Strike On East, Gulf May End

Vote On Settlement

NEW YORK — Victory was claimed by the International Longshoremen's Association in the settlement of the 31-day East and Gulf Coast strike as some 70,000 dockers from Maine to Texas started voting in a ratification election, and more than 600 ships are expected to start moving.

While the New York Shipping Association reluctantly accepted terms worked out by a special board headed by Senator Wayne Morse, Oregon Democrat, there were indications, as the Dispatch went to press, that maritime employers in other ports might be balking at accepting the settlement.

The two-year package includes a 15 cents wage increase retroactive to October 1, 1962, and an additional 5 cents, effective October 1, 1963, starting next October; increased pension and medical care, plus a study of the whole medical program to gain more comprehensive benefits; an additional paid holiday and no changes in gang size.

Most significant recommendation by the Morse group is a two-year study on manpower utilization and job security.

Slated to be undertaken by the Department of Labor the study is expected to cover automation, severance pay, limitations and flexibility of the work force, and other issues that have long pressed the East and Gulf dock workers.

The "Memorandum of Settlement," approved by the President's Board, January 20, 1963, has been accepted for New York by the ILA and the New York Shipping Association.

The provisions regarding wages, hours of work, vacations, severance pay, unemployment and pensions, are also applicable to existing pensioners as well as to future pensioners.

Best Paid

The Hawaiian sugar worker, seen working along an irrigation ditch, is the best paid agricultural worker in the world. His union, the ILWU, has won an even more—grievance machinery, sick leave, pensions, dental care for his kids—and dignity. This contrasts sharply with the so-called "fair and reasonable" substandard wages set by the US Department of Agriculture which was the subject of testimony last week by ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt. See story below.

Goldblatt Testifies: US Sugar Work Pay Is Not 'Fair and Reasonable'

SAN FRANCISCO—A hearing was held here last week on sugar wages that observers felt had about as much mystery and tension as to its outcome as a rigged wrestling match on TV.

It was held by a hearing board from the United States Department of Agriculture on the subject of "Wages and prices for the 1963 Crops of Sugar Beets in California," and "Pension. Employer contributions to the pension fund go up 4 cents per manhour, effective October 1, 1962, and an additional 5 cents, effective October 1, 1963. These increases are expected to be sufficient to make the Fund actuarially sound and to develop the funds of excess worker's earnings and to improve benefits, effective October 1, 1963, as follows:

- Increase the maximum pension from $85 to $100, the increase to apply to existing pensioners as well as to future pensioners.
- Increase the death benefit from $500 to $1,000.
- Provisions for vesting of pension rights after 25 years' service. This means that once a man has put in 25 years he cannot lose his pension rights.
- Medical care. An increase in the (Continued on page 11)
False Cries and Worse Plans

TWO TOUGH STRIKES in the East have sparked fresh plans and proposals for new laws to hamstring and hobble trade unions. Already some bills are in the hopper of the new Congress. Senator McClellan, the Arkansas labor hater, joined with Bobby Kennedy in vendetta against Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamsters, wants to outlaw all zona who views labor organization as a plot that is wide, wide territory.

We are not trying to be gloomy about the future, but we think it is a mistake to assume that the path ahead has no legislative perils. Many unions—both legal and illegal ones—with which they will deal otherwise rob them of their labor as readily as they rob the consumers.

The cry of "big labor monopoly" is again being shouted by the clever lads on Madison Avenue. They misuse the word, which literally and correctly means "alone to sell." Unlike General Electric and other firms which conspire with each other to rob the consumers.

There are a great many other people working in plants and installations where they might feel only remotely related to the maritime industry. There are a great many other people working in plants and installations where they might feel only remotely related to the maritime industry.

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All of labor should think twice and three times before they decide to let legislative nature take its course in the outlawing of transportation strikes. Time, events and invention have combined to make transport basic and key to both the maritime industry and the transportation industry. Directly involved in the transportation industry are the teamsters, longshoremen, warehousemen, the seagoing crafts and, of course, the railroaders who are already shamefully hobbled by the Railway Act, which, incidentally, some people want to extend to the maritime industry.

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Sacramento Scene

New Liberal Legislators Raise Pro-Labor Hopes

SACRAMENTO — A marked increase in the number of pro-labor legislators has boosted prospects for labor's program before the 1963 session of the California Legislature.

The opinion of ILWU representatives Michael Johnson and Nick Petris, leaders of the Assembly, is that the opening weeks of a session that will last until June will be marked by the arrival of some 34 new members, making this the largest turnover since 1934.

John F. Hollister (D-Santa Barbara) and Joseph Shell and Bruce V. Gaffney (D-SF). It will call for bullion trucks to regulate high piling of cargo and the ILWU program. No bill can be heard until 30 days after its introduction, which means the actual introduction "for any reason," including immunization in Portland, and now area arbitrator for Oregon-Washington, is assigning April I. Meehan was one of the principal organizers in 1933 in Portland and the Columbia River a leader in the '34 strike; first dispatcher in Portland. He was elected ILWU secretary-treasurer in the first referendum when Harry Bridges became president of the union. An outstanding job was his early survey of possibilities for organizing in Hawaii, and he is credited with much of the union's success in the Islands. Bridges said, when his retirement was announced: "Matt has certainly hung up a fine record as arbitrator for the Northwest since he's been in that job. He's worked hard and has reached the age when a man wants to enjoy life. He deserves it."

Matt Meehan, a veteran of longshore unionism in Portland, is retiring.

Another effort will be also made to get the bill on homeowners insurance companies to classify longshoremen as bad auto insurance risks.

In addition, Johnson and DiBiasi emphasize, the ILWU will support the general labor program in the Legislature, including efforts to win increased unemployment, disability and workmen's compensation insurance for laborers. Gaffney and Mike Johnson in his inaugural message advocated increases in these categories.

Johnson thought the Governor's message, while it avoided some of these issues as a minimum wage and extension of unemployment insurance to farm workers, was a positive and vigorous call for progressive action by the Legislature.

Both representatives are awaiting some test votes. They want to see if some of these new legislators are as good as they sound.

Longview Local 21 Installs Officers

LONGVIEW, Wash. — Charles A. Smyth was installed as president of ILWU Local 21 in a 14-member board. He succeeds Tom Bagg, who was installed as president of the union. An outstanding job was his early survey of possibilities for organizing in Hawaii, and he is credited with much of the union's success in the Islands. Bridges said, when his retirement was announced: "Matt has certainly hung up a fine record as arbitrator for the Northwest since he's been in that job. He's worked hard and has reached the age when a man wants to enjoy life. He deserves it."

Retiring Matt Meehan, a veteran of longshore unionism in Portland, and now area arbitrator for Oregon-Washington, is assigning April I. Meehan was one of the principal organizers in 1933 in Portland and the Columbia River a leader in the '34 strike; first dispatcher in Portland. He was elected ILWU secretary-treasurer in the first referendum when Harry Bridges became president of the union. An outstanding job was his early survey of possibilities for organizing in Hawaii, and he is credited with much of the union's success in the Islands. Bridges said, when his retirement was announced: "Matt has certainly hung up a fine record as arbitrator for the Northwest since he's been in that job. He's worked hard and has reached the age when a man wants to enjoy life. He deserves it."

25% Oreganians Without Libraries

SALEM, Ore. — Most Oregon librarians are in the Featherbed. A survey in 1962 showed that 25% of the people in the state have no library service at all, Eloise Ebert, state librarian, reports.

Cuban Sugar Stevedoring Mechanizing

HAVANA — Mechanization of Cuban sugar production is moving ahead at great pace, according to a recent dispatch from the News Agency, as centralized planning and government control of industry takes over from the hit-or-miss productive methods of the past.

The magazine Nuestra Industria reported that a number of sugar plants have been mechanized at a cost of almost $21 million to allow bulk shipment.

One hundred twenty-two special containers for transporting sugar by rail were built for the 1962 harvest and 300 more newly-designed containers are being bought for next year's harvest, the magazine said.

Under the old system of shipping sugar in sacks, an average of seven to ten days were needed to load a vessel. The new system, which cuts out manual loading operation, loads a vessel in approximately 30 hours, according to the magazine.

Formerly, bulk shipping was opposed by Cuban labor unions, because it threatened the livelihood of longshoremen. Under the new system, longshoremen who no longer work in sugar transfer to other productive areas, Nuestra Industria reported.

Labor Lobby Opens Legislative Office

OLYMPIA — The United Labor Lobby, representing all unions in the state, has opened an office here in the Labor Temple. Unions visiting Olympia during the legislative session are headed by Joe Davis, president of the State Federation of Labor.

Local 8 Names Four to CRDC

PORTLAND, Oreg. — Local 8, International Longshoremen's Association, has named four members to CRDC, the new labor-management joint board created last November by the state legislature to supervise the $111,229, 0 jobs eliminated.

Who Is In The Featherbed?

The Railroad Brotherhoods are fighting a desperate battle in the courts to prevent the major railroads from imposing sweeping rules changes that would immediately wipe out as much as 80,000 skilled rail jobs. This table shows how half a million jobs went by the boards without a shred of insurance among executives or officials. There's plenty of money to spread around in the $100,000-and-up brackets. So—who is in the Featherbed?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>No. of Bosses</th>
<th>No. of Bosses</th>
<th>Jobs Eliminated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>No. of Workers</td>
<td>No. of Workers</td>
<td>Jobs Eliminated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of locomotives, cars, trucks, equipment</td>
<td>370,000</td>
<td>184,000</td>
<td>186,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of way, bridges, signals</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>119,000</td>
<td>146,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station agents, freight handlers, truckers, agents, baggage, waiters, telegraphers</td>
<td>172,151</td>
<td>90,565</td>
<td>81,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train, engine &amp; yard workers</td>
<td>307,133</td>
<td>211,604</td>
<td>95,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical workers</td>
<td>162,701</td>
<td>111,229</td>
<td>51,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professionals, subprofessionals and agents</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service employees, messengers, elevator operators, etc.</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL | 1,336,985 | 765,398 | 571,587 |
Unions Play Social Role

Who can meet this problem? Unions have only recently become aware of their ability to play as significant a social role in seeking solutions to the housing problem—as they have in meeting the challenges of proper feeding and clothing and medical services and welfare and pensions and job security and a host of other benefits won by the labor movement in the last quarter century.

It is a vast social problem, this question of housing, and unions, at best, can only touch the edges and try to acquaint communities with the possibilities for solution.

The ILWU-PMA garden apartment project—three square blocks in the Western Addition of San Francisco—has merely taken a single pioneering step in what eventually must be thousands of steps by other unions and socially-directed organizations in the direction of decent housing. Only in this way can slums and blight be eliminated from communities.

Cities are fast becoming concentrations of the rich and the poor—those who have and those who are expected to service them. And this has created a condition that makes city population more and more hostile to trade unions. Workers, unable to live decently within cities, are driven out to suburbs where they soon fade into a kind of phony middle class way of life. This project will prove that family living is still feasible by building on a non-profit basis, and eliminating the take off the top by realtors, suppliers and all else who have in meeting the challenge of proper feeding and clothing and medical services and welfare and pensions and job security and a host of other benefits won by the labor movement in the last quarter century.

The ILWU-PMA garden apartment project was hailed in 1960 by the San Francisco Movement—residents will elect their own union local.
Abolish HUAC
Coos Bay
Editor Urges

COOS BAY, Ore.—The House un- American
Activities Committee failed in come- in for much criticism, varying from "incompetence" to "indecency," from Oregon newspapers, including the "Northwest Statesman," which published this look (page 5), The Daily Astorian, and the Coos Bay World.

The latter, in an editorial entitled "The Case Against HUAC" bluntly the witch hunt "has become a national scandal in the affairs of unions and organizations seeking to remedy what is perceived as a threat to their members, peace, justice, and civil liberties.

Noting that the committee has been in existence for 24 years, the paper said:

"HUAC, by its very nature, violates the freedom of speech and assembly that it intrudes upon the freedoms of religion, press, speech, assembly, and petition. The very name of the committee is a misnomer—unAmerican—so vague a term that it serves neither as a restraint on committee members, the courts, the public, or anyone subsumed to testify under compulsion."

EXPOSURE

HUAC "in defiance of the Constitu- tion," the paper charged, "has become an instrument of exposure of persons who disagree with their views or views of the com- mittee support." The World charged, "It can, and has publicly black- listed the people and patriotic Americans.

It became a committee of witch hunters, often allied with hate groups.

In addition, the World pointed out, the committee "has managed to become a wholly professional organiza- tion, printing reams of transcripts and thousands of pages of testimony on the taxpayers' expense."

"The most "inamous" of these activities, the World declared, was HUAC's "sponsorship of the film 'Operation Abolition,' a distorted motion picture correctly described as a case of 'f$%^i by film' by the industry's most knowledgeable critics."

The editorial concluded by urging its readers to "write your Congress- men,URging them in turn...to vote to abolish HUAC."

Glen Curtis Heads
Aberdeen Local 24

ABERDEEN, Wash.—ILWU Local 24 has elected Glen Curtis, president, And- er O'Donnell, vice president, and Max Vekich, secretary-dispatcher.

In addition, the local ballot had three items, all acted upon favor- ably. These included amalgamation with Raymond ILWU Local No. 1 if that local wishes to make such ar- rangements; a $150 per month pension for any of the committee members not acting upon the committee's recommendations on the tax-

ers' expense.

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January 25, 1963 Page 5 The DISPATCHER

ILWU Seeks More Low Rate Housing

(Continued from Page 4)

ILWU in its 1952 Territorial Exponence had come to love Majors during 40 minute Sun- day visits to the prison with her mother, Helen, who over seven years of serv- ice against the defense campaign. In 1956 she promised to wait for him. To many, then, it seemed a hope- less dream, BUT WHILE THERE IS LIFE THERE IS hope.

For a family of two, a one bedroom apartment, the ceiling is $7500. For a family of three, a ceiling of $9500.

The ILWU-PMA housing cannot be bought for speculation. It cannot be rented to anyone else, except un- der very special circumstances, with the understanding that these funds could continue to earn healthy returns, and also serve as a socially valuable goal—such as im- proved housing.

ILWU Was First on Coast

A number of unions throughout the country have gone into this kind of housing, with ILWU the first on the West Coast. However, many not motivated by any desire to do any social work, but rather because that is a profitable financial venture. This pension fund money can become stricture an investment. IlwU Pension Fund could have had a higher rate of return, but chose to take back only as much as the government allows.

All the savings and extra profit is being plowed right back into in- creasing the value of the ILWU Pension Fund. The ILWU Pension Fund is helping to build a beautiful park and recreation area, to increase the living standard for the entire labor movement to stand up, and for union members to point to with pride.

A vast new vista of social progress in housing is just opening up— ILWU, once again, playing a pion- eering role.
Following is a summary of the report by the ILWU Overseas Delegation that visited India and Burma in October 1962. This was the second ILWU visit to India.

UNION OF BURMA

After three days stop-over in Hong Kong, the delegation arrived October 20 at the Mingaladon docks to begin their visit to Burma. Although we were informed through literature that there were several labor federations and hundreds of unions in Burma, none of the officials or offices could be found. Probably due to new revolutionary government recent takeover, everyone is silent.

Rangoon Dockers Are Friendly But Hesitate to Talk

We visited the Rangoon docks, where stevedoring was in full swing during the weekend. Brother Loveridge asked one of the guards if we could visit the docks as we were stevedores from the US in Burma to observe the working conditions of the people. The guard referred us to his superior who told us to go to the main entrance and request permission. After a phone call we were permitted to visit the docks.

All dock operations in the Port of Rangoon are regulated by the Board of Management. This government agency determines the number of men to be regular on the dock, fringe benefits and other conditions which should normally be determined by collective bargaining in our country. Union activity on Burma docks at present is nil.

There were 12 vessels of various flags in port, dockers working in all weather conditions. At one point, the delegation observed the dock operations and talked to the men working. The men were hesitant to talk but they were generally friendly.

We boarded the SS White Rose to see the hold operations. The dockers were working at full speed. Later, he took us on a drive within the city viewing various industries and stables in particular.

By talking to Mr. Sein Tin and others, we managed to get some information about the longshore industry in Burma. However, union activity seems to have been suspended since the new revolutionary government came into being on March 2 of this year.

Wage Rates: (One Kyat is 21 cents US.) Head laborer—6 kyats per 8-hour day; winchmen—4 kyats per 8-hour day; special hodmen—6 kyats per 8-hour day.

Work shifts: Dockside operations—6 a.m. to 2 p.m. or 2 p.m. to 8 a.m. Mid-stream operations: 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. or 3 p.m. to 9 a.m. Overtime is paid at double the dockers' pay. At Rangoon harbor stevedoring is done dockside and in mid-stream. In mid-stream operations cargo is discharged by powered lighter. Men are transported to the mid-stream vessels by motor launch. Meal periods—45 minutes within an 8-hour shift is allowed for men to rest and to eat their meals. 14-16 holdmen (laborers). Loading gangs for ships going to European ports also include 4 kamars in men used for shoring, ventilating stowed cargo). The basic discharge gang—12 holdmen, 1 head laborer, 2 winchmen, 1 hatchtender and 1 foreman. Each gang also has 3 hookmen on the dock. There is a ship reception stevedoring and also for each vessel being loaded.

The supervisory employees were dressed in trousers and shirts. However, the holdmen and longshoremen working on the dock were dressed in their native clothing and were all barefooted.

Enroute, stopping in Hong Kong, delegates saw huge loads handled by longshoremen.

... at present, the accident rate is very high and stevedoring schools are soon to be started.

Call-in stevedores are called out for work and no work is available due to changes in vessel routing. On a day's work is not provided, the men are paid the full day's wages. Six days' casual leave is paid annually.

Pensioning is provided for up to stevedores and benefits become available to them when they attain age 55. The revolutionary government has now instituted a social security program, insurance and health programs. A workmen's compensation system is now being formulated. Stevedores are protected by Social Security for death and sickness.

Mechanization—Except for the usual cranes, winches and high-lifts, mechanization of cargo handling is still far away. All cargo on the dock and in the holds of vessels is hand-handled. There is no container or bulk handling of cargo.

Number of Workers—The Port of Rangoon provides employment for 3000 stevedores. On an average day during the slack season, 12 vessels are in Rangoon Harbor, port and mid-stream, 24 vessels at the average number during the busiest season that are berthed in the Port of Rangoon.

Labor Unions—Most of the unions were dissolved after the revolutionary government came into being in March of this year. The present government, it is believed, is not against unions as such but against the type of unions which existed. It is believed that the government will permit organization of larger unions by industries under its strict supervision. This attitude of the new government may have been influenced by the ineptness and corruption of the leadership of the unions which existed in the past. Honesty seems to play part in the present government.

The Revolutionary Government of General Ne Win—The civilian government of U Nu was quietly overthrown by a coup d'etat on March 2, 1962 and replaced by a Revolutionary Council. General Ne Win is the chairman of the Council. The army officers took over the government because they believed it was gradually disintegrating, primarily due to the dissatisfaction of the middle class as well as the slow growth of the national economy.

When the revolutionary government was formed many trade union leaders were jailed while others went into hiding. Under the U Nu government, three political parties existed and these parties took in all of the labor organizations. Opposition labor leaders were also political leaders. Union leaders had to state their political views in public. There were ten groups of unions at this time.

The Army officers who are leading the country today are honest and very capable. These officers are also dedicated people who are trying to modernize their country. They have openly adopted the goal of a higher and better standard of living for their people.

Free Trade Unionism Seems Dead Under Army Rule

There is no real indication that there is any realistic effort to encourage a free trade unionism and a free country with more and more opportunities for the working man. However, their efforts in the near future Burma will stand and a free country with more and more opportunities for trade unions.

INDIA

Calcutta is the largest city in all India with a population of about 5.7 million. Population density in downtown Calcutta is said to be 86,000 per square miles. Calcutta has been called the home of the most hungry people in the world. Thousands of people sleep on the streets each night, and make their living as rickshaw pullers just to make their daily subsistence.

Beggars on the streets, rich men in swags, beggars in the streets, beggars and bobby kids, beggars with babes in their arms begging for food, one of the ugly aspects of India. Air crematoria on the banks of the Ganges, where thousands of bodies are laid to rest, temples and monuments, working men with babies on their heads, men with two-wheeled carts, men with their heads held over the ghat, and a free country with more and more opportunity for trade unions.

India's Union Leaders Are Professional, Not Workers

The present government seems to have been most interested in labor unions in India. Most of the leaders are included doctors, political leaders, social workers, lawyers and other intellectuals who have no experience at all in labor. This has been the case in the past and will continue to be so as long as the gulf between a large employer and his workers is based in terms of caste and social standing, wealth and education in particular.

Most of the present day leaders seem to be dedicated people, truly attempting to improve the condition of the man. However, their efforts in the half of the labor is hampered by government-sponsored tripartite labor boards which have jurisdiction over matters related to the collective bargaining process. Written contracts between employers and company unions, while existing, are very rare.

The present day leadership seems to be interested primarily in their political and social status.

Since most labor unions in India are sponsored by the government, there is no opposition anymore. The unions have no experience at all in working with the government, let alone in bringing wages up. The government is the largest employer and controls the unions and wages and working conditions for all labor.

No Change in Conditions Since First ILWU Visit

Being the second delegation to visit the First ILWU visit in 1961. The conditions as reported by the 1961 delegation have shown little improvement. Calcutta Port is now being modernized to some extent by the installation of 25 new container cranes, which can handle large legged wharf cranes, which can handle large
Ganguly, joint secretary of the union and several of the officers and rank and file members. We distributed copies of our contract as well as ILWU buttons.

The Calcutta Port and Dock Workers' Union is affiliated with the All India Trade Union Congress and the Trade Union International of Transport, Port, and Fishery Workers. Its membership, according to D. K. Ganguly, is approximately 12,000 members. This union is the first in Calcutta to unite the port (shoreside) and dock (those employed on ships) workers.

We talked to Mr. Debkumar K. Ganguly, joint secretary of the union and several of the officers and rank and file members. We distributed copies of our contract as well as ILWU buttons.

Indian Dockers Are Poor; Best Paid Workers in Nation

There are nearly 200 million persons in India. Of these, about 80 million are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and earnings are generally low. Statistics show stevedores or dockers have the highest rates of pay throughout the country.

The ATUC, formed in 1929 (All Indian Trade Union Congress), is the largest in numbers, is actually run by politicians. The PFI (Praja Socialist Party) and the UTUC (United Trade Union Congress), have a membership of only 30,000 organized workers as compared to the others. These unions must be registered in order to partake of advantages of the Indian Trade Union Act of 1926. In the recent past there were as many as 10,000 registered unions, but many are now defunct for lack of funds, lack of leaders, lack of a central office. The Indian government has a law which permits the government to dissolve any union if it feels it is not in the interest of the country. The government has the right to dissolve any union at any time that it feels it is necessary and guaranteed by the two constiuent states.

In India, officials and union members are eager to hear more from ILWU regarding contracts and also are eager to receive union bulletins and pamphlets. Some of the assurances we were able to give them are: a recognition of their unions and the right of workers to join the unions.

The leaders we met thought that visits by trade-union people are good as they enrich each other's respective movements. Most of the leaders were quite envious and surprised that the ILWU should send rank-and-file members to visit with them. In India most of the unions are small and cannot be solved by peaceful means if possible. There also believe that peaceful existence with open competition is the only road for all nations to adhere, as others have the means to destroy all of humanity. The growth of the ILWU is very proud of this fact as she is a member of the Calcutta Dock Labor Board.

The Port of Calcutta handles 50 percent of the tonnage that passes through the ports of India. Approximately 6000 vessels call at the port each year carrying 100,000,000 tons of cargo. One-third of the population of Greater Calcutta depend on port activities for their livelihoods. We were told that 33 percent of the work in the port of Calcutta is done from lighters. However, all of those who work on the lighters are still unorganized. Membership in unions is voluntary.

A pair of shoes costs 17 rupees; consequently, workers on the docks can't afford to buy them. All of them work barefoot, dressed in their national costumes. All Indians are proud of their country's independence status. They believe that the border incurs a war with China and should be solved by peaceful means if possible. They also believe that peaceful existence with open competition is the only road for all nations to adhere, as others have the means to destroy all of humanity. The growth of the ILWU is very proud of this fact as she is a member of the Calcutta Dock Labor Board.

We boarded the SS Pearl Beach which was unloaded bulk wheat from the United States. All waterfront workers in Calcutta are either registered workers and their families. Dr. Bose, a member of the state legislature, at one of her organizers, Mr. Gupta, and her membership dues are paid up. The Calcutta Port Commissioners and those who work on board vessels such as hatch foremen, holdmen, winchmen, and deck hands, are listed with the Dock Labor Board. We were told that membership registration is not necessary and guaranteed by the two constituent states.

We were told that the Calcutta Dock Labor Board maintains a fine hospital, the cost of which is paid for by a levy of 0.1 percent of total wages against all port employers. No other Port Labor Board maintains a hospital for the case of its registered workers and their families. Dr. Bose was very proud of this fact as she is a member of the Calcutta Dock Labor Board.

The basic wage rates of the dock workers in Calcutta have not increased. The first shift—4:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. with an hour's mid-shift lunch and rest break. Second shift—3:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. and third shift get 1/2-hour for lunch.

We boarded the SS Pearl Beach which was unloading bulk wheat from the United States. All grain is hand-hauled, bagged into 250 lb. sacks, stacked into sling loads of 9 or 12 sacks and discharged to 3-5 tons. The workshifts of longshoremen remain unchanged: The first shift—4:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. with an hour's mid-shift lunch and rest break. Second shift—3:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. and third shift get 1/2-hour for lunch.

The workshifts of longshoremen remain unchanged. If the total of the port of Calcutta is done from lighters. However, all of those who work on the lighters are still unorganized. Membership in unions is voluntary.

We were told that 33 percent of the work in the port of Calcutta is done from lighters. However, all of those who work on the lighters are still unorganized. Membership in unions is voluntary.

Even if it were possible financially, it was noted that the leaders wanted to see the union obtaining passports because the government is slow in issuing passports and because political considerations most often govern granting of travel permits.

Ganguly expressed the hope that some day the Indian Dock Workers' Conference can be held in Calcutta as it would be a shot in the arm for the Indian labor movement. He asked us to convey his union's best wishes to President Harry Bridges and all the officers of the ILWU.

The delegation was booked to leave Calcutta for New Delhi on the IAC flight on October 27th, but it was notified by phone in the middle of the night that our flight was canceled.

With the new flight out predicament, we remained in Calcutta until the 30th and then decided to leave Calcutta by train. The Indian government declared a state of emergency on Saturday, October 27, 1963. The emergency was declared, we believe, primarily to mobilize the people and not because of any grave danger to the nation because of the incidents at some remote border.

Brother Ushijima became extremely ill with a very high fever. We took him to the hospital, treated him and recommended immediate care.

In view of his condition, which was serious, he was put aboard a plane en route to Tokyo. Not one time was any complaining by Brother Ushijima evidenced. He was always helpful to his fellowmen and, of course, let us know, laughingly, that Canada has no time for sickness.
Letters

Great FM Available

Editor: I was highly pleased to see the editorial and cartoon in the last issue of the Dispatcher about the Eastland/Dodd inquisition of the Pacifica Foundation, operators of KPFA, FM, KPFK, KSFP, KPRC, KPFK, KSFP, KQED, KPFK, KSFP, KPRC, and KQED. I think it is most appropriate at this time that ILWU members be educated about the activities of the Northern and Southern California FM stations which broadcast every evening, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday from 8 to 9 p.m. I urge every ILWU member to make it known to Congress that employers and investors should be saved, presumably, for 1964 — an urgent task confronting the Congress. President Kennedy's program was blocked by the leadership after help from the Senate Rules Committee....

JFK Program Reflects Bleak Outlook for Jobless

WASHINGTON, D.C. — President Kennedy's program for the next two years reflects a bleak outlook for the nation's jobless and its unmet social needs.

This prospect is clearly envisaged by the Administration's top priority proposals. These proposals, as mapped out for the 88th Congress by the State-of-the-Union and Budget messages, will not be felt before fiscal years 1965 or 66.

NO EAGLE IS AN EAGLE

Until then, according to Treasury Secretary Dillon, unemployment cannot be expected to drop to a tolerable 4 percent level and domestic spending is to be held to a bare minimum.

Commenting on the President's message, AFL-CIO President Meany said the proposals, as mapped out for the 88th Congress by the State-of-the-Union and Budget messages, will not be felt before fiscal years 1965 or 66.

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Local 40.
ized labor. He was also, for a short
the AFL Retail Clerks union at Montgom-
ery Ward, when that large
vicious campaign against organ-
ized labor was conducted.
early 1940's West was a member of
large mail order concern was conducting
union activity.
He served as a dispatcher in Local
AFL-CIO and the Make Work
pon was fighting for its life in crowded or substandard housing
The ordinance states, "impede the
process of social integration by
which racial and religious groups
have enriched the general culture;
their discrimination, without regard to race,
individuals an equal opportunity to se-
the right of every man to a job,
Labor Council for Im-
planted rights."
We can do something: we
in pledging members or face loss of
their charters.
the new ordinance applies to pri-
ery board has power to
the "economic development
of Oregon for fuller employment;"
and improvements in workmen's
compensation.
The council's lobbyist, George Des
was instructed to make
women's commissions
implied in the bill. After he pointed out that
the amendments, if enacted into
law, would "take away something
implicated woman's
40 years, depriving him of the
right of our job, my duty in

W.C. West, Portland
Labor Vet. Is Dead
PORTLAND—The local waterfront
was well represented at the funeral
services held here for Wilmer G.
West, an active member of the
Clerks Union, ILWU Local 40.
port for the "economic development
of Oregon for fuller employment;"
and improvements in workmen's
compensation.

Astoria Local 50
Names 1963 Officers
ASTORIA, Ore.—The 1963 officers
for ILWU Local 50 include:
Cal 10 business agent; William Chester, ILWU regional
director for Northern California; Leroy King, ILWU inter-
national representative; Reverend Abornethy; Dr. Gus
White; Reverend Edward Stovall; Revels Cayton, ILWU
state level, and liberalization of the
federal law.
Legislation prohibiting the im-
act of sex or age on fringe benefi-
ert anti-discrimination law.
• Opposition to a state sales tax,
icestral, and retail and
• Opposition to insurance company
control of workmen's compensa-
tion, as proposed in the "three-way
bill."
• Repeal or modification of na-
tional and state anti-labor laws,
cluding Taft-Hartley and Landrum-
Griffin act."
• Opposition to all state "right to
strike" laws, and other labor-curbing legis-
lation.
• Improvement in social security
provisions.
• Medical and hospital care under
the social security for senior citi-
zens.
• Improved wage and retirement
plans under civil service, and inclu-
sion of public employees in fringe
benefits.
• Increased and improved public
housing program.
• Retention of state's initiative
and referendum law.
• Stepped-up federal aid to edu-
cation.
• Retention of legislative reapprai-
tlement, on the basis of population.
• A legislative memorial covering
AFL-CIO-recommended amend-
ations to the Fair Labor Standards
act.
• Conservation of natural re-
sources, preservation of wild life and
improvement of parks and public
recreation facilities.
• An adequate and realistic budget
for public welfare.

Unionists Meet Rev. King
A group of
ILWU men
meet Martin Luther King and Ralph Abornethy, two hard-

causes for freedom. Seen left to right: Curtis McClain,
Local 6 business agent; Reverend King; Albert James, Lo-
causal incitements to terrorism. The court has upheld a
national labor relations board order
directing Harvey Aluminum, Inc., to
reinstate two employees in

Orders Oregon College
Groups to End Race Bias
PORTLAND—All fraternities and sororities on Oregon's public college

Unionists Reinstated by Court
STRIDELAND, Ore.—Word has been
received here that the U.S. cir-
court of appeals has upheld a
national labor relations board order
directing Harvey Aluminum, Inc., to
reinstate two employees fired for
union activity.
Midnight Raids Scorched By Oakland Auxiliary

OAKLAND — Auxiliary's 17th annual "Midnight Raids" was held Thursday (January 24) night and was called a success. The Auxiliary is the women's arm of the International Longshore and Warehouse Union.

Auxiliary President, Mrs. Freda Everdell, to write Oregon Governor to spare the life of the condemned-to-die child murderer, points up the need for exchange with foreign women's organizations against minority groups can not be aided by midnight raids on individuals.

ILWU to Convene

SEATTLE — What is believed to be the first West Coast lumber shipment to Puerto Rico will be loaded aboard the Norwegian freighter Tux- lane by longshoremen in Seattle and Olympia early next month.

The announcement takes advantage of the amendment to the Jones Act which at present is blocked by the Jones Act. The amendment is designed to open up the Puerto Rican lumber market to West Coast mills. Under it shippers can use foreign bottoms if US ships will not meet the required rate.

Shinder Is President Of Bandon Local

Local 31, installed January 3, are: president, Fred T. Shinder; vice president, Ronald G. Johnson; secretary-treasurer, Lloyd Hunt; labor relations committee, F. O. Shinder; J. C. Windhurst and Harlan Ranta, sergeant-at-arms, J. C. Cox.

The Puerto Rican market annually absorbs about 100 million board feet of lumber. In recent years British Columbia supplied about 75 percent with the remainder shipped by southern mills through Gulf ports.

Several other firms have announced they will enter the opened-up Puerto Rican lumber market with shipments from such ports as Tacoma, Portland and Coos Bay, Oregon. These shipments are expected to total some three million feet during February.

First Lumber From Coast to Puerto Rico

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Lobby Meeting

200 Unionists at legislature this week, Des Brisay an anti-strikebreaker bill to the state law on workmen's compensation.

ILWU, attended the state-wide AFL-CIO legislative conference January 19.

The meeting, first of a series, served as a kickoff for the Labor Legislative program at this session. Present from ILWU were George Des Brisay, CRDC lobbyist; Ernest Baker, to counsel representatives in past years; G. Johnny Parks, past president of Local 5; and Will silhouette, newly elected president of Local 15, North Seattle.

Mr. Baker centered on a governor's advisory committee report recommending a sweeping change in the state law on workers' compensation, and on the labor-management relations as passed at the ILWU, (and the members of their labor-management relations committee) and on the labor-management relations committee.

The Labor Lobby is due to present its program including rectification of the labor-management relations and an anti-strikebreaker bill to the legislature this week, Des Brisay said.

Plea for the people

The successful ILWU effort was directed by International representatives including a member of Local 19, Kirk Stream, a member of Local 19, Kirk Stream, a member of Local 19, Kirk Stream.

But the study will also cover auto-replacement, the possibility of layoffs, and work-force flexibility. The study is to be completed by October 1, 1962, to October 1, 1963.

Holidays. An additional paid holiday is to be granted by the board to be voted on at the next ILWU convention. It is to be included in the board to be voted on at the next ILWU convention.

D. Poppe is Named President of Local 4

MANASSAS, Va. — Following are results of the recent election of officers held at ILWU Local 4. President, D. Poppe; vice-president, R. Benson; financial secretary, J. G. Bolt; recording secretary, T. S. Lott; labor relations committee, L. R. Lott; member of the board, C. R. Rapp; executive committee, J. Moore, H. Dempsey and C. Huff; caucus and convention delegates, C. Bott.

Bill used a 303 British rifle with a 100 grain, soft-point cartridge.

OR of the most unbelievable tales is the buck deer which lived to a ripe old age with a pheasant.

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TWO LUNKER catches merit recording in these pages: a 90-pound striped bass caught in the deepwater channel out of Stockton, California, one of the largest striped bass caught in these waters, for the past 25 years; and a 54-pound Chinook by Quentin Moon of Portland, Oregon, taken from the shallow waters off the Oregon Coast.

Here's a chance for members of the Labor Lobby and their families, to earn a 100-yard coil of Scott spinning line and a pair of SPOOKER fishing lures. All that's necessary is a photo of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few words about what it is all about.

Write to: Fred Goetz, Dept. TDSI, Portland 66, Oregon

Please state local affiliation.

The successful ILWU effort was directed by International representatives, a Local 6 organizing committee and East Bay business agents.
Goldblatt Testifies: US Sugar Work Pay Is Not Fair and Reasonable

(Continued from Page 1)

going for its dears wages and benefits for sugar workers in Hawaii.

"I am telling you those Hawaiian employers have had a mighty fine year," Goldblatt said, "and during the negotiations we want a little bit of that. We like to see in their prosperity, and that is what they are paying over there, and you gentleman sit around and make determinations of 40c, 45c and 46c." The irony of the situation was further highlighted when Goldblatt noted that the government set a minimum wage at $1.90 an hour for harvesting estates in the Imperial Valley. Goldblatt continued:

"This was a wage set as a minimum wage for bracero workers coming across the border to work in the agricultural fields, while your department was setting a wage of 95 cents an hour for domestic workers, a nickel less than the wage set as a minimum wage for braceros.

SNEAK ACROSS BORDER

"You can see how ridiculous this is. If a worker in Louisiana works in sugar for 60 cents an hour, and he sneaks across the border and picks up a couple of words of Spanish and comes across to the Imperial Valley, he would receive an 85 percent increase in pay by posing as a Mexican.

"I believe that almost uniformly the farmer pays more than the wages you call fair and reasonable. You must make it a wage that the farmer pays more than the wages you call fair and reasonable. That is because we set a minimum, and we set a minimum in the interest of another in order to get better workers and, therefore, he pays better than the minimum. That is not true at all, because other farmers were paying more than this minimum wage.

"They weren't getting any workers, not only workers that would turn out a fair day's work at what you consider fair wages. There you are supposed to establish minimum wages, but you are supposed to establish fair and reasonable wages, and it turns out, and we think this is important, the farmer who is living in terms of his own self interest, trying to get as cheaply as possible, it turns out that he is far more generous than you are. Now the minimum wage, too.

"IF this much must be said—straight cause, frankly, we don't see clear answer which seems to concentrate on the pronoun "I" instead of "we."

Industrial Relations in California reported this month that unions are gaining in membership this year last year—but that the membership increase remains far behind the increase in the number of jobs! Organized labor increased its membership in the period of one year by 15,500. However, in the same twelve month period the number of nonfarm workers increased in the state by 77,440. This tells a fantastic story—that only one out of every fourteen people who went to work in California last year joined a union!

* S O M E OTHER things come to mind that might be thrown into the hopper. Let's start with another question: Is it possible a basic change in the attitude over the years which seems to concentrate on the pronoun "I" instead of "we."

Individual unionists are more interested in themselves; unions are more interested in their own organizational structures and hanging on to what they have, instead of being concerned with the community as a whole. Once, as old-timers can recall, there was a crusading spirit that was concerned with the interests of the entire working community. It seemed to say that if they are organized they have the means to provide the best solution for the problems that unions aren't a very good job for their members.

* T H E N, W H A T is the trouble? Why can't we organize? Is it because majority of working people no longer feel that the labor movement is dedicated to their needs within their community? But what other organization had contributed more to the progress of the American community? Look at the list. Living standards, education, welfare, health, security in old age, growing consciousness of the need for universal medical care, and on and on.

Somewhere along the line labor leadership became "fat cats" and lost interest in the fight; and the general public seemed to become: "I'm alright, Jack!"

The labor movement really boomed as long as it was dedicated to the belief that each human being had a right to a larger share of the good things of life. Today, there are about 32 million acres of agriculture, and several million more in agriculture, who are not organized.

What steps can be taken to encourage unorganized workers to seek a place in labor, and to rely on the labor movement to find answers to growing economic, political and social problems? First, I believe they must feel that they are a working part, a participating part of the house of labor; that they are really wanted inside labor. Then, somehow, we must re-enter the life of the communities in which we live and work.

These thoughts and the questions are not new, I am telling you that it is not new for these types of jobs, with millions more among minority groups asserting their rights to use their skills and become an integrated part of their society? There is a list as long as your arm of challenges that exist and the new ones that are coming up.

Answer to Who Said It

Meyer Weinberg, author, TV in America—The Morality of Hard Cash.