worker to stop work in

order to get an employer to stop dealing with a struck firm.

Hill.

were agreed upon.

a frustration to the People’s Re-

bution $200 to the Association for Re-

support the sheltered workshop for re-

Handicapped children. This is the second year

When the conference bill was voted on in the Senate September 3, it was ap-

proved 90-2, with Senators Morse and Langer in opposition. Morse argued for 4 hours that the bill “liquidated many of labor’s legitimate rights.”

The final roll call came on September 4, 242 Representa-

tives voted in favor of the Conference bill, while 52 voted no and 36 were ab-

sent. Among West Coast Congressmen in opposition were Johnson, Kasem, Roosevelt and Shelley.

GRIFFIN, LANDRUM PLEASED

The final version of the bill carried not only the detailed reporting-disclos-

ure provisions of the Senate-passed Kennedy bill, but also a number of amendments — Taft-Hartley provisions relating to picketing, boycot-

ts and economic strikes.

Representatives Robert Griffin (R.-Mich.) and Phil Landrum (D-Ga.), co-

authors of the House bill, called the Conference bill largely their measure

“with a few clarifying amendments,” adding: “We don’t feel we have compre-

hended on any principles.”

Senator John F. Kennedy, Chairman of the Conference Committee and main

Survey Shows Aged

Portland, Ore. — Seventy-five per-

cent of the Oregon business men recently

heard New Zealander Harold T. Sheil, Auxiliary Archbishop of Chicago, has agreed against “in-

quillian methods” of Congression-

al investigation like the McCollan

independent, declare a new concept in

thinking is necessary for survival since

Hiroshima.

he endorsed the stand of Albert Ein-

stein and said the world has been re-

duced to a neighborhood, and nations

must learn “to live with each other, like neighbors, in many years.”

“I assume historians of the future will
deal with some experience with our times,

which our leaders and nations must

learn to ‘live with each other, like neighbors, in many years.’

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Portland, Ore. — Seventy-five per-

cent of the Oregon business men recently

heard New Zealander Harold T. Sheil, Auxiliary Archbishop of Chicago, has agreed against “in-

quillian methods” of Congression-

al investigation like the McCollan

independent, declare a new concept in

thinking is necessary for survival since

Hiroshima.

he endorsed the stand of Albert Ein-

stein and said the world has been re-

duced to a neighborhood, and nations

must learn “to live with each other, like neighbors, in many years.”

“I assume historians of the future will
deal with some experience with our times,

which our leaders and nations must

learn to ‘live with each other, like neighbors, in many years.’

vided 90-2, with Senators Morse and Langer in opposition. Morse argued for 4 hours that the bill “liquidated many of labor’s legitimate rights.”

The final roll call came on September 4, 242 Representa-

tives voted in favor of the Conference bill, while 52 voted no and 36 were ab-

sent. Among West Coast Congressmen in opposition were Johnson, Kasem, Roosevelt and Shelley.

GRIFFIN, LANDRUM PLEASED

The final version of the bill carried not only the detailed reporting-disclos-

ure provisions of the Senate-passed Kennedy bill, but also a number of amendments — Taft-Hartley provisions relating to picketing, boycot-

ts and economic strikes.

Representatives Robert Griffin (R.-Mich.) and Phil Landrum (D-Ga.), co-

authors of the House bill, called the Conference bill largely their measure

“with a few clarifying amendments,” adding: “We don’t feel we have compre-

hended on any principles.”

Senator John F. Kennedy, Chairman of the Conference Committee and main
A Wrong to be Righted?

By J. R. (Bob) Robertson

We have been discussing leadership in trade unions in recent Dispatch columns, with special emphasis on the difference between collective leadership and individual leadership.

There was a case, incidentally, in a recent newspaper story in which a labor leader was convicted of violating a law. The law was not well understood by the public and the labor leader was found guilty, but the conviction was overturned on appeal.

One of the reasons for the American labor movement's success is its ability to organize and mobilize its members. This ability is due, in part, to the leadership of individuals who have been able to articulate a clear vision of what the movement is striving for.

Another reason for the success of the American labor movement is its ability to adapt to changing circumstances. This adaptability is necessary if the movement is to remain relevant and effective.

The future of the American labor movement depends on the ability of its leaders to maintain this balance between individual and collective leadership. This balance is necessary if the movement is to continue to thrive and grow.