BC Dockers Are Poised To Strike

VANCOUVER, B.C. — ILWU longshoremen are poised to strike the wharves of British Columbia in the next two to three weeks unless satisfactory settlement is reached in contract negotiations with the Shipping Federation of British Columbia.

Conciliation proceedings, required by law, but with the ILWU dock and terminal locals refusing to participate, broke off Thursday, February 28. All ports of British Columbia are involved with the exception of Prince Rupert, which has a separate contract.

The contract expired last September 30 and work has continued on a day-to-day basis since then.

Last October Canadian ILWU locals voted at a series of stop-work meetings to set aside conciliation and drive ahead with direct negotiations, and shape up a program for economic action if necessary.

The heart of the issue has been some movement toward a mechanization program similar to the US West Coast docks, as well as industry-wide bargaining covering all branches of longshore work. The ILWU International Executive Board, in recent meetings, took note of the possibility of a showdown, and pledged the Canadian membership:

"Full and wholehearted support in whatever action they might deem necessary to secure their demands."

Dockers of Japan Seek Pacific Aid

SAN FRANCISCO — Received here at ILWU Headquarters last week was a request from the Council of Unions of Dock Workers in Japan asking for support and sympathy with actions of Japanese dockers in their long-drawn-out fight to win decent hiring practices and safety rules on the job.

The letter, also addressed to all locals involved with the exception of Prince Rupert, was forwarded Thursday, February 28, the sugar company bargains expired January 31, have still not received a proposal from management which meets their basic demands. These include:

- Equal pay and benefits for equal work on all plantations;
- Industry-wide bargaining for an industry-wide agreement;
- Guarantees of benefits under the agreement;
- Protection against layoffs and lack of work opportunities for present employees;
- A wage increase commensurate with the industry's highly profitable past year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Instead of meeting these issues, the employers have brought a public relations gimmick.

In a half-hour negotiating meeting, February 28, the sugar company submitted a summary of their position on all items in negotiations which was simply a re-statement of their former position and conclusions.

It stated that the only condition on which the Industry Committee would bargain for two plantation agreements which line is on the basis of their proposal for a 5-year agreement.

The public relations gimmick was a document called "Company Proposals to Break the Stalemate." This proposal and the union's reply are:

1. Set a definite schedule of continuing negotiations beginning Monday (March 4) at 10 a.m. The Union agreed.

2. Agree to first dispose of the cost issues — wages, holidays, pension plan improvements and so on — with agreements being tentative on all items until complete agreement.

Union: We will not agree to "dispose" of all cost items before bargaining on others. We will discuss any issue that the employers wish to bring to the table.

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ELECTION NOTICES

Local 17, Broderick, Calif.

Local 17, ILWU, Broderick, Calif., will hold its biennial nominations on April 25, 1963 and final elections on May 23, 1963. All the officers of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and dispatcher, and members of the executive board, and three trustees.

Nominations will be made at union meetings on April 25, 1963 at 12 noon and 7:30 p.m. Polling will be between the hours of 7:30 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. at 600 4th Street, Broderick, Yolo County, Calif.
An Eastern Issue Comes Closer

NEW YORK OWNED STORE IN YOUR CITY

If that’s their game we can play it too!

BULLETIN—NY Retail Ash Voted to Boycott NY Post in Support of Lockout of Printers for Late Payments

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T HE NEWSPAPER strike-lockout and news blackout in New York City is three months old today. Schiff of the New York Post, broke ranks last week with the New York Publishers Association and partially ended the blackout. Here was one of the four papers which locked out their workers when Local 6 of the International Typographical Union struck five others.

Mrs. Schiff resumed publication of The Post last Monday on a day-to-day agreement with the union under the terms of the old agreement. Meanwhile, the New York Retail Association followed the lead of Macy’s and voted to boycott The Post as an advertising medium.

A strike 3,000 miles away seems remote to most of us, and certainly the issues don’t come through loud and clear over the networks or in the Western newspapers. But the action of Macy’s and the other New York department stores suddenly brings the strike-lockout closer to where we might give the ITU something more than long-distance moral support.

MACY’S IS not the only big retail store with West Coast outlets. There are many others. It is in order, we think, to suggest that if the retailers are ganging up in support of the publishers’ determination to starve out the printers, then it is quite possible that in a progressive direction. Contrast this with the New Frontier’s plans to put the people back to work—finding jobs, opening new businesses and creating a new economic direction.

In spite of the gigantic attacks against “that man in the White House,” PDR always aimed at preserving the free enterprise system. But it needed a cooperative approach in order to create a real giveback to the unemployed, government itself ... but at the same time, through this approach, accomplishing greatly needed reorganization and stimulation of the national resources.

Another reminder of how often unions have recently asked for help from the government is a letter written by 10 people, including a Yaddispatcher editorial writer, to Washington. "It is our sincere belief that a new political era is soon to be ushered in, and we believe that this era can be brought about by the people back to work, but to help in the transition to peace.

THINGS REALLY started rolling in the famous first 100 days, and soon labor found tremendous new opportunities to organize and gain substantial increase in wages with conditions to organize and move ahead and work toward wage raises and better conditions through collective bargaining.

The President many times gave the go-ahead to labor, as he made clear several years later, September 2, 1944, at a Teamster’s Union Convention in Washington:

"It is one of the truest and most admirable characteristics of a free and democratic modern nation that it have free and independent labor unions... When union workers assemble with freedom and independence as do the thousands who come into this country, adding their strength to the American democracy has remained unimpaired; it is a symbol of freedom and a determination to keep it free.

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ROOSEVELT got right to the point—no pussyfooting! "A host of unscrupulous money changers has been able to mislead public opinion by indifference to fair facts, by unscrupulous handling of the fiscal agencies of the government, by placing national debt and budget deficits at levels that would plunge the national economy into the abyss of ruin. . . . They are a great people that has become the lair of every predatory wolf.

President Hoover looked in another direction, talking about "two vicious circles," but the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance. . . . Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, . . . They know they can诈l and do only what they know they can get away with, that they have the whole economic life of the country in their hands, . . . They know they will be judged by the standard of their actions, not by the empty sounding phrases they utter, . . . They have been the beneficiaries of a system, a form of government, a dispensation of things that has become corrupt and tyrannical. . . .

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ILWU Says Seattle-Alaska Trainship
WILL LOW-Dollar Jobs, Harm Shipping

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Strong opposition to a Senate Merchant Marine sub-committee, holding hearings on the proposal of the vessel City of New Orleans, to Union Steamship Company, was presented by the Alaska Steamship Company, to carry fully loaded rail cars. Kibre testified:

"The ILWU has a large stake in this matter. We are interested in both the employment and the economic factors that would be involved in the operation of a foreign-built trainship to Alaska."

In the 1963 March, 11, 1963 reporter, Kibre said, "The ILWU is in full agreement with the proposal to provide a trainship to Alaska."

Kibre emphasized, and the diversion of traffic from the Alaskan ports will not be such, but rather a unit of a central rail system—either to be paid track or an extension of the rail lines. In that capacity it will be utilized for train service, not to stimulate or promote the coastal trade."

In addition, Kibre and other witnesses said the bill would destroy any chance for the future of the American merchant marine, as longshore employment on all coasts.

Canada ILWU Seeks
Anti-Atom Eight-Point Peace Plan

YANOVUER, B. C. An eight-point peace plan was recommended last week by the Canadian Area of the ILWU following the conference on the union's position in the current federal election campaign.

The plan, as outlined by Canadian Area Officer Leo Labinsky, calls for the following:

- Full political, economic and military independence of Canada;
- The right of every family to a decent home;
- The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;
- The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of peace, free from fear of competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad; and
- The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;
- The right of every family to a decent home;
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Hofa Fights Increase in Labor Bonds

WASHINGTON, D.C. — General President James R. Hofa of the Teamsters Union has delivered a sharp blast against threatened action by the Secretary of Labor to raise above $500,000 bonds required on trustees, officers, and administrators of Health, Welfare and Pension Funds.

"Any bonding could be required on the basis of 10 percent for instance, in the Central States, Southeast and Southwest (Teamster) Pension Fund, the bond for each trustee would increase from $500,000 to $20 million, and the total bond would increase from $9 million to $350 million," Hofa said.

Hofa also told a Labor Department hearing that "literally millions of dollars in increased premiums (to the bonding companies) would be taken out of the health, welfare and pension benefits of American working men and women" if the bonding were increased.

Hofa was sharply critical of the Secretary of Labor's hearing. He said there was no problem to justify either bonding at any increase above $500,000.

WITNESSES UNREPORTED

"We in the Teamsters Union are even more interested than any public official that the funds which are set aside for our membership should be adequately protected against dishonesty by the officers, trustees, or administrators of these funds. But the date of inception of these funds for the benefit of members in their working life, has not been one single instance or even charge of defalcation, conversion, embezzlements, or dishonesty, Hofa said.

"Under the Welfare and Pension Fund Disclosure Act, the Secretary of Labor has discretionary power to raise bonds, Hofa noted at one point in his statement. The Association of America had not been called to open their files to the government. The Teamsters see the profits in the field of welfare and pension bonds as a blank to be filled, and suggested that they be called to do so.

He pointed out that all the bonding companies and those in the Teamsters' experience, (over $3,000,000,000 claims of $3,000,000) perhaps that's the reason they do not want to open their files.

Oregon Ports Need Bargaining Facts

SALEM — New industries that might locate in Oregon before have been prevented by Oregon because of its maritime advantages would hesitate to locate in a state where the port bodies lack authority to negotiate bargaining agreements with their employees.

Enactment of a law giving them this authority in an economic must, ILWU lobbyist George DesBrisay testified at a hearing on the public service commission.

The measure was introduced at the request of the Labor Lobby and approval will give it a blank in the state Democratic platform.

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Source: National Ass'n of American Iron and Steel

Record Lumber Cargo

SACRAMENTO — The largest single lumber cargo ever loaded in a British Columbia port, which means the biggest lumber cargo ever loaded in the world, has been shipped out of Vancouver in the Greek freighter Sifnos. She loaded 11,954,550 board feet of packaged lumber at Western Water Terminals, Ltd., Wharf at the foot of Carroll, all consigned to US Atlantic ports. When the huge freighter sailed, lumber was piled seven tiers high on her deck. The previous largest lumber cargo was shipped out of here last March in the Norwegian MS Ariel, totaling 10 million board feet. The Sifnos loaded her entire cargo at a single wharf in about two weeks actual loading time, starting January 23.

California Labor Calls Brown's Liberal Program

SACRAMENTO — The 1963 session of the California legislature, which has now been meeting for two months, has not yet lived up to its liberal potential.

Legislative leaders have, in fact, attempted to "cool off," a series of notably progressive proposals by Governor Edmund G. Brown in such fields as social welfare and human rights.

This is the judgment of the ILWU's legislative representatives, Michael Johnson and Nate DiBiasi, following what has been an eventful session that will claim perhaps a $3,000,000 increase in state taxes. It is the reason that they do not wish to open their files.

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California Plan
How to Deal
With Scourge
Of Alcoholism

SAN FRANCISCO — Alcoholism
ranks directly behind heart disease
and cancer as a health problem in
the United States, according to a
report by a study panel of a recent
Assembly Joint Resolution in the
Attorney-General of the State of
California.

The report makes a special effort to defeat the growing
encroachments of the disease.

The medical report that legislation
be enacted for the appropriation
of $500,000 in the Alcohol Tax Re-
serve to be distributed to the states
to meet problems of alcoholism.

According to the conclusions, pointed
out that "During the 1961-62 fiscal
year, the Federal government col-
lected $404,948,000 in taxes on liquors
sold in California. If 5 percent of
this were returned to the State for
rehabilitation, it would be over $20,
000,000.

**NEED PROGRAM**

This 5 percent of the alcohol tax
would be the immediate and direct
resolution to encourage the "soliciting
of volunteers or the organized and
state and local levels by the disease
of alcoholism, provided that the
state be given the right to use this
appropriation to be limited to those
which would be no more than $40,000,
education, treatment and rehabili-
tation of the alcoholic.

This statement is delivered to the
Assembly Committee on Rules, Mask
said:

"Alcoholism is the greatest con-
tributor to California's juvenile delin-
quency. Almost 85 percent of all the
juvenile crimes have been under-
written by the influence of alcohol.
Nearly 85 percent of all the delin-
quents under the Youth Authority's jurisdiction got
the direct or indirect influence of
alcohol than have been caused by
any anti-social influence. Almost 85
percent of all the delinquents under
the Youth Authority's jurisdiction got
their start with the influence of
alcohol." This one aspect of the problem is
easy to justify the diversion of 5
percent of federal liquor revenues
for these purposes."

Bellingham To Get New Crane

BELLINGHAM—Port Commission-
er, manufacturers have authorized the immedi-
ate purchase of an $100,000 rail-mounted
antry crane to speed up log han-
dling and other heavy cargo.

**Pvt. John Allen**

**Was a Vote Getter**

There's a political analogy to this story which workers—as vot-
ers—should hold:

Shortly after the Civil War, a
Reservist of that conflict named
John Allen was running for Con-
gress in Minnesota. He had served
as a private, and his opponent
happened to be a former general. As
was the custom in those days, the
two candidates met on the same
day for a series of quizzing, called
ironed political rally.

It happened that Allen's op-
ponent had to be out of town, so
he gave a stir-
gring oration, with all-out empha-
sis on his military experience and
dwelt at length on his service as a
general. It was obvious he was
training his audience in the vast
differences in the ranks of a
private and a general. Allen
made a much shorter speech. He commended the general
and told his audience how impressed he was
by the general's courage and
wisdom. But he emphasized that general's
two words: "John is a great man."

"I'd like to suggest that all you
generals vote for my opponent,
and I'll recommend him for you."

That's what happened, and
the winner came to be known
as Private John Allen. He served
for years in Congress.

**Washington State Labor Lobbies**

**Employer Raid on Unemployment Fund**

OLYMPIA—A united employer at-
ttempt to emasculate the state's un-
employment compensation program
through SB 355 took a bare knuckle
drabbing from labor spokesmen at a
Session of the Committee, hearing with the result that its possibility
for passage has been considerably
diminished.

Leading off for the United Labor
Lobby, Joe Davis, president of the
State Federation, cited figures to
back his assertion that the measure
is a "dishonestly clever and adroit
disguised raid on the unemployment
reserve fund to the tune of $96 mil-
lion."

ILWU JOINS ATTACK

Joining Davis in an expose of the
measure were James Costa of ILWU,
Smith Troy, Teamsters, and James
Fauling, International Woodworkers
who all members of the United Labor
Lobby Steering Committee.

The labor spokesmen pointed out
that the two dangerous features of
the measure are the provisions set-
ting up a so-called "benefit ratio"
plan for employers' payments into
the fund and that workers must be
employed at least 16 hours a week
for 20 weeks during a benefit period
to be eligible for benefits.

**HELPS GE AND BOEING**

Labor spokesmen pointed out the
massive targets would be the Boe-
ing Company in Seattle and General
Electric at the Hartford atomic plant
who have relatively stable employ-
ment, thanks to huge government
contracts.

The principal victims of the pro-
posed eligibility provisions would be
workers in the building trades, food
processing, lumber and other indus-
tries of a seasonal character.

Under questioning, Henry Venables, attor-
cy and spokesman for the Associa-
tion of Washington Industries, ad-
mited that if SB 355 were in effect
some 15,000 workers now drawing
compensation would be ineligible.

Defender attorney Norman Leonard
pointed out that in the appeal every-
one, including the government, rec-
ognized that this was a first test case
of its kind.

The government attorneys did not argue that this section of the law
did not invade the First Amendment
but simply said in effect that it was
just a tiny, insignificant invasion of
this basic right, and doesn't affect
many people in any way.

Leonard added:

"We pointed out in the brief that
there was no evidence of unlawful behavior or conduct
Brown's part, which, of course the
government conceded. There was no
evidence that he did or said or
planned to do or had the power to
do anything that was wrong, and
congress can't just evade the mean-
ing of the First Amendment, and
that is what we told the court.

"We pointed out in the brief that
whatever Brown's rights are, they
were open, known, never concealed,
and that the members chose to elect
him with their eyes fully open.

"We argued that perhaps the
local's members wanted him on the
executive board—one man out of
35—because they thought it was a
good thing to have at least one man
with his views.

Union Election Freedom Test
Tests Goes to US Circuit Court

SAN FRANCISCO — The case of
Archie Brown, the first of its kind
to reach a higher tribunal, was argued
last month before the Ninth Cir-
cuit Court of Appeals—a test of the
First Amendment, to elect any
man of their choice to any office
they choose.

Brown was a member of the 35-
man executive board of longshore
Local 10, when he was tried and
found guilty of violating a section of
the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act
which prohibits a Communist from
holding a union office.

His defense argued it is constitu-
tional for Congress to prevent union
members from electing union
executives of their own choosing.
Brown's case was then appealed,
while $5000 bail was continued.

"We argued that perhaps it isn't only
Brown's rights that are being vio-
lated by this statute, but the right
of the members, who have a right to
elect whomsoever they want.

"We pointed out in the brief that
whatever Brown's views are, they
were open, known, never concealed,
never misrepresented. The mem-
ers chose to elect him with their
views fully open.

"We argued that perhaps the
local's members wanted him on the
executive board—one man out of
35—because they thought it was a
good thing to have at least one man
with his views.
OVERSIZED REPORT: Malaya, Thailand,

By OSCAR WERTANEN, Local 24, HAROLD SHIN, Local 142, and JOHN C. AUSTIN, Local 511

THE REPORT of your delegates to the Southeast Asian countries would never be in order without first acknowledging our deepest gratitude for the great honor of representing our union, in observing the situation at first hand, in contacting, meeting and making new friends to promote better understanding, relationship and appreciation between the workers of the world.

SINGAPORE

OUR FIRST assignment came as a real shocker.

The drabness of Singapore, the dull, colorless, dirty appearance of the city, the many thousands of independent small operators with their goods for sale, but yet few transactions taking place due to the general appearance of the people, the hardship and poverty so apparently visible, the stench of the city due to the open sewage system and the stagnant river streams where many boats and barges are used for commerce and living are anchored with the water so polluted it appears ink and the river is slums. We made repeated attempts to get in touch with the deputy speaker to help us secure permission to visit the waterfronts and the unions and the people.

The government is building a huge conference hall and headquarters for the government control and endorsed Special Trade Union Council with taxpayer's money. They have refused to grant permission to the other independent council of union funds. Workers turned out in masses for the court hearing and in the evening thousands stood out in the rain for the mass meeting. In subsequent meetings with the officials of the union, we learned that it was a political persecution aimed at the像 the workers. We made repeated attempts to get in touch with the deputy speaker to help us secure permission to visit the waterfronts through his office but had no response.

Political Persecution

Aims at Labor Control

The DAY of our arrival, the Government had arrested Mr. Jamit Singh, secretary general and Yeow Fook Tan, treasurer of the Singapore Harbour Board Staff Association in court for misappropriating $7,643 of union funds. Workers turned out in masses for the court hearing and in the evening thousands stood out in the rain for the mass meeting. In subsequent meetings with the officials of the union, we learned that it was a political persecution aimed at the workers of the world.

In Singapore the present premier and the government leaders felt that there is a deliberate, determined, calculated attempt by governments we observed to control labor organizations. In Singapore the present government and the government leaders felt that there is a deliberate, determined, calculated attempt by governments we observed to control labor organizations.

In Singapore the present premier and the deputy speaker of the House were formed very associated with the SHBSA. We made repeated attempts to get in touch with the deputy speaker to help us secure permission to visit the waterfronts through his office but had no response.

Mr. Singh pointed out the Singapore government has been slow. Housing problems have been practically all union leaders shy away from discussing the problem. Industry-wide collective bargaining agreement for the workers is still in process. Wages amount to about $7.12 (in US dollars) per 8 hours of work. An interesting comment was made by Mr. Dhoss, executive director of the only trade union council in the Malaya Federation. He was interested in how we operated our own union and about our political action program. Questioned about the communist menace he said that the communist movement was first started during the war to resist Japanese aggression. Certain promises were made to them by the government for fighting against the enemy. After the war the parties couldn't agree on settlement terms. The communists wanted legal recognition and status as a political party. But because the government leaders felt that it would be incompatible with their so-called proposed democratic government setup, a war was fought.

The last order of business was a meeting with Mr. Dhoss, executive secretary of the only trade union council in the Malaya Federation. He was interested in how we operated our own union and about our political action program. Questioned about the communist menace he said that the communist movement was first started during the war to resist Japanese aggression. Certain promises were made to them by the government for fighting against the enemy. After the war the parties couldn't agree on settlement terms. The communists wanted legal recognition and status as a political party. But because the government leaders felt that it would be incompatible with their so-called proposed democratic government setup, a war was fought.

He was also the first and only individual to ask us about the Cuban situation on our trip. We explained our International's stand on the self determination principle and our objection to the economic embargo. We believe in a policy of peaceful coexistence and support the existing government.
THAI LABOR UNIONS
OUTLAWED BY Dictator

WE WERE INFORMED by the American Embas-
ysy that the Thai labor movement was orga-
nized after World War II. In 1953, a session
detail by Marshal Sarit Thanarat took over the
leadership of the country. "To meet the Commu-
nist threat at home and abroad and to preserve
the constitutional monarchy." He outlawed politi-
cal parties and labor unions; strikes, marches,
picketing, etc. Prior to being outlawed, labor unions
were loosely organized, didn't collect dues, didn't
have popular base. Marches and demonstrations
were paid affairs. Politicians used unions and work-
ing people for their own personal gains.

A paternalistic system generally governs the re-
lation between the employees and employers. Gov-
ernment has railway and tobacco monopoly
owns rice mills, alcohol distilleries, tanneries and
factories, and is estimated to employ more than
one-fifth of all wage earners.

No social security program exists for the people.
Average family income equals 30 to 40 bahts a
month. The figure may be low because people have
other means to supplement their basic income—fish,
gardens, etc. Due to the unfavorable and undeve-
oped system of government in power our oppor-
tunity to observe trade unionism was nil.

The port's mode of operation and equipment are
very modern, according to Asian standard. Mr. Chalit
Sawangski, Deputy Chief of the Port Operation Depart-
ment, is a much travelled individual and he
learns is being put into operation to set up
the most advanced and modernized port in South-
East Asia.

The port provides row types of homes for em-
ployees of various ranks. It has its own schools
for workers' children; also seven paid holidays, extra bonus based
on profit, etc. 14 months pay for 12 months work
with a good turnout record, etc.

NO ONE MENTIONS WAGES: Workers Get Short End

It is interesting, during our interview we
found no one mentioned basic wages. Normally in our
country when benefits are mentioned wages are
first on the list. This fall to explain or discuss a
basic wage rate seems to indicate the workers
must be getting the short end of the deal. We were
told that in 1953 or 1955 the longshoremen were
on strike and the employees of the Port Authority
were not interfered with or support their organization.

He claimed the longshoremen in Saigon area
have a weak organization because of the war situa-
tion. This was true for the workers the unions did.
All this indicates a very prejudiced anti-labor frame of mind.

The port facilities are closely guarded by numer-
ous uniformed guards. The workers are engaged in agriculture. Paternal-
istic relationship between the employees and employers.

CUSTOMS AND PROPORTIONALITY TO DECIDE THEIR DESTINY AND FUTURE.

March 8, 1963  .70X . DISPATCH

PROPORTIONALITY TO DECIDE THEIR DESTINY AND FUTURE.
OVERSEAS REPORT:

By TERRANCE SWEENEY, Local 52, COLUMBUS WASHINGTON, Local 17, and CARL DAMASO, Local 142.

Page 8 March 8, 1963

PHILIPPINES & INDONESIA

Following is a condensation of the full report written by the three ILWU delegates from Baguio and Manila who visited the Philippines and Indonesia.

PHILIPPINES

EN ROUTE FROM Manila airport to the hotel we observed the same pathetic scenes of pov-
ery and overcrowding as we had anticipated in previous delegations to the Philippines. We noted that Manila was far behind other cities in the restoration of their buildings, while Baguio and other sections were living in and around these buildings, called "squatters camps," which were partly demolished during the war. We noted that Manila was far behind in its rehabilitation and we were told about a newspaper article that claimed Manila was far behind in its rehabilitation and we were told about a newspaper article that claimed our delegation was one of the sources of this political motivation.

We also discussed our mechanization program, and asked Ocana expressed regret and reservations about our program because they felt that it cut into their work force in the Philippines. He claimed that they had to cut a man gang to ten, six, or six upon the cargoes handled because of mechanization. In the addition of a large increase in tonnage, they built a particular hacienda being struck because the hacendadores (owners) pressured the local court into issuing an eviction and demolition of two of the vaqueros' homes. There we found a well-established picket line. Several imported scabs working under the protection of private guards as well as local security officers. PAFLU's organizer told us they were well armed, although they had guns, as his people were all armed with bolas and spears.

We were passed through the picket line to the office of the foreman and about 75 armed guards. We listened to the differences between the foreman and the organizer, drawing our own conclusions, after which we proceeded to the fields where the workers were being loaded by hand labor. The organizer on arriving at the picket line met the arrivals of the engine, and issued orders to the picket captain to open the gate, while the train crew took only part of the cars. We found the picket captain jumped down from an engine and Goon threatened to bolo the man, wherein the security guard took the bolo away.

We then visited the local barracks which consisted of a shed of approximately 75 rooms—four by eight feet in size and these were split in two by laying bamboo across the room. In many of these rooms lived three, two and sometimes four families. There were no lights, no water and no sanitation, married and unwed, everyone lives in the barracks. Not all the people in the barracks but they live many miles from the fields in which they work, and most of them walk to and from work. Their houses are only shacks and almost as bad as the barracks.

On the other hand the hacienda staff live in mansions well landscaped and kept up by the sons and daughters of the owners, who has this work for nothing. If a large social function is to take place, the owner simply goes to the laborer and demands that he pay more. The owner of the hacienda contributes one day's wages to finance the meal, the preparation, and entertainment. If the laborer refuses he is immediately fired and forced to leave the land. One case we talked about where the laborer had no money and decided to go on a honeymoon trip to Europe. They ran into a strike, and the workers struck and decided to go on a honeymoon trip to Europe. They ran out of money they simply requested more from home.

At one hacienda where they were 100 percent union, we spoke through PAFLU, an organizer and the laborers that upon their return we would report their solidarity and spirit and would solicit support for them whenever they would raise it. Many wept and shouted in return to us "sigi laban" (fight and stick together). 90 Pound Longshoremen Pack 150 Pound Sacks

A particular hacienda was being struck because the haciendadores (owners) pressured the local court into issuing an eviction and demolition of two of the vaqueros' homes. There we found a well-established picket line. Several imported scabs working under the protection of private guards as well as local security officers. PAFLU's organizer told us they were well armed, although they had guns, as his people were all armed with bolas and spears.

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ers, although the minimum wage is 2 pesos and 50 centavos. The mill workers or industrial workers under the minimum wage law are entitled to 4 pesos although they seldom receive it. These minimum wage laws are for an 8-hour day, but the workers are often made to work 12 or more hours.

In our visits around Negros, we traveled to one hacienda which was 90 kilometers from the Bacolod City, which was 35 kilometers to the pier. We paid for the car, gas and driver. We paid a total of 48 pesos for the two trips. A local organizer at that time had less than 100 pesos in the bank. He draws his salary of 5 pesos a week and often times he is required to walk these distances. He told us the organizer upon their return, we would report their plight.

Upon our return from the pier, we were introduced to the community leader and President of the Negros Press Club, and we inquired about the problems of the Negros Unionists. He said that when we asked for a statement and permission to release same to both newspapers and radio. The following statement was given:

“We are behind you labor people and we will recommend as a delegation to both Hawaii and the mainland locals to muster support for you people. We are here in the interest of labor solidarity and the slogan at the ILWU—‘An injury to one is an injury to all.'”

This was immediately issued over the loudspeaker in the plaza of the town.

Friday evening, October 26, Mr. Cid and some officers and organizers of PAPULU entertained the delegation with a dinner party.

After dinner we saw a strike in progress at the Bacolod sugar mill. Workers were marching to the Pu-ay Mill to demand a raise. We were told this is the only one-half day of labor trouble in the three years that we have been here. This is a very poor intern plant where they have installed showers, toilets and wash room facilities.

We spent the weekend experimenting with rice chalk to make paper. This chalk would take the place of the rice in a process which takes three more years to complete the project. This process would eliminate the need of importing pulp from Canada as they do now.

On Sunday arrangements were made for our departure to Jakarta. On Sunday we put our time to use by contacting individual persons on similar projects or delegations such as ours. Mr. Paulino, the president of the sugar mill, was present with a project development engineer and the manager. He is in his early 30's and an exception to most executives we met. He has a very good understanding of both union and management views, and said he had a great desire to stay here.

On the way to Jakarta we met a Mr. Swong who was the personnel director, project development engineer and the manager. He is in his early 30's and an exception to most executives we met. He has a very good understanding of both union and management views, and said he had a great desire to stay here.

We proceeded to the Globe Paper Mill plant with Mr. Luzano who introduced us to Mr. Paulino, the president of the mill, and a project development engineer and the manager. He is in his early 30's and an exception to most executives we met. He has a very good understanding of both union and management views, and said he had a great desire to stay here.

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ILWU to Back Bill to Ban Lie Detectors

SACRAMENTO — First committee hearing has been set on a bill of key importance to the ILWU—one that would prohibit or at least severely restrict the so-called “lie-detector” tests by private employers in California.

The bill (AB 927) was introduced by Assemblymen John Knoop (D-Richmond) at the request of the Treasure Unions, who have been opposing such tests by the ILWU as a violation of their constitutional rights and as a violation of the worker’s constitutional rights and (b) they are inaccurate and therefore unfair.

ILWU Auxiliary News

Installation Ceremonies By San Francisco Women

By San Francisco Women—The following officers of Auxiliary 38 were installed for 1963.

President: Madlyn Kirk, vice president, Florence Chavis; secretary, Alma Batiste; treasurer, Madeline Schrawyer as president, Olympia Wilson, treasurer; Doris Vekich, secretary.

ILWU Auxiliary News

Fifty-Eight Years Married

The San Francisco ILWU Pensioners’ Club at their regular meeting March 6 honored Mr. and Mrs. James White on their 58th wedding anniversary. The more than 200 pensioners and their wives at-tending sang “Happy Anniversary” to them, and then heard addresses from ILWU President Harry Bridges and Local 34 President James Herman. White is a charter member of Local 10 and has served on its executive board. At 78, he now is on the Pension Club executive board. He and Mrs. White are in foreground. Pensioner President George Pickavance, Jr., at microphone, center. At the end of the meeting the ladies of ILWU Auxiliary 16 presented an orchestral number to Mrs. White and a tie clasp to Mr. White.

Oregon ILWU Fights to Lift Log Shipping Ban

Installation Ceremonies At Olympia Auxiliary

SALEM — The Columbia River District Council lobby here is waging a determined fight to lift the ban on the export of logs from state-owned lands.

A bill modifying the law was introduced in the Oregon House of Representatives from three of the counties which have benefited from the log movement to Japan. These counties made a determined opposition to the measure from the Western Forest Industries Association.

However, the bill passed out of the House committee on natural resources last week with a do-pass recommendation, after an effort was made to lift the ban on hemlock until 1965 and only in Clatsop County.

Beulah Schrawyer Presides At Olympia Auxiliary

Representatives of the Astoria Port

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Beulah Schrawyer Presides At Olympia Auxiliary

OLYMPIA — With Mrs. Beulah Schrawyer as president, Olympia ILWU Auxiliary 83, at its last regular meeting adopted a program aiming at three specific goals.

These three elements are of par-ticular interest to the entire labor movement, council delegates said, and concentration on them would go far in helping unions create stronger bases by working with each other in political and legislative fields.

These include:

(a) the bill on unemployment insurance so that strikes after five weeks would be treated as quits and strikers would be covered;

(b) a particularly strong push by labor to pass a bill, as now exists in New York City, which would prohibit employers from hiring strike-breakers;

(c) increasing control on automatic insurance to (a) prohibit raising or otherwise manipulating the rates be-low their class; and (b) in some manner curb rates that are unreasonable and out of line.

These three items are particularly popular issues among working people throughout the state, Council delegates declared, and should be among the most important central goals of labor legislative activities.

SCDC Seeks Three New Law Changes

LOS ANGELES — The Southern California District Council, ILWU, at its last regular meeting adopted a program aiming at three specific goals.

These three elements are of par-ticular interest to the entire labor movement, council delegates said, and concentration on them would go far in helping unions create stronger bases by working with each other in political and legislative fields.

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How Economic System Works Is Told in Simple Language

Regular price $1.00
ILWU Book Club price, 75 cents

This distinguished little book (it is less than 100 pages) by an outstanding British economist who teaches at Cambridge University, was "designed as a simple and popular summary primarily for the British labor movement."

It is a clear statement of the Marxist theories which are guiding the policies of countries making up a third of the world's population about which it is extremely difficult to get reliable information in this country.

The book was published originally in 1958 with a special edition for the National Union of Mineworkers. It has since been published in translation into Polish, Czech, Japanese, and Arabic and has been reprinted in India.

The present edition was prepared especially for the United States, though the statistics and illustrations still relate primarily to Great Britain and the U.S., unexpectedly, nothing comparable written by an American and using U.S. data.

The book is a concise introduction to the Marxist analysis of the workings of what is generally called in this country the "free enterprise system" which prevails in its most developed form in the U.S. and Great Britain.

The presentation of Professor Dobb's writing and his clear summary of the economics of capitalism can be seen in the following paragraph quoted from his book:

"For some to live (and to live handily) by owning, it must follow that others by their productive activity must produce more than they earn. In other words, from the sum total of what is produced by those who do not own, there must be a deduction in order to provide income both to those who own land and capital. This was how the matter was put by the man who has been called the 'founder of contemporary Marxism,' Adam Smith. Putting the other way round those who provide the society must produce a surplus over and above their earnings—surplus-value Marx called it—in order to provide a source, the only possible income for capital (profit or interest on capital and rent of land). Property-income therefore comes by appropriating that surplus which is produced by the real producers."

The chapter headings clearly indicate the scope of its contents:


Propose Amendment
To Ban Right-to-Work

OLYMPIA—An amendment to the state constitution which would prohibit any "right-to-work" law is proposed in House Joint Resolution 22 introduced by three Democratic members of the legislature.

The Un-Americans

(Edited from New York Times, March 9, 1963.)

The Rules Committee of the House of Representatives did a poor day's work when it killed a proposal to abolish the Un-American Activities Committee as an independent, standing body, with its own functions to the Judiciary Committee. This proposal was put forward by such a respectable and intelligent member of the House as Representative John V. Lindsay of New York.

It was a sound proposal, since many of the House's present procedures have long contended that the Judiciary Committee ought to have exclusive control over all criminal statutes, assigning a standing subcommittee on subversive activities whatever may be the Senate's plan to deal with. At the very least, the proposal deserved consideration by the whole House. The Rules Committee did not permit even that to happen. They arbitrarily one-sided vote of 12 to 1, it put the plan to death.

There may be "un-American" activities which will continue to need a scrutiny of Congress. Representative Lindsay himself agrees. But it is a wrong procedure to prescribe on subversive affairs whatever may be the Senate's plan to deal with. At the very least, the proposal deserved consideration by the whole House.

There are two kinds of hunters, "happy hunters" and "unhappy hunters." Usually the unhappy hunters are those that fail to get their game while the happy hunters are those who score. It is human nature. Most of the complaints arise from the fact that the 1961 season saw 185,191 deer drowned, a hunter success-ratio of 60 percent. One of the "unhappy hunters" is Bernard Den, a veteran nimrod who has chalked up some record deer kills. He hunted in the Wallawas this past season and failed to score. One of the "happy hunters" is Bud Toates of 29 S.W. Boundary, Portland, a member of Local 6. Bud is a member of the Un-American Activities Committee himself and repeatedly guilty of un-American activities.

"Den and his party are either near-sighted or careless. Our party killed seven deer in two days and could have killed more but we had enough. We saw lots of deer in the territory just up the river towards Enterprise but we had to 'heel and toe it' to get them. I cannot understand the terrible crying of 'no deer.' No state has the population of deer that Oregon has. All you have to do is get out of your car and hunt. Any city in Oregon has deer inside the city limits but you have to keep alert to find them. Food can be found on the highway."

The Oregon Game Commission is doing a wonderful job on elk and deer management. I was born and raised in Oregon and whenever a boy there was no elk around Mitchell, Long Creek, Morrison's place and other areas. In three days of hunting in the Tuligare area we limited elk and saw many more.
ILWU Backs Bill to Study Economics of Disarmament

SACRAMENTO — The ILWU has placed itself on record here in support of a bill that could turn out to be a milestone for study of the economics of disarmament in California.

ILWU Legislative Representative Michael Johnson testified on February 27 on behalf of a bill that would establish a permanent California Commission on Manage- ment, Automation, and Technology. The bill, which is part of Gov. Edmund G. Brown's program before the legislature, would appropriate $100,000 to create a permanent study pro- gram in which the ILWU has already participated.

URGENT

This bill has an urgency stamp on it, and there may be an effort on the part of the Administration to speed it up.

The ILWU, because of the prece- dent-setting nature of its longshore automation agreement, enjoys consider- able prestige here in this field. The automation commission bill, authored by Assemblyman Edward E. Elliott (D-LA) and others, de- clares that experience has shown that automation and other forms of rapid technological change—such as industrial displacement and unem- ployment which seriously depresses the morale and productivity of the work force of the state.

CORRECTIVE MEANS

It notes that more than those displaced or not hired because of such automation have been pushed into the industrial labor market, or very limited market, for their skills. It calls for the “planning for the second economy,” on the theory that it's the only way.

The commission would be com- posed of three members of the state senate, three members of the state assembly, one member elected by the governor — five from labor, one from management, and two representing the public.

The clause in the bill declaring it to be an urgency measure declares: “At the present time there are many persons unemployed in Califor- nia, and as a result of automation and technological changes in general. Recent altera- tions in federal defense programs have had a detrimental effect on unemployment in California.”

(There is a reference to the cence- lation of the Skybolt missile program and the picture this provides of what the economics of disarmament would be like.)

“Present economic trends,” says the bill, “indicate that these conditions might become more widespread as this unemployment causes many serious sociological and economic problems. It be- comes evident that meeting it re- quires programs for the matching of the displaced manpower with those industries.”

The bill, part of Gov. Brown's automation proposal, enjoys the support of the Committee Against Waterfront Screening. It was introduced by them in the legislature.

Veteran Unionist

Walter Stich Dies

SACRAMENTO—Walter Stich, 51, former ILWU Executive Secretary, died here February 27. Stich, a member of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the Marine Firemen's National Convention and an organizer of the Committee Against Waterfront Screening, was always known as a close friend of the ILWU.

His fight against screening, which was different than the International Longshoremen's Union's against militant unionists working onshore as strikebreakers, was over when a Federal appeals court re- versed the initial screening order in the ILWU appeal. Stich's death came to return to their sea-going occupa- tions.

Stich was well-known as a water- front unionist for his interest in defense labor, anti-fascism, civil liberties and for any action that would include safety standards and working conditions.

He is survived by his wife, Marny, and two sons.

Lieu Detector Tests

Infusion of Privacy

OLYMPIA—Representatives of the Assembly and Senate Finance Com- mittees that House Bill 307, making home employment an “unreasonable inva- sion of privacy,” the bill is being pushed by employer groups.

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