East and Gulf Docks Are Down

20 Years Ago . . . . . . . A Birth

Gang Size;
Job Rights
Are Issues

NEW YORK — Dockworkers from Maine to Texas went on strike at 5 p.m. Sunday, December 23, a half hour after expiration of the Taft-Hartley 80-day "cooling-off" injunction that forced them to work since early October.

Major issues in the dispute revolve around the inroads of automation and the insistence on cutting down the size of gangs — with no guarantees of job security.

The shippers want to cut down gangs from 26 to 17 men. This alone would throw 3000 men out of work if the union would accept.

The International Longshoremen's Association rejected a last-minute proposal by President Kennedy to continue working for another 90 days while two government-chosen committees would study problems blocking settlement.

The New York Shipping Association — representing 145 American and foreign shipping concerns — accepted the proposed delay.

"NOT IN GOOD FAITH"

Thomas W. Gleason, executive vice president of the ILA told the President the union could not comply and publicly charged that the employers had not bargained in good faith.

"Any additional extension would only prolong the situation and in our opinion would be fruitless," Gleason said.

Some 81,000 dockworkers left the piers for the second time in less than three months. This strike is a continuation of one that began October 1 when the old three-year contract expired.

(Continued on page 12)

Canada Sells More Wheat to China

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Canada has just concluded another sale of wheat to Communist China, this time for $6 million bushels worth $65 million. It is the seventh such sale in the last two years.

Harbour officials here estimate that the wheat sale will add another $7 million into the economy of this port city, part of it in the form of wages for longshoremen.

The Canadian Area, ILWU, is on record supporting such wheat sales, and has urged the Canadian government to develop further large scale two way trade between Canada and China.
George Bernard Shaw once said that "no American newspaper will print anything contrary to its own interests." We would include The Dispatcher in the same category. The difference between it and other pies, and the other pies we are talking about, is that The Dispatcher is as bright in this darkness as Old Lady Liberty's torch on a stormy night.

With this issue, The Dispatcher completes its twentieth year of publication. Its headlines, stories, editorial comments, pictures and cartoons over those twenty years record some great and exciting trade union history.

Born early in the war years (its first issue was under the date of December 18, 1942), the paper has seen and reported the growth of the union from a comparatively loose association of local unions into a strong, unified, informed, alert and fighting international organization with worldwide reputation for its progressive policies and actions.

As the union's chief instrument for communication and dissemination of information, The Dispatcher has necessary played a key role in the union's life.

It is a truly reader-owned newspaper and its editorial policy comes to it from its readers as they decide it democratically through local meetings, actions of delegate bodies and the international convention, and the international executive board between conventions.

Since no advertising is accepted, there exists no motive for pulling punches or handing out special favors. This makes a difference in the quality of reporting.

The safety of The Dispatcher is the union and the welfare of its members. Its job is to keep the membership informed as to what goes on in the union and what goes on nationally and internationally that affects their welfare or future. The job of a business newspaper with some rare exceptions is to make money for its owner or owners. In a few cases there are newspapers which take seriously an obligation to serve the public interest. They can be counted on the fingers of a hand.

There's another 80 years to go for ILWU, and the ILWU membership intends to keep the membership informed as to what goes on in the union and what goes on nationally and internationally that affects their welfare or future. The job of a business newspaper with some rare exceptions is to make money for its owner or owners. In a few cases there are newspapers which take seriously an obligation to serve the public interest. They can be counted on the fingers of a hand.

THE BEST SINGLE WEAKNESS in the ILA's position, one which will, I think, eventually result in that union not being able to negotiate an agreement protecting the men now in the industry as well as securing the absence of hiring halls and industry-wide registration.

And now the ILA is exactly where we were three years ago, except they are striving for a program to meet mechanization, and we were able to negotiate a settlement without a strike. And let's not forget that our agreement that is that the ILWU is behind the East Coast longshoremen all the way in this battle, despite having many different policies on other matters with their union, the ILA.

So it's a tough decision for the top ILA officers and negotiating committee to have to face up to the fact that thousands of longshoremen are survival fighting and not really needed for the normal work load of the industry. So, they decide to back the ILA to the hilt. The ILA will not fight for the full gang on the job, even if their effort to do so can be the deathblow for recognizing men on a particular job. And there never was a sliing load limit in Eastern or Gulf ports.

Many East Coast longshoremen, attached to the industry, and working the year round when they can get hired do not make as much as ILWU longshoremen who have been retired on regular pensions, and ILWU men make much more if we figure their earnings on the average and industry-wide than the average earnings of regularly employed ILA men.

Then there is the matter of a wage increase and fringe benefits. If our longshore negotiating committee was able to get agreement on 18 cents per hour plus 13 and 33 cents for the fourth years. Naturally the East Coast men are demanding at least the same wage increase, but what should be remembered is that, except they are striving for a program to meet mechanization, the ILWU always believed we as a longshore union in part, should have taken a whirl for the same kind of program, and used strike action to do it. So it will sure be interesting for us to see what the final outcome of the East Coast strike will be.

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How will the East Coast strike affect West Coast longshoremen, clerks, and warehousemen? Other than cutting down some work opportunity on intercoastal cargo movements, and that only if the strike goes for more than a few days, our ILWU is not lookin' for a rough ride. We know here is an official request for help from the ILA's international office. Then the question of support and help for the ILWU to be taken down below to the locals for action.

The ILWU position in this respect has been conveyed to the ILA. As a union, we are certain that the ILWU at all times is behind the East Coast longshoremen take a beating, least of all on the mechanization issue, so we will stand by ready to do all out to help if and when called upon to help them.

The ILWU is not askin' or expecting ILWU longshoremen to commit economic suicide with the ILA's negotiations, which their officers and rank and file to be with them all the way in a battle to either hang on to everything they now have or else get a better one. We can trade it away for an agreement they consider is better or worthwhile.
Peace Statue

Local 6 Wins

Jack Price, George Oldham
Re-Elected by Local 19

Protest South Africa Racism

US Court Tells State: 'Reapportionment'

M & M Benefits

notes & comment

THE KENNEDY FORTUNE, according to a harsh portrait in Fortune magazine about Joseph P. Kennedy, the President's father, was built "in proportions to his broken friendships." He made part of his $300 million fortune in real estate, and the rest in manipulating oil holdings, and municipal and corporate stocks. He made a fortune by taking advantage of the special tax laws for oil speculators. Fortune says Kennedy's main interest in life is "the advancement of the Kennedy name and fortune." Where neither the President nor the Attorney General, Robert, was enthusiastic about their younger brother seeking the Senate seat for Massachusetts, the poppa said, according to the magazine: "You boys have what you want and everybody worked to help you get it. Now it's Teddy's turn. I'm going to see that he gets what he wants." For a man who has been able to manipulate $300 million bucks, buying a seat in the US Senate must have been small potatoes for old man Kennedy.

AN APOLOGY IS OMMITTED CANADIAN ILWU locals. The Dispatcher sends form letters, to all locals for "election notice" information, with a note that this is obligatory under "election notice" information, with a note that this is obligatory under "election notice" information, with a note that this is obligatory under "election notice" information, with a note that this is obligatory under
January

The year opened with the strike at Colgate-Palmolive in December well into its fourth month, and with the entire ILWU, and many other unions from coast to coast, aware that this was a test case to determine whether a national corporation could offer nothing but a "take-it-or-leave-it" contract. As the months wore on, the company tried to split the 430 Local 6 strikers from the union, to stampede them back to work during the Christmas rush while the pressures were at their greatest. In this the company failed, as funds for support flowed from Pacific Coast, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii ILWU locals, as auxiliaries stepped-up their activities, as well as Alaskan locals stated their clear intention to support the contract. "Better bus than a walking stick" was still travelling despite winter snows.

A nine-day meeting of the ILWU Coast Local 6 at Ka'iulani, held from January 22, ratified by the membership during July. (Continued on Next Page)

February

A rich month for ILWU progress. The ILWU took the lead in meeting head-on the problems of automation. The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer," the Executive Board noted in a statement of policy detailing the vast increase in income and wealth in the last ten years and calling for a "living wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act—a wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act—a thing for which many ILWU members had spilled blood."

June

A Pacific Warehouse Council of the ILWU and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local 700, of San Francisco, voted to file a grievance against the ILWU-PMA contract, the employer had an opportunity to raise certain demands and make changes in long-standing hiring hall arrangements. The Council approved by a standing, unanimous vote the position of the CILC that racial discriminatory practices must be eliminated wherever they are going on.

The first test of Section 504 of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act ended in San Francisco with the federal court conviction of longshoreman Archie Brown, for the crime of "knowingly and willingly" allowing himself to be elected by his fellow longshoremen to the executive board of ILWU Local 10, while at the same time being a member of the Communist party. ILWU President Harry Bridges testified that the ILA Local 45 act was "specifically aimed at our union." Brown was sentenced to six months in jail, and the case was appealed. The Colgate beef was in its eighth month when an "offer" was made by the company which would hardly change the wage structure but would threaten the use of the hiring hall—something for which many ILWU members had spilled much blood in past years. Local 6 officials said the company merely wanted "unconditional surrender."

A new all-Alaska ILWU Council was established in Juneau by some 13 locals or divisions to develop policy and direction for each industrial group and to coordinate organizing and legislative activities.

Protect Our Contract was the slogan chosen by ILWU locals in San Francisco. With most contracts bedded down for two years, the major concern was upon honoring and securing the bargaining gains. Protest meetings were held as long as three months following the winning of the tough Colgate strike. California auxiliaries in their 5th Biennial Convention last month, expressed gratulation for fighting for independence from US labor domination.

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In Hawaii terms were approved for a new 3-year $4.4 million wage and welfare agreement covering 6,500 pineapple workers—including a new children's prepaid dental plan slated to go into effect February 1, 1963. Also pension plan benefits approximately 25 percent above former levels.

ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt testified before the House Committee on Agriculture that what is termed a "fair and reasonable" wage by the US Department of Agriculture under the Sugar Act is "neither fair nor reasonable." ILWU joined other interested unions in testifying that wages for US sugar workers must be significantly increased, and pointed to the high $2.50-hour wage in Hawaii, as well as the fringe gains which brought benefits among the very highest in the world for any agricultural workers. Goldblatt told the committee the ILWU endorses the fair and reasonable wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act—minimum of $1.15 an hour. In addition, the union believes agricultural workers must be guaranteed collective bargaining rights.

Negotiations opened with PMA on the Coast for the first time in Canada and started out on an even keel. The contract demands a substantial wage increase and a number of contract changes. The negotiations were extended by mutual agreement past the May 31 deadline. ILWU joined an increasing number of unions trying to force passage of the "Medicare" bill which seemed to die in the House Ways and Means Committee—and eventually was killed.

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The ILWU-PMA garden apartments in San Francisco became eligible for dental care under a collective bargaining agreement. An emergency increase in public spending to reverse the continuing high rate of unemployment was demanded by all ILWU units and AFL-CIO support. A basic change in grievance procedure and modernization contract comparable to the West Coast M & M Stalemate demands were submitted to a conciliation board in Vancouver, B.C.

The strike came to a quick end after President Kennedy took steps to procure an 80-day "cooling off" injunction under the Taft-Hartley Law. Canned works were sent by Local 6 Colgate workers to wharf in support of Japanese dockers' demands for decasualization and decent conditions, and in protest of labor policy denounced by the Kennedy Administration for its proposal to "exit... billion benares for business." The Board demanded instead a $5 billion emergency increase in public spending to reverse the continuing high rate of unemployment.

The Colgate strike was won by many people, but its beating drew to a close the era of conciliation and modernization. A note was sent by Local 6 Colgate workers to wharf in support of Japanese dockers' demands for decasualization and decent conditions, and in protest of labor policy denounced by the Kennedy Administration for its proposal to "exit... billion benares for business." The Board demanded instead a $5 billion emergency increase in public spending to reverse the continuing high rate of unemployment.

Overseas delegations—eight teams of three men each were selected by the International Executive Board to visit ILWU labor union conditions in foreign lands, and report back to the membership, with no holds barred, calling the shots as they see them. The Board, in its statements of policy denounced the Kennedy Administration for its proposal to "exit... billion benares for business." The Board demanded instead a $5 billion emergency increase in public spending to reverse the continuing high rate of unemployment.

The American Labor-Bobby Trap was defeated. The longshoremen—some 200 strong—of the ladies auxiliaries, teamster locals, especially in Jersey City and Kansas City, which gave direct cooperation to the strike; and hundreds of AFL-CIO and independent locals from border to border and coast to coast which supported the boycott and helped financially as well as morally. The Board, in its statements of policy denounced the Kennedy Administration for its proposal to "exit... billion benares for business." The Board demanded instead a $5 billion emergency increase in public spending to reverse the continuing high rate of unemployment.

A joint meeting of the Northern and Southern California District Councils of ILWU hailed the victory of such labor-boycotts as the Blackstone, Governor Brown and a number of congressmen, and the significant defeat of Proposition 24, which was an anti-labor booby-trap masquerading as anti-subversive legislation; also the defeat of several avowed members of the John Birch society who were running for congress.

With the election of Governor John A. Burns and a large slate of union-backed candidates to statewide and national offices, Hawaii sugar workers, in two-day caucus, voted contract demands which would guarantee industry-wide security with an industry-wide contract and an industry-wide welfare fund. The current agreement expires January 31, 1963. The ILWU Executive Board, meeting in Honolulu, called for a strengthened UN, and for open discussions among the world's peoples, to lead a turn toward peace. The Board protested the unjust trials of James Hoffa, searching the Justice Department and Bobby Kennedy for his "personal vendetta" against the Teamster president. The Board also pledged full support to Governor Brown and a number of congressmen, and the significant defeat of Proposition 24, which was an anti-labor booby-trap masquerading as anti-subversive legislation; also the defeat of several avowed members of the John Birch society who were running for congress.

The ILWU-PMA garden apartments in San Francisco were set and 24 rank and file delegates prepared to move out around the world to see conditions for themselves and report back to the membership. Areas ranging over four continents fringe benefits and improved union security in a three-year agreement. Labor on the islands including AFL-CIO and independents had rallied to full support of the strikers, which was credited in good measure for this victory.
New Try at Hoffa Ends In Mistersal

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A Federal judge declared a mistrial in the conspiracy trial of Teamster President James R. Hoffa when the jury re-

turned a hung verdict almost 17 hours after deliberating. The government charged Hoffa with violating the Taft-Hartley antitrust law.

This brought only a temporary reprieve to Hoffa because it is the second of four legal attacks on the Hoffa presidency. The Justice Department, led by former Hoffa aide and Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, clearly indicated they “don’t intend to abandon their efforts to assure Hoffa behind bars.”

HARASSMENT CHARGED

The government’s handling of this case—the fourth legal attack on the Teamster presidency—has been attacked by a number of United States Senators and Representatives as an illegal harassment of Hoffa and his friends.

The Justice Department was accused of deliberately shifting the focus of the investigation to the old “right-to-work” center in Nashville in order to find the best possible site to try the case and assure a conviction. It is further charged that the “right-to-work” center in Nashville was a “Trojan horse” for Hoffa’s activities.

Congressman Thomas A. Pelly of Detroit called this act “vindictive and designed to keep Hoffa held down.”

Representative William G. Bray of Chicago said the government’s anti-Hoffa campaign is “a stultifying effort to divert public attention from important national problems.”

UNFAIR AND ILLEGAL

Legal expert Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon attacked Keating’s methods as both unfair and illegal.

(At its November meeting in Honolulu, the ILWU International Executive Board, in a statement of policy sharply critical of the Attorney-General’s actions, said this is further indication “that the Justice Department is less interested in justice than in getting Hoffa.”)

In declaring a mistrial, Federal Judge William E. Miller, whom Hoffa’s attorneys repeatedly showed prejudice, said there had been several attempts to tarnish with the jury. A grand jury investigation was ordered.

Ready Soon

This is the architect’s layout of the nearly completed Park West, the low-cost apartment complex financed by ILWU-PMA pension funds in cooperation with the FHA. The first 100 apartments of the 300 units are scheduled for occupancy by March 1. The $5.600,000 development in San Francisco’s new Western Addition area is designed and built for moderate income family living. It covers a three-block area, just five minutes from downtown San Francisco. The first furnished model apartment will be open January 30. Apartments will have an average down payment of $500. There will be no discrimination because of race, creed or color. Income ceilings will range from $2,000 to $6,500. The cooperative project is considered a true pioneer effort which other unions will attempt to follow in the near future. For further details, write: Hal Dunleavy & Associates, 112 Market Street, San Francisco.

OregonWalkersName1963Officers

PORTLAND—ILWU Local 92 walking bozos elected the following of-

ficers for 1963:

T. W. George, president; Ronald

Thornton, vice president for Port-

land and Vancouver; Stewart Cole

for Longview and Astoria; Howard

Sullivan for Southwest Oregon and

Eureka.

Clyde A. Minger is secretary-

treasurer, business agent, dispatch-

er and delegate to convention and to

Columbia River District Council.

Executive Board members and the

ports they represent include C. C.

Lund; Alva Bush, Vancouver;

Odie Larson, Longview; Al Rins-

man, Astoria; Frank Jakobson, New-

port; Fred Dirt Jr., Coos Bay, and

George Aitken, Eureka. Trustees in-

clude Herb Clark, Arnold Hangland, and

Theodore Fleskes. Thomas Mon-

roe is job level safety committee-

man.

Helping Hands for the Y

These men are standing on the steps

of the old Buchanan YMCA, which

sits practically in the center of the soon-to-be-completed garden apartments spon-

sored by the ILWU-PMA in San Francisco. They are celebrating the decision to re-

build the old YMCA, or YWCA, in order to find the best pos-

sible site to build a modern YMCA building, so that it will remain in keeping with the modern development around it. It will be redone outside, and renewed inside to maintain it as a community center for those who live in the area. The idea was projected by the ILWU—to have the developers in the community contribute their share to the YMCA. They pooled their sources and agreed to contribute $20,000 toward the idea. Roger Boas, of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors proposed that the city commend the developers, including the ILWU, for this community service. Seen above, left to right, are Irwin Smith, supervisor of the ILWU development; William Chester, Northern California Regional Director, ILWU, and also on the board of managers of the Buchanan Street Y and the county committee of the YMCA; Joseph Edleier, a top Bay Area builder; Haber, representing Downman Development; Supervisor Roger Boas; and Roy Sorenson, YMCA official.

280 at Portland

Pensioners’ Party

PORTLAND—The annual Christ-

mas dinner sponsored by the Colum-

bia River Pensioners Memorial Association of the National Associ-

ation of Woodcraft, Hall, proved to be the “greatest event of this year,” it was reported by Mike Sickinger, newly

re-elected president of the Associa-

tion from 1961.

Some 280 oldtimers and their wives turned out to eat the sesame chicken and other delicacies fur-

ished by Henry Thiele, one of Portland’s most famous caterers. The entertainment included Christmas music and dance numbers presented by several dancing schools.

Jail Pickets

In BC Drive To Stop Labor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Eight Van-

couver trade unionists were found guilty of assault, public mischief or unlawful assembly and given prison sentences ranging from seven days to six months as well as fines of $50  

$100, as a result of the first seven days of disturbances during the Allied Engi-

neering strike last month.

When the court decreed injunctions to prevent picketing, a new picket line was formed of strik-

ers’ wives and children and other trade unionists and the Canadian Attorney-General demanded an investigation by the Justice Department.

The Canadian Area ILWU’s publica-

tion Canadian Waterford News wel-

comed the victory at Allied Engi-

neering as “an example for all time of the value of united workers.”

There was no right, left or center division on the picket line at this plant. “We should lead to ever closer ties amongst working people.”

ANTI-LABOR ATTACKS

Following the victory, employers demanded that an end be made of labor. The government launched a “hounding campaign to limit production.” The arrests and convictions are seen by labor as evidence of government’s effort to fight back in its own defense.

Meanwhile at Port Alberni, Van-

couver Island, 47 members of the International Woodworkers of America were also found guilty of intentionally striking and of limiting production. The same court also found the company guilty of employing the bomb and shipping firm in BC, not guilty of “assaulting the men as the union had charged.”

Despite attacks, convictions, and increasing use of injunctions, the trade union movement in this area remains united. The Canadian Area ILWU called on its members to give the BC Federation of Labor and striking workers full support. “Our very rights as free men are being challenged,” the ILWU publication wrote.

Asa Union Vet

Oscar Ruuttila Dies

ASTORIA, Ore.—Oscar Ruuttila, long-time member of Local 18, died suddenly at his home December 9. He was 68.

He had served on the local’s executive board, as its delegate to the CRDC for many years, and was active in the warehouse division's bit-

lerly contested 1945 strike against the Pillsbury Co.

Ruuttila headed this area’s Bridge-it-General-Schmidt defense committee. He was a veteran of the 1922 Naval mutiny, the march to Washington which helped win the federal programs on unemployment insurance and the fight against nuclear weapons. He was a member of the Canadian Area ILWU’s publica-

tion Canadian Waterford News.
First Congratulators Among some of the first notables to congratulate the appearance of The Dispatcher twenty years ago were the late Wendall Willie, Lieut. Gen. Brannon Somervell and War Productions Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson. Their greetings appeared in the second issue.

CRDC Raps Grain Office Move; Little K-L-G Seen

LONGO, Wash. — The projected closing of the US Department of Agriculture's Portland commodity office was sharply rapped by the Columbia River District Council which held its December membership meeting here, as detrimental to this area's future grain trade.

The action was in response to a letter from Local 50 calling attention to the fact that the farm office, which has much to do with the shipping, merchandising and storage of grain and other commodity credit items, is the only one serving nine western states.

The council voted to support Local 50's effort to secure congressional aid in keeping the office—hub of overseas grain cargoes moving through Northwestern ports. Senator maurine Neuberger was praised for her efforts to save the Portland branch.

POLITICAL DANGERS

The delegates heard a report from a political consultant on dangers looming on the legislative horizon at Salem.

The tax-exemption bill Governor Hatfield announced he will sponsor at the 1963 session is to attempt to cut pensioners and small wage workers off at the pockets.

Biggest political risk, Governor would (1) provide for a 4 cent cigarette tax; (2) create an income tax gimmick enabling the state to "tax the first dollar earned"; (3) eliminate presently allowed deductions, including federal tax, 6000 dependency, and some union-dues deductions.

The Farm Bureau Federation which put over an anti-picketing bill against field workers at the 1961 session, reportedly will sponsor at the 1963 session an attempt to cut pensioners and small wage workers off at the pockets.

The tax plan opposed by Governor would (2) provide for 14 percent cigarette tax; (2) create an income tax gimmick enabling the state to "tax the first dollar earned"; (3) eliminate presently allowed deductions, including federal tax, 6000 dependency, and some union-dues deductions.

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Frank Crosby Heads Local 9 Warehousemen

SEATTLE—ILWU Local 9 warehouse and terminal workers here elected Frank H. Crosby president for the 1963 term. Others chosen included: Paul E. Morris, vice-president; Glen C. Biehran, secretary-treasurer; J. C. Cox, sergeant-at-arms; and Maurine Neuberger, recording secretary, Michael S. Stilt, sergeant-at-arms; and Maurine Neuberger, recording secretary.

F. O. Shindler Elected Head of Bandon Local

BANDON, Ore.—New officers recently elected here by ILWU longshore Local 31 include: F. O. Shindler, president; Ronald O. John-

son, vice-president; Lloyd G. Windrath, secretary-treasurer; G. F. Simonson, dispatcher; J. O. Cox, sergeant-at-arms; and as members of the labor relations committee, Shindler, J. O. Windrath and Albert Rissman.
1962 Was a Big Year

In Field of Health

A S WE LOOK back on the events of the past year, it's difficult to believe that they were so many and so varied. The health industry was as active as ever, with new laws and regulations being passed, old ones being challenged, and the battle against drug abuse continuing.

Pollution of Atmosphere Was Worse Than Ever

This year saw an increase in the problem of air pollution in many parts of the country. The federal government has taken steps to control air pollution, but much more needs to be done. The pollution of the atmosphere is a threat to our health and well-being.

AMA Continues Fight Against Aged Care

The American Medical Association has continued its fight against age discrimination and the neglect of older persons. The AMA has been active in promoting legislation that would protect the rights of older people and ensure them the same care that they would receive if they were younger.

Local 26 Defeats Company Propaganda to Bust Union

The local union was able to defeat the company's propaganda to bust the union. The company used various tactics to try to break the union, but the union members remained strong and团结.

Local Oldtimers Party

A record breaking crowd of more than 150 attended the seventh annual ILWU Christmas Party held December 17 under the joint sponsorship of the Pensioners' Club and the Auxiliary. For the first time the gala affair was held in a banquet room of the Stewart Hotel in downtown Seattle. Newly elected officers of the Pensioners' Club were guests of honor at the head table. From left: Bensen, Charles Olson, William E. Lile, Martin Malm, William Dibble, A. E. Sweeney, Ed Waalen, Al Johnson, and J. J. Whitney. Officers of the Auxiliary are seated at the table at top.

Tax Information

For Pensioners

SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU Pension Fund this week enclosed Federal Tax Form 1099 with each pension check to pensioners and widows receiving Survivor's Benefits under the ILWU-PMA Pension Fund.

Form 1099 was also mailed to each person receiving disability payments under the M&M agreement showing total payments received in 1963. These forms show total amount of payments made and taxes withheld if any during the 1963 tax year.

If the total income reported on Federal Tax Form 1099 exceeds Federal Tax Form 1040, the check is increased to cover the income tax, if any.

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For Pensioners

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For Pensioners
Boeing Workers Vote 3-1
To Reject the Open Shop

SEATTLE—The open shop policy of the Boeing Company—the industrial plant which dominates the economy of the Pacific Northwest—was resoundingly rejected by thousands of production employees who cast ballots in an advisory NLRB election.

The workers expressed themselves on one simple question: "Do you want a union shop?" The official results were 21,879 "yes" to 7,752 "no" or a 73.8 percent favorable majority.

REBUFF R-T-W

In "right-to-work" states of Utah, Florida and Kansas, where Boeing has installations, workers were not permitted by law to participate in the balloting.

The "advisory" expression of opinion was sought by the Presidential panel which has the Boeing job as the result of deadlock negotiations between the corporation and the Aeronautical Mechanics Union affiliated to the International Association of Machinists. The present contract expired September 15. The expired contract had only a maintenance of membership clause. The workers lost the union shop in the settlement of the 1948 strike.

The almost 3-1 majority in favor of the union shop is regarded as a rebuff to Boeing President William Allen, a national leader of the open shop "right-to-work" movement.

THE PMA Pacific Coast Longshore Agreement, 1961-1966, which is now being distributed to all West Coast longshoremen. The 144-page booklet, four by six inches in dimension, which fits neatly into a hip pocket, is the first fully printed contract to be distributed since 1951. 25,000 copies have been printed and bound.
TWENTY years ago this month—December 1942—I wrote a column commemorating the first birthday in the life of The Dispatcher. The observation was made then that after having followed the newspaper during its first year I was firmly convinced that it would play a major role in the life of our union. It was perfectly clear to me even then that it was a genuine labor paper, certainly one that could rank among the top, and it was doing a job for the membership.

Twenty years later the union and the paper have both matured; we have changed in many essential ways. But the paper still reflects the activities and hopes and dreams and programs of the union—and is still doing a job for the membership, and expects to do an ever-increasing job of reflecting the best interests of the membership.

The ILWU as an organization was built the hard way. Its foundation is bedded in the hard rock of experience. Brick by brick the organization grew and developed and became a solid structure.

The Dispatcher plays the very vital role of cementing each brick together—by keeping us within the union and in the community informed of the progress we make.

It serves as a living, written record of the trials and tribulations, the successes and failures, the high points and the low points of our union, of our nation, and of the world.

EACH YEAR The Dispatcher is put out in a bound volume. It certainly is a revelation to go back over these volumes and see laid out before you an outline of the living structure we know as our union. It wonder how many members of ILWU have had the opportunity to look over some of these volumes of our union's history. I find it of tremendous value. It provides perspective—a chance to see the past and the present and to get some view of the future.

There is scarcely a single major event or crisis in the life of our union, or the life of our nation, or the life of the world that has not been reported, recorded, or commented upon in our paper.

It started publication in December 1942. Through several wars and many crises our union has played a vital role in pointing up sharply the issues of the day as we saw them—always using the best interests of our membership and of the working people of our nation as our criterion.

Sometimes the policy positions taken by the union did not find favor with a majority of the people at that moment. But in the main the history of the union and the policy positions taken as they affected the well being of the people, and of the nation, and of the world has been right more often than it has been wrong.

I have never been as sure of this as I was recently when I looked over the recorded history of the last 20 years. It is written in the columns of our regular reports and news and comments in The Dispatcher.

MANY people have been critical of The Dispatcher on one occasion or another. And that's a normal reaction, especially to something to which you have grown accustomed, something that has become part of the life of the union. But having been associated with The Dispatcher staff for 28 years, I know that these working labor journalists have had a burning desire to make this paper a good record of a great union.

We should never forget that the staff cannot do the job alone. The journal can only be a reflection of the organization it represents. And this requires the cooperation of every officer and every member.

We often stop to look backward, review our history, chew over our past accomplishments, recall the great moments that have made us what we are today.

Now, maybe, it might be wiser to start looking ahead. Let's try to see what the next 20 years hold for us, to realize how fast the world is moving, and with what gigantic steps history is being made.

None of us will ever be the same again. Our industries are no more, and our union changes with the times.

Each development will be recorded for us in our paper—each triumph and each loss, each change in our work patterns, each achievement that takes our union a vital part of our lives.

Gang Size, Job Rights Are Issues

The strike halted after four days when the Federal Government obtained a court order under the Taft-Hartley law for an 80-day "cooling-off" period.

REALISTIC BARGAINING

ILA officials at the time predicted such an order under the discredited Taft-Hartley law would not stop the revival of the strike unless the employers would bargain realistically on the major issues of the day.

The Wall Street Journal's report on the onset of the dock strike said:

"This isn't the first time that an 80-day "cooling-off" period has failed to settle an ILA strike. In 1948 and again in 1964, the ILA went on strikes on the East Coast after injunctions were dissolved."

(The same situation happened to ILWU longshoremen on the West Coast in 1944. The so-called "cooling-off" period was well used to consolidate the employers' gains, make new preparations, to set strike machinery into action. The men hit the bricks and the employers went on a drive to one of the greatest victories in the union's history.)

(Continued from Page 1)

In a new-famed historic moment, the approximately 16,000 ILWU dockers were voting on an NLRB-directed "employer's last offer" demonstrated unprecedented solidarity. Not a single vote was cast! The strike led to the "new look" relationship. There have been no strikes since.)