714 Registered as ‘B’ Men in S.F.

SAN FRANCISCO—Moving at the rate of 10 men per hour, 714 men were registered into longshore Local 19’s “B” list by a team representing both ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association.

These are the first men to be newly registered since a freeze was placed on hiring since a freeze was placed on hiring after the ILWU and PMA signed the new 19-month longshore contract.

The new registration process began early in the year, when the ILWU and PMA placed a small want ad in a single local paper on a single weekday—almost ten thousand applications were received from men wanting to work on this waterfront.

MONTHS OF WORK

For many months ILWU and PMA representatives have been studying, sorting and culling through these applications.

The result came to bear last week when a three-day period, three ILWU and three PMA men moved through the final phases of the process in a special office set up in Pier 24 here, to register the 714 men finally picked to become registered “B” members.

Starting the morning of October 7, the men were to be dispatched to begin the process of working as longshoremen in the Bay Area.

In the registration process, each man was given a sheet of instructions which included a copy of the “low-man-out” system of dispatch; a copy of special rules applicable to kind of applications, questionnaires, interviews—and then more and more waiting until that happy information was received that out of close to 10,000 men, these few were finally selected to be dispatched.

Most of the new men, as they left the registration headquarters, looked happy, but slightly groggy.

It had been a long wait between the time the first classified ad appeared early in the year, through all kinds of applications, questionnaires, interviews—and then more and more waiting until that happy information was received that out of close to 10,000 men, these few were finally selected to be dispatched.

The low-man-out system of dispatch will work for the new men in much the same fashion that it operates for the regular men. Each new man received an embryo office of his own to learn more about the union and the obligations of a registered man.

A LONG WAIT

Most of the new men, as they left the registration headquarters, looked happy, but slightly groggy.

It had been a long wait between the time the first classified ad appeared early in the year, through all kinds of applications, questionnaires, interviews—and then more and more waiting until that happy information was received that out of close to 10,000 men, these few were finally selected to be dispatched.

The mechanization pact has encouraged large numbers of men to retire earlier than usual and many more longshoremen have left work than could be replaced by new machinery or technological changes.

As a result, retired men have had to be replaced by other men, rather than machines—and the 714 new men preparing to go to work are the greatest beneficiaries of this mechanization pact which has permitted so many oldtimers to get a few extra years of retirement with a good income; and younger men to get jobs.

Hawaii Marches On

Local 142’s annual convention in H- a- waii saw those distinguished people, Left to right, President Constantine Samson at the rostrum, President Roy Kruse of the Hawaii Newspaper Guild, Stenographer Beatrice Santiago, Lieutenant Governor William S. Richardson, Governor John A. Burns, Local 142 Secretary-Treasurer Newton Miyagi, State Director Henry Epstein of the United Public Workers, the Reverend Shigoe Tanabe and ILWU President Harry Bridges.

Canada ILWU Cheers Huge Wheat Deal as Step to Work, Peace

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Canada recently concluded the largest wheat sale in its history, record $500 million deal with the Soviet Union. Involved are 180 million bushels of wheat and 575 long tons of flour (equivalent to 29.5 million bushels of wheat). The whole order is to be delivered by July 31, 1964.

This sale, plus a previous $11 million order for wheat are expected to be the most important US sales since the armistice was signed two years ago by both sides. The order will equal two-thirds of all the wheat and flour Canada exported last year.

The Soviet Union is shipping 16.5 million bushels direct to Cuba. Canadian transportation and shipping facilities will be strained to the limit to deliver this gigantic sale. It will provide a tremendous boost to the Canadian economy and especially to the West Coast and the Great Lakes ports.

“IT will be a matter of great satisfaction to all Canadians,” said trade minister Sharp, “that at a time of abundance—of bumper crops—there should be a commercial demand for every bushel of wheat and bag of flour that can physically be moved through Canadian ports.”

The huge sale was welcomed by Canadian Area ILWU president Leo Labinsky.

“The grain deal just completed with the Soviet Union,” he said, “and the deal made with the People’s Republic of China not long ago, will provide jobs for many Canadian workers and a good market for our wheat farmers. These sales should lead to better relations between Canada and these two countries. Free movement of goods among nations has been a long time coming. It was only a few years ago when the ILWU was established in Canada to organize ILWU Area CONVENTIONS

Local 142 Convention Organizing Drive Set in Hawaii

HONOLULU—The Sixth Biennial Convention of Hawaii ILWU Local 142 set up an organizing department, streamlined the union’s operations and boosted its finances in preparation for an organizing drive among while collar workers.

All organizational signs were favorable at the 4-day meeting of 438 official delegates and observers opened in the Honolulu auditorium of the ILWU Memorial Association, September 26 and closed Wednesday, with Governor John Burns and Lt. Governor William Richardson.

Adopting a special policy statement pledging moral, financial and physical support to the organization efforts of Local 142, delegates declared that in the next two days the union won two NLRB elections in Honolulu—one for 50 clerical workers at Johnstone & Basche and the other for 50 IBM data processing employees at Castle & Cooke.

ILWU Regional Director Jack Hall, in a closing address, said, “We leave with the knowledge that things are beginning to change—that maybe there is another marching song coming for ILWU. We still in will lead a drive a crusade, in organizing the community’s most exploited group, the white collar and service workers . . . and win victories not only for our own members but for all workers in Hawaii.”

The CPUSA CRUSADE

ILWU Regional Director Jack Hall, in a closing address, said, “We leave with the knowledge that things are beginning to change—that maybe there is another marching song coming for ILWU. We still in will lead a drive a crusade, in organizing the community’s most exploited group, the white collar and service workers . . . and win victories not only for our own members but for all workers in Hawaii.”

The Governor credited ILWU with a large share of credit for progress in Hawaii’s present inter-racial harmony. “Had it not been for the far-sighted policy of the ILWU, Hawaii might have been the scene of racial strife no less violent than that in Alabama,” he said.

“The area, more than any bank of any financial institution or any government agency, your union has been a potent force in the stabilization of Hawaii’s economy when the workers have money—every one prosperous.”

The Governor said he hoped the union’s high standing in the community would lead to a consistent amount of respect and ‘cooperation’ that renders a labor organization rival and self-content with the status quo, backing in new-found recognition.” Should the union halters “cease to needle you and label you a ‘dangerous’ organization, then you will have to backtrack and find...”
There is a fear in the breast of man, an insecurity that besets him sorely. These are because of the things he thinks are beyond his control, as, indeed, many things are. He cannot command the sun to shine, nor the rain to come or to cease, nor the earth to be stable. He can only be grateful if these things occur or do not occur to his liking.

But some things are very much in his control, though he too often lacks the knowledge of his own power. One of these things is war, and another is peace. These the family can control if the will and the knowledge of his power is realized.

Such power has just been demonstrated by the people of the United States, and we are proud. We congratulate the President for his leadership in this great step toward peace. We congratulate the 80 senators who followed the people’s advice. We feel sick and sorry for the handful who didn’t. We can only conclude that they represented interests which profit from world tension, fear and human misery.

Tension, fear and misery are the opposites to the pursuit of happiness which our forefathers wished for us. We do not have precise faith in some abstract hope. Rather, we preach confidence in ourselves.

To know is important. The most dangerous citizen is the ignorant man — even those he may be considered the ideal man in the image of the House Un-American Committee. He knows nothing, therefore he is more often what we are to hate. There is no more reason to hate them than they have to hate us.

A Boy’s Best Friend
Is His M-1

By Arthur Hoppe

Regulated with permission from the San Francisco Chronicle

Our annual “Building Little Minds Award” goes today to the Crockett Playgrounds Committee, for proving to scores of tiny Crockett lykes that war can, too, be fun.

Let me use my own words: “Crockett — a high point of the week comes Tuesday afternoons, beginning at 1 p.m., for a large number of little boys in this community. This is the day they must at the Crockett Play- ground for the weekly war games.”

The story goes on to tell how the dedicated playground staff teaches the little fellows to make their very own toy rifles in the playground workshop. And how to dig their very own foxholes. And how to stage their very own infantry attacks. And how to kill each other.

Of course, the children don’t really kill each other. They just pretend to. But each other. Crockett would come children really killing each other. But otherwise, it’s as realistic as possible. And “all boys of the community between the ages of 6 and 10 years are invited to come down and join the fun.” Which is the end of the story.

We will all agree, I’m sure, that this is a wholesome, outdoor, fun-time activity, typical of war games children have been playing for hundreds of generations. But I do feel that the playground staff in general is open to some constructive criticism.

Their basic error, I think, is that like most general staffs, they are training our boys for the last war. Payment? Infancy charges? Nonsense. In a more forward-looking community, the playground director will line up his little charges and announce:

“Okay, men, this is it,” says the director grimly. “We’re finally ready to play our fun-filled World War III game. Everybody in their shelters. Hop to. That’s the good soldiers. Everybody in? Hatches dogged? Don’t forget to crouch down and bury your heads there. Remember now, at four . . . three . . . two . . . one . . .

The director then pushes a big red wooden button and shouts, “Boys, American and all the other boys immediately assume the grotesque postures of death which are the delight of little children everywhere. There will be no bitter arguments over which side won. Because neither side will.

I’m sure you’ll concede this is a far more realistic war game these days and will prepare our children far better for the future. But I suppose some will complain that it isn’t nearly as much fun. And it’s true that the only one who has any real pleasure is the man who gets to push the Button. But after all, war itself isn’t nearly as much fun as it used to be. And while that’s a crying shame, our children do have to learn to face reality if they want to grow up. And so I ask you, do we parents, if we want them to grow up.

PG&E’s ‘Carpet Baggers’

To Bodega Head Dispute

By Arthur Hoppe

Our annual “Building Little Minds Award” goes today to the Crockett Playgrounds Committee, for proving to scores of tiny Crockett lykes that war can, too, be fun.

Let me use my own words: “Crockett — a high point of the week comes Tuesday afternoons, beginning at 1 p.m., for a large number of little boys in this community. This is the day they must at the Crockett Play- ground for the weekly war games.”

The story goes on to tell how the dedicated playground staff teaches the little fellows to make their very own toy rifles in the playground workshop. And how to dig their very own foxholes. And how to stage their very own infantry attacks. And how to kill each other.

Of course, the children don’t really kill each other. They just pretend to. But each other. Crockett would come children really killing each other. But otherwise, it’s as realistic as possible. And “all boys of the community between the ages of 6 and 10 years are invited to come down and join the fun.” Which is the end of the story.

We will all agree, I’m sure, that this is a wholesome, outdoor, fun-time activity, typical of war games children have been playing for hundreds of generations. But I do feel that the playground staff in general is open to some constructive criticism.

Their basic error, I think, is that like most general staffs, they are training our boys for the last war. Payment? Infancy charges? Nonsense. In a more forward-looking community, the playground director will line up his little charges and announce:

“Okay, men, this is it,” says the director grimly. “We’re finally ready to play our fun-filled World War III game. Everybody in their shelters. Hop to. That’s the good soldiers. Everybody in? Hatches dogged? Don’t forget to crouch down and bury your heads there. Remember now, at four . . . three . . . two . . . one . . .

The director then pushes a big red wooden button and shouts, “Boys, American and all the other boys immediately assume the grotesque postures of death which are the delight of little children everywhere. There will be no bitter arguments over which side won. Because neither side will.

I’m sure you’ll concede this is a far more realistic war game these days and will prepare our children far better for the future. But I suppose some will complain that it isn’t nearly as much fun. And it’s true that the only one who has any real pleasure is the man who gets to push the Button. But after all, war itself isn’t nearly as much fun as it used to be. And while that’s a crying shame, our children do have to learn to face reality if they want to grow up. And so I ask you, do we parents, if we want them to grow up.

PG&E’s ‘Carpet Baggers’

To Bodega Head Dispute

SAN FRANCISCO — The Pacific Gas and Electric Company is importing “political carpetbaggers” into the heated controversy over the nuclear power project proposed for Bodega Head.

The conservation group which has opposed the PG&E plans for building a nuclear plant at the site of the former Sonoma County peninsula made this charge in a letter to Senator John C. Pastore (Democrat, R.I.). Pastore is chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Northern California Association to Preserve Bodega Head and Harbor called the Senator’s statements at the dedication of PG&E’s Humboldt Ray atomic plant “the remarks of an interloper.”

The letter to Senator Pastore also noted that he and right-wing Congressman Craig Hopper, Long Beach, Republican, both felt obliged to leap to PG&E’s defense, “what signals an extremely serious situation on the national level. It is well known that the Atomic Energy Commission finds it difficult to be cooperative in the matter of the safety of a nuclear plant because it is under such severe criticism.”
Hawaii ILWU Credited with Building Racial Harmony, High Living Standards

Continued from Page 1—

out which members you've been neglecting.

U. S. Senator Hiram Fong told delegates, "Your resolution in the protection of our civil rights and civil liberties has placed you and your ILWU as stern champions of the individual in the century of great changes.

The ILWU President denied that the right to equal treatment at public accommodations, where those who are subject to prejudice come into daily experience."

The Congressman said he had opposed the March on Washington out of fear that it would lead to bloodshed, but was happy to say that he was wrong.

He urged delegates to help the civil rights fight by writing to friends in the various states and persuading them to write to their Congressmen to support civil rights legislation.

"The heart of the civil rights program is discrimination against in public places in some of the country," said Mr. Matsunaga, "the individual who believes in equality for all Americans."

"We are opposed to intervention being kind in the affairs of any legitimate organization, whether it be a trade union, association, society or party."

"We hold the right to organize for the benefit of the individual in the century of great changes."

"Past experience shows," said Epstein, "that when we all worked together towards a common goal, we achieved better results. When we settled and went our own ways individually, we lost sight of the goals we achieved together."

"This shows what can be done when you have a united labor movement," he said.

"We are opposed to intervention in the affairs of any legitimate organization, whether it be a trade union, association, society or party."

"The membership is not growing but the cost of unionism is going up, so you have to make adjustments in officers, finances, etc."

"This shows what can be done when you have a united labor movement," he said.

"In your campaign fund."

"The wrongdoings of the individual in any of the foregoing groups or the thousands of unnamed organizations should not be used as a reason for establishing control over the parties."

"The international cartels, the world's oil's billions are always willing to spend huge sums to protect their interests, and we must join the fight against this."

"The Birches are screaming for recognition of the right to organize for the benefit of the individual in the century of great changes."

"The Birches are screaming for recognition of the right to organize for the benefit of the individual in the century of great changes."
Following are highlights of a recent trip to Eastern Kentucky at the request of ILWU officials to observe conditions of coal miners and arrange for distribution of funds contributed by many ILWU locals to aid these miners.

By JAMES HERMAN
President, Local 34

In order to understand the underlying causes of the present miners’ struggle in Eastern Kentucky, it is important to grasp both the national and regional characteristics of the coal industry and the particular problems of the industry and the union in the affected area.

The long-term employment trend in coal is clearly downward, despite occasional spurs in production. Following World War II, the introduction of labor-saving devices in the mining industry began to seriously reduce work opportunities. In 1956, the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) signed an agreement which permitted mine operators to introduce mechanization in exchange for the establishment of a broad-scale welfare program, financed by royalty payments representing part of the operators’ savings from mechanization. The UMWA leadership was careful to make sure that this was a national agreement, with no difference with respect to wages, working conditions, or fringe benefits between the Northern and Southern mines.

However, fundamental differences between the North and South did exist. In the North, the mines were large-scale, highly-capitalized operations, owned for the most part by the 12 giants of the industry, who control 70 per cent of its production. These mines, except for the anthracite mines, were fully capable of paying for the higher wages and broad welfare program provided for in the 1945 industry agreement.

The Southern mines were in a different position. For the most part, these were run by smaller companies. The coal seams, from which the coal was extracted, were smaller and less accessible to modern machinery. In addition, transportation was a problem, especially in Eastern Kentucky where roads were bad and railroad connections not easily available.

Northern competition, under these conditions, became almost insurmountable. In the face of this competition, the business structure of the coal industry in Eastern Kentucky changed very significantly.

Opening of the ‘Dog Holes’

The larger coal mines which were close to transportation facilities began to cease production, leasing their land to small operators, who were usually former managers or foremen. The small operators would bulldoze earth away from the face of the coal seam, employ a few workers, subjecting conditions to dig it out, and transport the mined coal, usually by truck, to the tipple, a mechanism for cleaning, grading, and loading the coal into rail cars.

At the tipple, the former large operator now joined a combination land-owner -foreman -file. Chief among these, and the most articulate spokesman for miners, was Herman Gibson, a courageous and honest man who pulled the various forces of the strike together.

The effectiveness of the strike in holding up coal production was indicated by an effort of the governor of Kentucky to obtain the miners out of the mines. During December 1962, Governor Combs of Kentucky authorized a strike, but the miners refused to accept the offer. Governor Combs ordered a state of emergency, and the Governor called in the National Guard to accompany a fact-finding commission.

The miners believed the strike was legitimate and they were willing to continue it. The miners continued the struggle, and the management began to negotiate a new contract which was signed on January 29, 1963.

The New Contract

The new contract, signed on January 29, 1963, included the following provisions:

1. A 10 per cent pay raise for all coal miners.
2. A new retirement system for all coal miners.
3. A new welfare plan for all coal miners.

The strike was called off, and the miners were able to return to work on January 29, 1963.

The New Contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

Large Families

Live in small houses. Children have no future in the area. They used to go to the midwest for jobs but now they come back empty handed. School has little meaning for them.

New corporations, without obligation to the union, had been established. Attempts by the union to resolve the issue in the courts brought counter suits from operators, charging that the union suits were collusive and that the miners operators generally did not contribute toward unemployment insurance or social security for the miners, in violation of federal law.

FEDERAL VIOLATIONS

A violation of federal regulations permitted mine operators to introduce mechanization in exchange for the establishment of a broad-scale welfare program, financed by royalty payments representing part of the operators’ savings from mechanization.

In 1956, the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) signed an agreement which permitted mine operators to introduce mechanization in exchange for the establishment of a broad-scale welfare program, financed by royalty payments representing part of the operators’ savings from mechanization. The UMWA leadership was careful to make sure that this was a national agreement, with no difference with respect to wages, working conditions, or fringe benefits between the Northern and Southern mines.

However, fundamental differences between the North and South did exist. In the North, the mines were large-scale, highly-capitalized operations, owned for the most part by the 12 giants of the industry, who control 70 per cent of its production. These mines, except for the anthracite mines, were fully capable of paying for the higher wages and broad welfare program provided for in the 1945 industry agreement.

The Southern mines were in a different position. For the most part, these were run by smaller companies. The coal seams, from which the coal was extracted, were smaller and less accessible to modern machinery. In addition, transportation was a problem, especially in Eastern Kentucky where roads were bad and railroad connections not easily available.

Northern competition, under these conditions, became almost insurmountable. In the face of this competition, the business structure of the coal industry in Eastern Kentucky changed very significantly.

Opening of the ‘Dog Holes’

The larger coal mines which were close to transportation facilities began to cease production, leasing their land to small operators, who were usually former managers or foremen. The small operators would bulldoze earth away from the face of the coal seam, employ a few workers, subjecting conditions to dig it out, and transport the mined coal, usually by truck, to the tipple, a mechanism for cleaning, grading, and loading the coal into rail cars.

At the tipple, the former large operator now joined a combination land-owner -foreman -file. Chief among these, and the most articulate spokesman for miners, was Herman Gibson, a courageous and honest man who pulled the various forces of the strike together.

The effectiveness of the strike in holding up coal production was indicated by an effort of the governor of Kentucky to obtain the miners out of the mines. During December 1962, Governor Combs of Kentucky authorized a strike, but the miners refused to accept the offer. Governor Combs ordered a state of emergency, and the Governor called in the National Guard to accompany a fact-finding commission.

The miners believed the strike was legitimate and they were willing to continue it. The miners continued the struggle, and the management began to negotiate a new contract which was signed on January 29, 1963.

The new contract, signed on January 29, 1963, included the following provisions:

1. A 10 per cent pay raise for all coal miners.
2. A new retirement system for all coal miners.
3. A new welfare plan for all coal miners.

The strike was called off, and the miners were able to return to work on January 29, 1963.

The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The New Contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.

The miners were able to return to work, and the strike was called off. The new contract was a major victory for the miners, and it helped to ensure their continued employment and improved working conditions.
The full force of the established state, county and local officialdom was brought to bear on the strikers and their families when unemployment compensation, welfare benefits, and relief were denied to those who would not return to work. As the money to support the pickets ran out, the strike petered out. Although there was no public declaration that the strike was ended, and many miners and outside groups still operate under the myth that it exists, there is, at this time, no miners’ strike in Eastern Kentucky.

The Dynamic Conspiracy Charge

In June of 1963, Gibson, four of his followers, and a professional dynamite supplier were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to dynamite a railroad bridge. Gibson and Tom Combes, the dynamite supplier, were held in the county jail. The other two, whom allegedly (but without positive confession) signed statements confessing the conspiracy, were held in federal prison in Lexington, Kentucky, for about a month until the ILWU was instrumental in freeing them. An examining trial was held, with reasonable grounds found for calling a grand jury, in October, to consider indictment.

CLASSICAL FRAMEUP

The case has all the markings of a classical labor frameup. FBI agents swarmed into the area in the weeks preceding the arrests, and, in cooperation with local police and public officials, contacted divisive elements and renegades, harassed union men, and attempted to build some kind of case against Berman Gibson and the other leaders.

ILWU Role and Use of Donation

I arrived in Eastern Kentucky on Sunday, August 4, and remained there until Saturday, August 10. During my visit, I spoke to a large number of rank-and-file union members who were among the number of the miners’ leaders, always making it clear that the ILWU had sent me as a friend of the UMWA.

Upon my arrival, I immediately made an appointment to see Bill Perkins, UMWA International Representative for Eastern Kentucky. In talking with Perkins, I stressed the long-standing close relationship between the ILWU and UMWA, and the fact that the ILWU did not want to interfere in UMWA affairs.

Of the $2000 ILWU donation, the majority went for release of the four remaining prisoners. Bail was arranged by finding property owners in the area who were willing to put up their properties as security on the bonds, in exchange for cash.

My first impression during my visit was that the strike, as such, is definitely over.

The Need for an Unemployed Council

One proposal that I made, which is now being seriously considered by the miners, is the establishment of an Unemployed Council for the affected five-county area, operating, if possible, within the framework of the UMWA. Such a council would be, ideally, financed through assessments of working union miners, who still number some 5000 (about 15 per cent of the employed miners in the area). Failing that, a regular pay line contribution system would probably fill the need. At first, the council would function as a service agency, to handle the immediate, fundamental needs of obtaining unemployment compensation, public food surpluses, and relief monies for the miners. In the future, it would develop on the overall problem of unemployment in the area.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON

One demonstrative step now favored by many of the miners, and supported to some extent by Berman Gibson, is a March on Washington by some 1000 miners and their wives.

The most significant issue on which other unions are likely to give money is that of the frameup, since support of the legal defense on the grounds of humanism and labor principle would not be considered interference in UMWA affairs.

The frameup is an extremely disturbing one, because it revealed to me the terrible price that unions are being forced to pay for the economic stagnation and growing unemployment which is afflicting our nation.

While the ILWU waterfront workers have dealt with unemployment and mechanization in a way that will not solve the problem but at least try as a whole, at least we have protected our registered membership from the threat of displacement by the machine. In Kentucky, I found a situation where the union was not even able to do that — protect its own members.

The Kentucky miners are an example to the rest of the labor movement that unless we begin to tackle the problem of unemployment in a serious way and build a movement of the unemployed, and those who may become unemployed, the decent wages, working conditions, and conditions of human dignity which organized labor has built in the past 30 years are in serious danger.

Berman Gibson

Unemployed miners at a picket meeting sign up for the March on Washington. Over a thousand men signed in two weeks. They don't see any future in local action against the operators unless the union joins in. Now they see their struggle as a civil rights one. They demand freedom to get a job at union scale.

Bill Bailey

One of the 4,000 coal miners who joined the picket line in September, 1963. The Miner's Hospital was all that he had left. His mine closed down in 1959 to reopen six months later — non-union. He refused to work non-union and has never been able to get another job. He and his family of eleven live on Federal relief.
Good Start in Eureka Safety

EUREKA — The first two sessions of the longshore safety training course, conducted here last week, were called an overwhelming success by US government safety consultant, Edward Jones.

The safety training program is expected to make Local 14's members among the most highly trained of any longshoremen on the West Coast.

The program came to Eureka as a result of a recent visit by local president Richard Metcalf to San Francisco, where he met with representatives of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

The classes—which will total 12 hours of instruction over four sessions, similar to the San Francisco safety program now being conducted—are being given by Ed Jones.

Docker's Daughter Shares Filipino Family Life

ASCOTIA, Ore. — Government employees in Manila had difficulty believing 17-year-old Joyce Herold, American Field Service exchange student in the Philippines this summer, that her family was a dock owner or stevedoring contractor.

He added that from his point of view and based on all his previous experience the participation in Eureka was "fabulous."

"They wanted me to gain 30 pounds so my parents would think I had gained weight," she said.

Although the pension agreement is not due for review until the spring of 1965, pensioners stated that now was the time to start a vigorous campaign and get rank and file support from all locals.

Miss Herold studied Philippine history, Tagalog, the national language, and Philippine literature. She had to revise and correct her pre-conceived opinions, she said. "For instance, Americans who turned on our troops after the Spanish-American War, is one of their national heroes."

She found the school system, which has not yet recovered from the long years of Japanese occupation, below the American standard of education, nutrition, and health. She found the schools lacking in teachers, poorly equipped, and poorly paid.

She found the school system, which has not yet recovered from the long years of Japanese occupation, below the American standard of education, nutrition, and health. She found the schools lacking in teachers, poorly equipped, and poorly paid.

She found the school system, which has not yet recovered from the long years of Japanese occupation, below the American standard of education, nutrition, and health. She found the schools lacking in teachers, poorly equipped, and poorly paid.

She found the school system, which has not yet recovered from the long years of Japanese occupation, below the American standard of education, nutrition, and health. She found the schools lacking in teachers, poorly equipped, and poorly paid.
Local 26 Chalks Up Gains; Wage Hike At Max Factor

LOS ANGELES — Over 900 members of Local 26 received automatic wage increases October 1 as a result of a new agreement signed on September 17, 1961 and 1962.

When Max Factor & Company got 9 cents-per-hour across the board on that date while hourly wages for the classified rate upon completion of 90 days employment with the company.

THRIFTY DRUG

At Thrifty Drug, employees also earned a 9 cents-per-hour increase on October 1 and at the end of 90 days employment with the company received increases ranging from 5 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents -per-hour depending on unused sick leave, as well as seniority protection, union security and a speedy grievance procedure.

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO — Following ratification of a new agreement with Raymond L. Loewy, chairman of the firm, the contract provides new benefits estimated at approximately 90 cents per hour during its term. Progressive wage increases are 10 cents on September 15, 1961 and 1962, 20 cents on February 1, 1964; 15 cents on August 15, 1964 and 15 cents on January 1, 1965.

These increases will establish the hourly rate for federal operator at 83 cents per hour as of January 1, 1965.

Other benefits include 8 paid holidays per year, 2 days funeral leave, 2 weeks vacation with pay after 1 year of service and provisions for 25 years' service. Employer-paid health and welfare coverage; and 5 days paid sick leave per year. Other terms include plant-wide seniority rights, union shop and dues checkoff, and premium pay for overtime, Sundays and holidays.

The plant operates a terminal supplying jet fuel to the US Air Force at two locations in Norwalk, California.

AUTO-PHOTO FACT

The initial contract between the Union and Auto-Photo, Inc. company, Auto-Photo, was signed last week. Auto-Photo manufactures photographic studios and is an international organization. Some thirty workers are involved.

The contract provides a cost package of 72 cents between 1963 and 1967, of which about 40 cents is for wages. The rest covers Class A Health and Welfare, improved vacations and holidays, paid unused sick leave, as well as the Local's Pension Plan, and paid additional paid holiday, the day before Thanksgiving.

During the first year, employees will receive a 7 cents per hour increase on October 1 and an additional paid holiday, the day before Christmas.

During the second year, the Company will contribute 5 cents per hour to provide dental care under the new Union's Dental Program and a wage increase of 3 cents per hour.

During the third year, all employees will receive 8 cents per hour increase across the board. The contract was unanimously accepted upon the recommendation of the negotiating committee.

GLOSTEX SETTLED

Following a strike vote and the intervention of the State Conciliation Service, a wage and dispute, the Glotex Chemicals was settled last week with the approval of a new contract. During the period, the Company will pay the Company approximately 24 cents per hour over a three-year period.

During the first year, employees will receive a 10 cents per hour increase active to August 16, 1963, and an additional paid holiday, the day before Christmas.

Test Ban Seen As Spur to Bolster Trade

NEW YORK — A successful nuclear test ban treaty was being discussed here as a spur to increase business and trading with the Soviet Union.

Romaine Fielding, a Los Angeles dealer in laundry and dry cleaning equipment, told a press conference that many individual American business men are hoping for new trade arrangements, if the cold war tension redrew the by the test ban.

"There's a market in Russia for hundreds of millions of dollars worth of American laundry and dry cleaning equipment," he said. Fielding said Glotex Chemicals exhibits an exhibition of the oil and are operated dry cleaning machinery in Mexico and American manufacturers this October.

Another businessman, Alexander Rosen, a New York clothing manufacturer, spoke of an enormous potential market in Russia for imported clothing. The present quality of fabrics, he said, and he believes the government is tending to take a more favorable view of importing consumm goods.

SECOND only to the whitetail in point of distribution over these far flung acres is the big mule deer of the West. Larger than his coast cousins, the blacktail (average black-tail tips the scales from 150 to 200 pounds), while the mule deer between 225 to 275) he is longer of leg and sturdier.

The cagey muley buck likes to survey the country side from a high, well secluded vantage point. They thrive open forests and rough rimrock terrain. They are well established in Washington, Oregon, California and they dip down into northern Mexico and the lower-California peninsula.

The large ears give it its name. Whether you stalk the mule or wait for him on secluded stand, you'll find him a worthy member of the big game fraternity.

Here's an illustration of a "begg one" at high vantage point. He will probably see you before you see him.

Displaying one of the nicest catches of big game we've seen in many a day is (left to right) Glen Graham and his dad Ray from Empire, Oregon, and Clarence Mesinger and Ervin Tate from Paradise, California. Paul says: "When one group of boat fishermen start catching the eels, they signal to another group to let their lines get their share. Neighborly, huh?"

A NOTE from long time friend Jim Matthews of Portland, asks the question: "How do I prepare salmon eggs?"

Well Jim, here's the method I've used for years and I'm passing it along for what it's worth:

 Lay out a couple thicknesses of newspaper on the drain board. Then liberally sprinkle it with borax. Lay out your skins of salmon eggs on a newspaper and cool it with borax.

 Now take a good-sized fruit jar and cover the bottom with a half-inch layer of borax. Cut your eggs from the shells in strips, one inch long by a half-inch wide and dose each half thoroughly with the borax. Lay the individual halves in a jar in layers, covering each layer of eggs with a quarter-inch layer of borax. When you have filled the jar, seal it.

 Keep the jars in a cool, dark place and they will remain good until the next season. Members of the ILWU can earn a pair of the illustrated KROCADILE steelhead and salmon lures by sending in a photo of a hunting scene— and a few words as to what the photo is all about. Send it to: Fred Goetz, Dept. TDKR

PORTLAND — A. F. Hartung, president of the International Woodworkers, has challenged the lumber and wood products industry to join the union in a study of automation and other problems "which must be solved in the future," including what to do about the ill-housed and ill-fed in the United States.

It is reported that in one instance, during the Korean War II, a duck hawk outflew a Canadian aircraft that was traveling over 200 miles per hour.

Paul Waggener, our reporter on the Oregon coast, sends in the following: "It is always fair weather when good fellows get together from Oregon and California."
New Men Registered

Here are a few of the 714 men who were registered as "B" men in Local 10 by an ILWU, PMA team that worked three days last week—at about 40 men per hour—to process the men and get them ready to go to work on the San Francisco Bay Area waterfront. Seen here at the table where final processing was taking place are members of the ILWU committee—Charles Hoffman, Tommie Silas and Robert Rokatch; and several PMA labor relations assistant John Twigg, Jim Edwards and Bernie Lefson. The "new "B" men," first to be thus registered in several years, were scheduled to go to work, Monday, October 7. (See story on page 1.)

Canadian ILWU Cheers Huge Wheat Deal

A quick expansion of them with several companies.

This view was echoed by Bill Duncan, assistant port manager for Vancouver, B. C. who said that the port would lose shipments to the Soviet Union because it lacks grain handling facilities. Vancouver now has 11 grain loading berths capable of handling 200 million bushels a year. They are currently busy with shipments to the People's Republic of China and other regular customers.

PORTS AVAILABLE

On the other hand, William Gordon, Canadian Wheat Board manager in Vancouver, expressed confidence that the port can handle any of the Soviet order without undue strain. Other available ports in addition to Vancouver are Victoria, New Westminster and Prince Rupert.

Canadian Area ILWU president Leo Labinsky said:

"Port facilities in BC certainly should be expanded. Our union has been demanding this right along with those in the rest of the country."

We will cooperate in handling larger shipments of grain from West Coast ports.

Grain shippers in Vancouver now predict that about one quarter of the wheat sold in the USA will pass through British Columbia ports. This will boost the province's economy by $11,000,000.

J.T. Godfrey Named Local 13 Secretary

WILMINGTON—Runoff elections held here by longshore Local 13 last week named John T. Godfrey as secretary-treasurer of the union. Godfrey, 26, has been a union member for 12 years and is active in local politics and labor activities.

Military-Industrial Complex Threatens Gains

African American workers are now on trial.

Standing in the dock at the hearing in Washington.

Some in the country, and some in Congress, are demanding that the march did not change anything and they were not impressed. If so, Morse wrote, "then there are people who are not impressed by anything."

"We have for years been demanding that we be allowed to consider what we call the revolution of raising expectations in Latin America, Africa and Asia. We have tried to ignore and suppress a revolution of rising expectations right here at home," Morse commented about the growing Negro jobs and freedom movement.

100 Firms Spend $2.8 Billion On Advertising

CHICAGO—The nation's 100 largest advertisers spent $2,870 million last year for newspaper and magazine space, television and radio time, billboards, and other advertising. This equals 5% percent of their combined sales of $160,154 million. That year a dollar of each dollar that customers spent for these firms' products went for advertising.

According to an Advertising Age study released on August 26, these 100 firms bought 80 percent of all network television advertising, 61 percent of all spot TV ads, 54 percent of all radio advertising, 33 percent of all magazine advertising space, and 40 percent of all newspaper ads.

Sales of the 100 big advertisers represented 20 percent of all factory sales last year—between one-fourth and one-third of the nation's total.

GM BIGGEST SPENDER


Morse: 'Congress Is Now on Trial'

PORTLAND — "The Congress of the United States is now on trial," Oregon's senior senator, Pat Morse, wrote constituents following the August 28 civil rights demonstration in Washington.

"Some in the country, and some in Congress, are demanding that the march did not change anything and they were not impressed. If so," Morse wrote, "then there are people who are not impressed by anything."

"We have for years been demanding that we be allowed to consider what we call the revolution of raising expectations in Latin America, Africa and Asia. We have tried to ignore and suppress a revolution of rising expectations right here at home," Morse commented about the growing Negro jobs and freedom movement.

Work Begins on Huge SF Ship Terminal

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto has given the green light for construction of what will be the Bay Area's biggest ocean shipping facility. The mayor signed the largest contract in its history for substructure work. In doing so, he set aside a 35-million Army Street Terminal.

The first major phases of the ship-truckeryl terminal in the Kaiik Creek area, will begin in a few weeks. The terminal will be completed early in 1966. When finished it will add eight deep water berths, three cargo transit sheds with a total of 624,000 square feet, and several acres of open storage space, only 500 feet away from the 6,000-foot long ocean shipping space to the south end of the waterfront.

Plans call for two 356 by 1000 foot sheds and one 250 by 750 foot slip among the 13,000 ft. of waterfront that the City will use for warehouse and storage. The big complex will be built in three years at a cost of $41 million. When completed, it will be the largest ocean shipping facility on the West Coast.

Steward Training Courses in Canada

The Canadian Area ILWU has announced that a two-week steward training course will begin the first week of November.