ILWU Convention Calls on Labor To Unite Behind Shorter Work Week

ILWU Officers Urge Drastic Action To Tackle Critical Jobless Situation

HONOLULU, Hawaii — The ILWU issued a call April 4 to all American labor movement to unite in a program for a shorter workday or work week, without overtime and without moonlighting.

The delegates to the union's 14th Biennial Convention, being held here in the Kaiser Dome, also heard a personal representative of President James R. Hoffa of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters predict that sooner or later the American workers will replace the present leadership of the AFL-CIO.

Another brief speaker was United States Senator Hiram Fong of Hawaii. He commended ILWU members for having a strong, vigorous union and for their participation in numerous community projects.

The right to belong to a union is a precious right of American citizens, he said, and the fact that so many sugar, pineapple and longshore workers have selected you as bargaining agents shows that they have confidence, respect and know-how to act on their behalf.

TEAMSTERS REPRESENTED

Speaking for IIT President Hoffa was Lawrence Steinberg. He explained that Hoffa was currently engaged in negotiations and for that reason could not be present.

Steinberg reminded the delegates that Hoffa and the teamsters had been expelled "from a group who voluntarily admits to the American public that it never caused a strike, never picketed. How can they understand the problems of working men without doing those things, I don't know?"

He said the Teamsters union would never give its members anything but the best means for making progress and improving the conditions of American workers. Referring to the Teamsters' slogan as "whiskey drinking, poker playing labor leaders" and as "merchants of character," he asked: "Should we reach an understanding with them, freedom wages?"

Steinberg, also charged that the re-

ELECTION NOTICES

Local 63, Wilmington, Calif.

Local 63, ILWU, will conduct nominations from April 15 to May 15 for the offices of Secretary-Treasurer, one Labor Relations Committee, relief dispatcher and one trustee. The election will take place Saturday, June 4, between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. at 445 North Avalon Boulevard, Wilmington. If a runoff is necessary, it will take place Wednesday, June 7, at the same address.

Local 68, St. Helens, Ore.

Local 68, ILWU, will hold nominations at a stop work meeting May 8 for president, vice president, recording secretary, secretary-treasurer, three trustees, 7 members of the Executive Board and 3 Labor Relations Committee. The election will be held from June 12 to June 13.
The Game of Death

WITH THE MOVE WE loose ONLY 60,000,000 LIVES!

THE PUBLIC is rarely privileged to find out what goes on inside the high councils of the men who make the nation’s military and foreign policies. Recently it has been given a look behind the scenes of Pentagon thinking. The glimpse is provided by the writings and statements of Herman Kahn, a top adviser on Air Force strategy and planning.

Kahn does the heavy thinking for the Air Force in the luxurious and sunny surroundings of the Rand Corporation. He flies back and forth between the Pentagon and this opulent brains factory in Southern California which does the research and scientific work for the air-borne military. Gold-braided generals sit in the cellars into a devastated world.

THE GAME OF DEATH

**By Harry Black**

Kneelod Strahan of ILWU Local 40 has written this tribute to Justice Hugo Black. He substitutes for Harry Bridges who was at the ILWU convention.

**ON THE BEAM**

The ILWU has never gone out of its way to say many favorable things about politicians and judges as such, and with plenty of good reason, neither. One exception is the dedicated man called Grand Old Timer—formerly a politician, presently a US Supreme Court Justice, who recently turned 75 years old—Hugo L. Black.

Most of our courts—especially the US Supreme Court—have always been packed with experts. An excellent example is the legal brain trust which has been created for a grand Old Timer—formerly a politician, presently a US Supreme Court Justice, who recently turned 75 years old—Hugo L. Black.

Named "Hugo" after Victor Hugo, the great French post-revolutionary author and poet, Black was born in Clay County, Alabama, on February 11, 1876. Educated in the Rock Hill schools, Black spent his first year in college studying medicine, but, fortunately for the country, he switched to law.

Black's basic, formative education, however, wasn't acquired at school. From his family and early neighborhood environment, points out Black's biographer, "he became absolutely saturated with the essential conception of the Populist philosophy that the people had the right through their government to improve the condition of their daily lives."

From after the Civil War to near the turn of the century—Populism was a powerful radical force among the midst farmers and, to a lesser degree, urban workers in the North, Midwest, and South. These agrarian-labor radicals stood for a graduated income tax, public ownership of the railroads, water and telephone and telegraph systems, a direct link between Jacksonian democracy, the progressive era of the early 1900's, and the New Deal.

Black was active for many years in local politics. Mostly he practiced law with labor and poor people as his main clients. He represented several unions, including the United Mine Workers. Some of his opposition called him "that young Bolshevik."

HE WAS first elected to the Senate in 1927 with labor backing over the opposition of four powerful candidates. He immediately teamed up with the outstanding maritime liberals of that day, George Norris, Tom Walsh, Bob LaFollette. Black was a New Dealer while Hoover was still in the White House. Franklin D. Roosevelt was still Governor of New York State when Black sponsored a 30-hour work week bill as one means of relieving unemployment. He joined other liberal senators in introducing a 90-day, Black-Ganney bill, our present national minimum wage and hour law. He headed three powerful Senate investigations which did much to protect the economic and social welfare of the people and to expose the anti-democratic activities of big business.

With his Special Committee of the Senate to Investigate Air Mail and Ocean Mail Contracts, set up several months before FDR's first inauguration, Black exposed how subsidies for carrying air mail were handed out to a few favored big companies with the resultant huge salaries and bonuses for a few executives, speculative profits, and corruption of public officials. This exposure later led to adoption of the Air Mail Act of 1934.

This first Black Committee also exposed the million dollar rake-offs of some of the big shipowners under the subsidy system of the Jones-White Act of 1928. In a 10-year period just 11 companies received almost $97 million in ocean mail subsidies. Very little of this went to the companies.

The shocking facts unearthed by the Black Committee were used to good advantage by Harry Bridges and other maritime labor leaders on the public platform and in union publicity releases during the 1934 and 1936 strikes.

During the 1920's and early 1930's—a huge billion-dollar utility empire stole hundreds of millions from investors and power users alike. At the urging of President Roosevelt the Public Utility Holding Bill was introduced in Congress. It was opposed by the companies and put the electric utilities under SEC regulation. The Power Trust and its allies immediately organized the best-keeled ever for the campaign against government. The New Dealers didn't take this power lobby campaign laying down. A committee, known as the Power Committee, was set up with Black as chairman. Black and his committee wasted no time in revealing the shennanigans of the Power Trust. The Public Utility Holding Bill became a law the following year.

A year later Hugo Black's Lobbying Investigation Committee took on the really powerful industrial magnates—the duPonts.
**Convention Urges Shorter Work Week**

(Continued from page 1)

**HOFFA COMMENDED**

Following his address, the convention adopted a statement of policy which said in part: "We are well aware how much can be gained for the members of both the ILWU and the Teamsters by solid working relations, by joint approaches to organizing, by the avoidance or settlement of jurisdictional disputes, and, wherever possible or appropriate, by a coordinated policy on collective bargaining."

"We wish to commend the officers and members of IBEW and their General President James Hoffa for a job well begun, and for staying with it despite every attack."

The convention was engaged for a good part of the afternoon session in discussion of the overseas reports made by 24 rank and file delegations which visited 26 countries in teams of three. The trips were authorized by the 1961 Biennial Convention held in Seattle in 1959 and financed by two 50-cent assessments voted in secret referendum by the union's membership.

**OVERSEAS DELEGATIONS**

The discussion was followed by adoption of a statement of policy approving the overseas delegations.

"Understanding between the working peoples of all countries can be one of the most effective guarantees of world peace," the statement said. "It can also be an effective means, particularly in the maritime industry, of joint action by the unions of different countries to protect each other's interests and welfare."

The call for a united program for a shorter work day or week came in a statement of policy adopted on the impact of automation. It called the shorter work day or week the most effective method always used historically by the labor movement to meet the problem of unemployment.

"Reduction in working time is thus converted into leisure," the statement said. "It must be recognized, however, that sedentary hours with no loss in earnings cannot be won except by a major battle on a broad front. No single union can get very far along this line if it has to fight alone."

"Unfortunately, the AFL-CIO is too preoccupied with the need to mount the vicious type of campaign necessary. Because of too much subservience to the present administration they cannot oppose the President's expressed opposition to reduction of hours."

**EXPERTS' ASSAILED**

A statement of policy on unity of the American labor movement declared that "labor unity has come to mean a consolidated federation, run by the top AFL-CIO officials along the lines laid down by such outside 'experts' as Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg. This kind of imposed uniformity could well be the death of the labor movement."

"The danger is that behind the cloak of the administration's crisis policy, rank and file cooperation and unity for trade union goals will be further weakened."

**Tribute to Hugo Black on His 75th Birthday**

(Continued from page 3)

Meltzer, Pews, Siens and those who are out to defeat the New Deal and a militant labor movement by any means: His committee exposed how these forces set up and operated such reactionary, semi-fascist outfits as the American Liberty League, Sentinels of the Republic and Crusaders, Inc.

Unlike our current inquisitorial committees of Congress, Black's concern was for exposing actual misdeeds, strengthening our democratic structure, and obtaining facts for the enactment of remedial legislation. For this he was denounced all over the land by Hearst and similar forces which today support witch-hunting committees.

When a number of key New Deal measures were declared unconstitutional by a Supreme Court still operating with the conservative blinkers of a bygone era, Roosevelt introduced his controversial Supreme Court Reform Bill in 1937. Although Roosevelt had just been returned to the White House with the greatest landslide in history, his court proposal ran into heavy opposition from the country's leading politicians. When the bill was defeated, FDR denounced all over the land by Hearst and similar forces which today support witch-hunting committees.

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The bill has been sent to a subcommittee of the Labor and Industrial Relations Committee of the Assembly for re-drafting and may possibly be referred to an independent legislative committee for a determined effort will be made by labor to enact it.

The measure is an outgrowth of the Portland newspaper strike of last year, during which it was revealed that publishers have at their disposal a crew of professional strikebreakers available any time to take the jobs of printers, pressmen, stereotypers and mailers.

San Francisco newspaper executives of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, told the committee (on March 25) that the concept of professional strikebreakers was brought to the state through the Schleppey-Klein agency, which receives a fee for recruiting them.

The strikebreakers, Eubanks said, "are hired as a turnabout, with full board and room and transportation. Their assignments are given to the newspaper's mechanical departments operating while crews are trained to re-set the newspaper's regular employees."

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He told how strikebreakers working in Reno boasted last year that their success "cannot be matched." A state law in Pennsylvania prohibits the employment of such strikebreakers and has been effective.

The bill is expected to draw a long debate, with the last that may be heard in the Assembly is expected to be heard in the Assembly on April 30, the Steelworkers Union has been urging the passage of a bill (AB 801).

The Seattle Club concurred in a resolution adopted by the Columbia River Maritime Workers Union at the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, told the committee (on March 25) that the concept of professional strikebreakers was brought to the state through the Schleppey-Klein agency, which receives a fee for recruiting them.

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They added however, that such a measure would not be enough to combat the problem of professional strikebreakers. Such a transformed labor movement, they said, would have to be organized into a "sustained and efficient" union movement.

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HONOLULU, Hawaii — Harry Bridges, delivering his keynote address before the 14th biennial ILWU Convocation April 3, said that too many unions forget what they are in business for.

"The ILWU," he said, "does not insist on opening the catalog, but the House last week, over the opposition of hospital association spokesmen, passed a bill that would authorize collective bargaining for nurses passed the House last week, over the opposition of hospital association spokesmen, passed a bill that would authorize collective bargaining for nurses passed the House last week, over the opposition of hospital association spokesmen.

Bridges said that when he was criticizing labor, for, he said, "When the cat's away, the mice will play," he discovered that the ILWU had some of its democratic taken away by it. As to the ILWU, he said, "we were way ahead of it."

DELEGATES APPLAUD

He brought applause from the 384 delegates from 54 locals from Alaska, California, Canada, Ohio, Washington, and Hawaii, when he said: "An Irishman calls it a home rule, between nations they call it federalism, and we call it economic autonomy," and you know damn well what will happen if nobody tries to talk sense to the Federation.

The ILWU president emphasized that in the next two years would be made by the convention. He said that the officers of the union have no industry to confess and that they were not making the vote on this issue of impression.

"We are chiefly in the business of being trade unionists," he said.

He said that it is not easy to stay on the sidelines, nor does the ILWU believe in actually offering constructive ideas or suggestions.

He said that workers in Europe, in Cuba, Laos and everywhere else that the American workers want, and he indicated that the ILWU was not going to separate themselves from these common allies.

He said that he and the union were sympathetic to the Kennedy Administration's social and economic policies and that it was the ILWU which had been working to get a law by Senator Edward W. Mermart (R., Everson), who also in the last floor attack on Ed Westman, chairman of the Joint Labor Lobby, Westman is also president of the State Federation of Labor.

LABOR LACKED POWER

While the Joint Labor Lobby scored several gains it lost what it considered one of its major proposals—House Bill 50 to establish loss of earning pensions under the workers' compensation act. This was the first time such a bill had hit the legislative hopper and it brought a counter-offensive from employers, represented by the Association of Washington Industries, which warned that it would cost them another $10 million annually.

Labor could not muster sufficient power to get it out of the House Industrial Insurance Committee where it died. The legislature, however, did refer the matter of loss of earning pensions to the Legislative Council for a study and report to the 1963 session. Pointing out that labor had already a 50 years experience with workmen's compensation laws, that it was the meat packers who asked for it, and that it was the meat packers who had held no public hearings before it was put on the bill.

WELCOMING SPEECHES

Antonio Rania, president of Local 142 ILWU, opened the meeting and introduced Mayor Neil Blaisdell of Honolulu also extended greetings to the delegates.

OPENING SESSION

Governor William Quinn of Hawaii delivers the opening address to the 14th biennial ILWU Convention which met in the Kaiser Dome at Hawaiian Village. Mayor Neil Blaisdell of Honolulu also extended greetings to the delegates.

Washington State Joint Labor Lobby Wins Bill Increasing Minimum Wage

Olympia—It took an all-out push in the special session to do it, but the Joint Labor Lobby won a long sought increase in the state's minimum wage bill. The increase in the state's minimum wage is increased from $1.00 to $1.20 an hour immediately and goes to $1.25 an hour at the end of the 12-month period.

OIL INDEX—Under the new law the minimum wage is increased from $1.00 to $1.25 an hour immediately and goes to $1.25 an hour at the end of the 12-month period. The minimum wage increase goes into effect on the first day of 1963.

In doing this, labor and the workers are serving the best interests of the state by increasing the wages of those people who produce the wealth of the state.

COMP PAYMENTS BILLED

Labor also passed in this session, three measures dealing with industrial insurance and all three were signed by Governor Orville Freeman. House Bill 643 provides for a 20 percent across-the-board increase in the state's minimum wage of $1.25 to $1.50 a month for single persons and from $1.25 to $1.50 a month for couples, Men who die in the general fund is appropriated to pay the increase.

Also enacted into law is House Bill 97 which extends industrial insurance coverage to lunch periods and on the job sites.

House Bill 27 which for title to any company's property directly involved in a labor dispute to recruit and hire strikers because another bill law entailed into law is Senate Bill 283 which provides for liens against employers who fail to pay into employee benefit funds.

LABOR UNITY CITED

As follow-up on the 1961 session Weston has announced that he will call a statewide conference of all labor to assess the session and to prepare for the 1962 elections. Weston and other members of the Joint Labor Lobby are admittedly bitter at what they consider "betrayal" by some legislators elected with labor support.

The session, however, saw a high degree of labor unity. Besides Weston and Stallworth members of the Steering Committee of the Joint Labor Lobby are: Norm Schult, Washington Federation of State Employees, secretary; Smith Troy, Teamsters; R. C. Ellis, Railroad Union; James Fawcett, Steelworkers; Marv Williams, State Labor Council; Elmer Kennedy, State Labor Council; Hugh Matthews, Steelworkers; Sam Nichols, United Mine Workers and William Lee, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

During the session as many as 40 labor representatives participated in lobbying activities.

US Officials Take Second Look At Watered Ham Regulations

WASHINGTON — The Agriculture Department will take another look at its new regulation permitting watered ham, Secretary Orville Freeman said March 17. Department officials will seek additional information at hearings in five cities.

Weston on December 30, as a final act of lobbying activities. The Agriculture Department has given unani-

US officials have been studying the regulation last December when it was held no public hearings before it was put on the floor.

The Commerce Department has been studying the regulation last December when it was held no public hearings before it was put on the floor.

Federal government to oppose the introduction of nuclear weapons to any other countries, including Canada.

The motion, which also urges the Canadian government to oppose testing of nuclear weapons and the production of such weapons, was introduced by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) which is supported by the BC Federation of Labor.

The action of the BC legislature is shortly after a large Peace Lobby members of the Steering Committee of the Joint Labor Lobby are: Norm Schult, Washington Federation of State Employees, secretary; Smith Troy, Teamsters; R. C. Ellis, Railroad Union; James Fawcett, Steelworkers; Marv Williams, State Labor Council; Elmer Kennedy, State Labor Council; Hugh Matthews, Steelworkers; Sam Nichols, United Mine Workers and William Lee, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

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BC Legislature Opposes Spreading Nuclear Weapons

Apr. 14, 1961 • Page 5 The Dispatcher

The recent convention of the Canadian area of the ILWU also voiced its opposition to nuclear weapons.
ILWU Members Praised For Health Test Turnout

SAN FRANCISCO.—ILWU dock workers wound up their health tests in the last week of March, after 3,329 members had taken advantage of the program of preventive medicine.

The turnout and the cooperation were hailed as “unusual” by Dr. Emil Borhani who was in charge of the tests for the California State Health Department.

“We went into this program with the feeling that the work and all the expense would be worth it if we could keep one man from going blind or from being disabled,” Borhani said.

“I believe we have a precedent here,” he said. “We are going to see if we can’t have the same cooperation this summer.”

Local officials thanked the Kaiser Foundation coverage plan, whose tests resulted showed anything needing medical treatment within four weeks of the test he took the tests, the results meant he did not need to see a doctor for any of the diseases checked for. (Some men did not need to see his doctor for any age groups. The new children are related to the rate.

Another recent speech by the fund secretary was in San Francisco for the Pacific Coast Foundation. He noted the organization of all the secretaries had “some considerable importance” as a pace-setter in problems arising out of automation.

The “open occupancy” laws were opposed by the powerful local laboring the Real Estate Board and the Apartment Owners’ Assn.

Mrs. Krantz Speaks On Medical Plans

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—Mrs. Goldie Krantz, Secretary of the ILWU-PMA Welfare Fund, addressed the Redwood Hospital. Mrs. Krantz, a member of the National Association of Social Workers here last month, discussing prepaid medical and dental programs.

Another recent speech by the fund secretary was in San Francisco for the Kaiser Foundation. He noted the organization of all the secretaries in California who have medical care foundations, providing prepaid care.

Krantz emphasized that from the point of view of group purchasing medical care, such as the ILWU-PMA Fund, foundation programs are desirable in order to attempt the great community provide active leadership, for instance, in developing local community on the jurisdiction of care, and a new movement of organizing medical services to meet the community’s needs.

Bigger Funds Urged to Fight Mental Illness

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The nation should triple its efforts in fighting mental illness.

The Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health made this plea to Congress and to state and local governments last week.

Double your spending for mental health if the nation is to mount well into March. Labor Commissioner Gil Johnson said that 22.1 percent of the operators who have been members of the Operating Engineers.

The ATL-CEO union insisted the dock work was in its jurisdiction and that its men came with the machines.

When repeated protests, that such work under the contract with PMA belonged to ILWU, proved unsuccessful, these were several brief work stoppages. At this point, NLRB charged ILWU-PMA with unfair labor practices.

Spencer pointed out that ILWU was completely within its legal rights. He said he was of the same right to strike to enforce its contract as it would have to win a contract in the first place.

The examiner said the ILWU-PMA case had “some considerable importance” as a case-setter in problems arising out of automation between craft and industrial unions. He noted that the same problems would arise in the future, where members of craft unions would claim the right to operate new machinery introduced in the process of automation.

Spencer held that the introduction of new machinery does not change the nature of the job, and that the union which has jurisdiction of craft work should continue to operate new equipment.

ILWU Welfare Fund Program Used by 10,000 Kids in 1960

SAN FRANCISCO.—During the last contract year of the ILWU-PMA Dental Program, 10,126 children went to the dentist, that is 27 percent of those eligible for dental benefits in California, Oregon and Washington ports.

ILWU-PMA Welfare Fund Secretary Goldie Krantz reports the 70 percent use of the dental program is a remarkable figure for many reasons:

• The families have kept up sending their children to the dentist at this high rate during the first five full years since the program started.
• No other dental program in the country to our knowledge has achieved this much use. Several run around 50 percent and many lower.

The ILWU-PMA program covers children from birth to age 15, thus including those of high eligibility. It is said to be the best plan for young to go to the dentist. If you omit these babies, over 80 percent of the children are going to the dentist.

Enrollment in the dental program has increased from 7,782 for the first year of the program in 1956 to 11,090 to 14,000, because of the addition to the labor force of men in young age groups. The new children are receiving dental care at the same high rate.

Alaska Beats Drive Against Jobless Pay

JUNEAU—With Governor William A. Egan openly intervening in the labor dispute, the GOP-State Chamber of Commerce declared an end to Alaska’s unemployment, compensation program has been beaten back in this session.

The smoldering issue was fought out around Senate Bill 29 which extends the benefit period from 20 to 28 weeks.

The Democratic majority in the Senate, which had steadfastly supported full scale political war broke out where Senator Howard Pollock (R., Anchorage) moved that the bill be defeated by a 10- to 10 tie vote. This brought Governor Egan into the fray.

Following a conference in the governor’s office Democratic leaders brought the bill, the floor and enacted a bill on March 19, 12-8. Senate Pollock and other Senate Republicans supported Governor Egan with “executive interference” in the legislative process.

GOVERNOR ANGRY

In a four-page statement Governor Egan complained vigorously that his bill had been “laundered” and his GOP supporters were guilty of “the greatest irresponsibility or the greatest lack of foresight ever observed in the history of the United States.”

He said that nine states have benefit periods of longer than 26 weeks and that thirty states have others extend benefits under certain conditions.

In his statement Egan also blasted Senate Majority Leader, Senator John B. Eldredge (R., Anchorage) for taking a “gimmick position” and told the legislature “we are not here to solve unemployment.”

These measures, written in March, were introduced by Senator Pollock along with Senator William Richey (R., Anchorage), James Nolan (D., Wrangell) and R. J. McNeely (D., Fairbanks).

Opponents pointed out that while these bills would “increase” benefits to $20 a week they would also make it virtually impossible for any but a few higher paid workers to continue to work. They said the bill would “victimize the small wage earner.”

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES

Apparent ly realizing that the measures failed to defeat the State Chamber of Commerce, Governor Egan apparently stated the legislative to devise a alternative course of action. It is an interim study would be made. The measures are admittedly dead in this session.

Meanwhile, the Department of Labor announced that unemployed continued to mount well into March. Labor Commissioner Gil Johnson said that 22.1 percent of 37,726 workers here were out of work, an increase of 2.8 percent over a year ago. The new increases in the jobless ranks were reported from Juneau, Ketchikan and Anchorage.

10 More Receive Pension Benefits

SAN FRANCISCO—Four Dock Workers were retired on the ILWU-PMA regular pension plan. Six widows began receiving ILWU-PMA Pension benefits as of April 1, 1961, Henry Schmidt, Pension Director, announced this week.

They were: Local 19: Frank Fry; Local 24: Wally Johnson; Local 54: Bert Walcott; Local 13: Seabastian Jothin. The ILWU-PMA regular pension plan. The pension plan was Harvey George of Local 92.

On the amended plan was Marlon Dragseng, Local 13. The widows are: Mamie Behrens, Olga Bell, Anna Fure, Edna Poduem, Helen Webster and Ida Zuliani.
Oregon Unions Seek to Halt Anti-Union Bills in House

SALEM—March 22, 1961—the day the State Senate adjourned, the outgunned workers with the 3-way insurance plan, Blue Cross, Blue Shield and Div-Tex, were joined by the Coos County Labor Council; and a two-man shift in the voting lineup ranged the whole spectrum of the state's organized labor. Those voting for the insurance for distribution of surplus food. Those voting against the insurance are concerned. There are "two good reasons," however, is only 85 percent of the nationally recognized health and decency standard.

The settlement averted a strike by Baker said, merely specifies that the Governor's desk for signature, the court has decided to support legislation which the TWA had submitted for lumber exports only; and other truck drivers. Meanwhile, "I don't think there's any question about the entire performance was the type of gear, spin fishermen, are having trouble getting the twist out of your line. Perhaps the most unusual thing which would enable the state and counties to work relief projects be credited on a line say there's none better. In line with the trout season opening up along the banks of the white-water Toutle, a tributary of the Columbia river in southwest Washington, Dick, an old hand at the rugged winner sport of ironbaiting landed two more big bows—a pair of 18 pounds which does he describes as small-one, I'd say that isn't too bad for one day's fishing. All line back on the reel—without a slight pressure on the line with my thumb and index finger and let the line slide through as I reel in. I exercise a slight pressure on the line with my thumb and index finger." That sounds like a good tip, Erie, I hope your union and start building twist all over again. You can cut down on line twist by using a ground. A slight pressure on the line with my thumb and index finger and let the line slide through as I reel in. I exercise a slight pressure on the line with my thumb and index finger. Those voting for the insurance for distribution of surplus food. Those voting against the insurance are concerned. There are "two good reasons," however, is only 85 percent of the nationally recognized health and decency standard.

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possessing significant regulatory authority over labor unions, the ILWU conference urged the union's executive board to establish a committee consisting of leading members.  

**TEST BAN URGED**

In the resolution for peace, the delegates called on the new administration to assert its moral and political action groups in the local areas and to insure the widest participation of citizens in the struggle for the passing of the universal human rights declaration.  

**Authorization to the President to For-**

The resolutions at the 1961 ILWU convention focused on several key areas, including labor rights, anti-war measures, and economic measures. The convention urged the federal government to prevent the use of any new anti-wage measures in the opposition to the test ban treaty. It called for the creation of a national minimum wage, and for the establishment of a national health program. The convention also called on the leaders of the union to work for a peaceful resolution of the Cuba crisis and to support the nonviolent struggle of the people of South Vietnam.  

**Support for the McGovern Report**

The convention endorsed the McGovern report on civil rights, which called for an end to segregation in public schools and the extension of voting rights to all eligible citizens. The delegates also called for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1960, which would prohibit discrimination in public accommodations and voting.  

**Local 142 Pushes Pauling Peace Plea**

Local 142 of the ILWU in Seattle, Washington, endorsed the Pauling peace plea, which called for a peaceful resolution of the Korean conflict and the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam. The delegates also called for the passage of the Peace Corps bill, which would establish a volunteer program to assist developing countries.  

**What happens when a union wins a collective bargaining agreement and becomes a bargaining unit?**

When a union wins a collective bargaining agreement, it becomes the bargaining agent for the employees in that bargaining unit. The union is responsible for representing the employees in negotiations with the employer, and it is also responsible for enforcing the terms of the agreement. The union's role is to ensure that the employer adheres to the terms of the agreement and to protect the employees' rights. The union may also represent the employees in grievances and arbitrations.  

**What are some common union organizing strategies?**

Union organizers use a variety of strategies to win support from employees and to organize new members. Some common strategies include the following:

- **Information Campaigns:** Union organizers conduct information campaigns to educate employees about the benefits of unionization, such as better wages and benefits, improved working conditions, and stronger legal protection.
- **Door-to-Door Campaigns:** Union organizers visit employees at their homes or workplaces to discuss the benefits of unionization and to answer any questions they may have.
- **Informational Pickets:** Union organizers may stage informational pickets outside of employers' facilities to draw attention to the union's message.
- **Political Action Committees:** Union organizers may establish political action committees to support candidates who are sympathetic to the union's goals and who are likely to support union interests.
- **Lobbying:** Union organizers may lobby state and federal legislators to pass laws that support union rights and interests.

These strategies are used to build support for the union among employees and to organize new members. They are designed to make the case for unionization and to demonstrate the benefits that union membership can bring to employees.  

**Why is it important for unions to organize workers?**

Unions are important because they give workers a collective voice and a means of bargaining with employers on their behalf. Unions can negotiate better wages, benefits, and working conditions for their members, and they can also represent their members in grievances and arbitrations. Unions can also help to ensure that the rights of their members are protected by law, and they can help to increase workers' awareness of their rights and the importance of organizing for better working conditions.  

**What role do unions play in society?**

Unions play an important role in society by helping to ensure fair and just working conditions for their members, and by promoting the rights of workers. Unions are also important because they help to ensure that the voice of workers is heard in the political process. They can help to ensure that the voices of workers are heard in decisions that affect their lives, and they can help to promote policies that are beneficial to workers. Unions also play a role in promoting social justice and equality, by advocating for policies that promote the rights of all workers, regardless of their race, gender, or other characteristics.  

**What are some of the challenges that unions face?**

Unions face a number of challenges, including the decline of union membership, the rise of globalization, and the increasing use of outsourcing and other forms of outsourcing. Unions also face challenges from organized labor, which can undermine the effectiveness of unions by engaging in anti-union activities. Unions also face challenges from the courts, which may strike down union provisions as illegal or unconstitutional. Finally, unions face challenges from the political process, which may limit the ability of unions to advocate for policies that are beneficial to their members.