Security — 63 Cents Out of Each Dollar

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Against a backdrop of conservative domestic policies outlined by President Kennedy in his Budget and State of the Union Message, Congress this week settled down to work on an agenda heavily weighted with old and new business.

The House took up the Administration's $590 million postal increase bill, an important factor in the proposed balanced budget. The rate for first class letters would go to 5 cents and airmail to 8 cents, and there would be increases for newspapers and books.

Another key test for President Kennedy was due in the House Rules Committee. This body, which has life-and-death power over scheduling legislation for floor action, debated the proposal to establish a new Cabinet level Department of Urban Affairs.

The Senate agenda, after disposal of the Dupont tax problem, included action on amendments to the Welfare and PensionPlan Disclosure Act, college aid, Urban Affairs, and a bill creating a Youth Employment Opportunities and Conservation Corps.

With the legislative wheels beginning to turn, lawmakers were still digesting along the President's Budget and Union message. Reactions generally split along Party lines.

For the average person, the President's 1962 perspectives showed an unmistakable meaning: a decided emphasis on the conservation side in dealing with domestic problems and contrasting liberality toward national security expenditures.

This point is driven home clearly by the $93.5 billion-budget for the next fiscal year, the biggest federal spending program since 1944 when we were at the climax of World War II. Of the proposed $8.4 billion boost in government expenditures, only $1 million more goes for domestic civil functions as compared to a $2.7 billion increase for security.

The reminder of the increased federal outlay is accounted for by higher space spending and by fixed interest charges on the national debt, the latter now amounting to almost $6.4 billion a year.

Who Said It?

There are grim reminders around this world that the distance between individual liberty and the firing squad is not always as far as it seems.

rights: "I am profoundly shocked that (Continued on page 5)"
The New Frontier

It's better if you approach it backwards!

President Kennedy's $92.5 billion budget—(that's $2.5 billion, times 3.75, times 2.5) reflects the direction of the Kennedy administration, favoring cold war spending.

Only 15 cents of each dollar is spent on defense, 22 cents on the military-industrial complex and other related departments or bureaus grouped under the heading of national security. Sixty-three cents out of each of these 92.5 billion dollars is slated to slide into the money-burning military-industrial complex. Yet the budget reflects it not.

This is why we have stressed over and over that unless the labor movement faces up to it, it will be the basic issue of the election. If the right wing daffies and their corporate supporters are trying, but they haven't yet gotten us into the fascist vise.

The ballot box is still around, sometimes conveniently manipulated. The right wing daffies and their corporate supporters are trying, but they haven't yet gotten us into the fascist vise. No trade union movement can survive and do a job for its members if there are no vigorous and hungry workers seeking jobs under any conditions.

But recently there have been a few good signs of a growing awareness of this danger. Let's now take a look at the job issue. The move to 5-hour work days has resulted in an announcement that the labor movement is planning an apprenticeship training program for 1962. The total number of jobless and hungry workers involved today is a small number of workers were involved.

The New York Times sarcastically asked why the union didn't demand a union-hour day. But Harry Van Arsdale, leader of the IBEW in New York, soberly pointed out that the trouble right now is that too many workers are already working a "no-hour day"—at no wish of their own.

When this local union established the 6-hour day some years ago, they had to add an additional 2500 members to the rolls. The move to 5-hour work days has resulted in an announcement that the labor movement is planning an apprenticeship training program for 1962 and 1963.

More work and more job security are the first demand of American workers today. The labor movement isn't able to guarantee this to its members, what's the good of all the fine contract language or the fancy union headquarters?

The situation is more like the UAW in Toledo than the IBEW in New York. The UAW is a smaller union, but it is facing the same problems as the IBEW. The situation is more like the UAW in Toledo than the IBEW in New York. The UAW is a smaller union, but it is facing the same problems as the IBEW. It is a pretty safe bet that Congress will have to devote all the strength, energy and money we can muster to real political action.

This is why we have stressed over and over that unless the labor movement faces up to it, it will be the basic issue of the election. If the right wing daffies and their corporate supporters are trying, but they haven't yet gotten us into the fascist vise. No trade union movement can survive and do a job for its members if there are no vigorous and hungry workers seeking jobs under any conditions.

Jobs have become the major issue to working people in the United States today. As the demand for skilled labor increases and profits are booming, work opportunities continue to shrink.

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Kennedy's Split Program: Conservative On Welfare; Liberal On Arms Spending

(Continued from Page 1)

However, funds authorized indicated that there would be an increased emphasis on domestic programs was last December.

In the Health, Labor and Welfare area, the President's budget for 1963 included $34 million. This includes $6 million for a proposed manpower retraining bill, $5 million in increased welfare and health employment, $116 million in increased funds for unemployment, and $119 million for the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

The amount of the manpower retraining and youth employment programs, while the full retraining and youth representation develops the total funds earmarked by the President to deal with the critical unemployment problem.

To meet future reductions, the President renewed his request for stiffer, more put to income tax rates and increase public works. He likewise restated a request that Congress enact a new unemployment compensation system.

No CHANCE

The proposal for standby power on taxes and public works is given Virtually no chance by Congress. The District, for instance, the Senate Finance Committee, Chairman Clark, has an influential figure in this field, called the Finance Committee to determine the final disposition of the unemployment issue. The Senate Ways and Means Committee's recommendation must originate, termed it "preposterous.

Other domestic programs for which the Budget made allowance include aid to education—particularly higher education, in- creased funds for education bills, and a moderate step up in wartime manpower projects.

On the expenditure side of the budget, the largest single item is a whopping $8 billion for the Armed Forces and the war effort. This compares with $31.2 billion for the armed forces in fiscal year 1961, the latter the full Eisenhower budget year.

One reason for the $1.5 billion rise over this year's defense spending is that there is a need to equip the armed forces for war. There are larger sums for basic defenses, along with other military items.

In addition, after a four-year record-pay level of $3.5 billion in 1963, the President has proposed an increase of $1.7 billion for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1964. The request, for a total of $46 billion, would enable Mr. Kennedy to make a major political statement in the budget speech. He has stressed the importance of the armed forces in the world situation.

The balance of the budget is predicated on a number of little and big "ifs." One of the latter is an anticipated decline in the federal personal income tax receipts.

OPTIMISTIC

The expectation that the economy is recovering and growth in period covered by the new budget would be "brisk" enough to generate $33 billion in receipts was considered optimistic in many quarters. One business journal termed Mr. Kennedy's predictions "the most optimistic long-range forecast for the business outlook that this newspaper has ever run across.

Chandler announced that it was suspending publication of the evening newspaper. Los Angeles Times, and the Herald Express in the evening. This transaction is what Celler is interested in. Neither of the big publishers expects a monopoly in the morning. This is just a deal which looks anti-trust violation.

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PMA Ready To Implement M&M Pact
SAN FRANCISCO—Complete implementa-
tion of the Mechanization and Man-
agement Pact will soon be underway, accord-
ing to recent agreements reached by the Pacific Maritime Association.

The PMA announced it has been successful in negotiating a New Year Service that employer contributions to the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) will be significantly increased. The increase will be effective immediately.

PMA President Harry Bridges, Howard Borl, and L. B. Thomas, with Don Van Dusen as his assistant, in a recent communication to all longshore and ship clerk locals requested information from each local concerning the effects that manning scale changes will have on each union.

The Coast Labor Relations Committee, whose members are ILWU President Harry Bridges, Howard Borl., and L. B. Thomas, with Don Van Dusen as his assistant, has been conducting negotiations with the Canadian Maritime Union and the Pacific Maritime Association.

The letter from Hungary to the ILWU President is as follows:

"We are pleased to inform you that we have been granted permission to open a representative office in the United States. Our aim is to establish relations with any people or organization who struggle for justice and social progress. We have been active in organizing workers in Hungary and our efforts have been successful. We have established contacts and are ready to assist those who wish to support our cause. We will be pleased to provide information on our activities.

Sincerely yours,
Hungarian Agricultural Workers union, Local 507, Vancouver grainliners."
Schwarz and His 'School' Linked to Right to Work

(Continued from Page 1)

public officials should sign endorse- ment cards for the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade of Northern California.

Labor Action

Central Labor Council delegates, who voted May day by the Building Trades Council, recommended to affiliate with AFL-CIO because they opposed the anti-Communist Crusade and the International Executive Committee of the AFL-CIO. The Labor Council for the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade of Northern California, which is affiliated with the International Executive Committee of the AFL-CIO, does not support the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade of Northern California.

The three-point policy statement was unanimously accepted by the AFL-CIO body after a long discussion conducted by Robert S. Ash, president of the California AFL-CIO. The statement, in the opinion of Dr. Schwarz and his supporters, has been misapplied in the past.

NCDC Meet

Condemns Crusaders

San Jose — Following the lead of the San Jose council, the Northern California District Council of the AFL-CIO, which is not associated with the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, called for the expulsion of the Crusaders from the council and the AFL-CIO. The council also requested that the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade of Northern California be expelled from the AFL-CIO.

HANLON IS HEAD

Of Sitka Local

Sitka, Alaska — Local 84 longshoremen installed their 1962 officers recently, including Ward Hanlon, president; Delbert Ellis, vice president; Otis H. Morgan, secretary; and Howard W. Devoyd, treasurer. The other council officers are: three delegates; four port committee members; one marshal, one dispatcher, one assistant dispatcher and four foremen who were sworn in and installed.

AMA Spent $146,894 To Defeat Aged

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American Medical Association lobbyists spent $146,894 over Capito Bill in the first six months of 1961 in a successful fight against providing medical care of old people. The AMA's lobbying expenditures were $146,894 in 1960, $3,634 in 1959, and $1,789 in 1958. The AMA's lobbying expenses in 1961 were more than double the amount spent in 1959, which was the second highest spend- ing of all the five years.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters was the second highest spender at $26,483. The American Trucking Associations was third with $16,650. The American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations was fourth with $12,000. The American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations was fifth with $7,000.

The Federal Lobbying Act, passed in 1944, is to regulate that the big- spending lobbyists do not have to report all their expenditures. The law has been the lobbying organization determines what con- trols are required to influence legislation.

For example the National Association of Manufacturers does not bother to file a report. According to the latest filing the principal pur- pose of the NAM is not to influence legislation. Yet it is one of the most powerful lobbying organizations in the nation's capital.

The following is a list of some of the big expenditures by organizations influence legislation in 1961:

AMA Spent $146,894 To Defeat Aged

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January 24, 1962

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THE DISPATCHER
**ILWU Auxiliary News**

**Labor Board Reduces Case Load**

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Office)

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The National Labor Relations Board is known for lengthy delays in processing unfair labor practice cases stemming from strikes and lockouts of unfair labor practice cases.

In the calendar year 1961, the five-member Board issued an all-time high of 687 formal decisions in unfair labor practice cases, stemming from strikes and lockouts. The total was 55 percent more than in 1960.

The Board’s backlog of unfair labor practice cases was reduced from 363 to 363 during the year. Cases of all types before the Board were whittled to 489 from 1,018.

**A Helping Hand**

Mrs. Paul Everdell, of the ILWU ladies auxiliary in Longview, Washington, hands a $100 check to Redd Waterman, executive director of the American Veterans of Foreign Wars. Looking on is Mrs. A. B. Larson, auxiliary president. The gift represents an annual offering to the group to the charitable organization, which helps retarded individuals earn a living.

**Here Is Latest List of Retired Dock Workers and Widows**

SAN FRANCISCO — One hundred fifty-seven dock workers and twentieth widows made up the most recent list of those retired by February 1 under ILWU-PMA Pension or survivor benefits, according to the ILWU-PMA Amended Pension Plan.

Pensioners were chosen to serve for the year 1962, in order of seniority, and are listed in the order of seniority. The list includes a large number of dock workers under the Amended Pension Plan, which was adopted January 1, 1962.

Men Retiring on ILWU-PMA Regular Pension Plan as of January 1, 1962:

Local 10: Manuel G. Suelzle, Local 19: Emil Kienlen; Local 23: Lewis G. Polisky, Local 32: Carl Kirkhus; Local 34: Alex Polisky.


On ILWU-PMA Amended Reduced Pension Plan as of January 1, 1962:


On ILWU-PMA Amended Reduced Pension Plan as of November 1, 1961:


Men Retiring on ILWU-PMA Regular Pension Plan as of February 1, 1962:


Women Retiring on ILWU-PMA Regular Pension Plan as of January 1, 1962:


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Thank-You Note From Bus Strikers

SAN FRANCISCO—Strikers of Avis-Gray Line buses published a special note of thanks to Local 10 longshoremen here for strictly respecting their picket lines, and for providing extra frontwork to the pickets. Many drivers made a point of getting off the bricks for a decent contract for Local 10 longshoremen.

"This is a great morale builder" and "a vote of confidence for our men and their families as well," the strike bulletin said. "This type of help in difficult times has held up the strong labor movement within this country."

Bradshaw Retires from Local Office

SEATTLE—"I always advocated longer vacations and earlier retirements," longtime ILWU leader Hugh Bradshaw recently said, "and I think it was time to practice what I was preaching."

With that announcement, Bradshaw, 60, retired from active leadership of Warehouse Local 52 and won election over A. Moshier, who was not a candidate for his long-time job, secretary-treasurer. The ILWU convention will elect a new international officers and directors this week. Bradshaw was the first elected president of the Seattle Industrial Union, and one of the labor relations committee.

Bradshaw ends 31 years of active participation in union affairs, since becoming the first secretary-treasurer of Local 38-119, which later became Local 5, ILWU. During the same period, he was elected as a member of the Pacific Northwest Section of the ILWU, and the Puget Sound Council of the AFL-CIO.

In his last month, Bradshaw was working for the Fisher Flouring Mills.

"I say he will be an active two-year vacation and expects to retire at 62 in 1965. However, he expressed as a main activity in the union, and will always be available as a member of the executive board.

"I am looking forward to living with my many friends and acquainances whom I have known in the ILWU and the ILWU has been good to me."

Spelmeyer is New President of Longview

LONGVIEW—Installed last week as president for 1962 of Local 43 longshoremen was Merle P. Spelmeyer.

Selected were Jim Roberts, vice-president; Ben Hartsook, secretary; Roy Segar, treasurer; and Willford Briggs, shop steward. Spelmeyer is an international office hams, three trustees and three shop stewards.

Local 52 Checkers at 1962 Officers

SEATTLE—Local 52 Checkers announced the election of A. Mohler, as president for 1962, with G. Junicka, secretary-treasurer, and R. Barson, shop steward.

"But last week, Roy is still looking for his rig."

"We'd like to send a pair of the Ilwuk's to all members of the ILWU who send in a photo of a fishing or hunting scene and write us a note as to what the photo is all about."

"This is open to all members in good standing, retired or active. Please state your local affiliation when writing."

CRDC Sets Northwest Port Study

LONGVIEW, Wash.—The ILWU Council for Regional Development set January 14 directed delegations from affected Western states and territories to the February meeting to detail an initial study of port facilities for all economic picture in each port.

The action was taken after delegations from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California and Alaska reported to the council their findings on development of the Northwest coast’s ports.

In other actions, the council approved a new constitution, last year; instructed Secretary Max Maranville to set up a meeting with Sam Mallison of the President’s Committee for the development of the purpose of calling on Governor Hatfield. Copies also will be sent to the Oregon delegation in Congress.

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Colgate in Fifth Month; ILWU Aid Is Mounting

HERKIMER — Now well into its fifth month, the strike of some 430 production and maintenance workers, including women, against the Colgate-Palmolive Company here in and around the state's largest soap factory has become one of the longest among the labor battles of the world.

The success of the Colgate-Palmolive workers in securing a reasonable deal in their negotiations with the giant soap-making company has been due primarily to the support of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union.

The strike began in August when the workers refused to work overtime. Because of the large volume of work which had to be done, the company was forced to bring in other workers and to utilize its own maintenance crews. This, however, did not solve the problem, and the workers continued to refuse to work overtime.

The company, in its efforts to break the strike, has resorted to the use of private security guards, who are stationed at all entrances and exits to the plant. The guards are armed and have been instructed to prevent any picketing in the area.

The workers have shown a great deal of determination in their efforts to secure a reasonable settlement. They have been supported by the ILWU, which has provided them with food and clothing, and has helped them in their efforts to keep up the morale of the workers.

The company has shown a lack of interest in the welfare of its workers, and has refused to negotiate in good faith. The workers have been forced to continue their strike in order to secure a reasonable settlement.

The ILWU has been working hard to bring about a settlement, and has been successful in obtaining the support of many of the union's members. The workers have shown a great deal of loyalty to their union, and have been willing to make sacrifices in order to secure a reasonable settlement.