BC Dock Talks Are Off Again

Unions Fear Repressive Laws

Second Kennedy Congress Will Be Rehash; No New Frontiers Seen

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Office)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second Kennedy Congress, set to retrace many of its predecessor's battles rather than scale new frontiers, convened for a 3-year session at noon Wednesday this week.

Highlighting the opening days were struggles in both chambers over the perennial question of liberalizing legislative procedures.

Old issues will dominate the agenda. At the top of the priority list is President Kennedy's renewed call for a tax reduction and tax reform measure designed to stimulate the nation's lagging economy.

LEFTOVER ITEMS

Other leftover items given top billing by the Administration include a medical care program linked to social security, aid-to-education, a youth employment program, a new department of Urban Affairs and assorted welfare programs.

Absent so far, in contrast to two years ago, are any commands from the President for bold legislative action by the heavily Democratic 88th Congress.

Generally, the President appears to be keeping his sights down. He is pictured as "more willing than two years ago or a year ago to compromise with conservatives in Congress, to settle for a little progress at a time..."

"The President is said to have rejected the advice of those who want him "to lead a campaign to browbeat Congress or attempt to reform it."

On its part, Congress shows little likelihood of breaking new ground. In its makeup it is a slightly reshuffled version of the strife-ridden, protracted 88th.

The 1963 roster counts 77 new faces, 10 in the Senate and 67 in the House. But the basic political lineup, particularly the size and strategic position of the conservative coalition, adds up to the same pattern that prevailed the previous two years.

Significant clues as to the overall trend are given on Page 4 (Continued on Page 4)

Who Said It?

Of all the miserable, unprofitable, inglorious wars in the world is the war against words. Let men say just what they like. Let them propose to cut every throat and burn every house—if they so like it. We have nothing to do with a man's words or a man's thoughts, and so to win in the great moral and intellectual duel that is always going on, and on which all progress depends.

(To last page for name of author)
The Republicans are Hruska of Nebraska, Dirkson of Illinois and Keating of New York, none of them distinguished as advocates of civil liberties.  

The Pacifica Foundation, through its acting president, Trevor Thomas, has requested of the sub-committee that its hearings be open and that the foundation be permitted to tape record them for broadcast. We support that request, but go further to demand that the committee keep its hands off the press and broadcasting, that is, that it call off the hearings; and further that the Senate abolish the sub-committee and that the House of Representatives abolish its un-American committee. Both from their inception have served only evil purpose at enormous expense to the taxpayers.

The Democrats are Hiram Johnson of California, Dirksen of Illinois and Keating of New York. the sub-committee is an ex-FBI agent and Birchite teacher from West of Colorado. Its one member from New York is of the minority party.

The chairman of both the judiciary committee and the sub-committee is James O. Eastland of Mississippi. The other Democrats on the sub-committee are McClellan of Arkansas, Johnston of South Carolina, Ervin of North Carolina, all rabid segregationists, and Dodd of Connecticut. The latter is an ex-FBI agent and Birchite teacher in the Fred Schwartz hate-peddling schools.

THE EASTLAND committee of the Senate, officially styled the Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security, has embarked upon another assault to erode away the civil liberties guaranteed by the first amendment to the Constitution.

In issuing wholesale subpoenas to persons active in the Pacifica Foundation, which operates non-profit, educational FM radio stations in New York, Berkeley and Los Angeles, the committee is hitting both at the right of the people to listen to all opinions and freely make their own decisions on political and other issues.

That the hearings to which the subpoenaed persons are directed to appear will be closed and secret is significant in that it indicates the committee's intent to spread an aura of suspicion that the three radio stations are involved in some dark and secret plot against the internal security of the nation.

That the committee seeks to silence by smear and suspicion and fear, to make listeners fearful to tune in Stations WBAI-FM in the Northern California area, KPFF-FM in the Southern California area and WBAI-FM in the New York area for fear that FBI agents or investigators of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee or the House un-American Committee will burst in and accuse them of listening to "subversive" propaganda. And if the listeners of these stations are too intelligent to fear that, then at least the committee may hope to make them suspect to their neighbors, which has the same effect.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT, also, that the sub-committee chooses to attack stations where no one of its controlling majority needs to fear voter wrath. In fact the entire judiciary committee, of which the sub-committee is part, has no member from any state west of Colorado. Its one member from New York is of the minority party.

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Justice Hits Slur on 5th Amendment

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas has charged that improperly conducted governmental investigations have tended to cast aspersions on the Fifth Amendment.

In a speech delivered in New York last Thursday, Douglas said, "The Fifth Amendment is one of the greatest heritages we have, and it is being threatened with misuse." The amendment, he said, provides that "no person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself."

Douglas said he was "deeply disturbed" in his role as a television commentator in December in recalling the way in which investigations of the bloody struggles of the 1930's that led to what labor has today in the form of the National Labor Relations Board and the all-important fringe benefits. That led to "greeting the ultra and ultra respectable: George (Cold War) Meany, Walter Reuther and Walter Reuther Jr., and asking the question, "When labor gets what it wants, do they ever get the spirit that got it?" It was to that effect, though we may not remember the exact phrase, that the question is, as they would say in the Navy, "a serviceable write-up." What didn't come across is that we are now a generation or more beyond the bloody struggles, and we tend to forget that what we have and what we get is something that fell and fell and fell and fell from Heaven like manna. Of course the ILWU, not being a respectible group, has been the object of much more criticism and open discharge of union members are out. These things have not yet affected the drive of the anti-labor industrialists who have the way in which conditions, in their estimation, represent the militance, sacrifice and bloodshed of fellow workers. The riot to defeat labor and get its way with violence is the most tenable today than it was 30 years ago. In a word, the drive of the anti-labor industrialists is to take away by legislation — by such devices as the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin — the very rights which the present Wilson administration, as well as others recently got caught. The theory is speculative. The difference is not as between millions of dollars in profit and a few cents in a pay envelope. What a difference! So, the drive of the anti-labor industrialists is to take away by legislation — by such devices as the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin — the very rights which the present Wilson administration, as well as others recently got caught. The theory is speculative. The difference is not as between millions of dollars in profit and a few cents in a pay envelope. What a difference! So, the drive of the anti-labor industrialists is to take away by legislation — by such devices as the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin — the very rights which the present Wilson administration, as well as others recently got caught. The theory is speculative. The difference is not as between millions of dollars in profit and a few cents in a pay envelope. What a difference! So, the drive of the anti-labor industrialists is to take away by legislation — by such devices as the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin — the very rights which the present Wilson administration, as well as others recently got caught. The theory is speculative. 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The SS World Peace

The sleek, flaring bow of the SS Shanti "World Peace" carried a Christmas message to the Seattle waterfront during the recent holidays. The new Indian freighter made her first call at Puget Sound to inaugurate a new West Coast-India-Pakistan service. The youthful all-Indian crew is headed by Captain A. K. Kapur, who is only 31 years old.

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(Continued from Page 1)

performance of the 88th Congress will be judged in the balance of this week of efforts to bring about legislative procedural reforms.

On tap in the House opening day was a decision affecting the size and power of the Rules Committee, a body that controls how and when bills cleared by regular standing committees are to be sent to the floor for a vote.

Traditionally a reactionary stronghold, the Rules Committee was loosened somewhat in 1961 by increasing its size to 15 members. Administration forces sought only to retain this change.

Failure to accomplish deeper reforms, by striking at the arbitrary power of the Committee to obstruct or kill legislation, can be read as a compromise with conservative forces.

FILIBUSTER RULE

On the Senate side, where liberals have reached their greatest strength in years, the outlook for civil rights and basic welfare legislation will be largely determined by efforts to revise the filibuster rule.

Should the leadership back away from an all-out showdown on the question of some 10 billion rights to stop debate, it can be taken as another sign that conservative influences remain unimpaired.

The fate of medicare may also be decided in the early days. Three opponents of the program on the Ways & Means Committee—two Democrats and one Republican—are among those missing this year, opening the way for three replacements.

This offers Democrats an opportunity to name two additional medi- care supporters, a shift that might tip last year's unfavorable balance. Indications are, however, that a conformed Dickert is in line for one vacancy.

Once the opening ceremonies and battles are cleared away, the Admin- istration will reveal its detailed legis- lative plans in the New Year's recess—Union message, the Budget report, and other special messages.

The proposed revision of the na- tion's tax structure has already been scheduled as the major business for this session.

President Kennedy is expected to ask for a reduction in income taxes for both individuals and corporations amounting to some $8 to 10 billion, with the main point is to the ef- fort that a tax cut will speed up business.

Government Report Blasts Boeing's Open Shop Policy

SEATTLE—The Boeing Company's announcement on its open shop policy is the stale obstacle to a peaceful settlement of the con- tract dispute with the International Association of Machinists, it is de- clared in blistering report filed with President Kennedy by his aero- space panel.

The report called on the North- west's industrial gallah, which has grown in size since the military commission's "step forward with some contribu- tion to a settlement and abandon its steeled determination that it is impossible for the union security must take total prece- dence over the views not only of the union but also this board, . . . or the great majority of large American Indus- trial corporations."

The long deadlocked negotiations between the Aeronautics Union and Boeing began last July 16. The present contract expired September 18 and the latest extension ends January 15 when it is possible the union may take strike action. From the start the company has refused to budge an inch from its open shop position and has rejected any offer to com- plement for type union security.

Re-Elect Lucero, Thorne

OFFICERS OF LOCAL 11

SAN JOSE—George Lucero was re- elected president and Mary Thorne secretary-treasurer of warehouse Lo- cal 11 here, in an election which brought out 1,316 votes.

Others named include Marie Lo- vardi and Lucio Beneribe, trustees, and Ray E. Mollica, Blacky Mastner and Lupe Martinez members of the executive. G. Fink was re- elected delegate to the Northern California District Council.

Local 43 to Hold Quarterly Meeting

LONGVIEW—ILWU Local 43 will hold its regular quarterly local wide meeting January 19, 1963 at their hall, 1316 Commerce Avenue. It will be announced by Larry R. McCormick, secre- tary-treasurer.

Grain Record Set By Giant Tanker

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A giant un- loaded 357,000 short tons of grain on its first journey to Canada when the tanker Titan cleared for Paki- stan, Portuguese and Japanese ports.

The Titan took part of the cargo at Portland, Long- view and Tacoma.

NS Savannah Hosts

Local 50's Bert Pool

ASTORIA, Ore.—Nationally elected Local 50's Bert Pool was among the 60 special guests who attended the NS Savannah's first trip upriver, when America's first pressurized ship called here on route from Honolulu to Portland.

Pohl made the voyage as chair- man of the Astoria Port Commission. Other passengers included Jim Goodell, chairman of the Portland Port Commission, Public Dock's, who is also editor of the Oregon Labor Press.

Promoted William W. Piercy, Local 63, who served as International Rep- resentative in the Southern Area for the past two years, is being assigned ILWU Regional Director for that area as of April 1, 1963.

Other officers and employees of the National Organizing Committee, com- posed of the three national officers, stated "Brother Piercy's experience of overall ILWU policy and program will be of value to all ILWU members in the area."
Moving Day ... And a Nervous Sculptor

Nervous over the transport of 12 tons of St. Francis of Assisi which took him 2 1/2 years to carve out of Belgian granite, Beniamino Bufano watched and superintended every moment of it. Top row of pictures show him instructing drayage representatives the day before, seeing that the rigging is perfect, and making sure that it will set gently on the truck. Second row, the statue arrives at its San Francisco site with Benny riding on top of it, he prepares the base with mastic, but then it is found that the steel plate on the base is faulty, the statue hangs grotesquely as a welder is called to fashion a new one. Third row, Benny watches the measuring, shades his eyes from the glare of the welding torch, and the work has to be finished in the dark.

St. Francis of Assisi Goes Home to San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—Saint Francis of Assisi, man of peace, came home to his city last week and everybody was happy — especially Beniamino Bufano, who created the famous 16 1/2-foot, 12-ton piece of granite statuary.

The statue now is securely in place at its final home in a park on a corner of land set aside for the purpose by the San Francisco Bay Area Longshoremen’s Memorial Association.

The park, which will be landscaped and furnished with fountain, paths and benches, is at Taylor and Beach Streets looking over Fisherman’s Wharf in the front and the impressive Local 10 Dispatch Hall and Coit Tower in the rear.

MOVED FROM OAKLAND

The statue was moved from Oakland, where it had been temporarily on loan, on December 28 and dedicated with impressive ceremonies on January 3.

On hand to speak and stress the meaning of peace for which St. Francis stood were California’s Governor Edmund G. Brown, San Francisco’s Mayor George Christopher, the Most Reverend Bishop Hugh A. Donohoe of Stockton, ILWU President Harry Bridges, Bufano and ILWU Regional Director William H. Chester who was master of ceremonies.

It was agreed all around that everybody rose to the occasion, particularly at a luncheon in honor of the tiny sculptor which was presided over by ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt in the Capri Room at Sabella’s on the Wharf.

Speaking there were the governor, the mayor, Bridges, Bufano, President J. Paul St. Sure of the Pacific Maritime Association and Dan del Carlo, secretary of the Building Trades Council.

All expressed pride and satisfaction in the return of the statue and gratitude to the longshoremen for making it possible by giving it a home. All praised Bufano and Bufano praised peace.

He also told some of the history of the Saint who loved and stayed with the working people, though he was the son of a rich man. An even tinier man than Bufano—he was 4 feet tall—he devoted himself to peace, humility and the love of man for mankind. He shunned pomp and show.

BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE

Bufano shoved out his hands. “These hands,” he cried, “were borrowed from the human race! The talent that is in them belongs to the people!”

More than 400 people jammed the luncheon space and each of them made a minimum donation of $20 to attend. All of the money donated went into a Bufano fund which, it is hoped, will help the sculptor continue his great creative career.

Guests at the speakers’ table in addition to the speakers were George Johns, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO San Francisco Labor Council, Cyril Magnin, president of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, Bishop Donohoe, District Attorney Thomas C. Lynch, ILWU Vice President J. R. Robertson, Mrs. Murray Benton, assistant director of the De Young Museum and Bill Williams of the Western Conference of Produce and Warehouse Workers.

Acknowledgements were made at the luncheon to architects Henry Hill and Robert Royston for design and landscaping plan of the statue site, Isidore Thompson for engineering the base (which has 20 yards of concrete under it) and Contractor Jack Baskin for constructing the base.
The people till soil owned by a handful of wealthy . . .

Introduction

Our "CHOP SUEY" delegation is composed of Chairman, Manuel V. Ramirez of Local 6, San Francisco, Wilfred "Bill" Kover of Local 47, Olympia, Washington, and Menegui "Lefty" Muramoto of Local 142, Hawaii. Like "chop suey" we are a combination of many factors. Manuel is a warm houseman, of Mexican descent, Bill is a longshoreman of Indian-English parents, and Lefty is a pineapple worker of Japanese immigrant parents. We are proud to be all blended together according to our ILWU principle of union membership. Everything was going our way. Every man and woman had his views on conditions there. He rents his shack at the rate of 30 pesos (exchange rate 9 to 1) a day plus expenses which is quite high to make ends meet because of high cost of living for food and fuel.

Meat costs about 3 pesos a pound. A pound of rice is from 70 centavos to a high 1 1/2 pesos. The cost of a cab at the rate of 30 pesos (exchange rate 9 to 1) can give them and asked us if at least we can pass it on. They would appreciate any help that we can give them. It's filthy with stagnant water and puddles all over the area, with open eating places. This city originally was below sea level but by filling in the swamp areas and building sea walls around it, today is a very busy sea port. Looking at the 10-story modern buildings on one block, you can hardly believe that next month there will be a meeting of all the dock workers of Colombia in the ports of Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Buenaventura and Medellin. In these areas there is no sanitation. Just across the street from the modern type American hotel is an open area where a carnival has been going on. It's filthy as hell with stagnant water and puddles all over the area, with open eating places.

After checking in at the Hotel Central we had a letter of introduction (no help here). Their wages are low - 13 to 15 pesos. They would appreciate any help that we can give them. It's filthy with stagnant water and puddles all over the area, with open eating places.

Dock Workers All Wanted ILWU Buttons

The GUARD in charge of (the docks) gave us their permission to go in and also to take pictures. We approached a group of workers who were wearing buttons and introduced ourselves. After learning that we were union members from San Francisco a very large crowd gathered around and we were invited to their operating office on the docks. We started to ask about their union and functions. Everyone in the room wanted to give us their background and it was practically impossible to jot down any concrete information about their union because of everyone's eagerness to answer any questions that we asked.

We had taken about eight ILWU buttons with us and gave them to the port boss (dispatcher) to distribute. We were actually mobbed because everyone wanted one. We were taken on a tour of the docks by a large delegation and along the way we had at least 200 requests for buttons.

After the tour of the docks, we returned to the office and at that time had a chance to find out something about their union movement. They belong to CTC (Confederacion de Trabajadores de Colombia). At the present time all of the individual unions under CTC are working separately, but next month there will be a meeting of all the dock workers of Colombia in the ports of Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Buenaventura and Medellin. It was impossible to look into this matter.

At the present time they are working about 32 hours a week for 46 pesos because it's a slow week. In their opinion they must work about 90 hours a week to live decently.

During the tour we saw ships lined back to back on the docks and some leaving port. At one assembly point we saw several hundred workers waiting around for work which isn't available. If this is any indication of the unemployment problem then there must be a lot of people without jobs.

We Explain the Union's Position on Politics, Cuba

We were asked point blank "what is your position on the Cuban situation?" We told them that back in 1960 our International leadership sent a telegram to Kennedy stating that if our country continues its policy of trying to starve Cuba, we'll be heading into trouble and possibly into another war. In our union we take very intelligent man. At one time he was so powerful that his union takes political action and they be-
Lands of poverty and exploitation where ILWU visitors found unionists striving to go from nothing to something, and where militarists and landowners are bleeding the people of their last ounce of energy, while keeping them oppressed. This is a summary of delegates' findings. Their complete report will be presented at the 15th ILWU Biennial Convention.

ECUADOR

ARRIVED IN Quito, Sunday, November 4, 1962.

Our first impression of the city is beautiful. The use of the color combinations painted on many of the homes, but after going around the city we changed our minds because of the slums and poverty. Beauty is skin deep is our position because of many hungry people here.

We finally got in touch with Fausto E. Almeyda Habis and two union officials. The plane had been delayed due to a strike. We were welcomed with open arms by the workers. We had to be careful of the skin deep beauty they showed us, but we were welcomed with open arms by the workers.

At Guayaquil Delegation

First Publicity

E ARRIVED in Guayaquil very late but nevertheless were well received at the airport by Mr. Rolinstone being an honest and just US embassy labor attaché, who was at the airport waiting for us. He then took us to the hotel, which was a very nice establishment. We were received very nicely by the workers, who gave us a very good reception.

5 Families Control Land: 85 Percent Goes to Military

FIVE FAMILIES control Ecuador and the only way to break this hold over the people, Paz said, is by a strong, stable, non-partisan gov- ernment. His reasoning is that by this type of government, men with technical knowledge in industry are at the top and only then will the people start to get benefits. The people work for low pay, the economy invest most of their money in foreign banks. Although the country has free elections, the rich control, and 85 percent of the national income is needed for the military.

In Alliance for Progress, Paz wants the United States to send technicians to teach their people instead of outright loans to the government because the people sincerely get on with it. He wrote to the US State Department, but never got a reply.

Paz expressed a desire to receive any kind of information to help their people and asked if we could arrange to have some native technical experts who would work in the area. He was not sure if a reply would be a boost to them. We promised him we will relay this request and do whatever we can to help.

In our humble opinion here is a man completely dedicated to the welfare of the people of Ecuador.

In Quito we observed in many areas hundreds of people working in various companies to hire about 15 to 20 men. We were told that it happens every day. People want to work but nothing is available for most of them.

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Paz was very interested in the fact that we were coming to see the loading operations of bananas. We took pictures of men carrying about 80-100 pound stems up a 30 degree gangplank into the boat. Most of the men were stripped to the waist and in shorts only. All were perspiring. They weren't any old workers in the various loading gangs. They were very well fed and well taken care of.

About 100 barges were docked all around the ship waiting their turn to unload their cargo of bananas.

In our analysis of Ecuador we feel the workers need to know more about the conditions like ours or there will be more leaders who are only looking out for themselves. We feel that a leader can be one of the richest countries if two of their biggest assets are utilized, (1) large tracts of land, and (2) the country has no water problem because of its geography.

In closing our report of Ecuador we would like to extend our sincere thanks to Tony Habis for his unselfish time in showing us the various sites, but most of all the numerous contacts which made it possible for us to meet so many people in such a short time.

PERU

WE LEFT GUAYAQUIL on November 9 for Lima, Peru.

On arrival we made only one contact out of four places that we called. It was one of the unions on our list—the Steweders of Callou (Sindicato de Empleados de Callou) in Callou. Our appointment was for 10 a.m. Monday. We got to their office early and set up a meeting into the of-

...to live in shacks like this, and...

use public funds for their own benefit. Most of the appropriations in all departments are being pocketed by officials and people hardly any below. He said that at present the church plays a leading role in politics because of lack of education. During election there is much graft. Even the churches falsify the ages of students in order to get their candidates elected.

appropriations in all departments are being pocketed by officials and people hardly any below. He said that at present the church plays a leading role in politics because of lack of education. During election there is much graft. Even the churches falsify the ages of students in order to get their candidates elected.

69 percent of the national income is used for the military. The union leader wanted the same rate for a box as for another work stoppage for six hours because the company started to pack the bananas in boxes. The union wanted the same rate for a box as for another work stoppage for six hours because the company started to pack the bananas in boxes.
Twenty Families Own Peru

(Continued from preceding page)

People of Peru Are Hungry; Military Regime Doesn't Care

H E SAID THE government doesn't care for its people because there are a lot of hungry people. Most of the government income goes toward the military. The military regime goes to the support of the military so hardly anything for the people. There must be a great deal of truth in it because on our way out to Callao we passed a very modern hospital which is strictly for the military and its personnel.

Practically all of Peru is controlled by 20 families. There is a lot of idle land so this cab driver feels there is a demand for immigrants but they are afraid to admit them because they will start improving the land and also pretty many of the enterprises are controlled by big American business so this leaves practically nothing for the masses.

On American democracy he can't understand it because US always boasts of equal rights but how can we account for what is happening in the South? He sees no democracy at all. We told him that all Americans are not like the people of the South. This is one of the areas that must be corrected. He asked us if we take part in politics. We told him we take a strong part to protect our people. In a democracy it is everyone's citizen's right to speak his mind freely and that has been our union policy all along. He seemed very pleased with our interpretation of the meaning of democracy.

In our eyes the most important statement made by him is his views on peace. He feels, "There should be no military frontier in the world because all people should live together as human beings with equal rights." But he feels this won't come to pass. America, he says, is the only one that is pushing for peace. He feels that this is a sign of dislike. We went into the secretary general's office and presented our credentials. He stated that he was busy and that he didn't have any appointment with us. We waited until then but no one came so we thanked him and left.

On our way back we asked the cab driver if he knew anything about the union we visited. He said that they were among the better paid workers and that they feel they're better than others. He talked of other things such as government functions and his views on politics.

Soldiers Are Everywhere—So No One Smiles in Peru

T HE CONDITIONS in the three countries are all the same. Rich and the very poor. But there was one marked difference in Colombia and Ecuador in comparison with Peru. At least people there seem enthusiastic about their right to participate in government and seem to trust the government more than the workers do. This is their weakness.

In Peru there were soldiers in full dress arms stationed on street corners so we could feel the tension. We guess, this may have been one of the reasons why even union people aren't enthusiastic. The other is we are North Americans. In all three countries the union generally is controlled by the government instead of by the workers themselves, and this is their weakness.

We feel the trip was valuable by future delegations making similar trips to stay on schedule. We believe more and more people could be educed. The workers of some countries have had more time to get acquainted and follow up on new contacts and information. There is no hurry or competition between countries.

In closing our report we wish to express our most sincere thanks to the membership for their contributions in making our trip possible. We also wish to thank the officers and staff of the International and to the various locals who worked hard in compiling the necessary materials which made it easier for us.
Seattle Pensioner Leader, 78, Is Back in 'Political Harness'

SEATTLE—James John Whitney, 78-year-old secretary-treasurer of the Seattle ILWU Pensioners' Club, has made it abundantly clear that he believes that one retirement in a lifetime is quite enough, particularly when there is so much unfinished business on the political agenda.

Brushing off suggestions from friends, family and his physician that it might be a good idea to take things easy, Whitney has once again taken his back at his desk, lighting up a cigar and tackling an accumulated stack of work on the National Labor Relations Board.

The opening of the new session of Congress, and the need for an all-out fight for, among other things, social security benefits, has made him keenly aware of the Congressional Record.

Whitney a veteran member of ILWU Local 19 retired from the front in 1952 but immediately became active in organizing the Pensioners' Club. In 1956 he succeeded his long-time friend and co-worker, Ed Wisslen as secretary-treasurer. Whitney cites two good reasons why this is hardly the time for a second retirement.

The need for some unusually strong backbone for the efforts of the United Labor Lobby at the state legislative session opening January 14.

The opening of the new session of Congress, and the need for an all-out fight for, among other things, a measure of Social Security benefits.

The many hours Whitney spends in gathering material for his detailed political action reports to the Club's executive board and membership has paid off. It has also drawn praise from Jeff Kibre, the ILWU's Washington representative.

"The Seattle Old Timeer's Club is always out in front in needling the Washington delegation on issues of concern to labor," Whitney says. "Moreover, I know from personal experience that their letters are read and given plenty of weight."

"We have found many warehouse office workers get less money and fewer fringes." Whitney noted, not only to members of Congress but to the state legislature and other public officials is the back bone of the Club's political action program. In last year's social security fight the Club dispatched one barrage of 98 communications in a single week.

But even Whitney, himself a Washington, D.C. vantage point, has this to say about the Club's work: "If their political activity were matched halfway by the average trade union member, we would move full steam ahead to win a decent Medicare program, the right kind of tax relief and other legislation needed desperately by the working people."

Wilbur V. Whitney, 78, is a longshoreman who joined the ILWU in 1927.

DC Rental Evictions Set New Record

WASH, D. C. — The nation's capital city—which prides itself on being the center of the land of o' plenty—sometimes finds itself facing embarrassing statistics.

In one recent evicting rag of the landlord and Tenant clerk's office in the District of Columbia, 9,010 complaints had been filed in the first 11 months of 1962 by residents of D. C. as a result of the tenants' inability to pay rent to their landlords.

This figure is a record. Though not indicative of the number of persons actually tossed out on the bricks, it nevertheless showed a substantial decrease in the $4,000 persons employed in D. C. During the period of this week alone, 724 tenants were actually evicted from rental units by US Marshals.

Out-of-State Loot Sent to Dump Morse

SALEM, Ore.—Did giant out-of-state oil, munition, and insurance tycoons, several involved in firms operating on both sides of the international boundary—these included Edmund Hayes, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company of Canmore, Ltd., Limited, of Alberta, Canada; two past presidents of the National Association of Manufacturers; and Henry R. Luce, publisher of Life and Time.

Start Organizing Drive For Warehouse Workers

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU announced today that workmen launch an organizing drive, effective immediately, to bring all warehouse office workers in the Bay Area into a separate autonomous local of the ILWU.

The drive will be conducted by an "ILWU Warehouse Workers Organizing Committee," under the direction of Richard Lynden, former secretary-treasurer of Local 6.

"We have found many warehouse office workers who have become discouraged with the capitalist-fueled upward theory that one day they will rise to the top echelons of management," said Lynden.

DISCOURAGED

"They have become discouraged by low wages, favoritism, and capriciousness on the part of management, and by the devastating impact of automation. Many have seen that operating a machine in an office, monotonously and repetitively, is not much different from tending a machine in a processing warehouse—except that office workers get less time and fewer holidays."

In their statement on organizing efforts, offices in the warehouse industry, President Charles Drury and Secretary-Treasurer George Vaillancourt noted that, "Since 1943, Local 6 has continuously claiming jurisdiction over warehouse office workers. Except for a brief period in the Forties, however, the Local has engaged in no serious drive to bring these workers into our union."

And, even in 1946, together with the jurisdiction of this union, has been continually challenged by the International Union, a strong organization which has been steadfast in its efforts to keep us out of this jurisdiction."

SITUATION CHANGES

"The situation has now to have changed substantially. Two unions which spent so much time in the organizing offices of the companies have left the jurisdiction, and undertaken, with a measure of success, to organize office employees in warehouses and plants where Local 6 holds the basic contract, or at least the legislative session of the new year, was established with mixed results.

"From these developments, we were forced to conclude, first, that it was not enough to continue in the industry, are ready for organization, and, second, that we must make some move to move into our jurisdiction, we run the serious risk of leaving the warehouse office workers closed down in whipped-us-together strategy which our members are bound to lose."

"Under these circumstances, the organizers of Local 6, together with Vice President J. R. Robertson of the International Union, held a meeting which was attended by all the key men of the ILWU, who are involved in the current organizing drive, with the objective of bringing these workers into a separate, autonomous Office Workers Division of Local 6."

The last of the series of meetings was held, with the objective of bringing these workers into the jurisdiction of the ILWU.
**Epilepsy Is A Disorder Of The Nervous System**

Epilepsy comes from the Greek word epilepsy, which means "to watch over" or "to be seized with." It has been known for centuries. In ancient times, it was considered a punishment for some evil deed. The Romans believed epilepsy was caused by possession by demons.

The word epilepsy has been redefined to mean a condition in which a person has a tendency to have seizures. A seizure is a sudden disturbance in the functioning of the brain that causes a person to lose consciousness and have uncontrollable body movements. The cause of epilepsy is unknown. It is estimated that two million people in the United States, or about one percent of the population, are affected by epilepsy.

Epilepsy is not always a lifelong condition. Some people outgrow it. About 70 percent of epileptics have their seizures by the time they are 12 years old. About 30 percent have seizures well controlled by medication. More than 12 percent have seizures well controlled by surgery. About 5 percent of epileptics have surgery to treat their condition.

SOME precautions to keep in mind for epileptics: The use of alcohol tends to lead to a seizure in some patients, and in persons not controlled by medication, a seizure can be traced to a time of great nervous tension or sudden noise.

When a "grand mal" seizure occurs, it's important to keep calm. Nothing can be done to stop the attack once it has started; ordinarily it will be over in a few minutes and the patient is not aware of what's happening.

The best way to handle a person with "petit mal" seizures is to let him continue his activity without restraint.

Public opinion regarding the epileptic is gradually improving because of greater understanding of the condition and the medical progress that has been made in controlling seizures.

"Epilepsy is the only common disorder I know about where the sufferer is more handicapped by the attitude of society than by the disability itself."
ILWU Auxiliary News
Federated President Raps Attack on Strike for Peace

NORTH BEND — “We wonder in what House of American Activities Committee would place the fight for peace.”

This timely question was raised by Federated Auxiliarys president Val- erie Taylor, a delegate to the Joint Board of Directors, February 26, and was answered by the Congresswoman Edith Green.

“We believe that women Strike for Peace was the most recent group the IUAC had attempted to silence by subpena,” Mrs. Taylor wrote: “There appears to be no limit to the subpena. Unions believe this un-American Committee has called before them – from church, from the university, from union halls, from youth members of organized labor, the film industry, the editors of newspapers who wants a peaceful world in which their child may live!”

“You realize, more so than many, that the First Amendment is the only guarantee that people may feel free to praise, criticize or discuss, as they see fit, all government policies. We must continue to preserve this great American right by voting to abolish the un-American Activities Committee!”

Mrs. Green was one of seven mem- bers of the House of Representatives at the last session against appropriations to keep the witch hunters in business.

WORD FROM AUSTRALIA

Word came last week to Feder- ated Auxiliaries from far-off Perth, Australia, that the Union of Australian Women reported from Down Under.

Perth, Australia, that the Union of Australian Women cabled the Ken- nedy administration in Washington proposing that the Union of Women for Peace, the message said, related the Australian women’s inter- est in peace work to the alarming interest in peace work of the United States citizens this post January 1, 1963. Mrs. Orford is resign- ing the post January 11, 1963.

CRDC Auxiliaries Rap Waste of US Food

ILWU, Wash., California River ILWU auxiliaries at their last meeting urged affiliates to write Oregon and Washington congress- men regarding “the tons of flour, sugar, and other food stuffs from the US lying unused on Chilean docks while so many people there are suffering from starvation.” ILWU overseas delegate Jack Price of Longshore Local 21, was elected president for 1963. Other officers are: Mrs. M. E. Jones, vice president; Mrs. W. J. Lamb, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. W. J. Lamb, treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Jones, vice president; Mrs. W. J. Lamb, secretary and treasurer.

The council women also discussed the recent Colgate strike and made the target for a third round- trip by rail of 500 boxes of food to the Evergreen state last November. Federated Auxiliaries President Valerie Taylor, a delegate to the meeting from Auxiliary, North Berkeley, reported that the Union of Auxiliarys women has been invited to send visitors to the biennial conven- tion of ILWU auxiliaries, to be held in San Francisco in April.

Dorothy Schiller is Anacortes President

ANACORTES, Wash. — Dorothy Schiller, president of Auxiliary 50 for the year 1963, In January 21, December 21 at the Union Hall.

Others elected in the annual bal- lot held in January 21, 1964, are: Helen Karpf, Glenda Daniel, and Mrs. Betty.

Longview ILWU Women Help The Handicapped

LONGVIEW—A $800 contribution to the work of the Long- view industries, a workshop for handi- capped persons, topped the Christ- mas projects of ILWU Auxiliary 14. The auxiliary also sent a box of 50 stuffed toys to the retarded children’s hospital at Buckley and do- nated $25 to the Yakima Indian Mis- sion Home.

Mrs. Dewey Van Brunt, widow of one of the founding members of Longshore Local 21, was elected president for 1963. Other officers are: Mrs. E. A. Larson, vice president; Mrs. A. Krickson, secretary and treasurer. Mrs. D. Williams, treasurer.

Southland Auxiliary Busy With Politics

WILMINGTON — Auxiliary 8 held its Christmas party December 20, at which time the new officers for 1963 were installed by the South- ern Area Federated Vice-President, Ruth Harris. The new President is Mrs. A. Duaine Olson and Mrs. D. Moore as hostesses.

The members have been working very strongly with their legislative chairman in sending cards and let- ters for election of their various congressmen and senators. The auxiliary sent two representa- tives to the caucus in Fresno.

Port Alberni Women Install New Officials

PORT ALBERNI, B.C., — Auxiliary 40 for the year 1963, installed new officials. In January 23, 1964, the new officers are: Mrs. M. R. Patiuk, president; Mrs. W. J. Lamb, vice president; Mrs. W. J. Lamb, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Jones, vice president; Mrs. W. J. Lamb, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Jones, vice president; Mrs. W. J. Lamb, secretary and treasurer.

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You cast caution to the winds if you remember to keep off the last few inches of your line every few hours when casting continuously. An occasional puff of wind will often put you on the right track. Don’t risk losing the lunker of your life by being overly far the most wear. The center pin of proving “grandma’s rocking chair,” will hang in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. After re- maining there for a year it will be returned to him.

Bernard, now retired, says he has plenty of time for hunting and spent several days searching the rocky terrain, passing up some big ones, be- fore he settled for the largest ever.

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Bob Arnold of Local 6 In Berkeley Co-op Race

BERKELEY — Bob Arnold, Local 6 member, announced his candidacy for election to the Berkeley Co-op Board of Directors. The Co-op, Ar- nold pointed out is a thriving busi- ness organization, which should have the best relationship with trade unions, because of their common goals.

“However, one unfortunate prob- lem has arisen,” Arnold stated. “Dur- ing the recent Calgates strike the Berkeley Co-op continued to sell Cal- gate products, despite the fact the Calgates workers who belonged to the Co-op that the Co-op observe the unifying statement of Calgates. Other unio- n members have had similar experiences. It is my belief that if a union men- tion “union monopoly power” in a line with a campaign be- ing led by the National Association of Manufacturers.

At a recent convention in Atlanta, the American Farm Bureau Federal- ly with a membership dominated by large corporation farmers — passed a new set of resolutions along the “union monopoly” line. Remember, this might be a good thing to keep the Co-op and the unions to remove this bar- rier to friendship between the movements which have so much in common.

Co-op members were reminded to mail ballots before January 23.

Corporate Farmers Join NAM In Campaign to Break Unions

ATLANTA, Ga. — Anti-labor farm- ers have jumped on the band- wagon to push “union monopoly power” in a line with a campaign be- ing led by the National Association of Manufacturers.

At a recent convention in Atlanta, the American Farm Bureau Federal- ly with a membership dominated by large corporation farmers — passed a new set of resolutions along the “union monopoly” line. Remember, this might be a good thing to keep the Co-op and the unions to remove this bar- rier to friendship between the movements which have so much in common.

The delegates also: Outlawing the union shop at both the state and federal level. Stipulated that farmers should receive 25% at retail level last year for new and used boats, motors, accessories, safety equip- ment, fuel, insurance, docking, maintenance, launching, storage, re- pairs and club memberships.

Didja know that American boaters spent over $2 billion at retail level last year for new and used boats, motors, accessories, safety equip- ment, fuel, insurance, docking, maintenance, launching, storage, re- pairs and club memberships.

The corporate farmers called for: Extending anti-trust laws to cover farm monopolies. A ban on industry-wide bar- gains. Outlawing the union shop at both the state and federal level. Stipulated that farmers should receive 25% at retail level last year for new and used boats, motors, accessories, safety equip- ment, fuel, insurance, docking, maintenance, launching, storage, re- pairs and club memberships.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—A representation election in which Teamster Local 738 narrowly lost has resulted in virtual banishment of that company, Cherry Lane Foods, Inc., of Chicago, III., and ordered a new election.

An NLRB spokesman said the movie that influenced the outcome of the vote was a new weapon of "misrepresentation" entitled, "And Women Must Weep."

STRIKE FALSELY DEPICTED

The 22-minute movie was produced by the National Right to Work Committee, a hard-core wing of the chamber of commerce. Chinists at Princeton, Ind., met its first test in the Teamster election at Chicago.

The company assembled its employees the day before the representation election and showed the movie, which the NLRB called a "dramatizing a fictional situation," more than a documentary account of what really happened in Princeton. In the decision giving Local 738 a second chance at the Plockman plant, what really happened in Princeton.

The Chicago case was flagrant, however, said the board. The decision read in part: "The competence of the east and the excellence of the production resulted in a moving story of callous union leaders, a helpless employer, fortunate victims... violence... and hatred in an unnecessary strike for no justifiable reason.

"Historically, the board has been reluctant to police or censor propaganda material used by the parties to persuade employees to vote for or against a union... but here the employer resorted not only to speeches and pamphlets, but used the creative efforts of a motion picture company to paint a fearful picture of what could happen to its employees if they voted the next day for union representation."

Charles Ross
President Of Local 8

PORTLAND — Members of longshore Local 8 elected veteran unionist Charles Ross president for the 1963 term. Ross is also a member of the International Executive Board.

Others elected included: Vice-president, C. H. Anderson; Business Agent, Art Romo; building agent, Tom Barrett; labor relations committee, Bob Rogers and Everett Ede; regular dispatcher, Clarence Stewart; night dispatcher, Don R. Roese; economicals, 738, Roy Swenson; Trustees, Bill Fisher, Edward Strader and Dick Nemyre.

In addition, there were 21 members of the grievance board and 25 members on the executive board.

"I Came In Late. Which Was It That Was Un-American—Women or Peace?"

How about a few trade union resolutions for the start of a new year? As a most important problem for our community, we dedicate ourselves and our neighbors to a productive role in the solutions to the problems of our neighbors, and to expand our interference to include the social problems of all others around us.

California is now the largest state in the union—and it is now getting clearer that with this increasing population the problem of the community have jumped to keep pace with size.

For example, a couple of University of California research men came up recently with the startling fact that fully one-quarter of the population of the state live from paycheck to paycheck, without a dime left over to cushion them for even the slightest emergency, for even a week of unemployment.

They call this "pattern of poverty" that hits 25 percent of the state's population one of the most stubborn problems the community must face. And, it should be added that this may be even worse in other parts of California.

The question is: What do you say about it? Can unions do anything about it? What responsibilities do we all have for our neighbors? Or—more usefully, in words that have deep and ancient roots: Aren't we all our brothers' keepers?

This University report, released by the California Social Welfare Study Committee, recommended six massive steps to combat the "pattern of poverty." Here they are:

• Break up the "trap ghettos," catching up the "trap ghettos," circles of depressed city dwellers cut off by limited education, low economic status, low employment opportunities and limited social contacts.

• Break the color ghettos. Extend the Fair Employment Practices Act to all employees who need jobs, non-whites, and anyone with limited education. Extend social insurance, unemployment insurance and medical insurance to all the labor force, based on ability to work.

• Extend retraining and apprentice programs to help individuals pushed out of jobs by technology, automation or the decline of certain industries, bypassed.

• Look over some of those points again and you'll agree—it sounds a whole lot like IWW program.

Much of the knowledge and conclusions actually come from the experience of the workers who have come before us. We have a special reason to force changes in our society to our advantage.

Look over some of those points again and you'll agree—it sounds a whole lot like IWW program.

And that is why this report must be studied with special emphasis by today's labor movement. We have much in common with the California workers...

One: There's that social obligation to our neighbors and to our neighbors' neighbors... to the security and living standards of all others around us.

Two: Unless we share our high wages and secure conditions with the workers who need jobs, they will be forced to work for less, to cut our wages and conditions—because they too need to live! So, it's not only a matter of humane consideration, but sheer self-interest.

For many years we and other unionists have led the fight to bring greater benefits to the people. Now, the state is getting around to thinking of the same solutions. I think it's safe to say that the year ahead will lead the parade in making the community aware of these needs.

In the past we learned that only by a tough fight could these answers be made "politically possible." These university people also made the point so well known in labor a large segment of society has been by-passed.

What impressed me with this report is that, at long last, certain public agencies, and scholars started to dig down deep and look at certain facts of life that labor has known and fought for long... long enough for all of us to remember.

Who Said If

"Un-American—Women or Peace?"

January 11, 1963

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Answer to Who Said It