End of Dismal Session -- 88th Congress Takes A Holiday; Battle on Crucial Bills Next

JEFF KUBE
ILWU Washington Representative

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Amid a flurry of activity, Capitol Hill is letting out a sigh of relief. The first session of the 88th Congress, the longest peacetime session yet, wound up last weekend.

It means a two-week holiday before the second session begins grinding away, a prospect that partially accounted for a lifting of the sit-down strike that has virtually paralyzed action on major national issues.

By adjournment time Congress will have cleaned up long-stalled appropriation bills and cleared several important welfare measures for Presidential signature.

The great bulk of priority proposals, however, carries over to next year, the second and crucial session of the 88th Congress.

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS

Aside from the historic test ban treaty, to which the Senate gave its "advice and consent," this session's few legislative accomplishments centered on education.

Lawmakers passed the $1.2 billion college aid bill (HR 6143) and the vocational education assistance measure (H.R. 6935). These, plus the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act approved in September, add up to an imposing total; they mark the most impressive forward step since the Land Grand College Act of 100 years ago. Left out, mainly because of the religious controversy, was the all-important measure to help primary and secondary schools.

The only noteworthy new program enacted was the Mental Health Act, a special priority of the late President.

STILL ON PRIORITIES

Congress showed at its worst in completing the Administration's two priority objectives: tax relief and civil rights. Here the congressional "Establishment"—the Southern power complex—defied the President and the country, demonstrating clearly how it controls legislative processes. Former Pres. Kennedy had scheduled both requests for enactment this year; now it's hoped they'll be completed by next March.

The tax bill, a bonanza for the rich and crumbs for the poor, should be on the Senate floor early in January. Civil rights, the leadership promises, may be through the House by February 1 and then into its climactic Senate struggle.

DISCHARGE PETITION

To meet its civil rights timetable, the House leadership must find a way to kill off the discharge petition that would force the bill out of Committee.

To make the petition work, 218 members—a flat majority—must affix their signatures. Over 150 have signed to date, with the gold watch and an hour's pay by hour. Once the total approaches 200, Rules Committee boss Jim Smith can be expected to release the bill for a floor vote. Thus, every signature counts from now on out: should the total fall well below 200 by mid-January, a discharge petition is in the offing.

Lawmakers have also started a discredited tax relief drive heading toward the floor. The Administration signed a bill providing $1.5 billion in tax relief, but the Senate, responding to a groundswell of political action for full employment, rejected the measure.

AFT&F 61S1 11111( Year End Review

Published every two weeks at 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

December 27, 1963

Vol. 21, No. 26

Published by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

MEN and MACHINES

Waterfront officials, representing workers and employers, are shown presenting Seattle Mayor Gordon Clinton with a copy of "Men & Machines" the photo story of longshore work published by the Pacific Maritime Association.

MEN and MACHINES

Archie Brown Appeal Argued Before 8 Judges; May Go Higher

SAN FRANCISCO — Archie Brown of Local 10, and former member of its 35-man Local Executive Board, this month brought the first test case of the Landrum-Griffin Act before a Federal Court of Appeals.

It was a most unusual circumstance that jammed the small court-room with curious lawyers as well as Brown's attorneys and fellow union members.

In the place of the usual 1-3 man appeals hearing, eight of the nine judges of the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit sat to hear arguments in what the court itself termed some "substantial constitutional questions."

* First Case Tested

Brown had been convicted April 8, 1962, and sentenced to 6 months in jail for being an alleged communist party member while also being a union member.

The court was asked to decide whether the South Carolina teachers strike that has virtually paralyzed education in that state is a "lawful" strike. The strike is due to a new contract that would force the bill out of Committee.

Former Pres. Kennedy signed the act to date, with the going being expected to release the bill for a floor vote. Thus, every signature counts from now on out: should the total fail well below 200 by mid-January, a discharge petition is in the offing.

UCLA PROFESSOR

Speakers were Dr. Arthur Carnes, director of labor programs for the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations of the University of California at Los Angeles, ILWU President Harry Burton and California Assemblymen William Stanton (D., San Jose) and Philip Burton (D., San Francisco).

AUCO PROFESSOR

Carnes' theme was the most effective way of bringing about a nationwide strike that will sell should be a year.

He pointed out areas of waste, such as "thousands of real estate men cluttering the Los Angeles freeways selling each other second mortgages, and 5,000 auto insurance salesmen who sell city selling auto insurance "that the state already requires you to buy."

INSURANCE "RITE"

He was critical of unions which trust management of their pension and retirement management, the employed and unemployed, by their outspokenness and political action, will bring these government agencies to heel.

Dan Del Carlo, secretary of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, presided over the session of the conference, the gathering from Chairmain pro tern, Jack Wagner, retired official of the File's Drivers' Union.

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SAN FRANCISCO—A first and significant step toward creating a national groundswell of political action for full employment, was taken by 370 labor, peace and minority representatives who attended an all-day conference December 14 at San Francisco State College.

The conference was called by the Labor Committee for Full Employment, which seeks now to urge and to arrange for similar conferences over the nation.

1. Give priority attention now to the question of full and equal peace-time production.

2. Define and propose alternatives to wartime production.

3. Assess the unmet social needs of the country as the basis for shifting from a cold war economy to a production basis.

4. To create a groundswell among the membership of labor, the organized and the unorganized, the employed and unemployed, for their outspokenness and political action, will bring these government agencies to heel.

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The General Welfare

Franklin Roosevelt swept the nation with a landslide in 1936. This fact, in itself, is remarkable, and it remains a fact that the American labor movement having at least achieved this high ambition. Millions of American workers, young and old, black and white, organized and unorganized, their thinking directed by their own bitter experiences, and their first-hand knowledge of what is happening in the country and our system down the drain. He concluded: "There is no element of blessing in automation."

When union leaders and representatives of the AFL-CIO convention, in New York just a few days before the tragic happenings in Dallas, Texas, President George Meany pinpointed the main issue facing all of the assembled unions and the nation. Automation and its attendant unemployment. "Automation," said Meany, "is a curse"..."and it could bring us to a national catastrophe." Meany went on to say automation alone would put 4 million people out of work in the next 12 months, and that it was time for the government and every community throughout the land see themselves all in the same fix when it comes to automation. Either layoffs or the threat of layoffs, with shrinking or total disappearance of new job or work opportunities.

We all know that the late President John F. Kennedy, for reasons he stated many times did not favor a shorter work week, at least for some time to come. Meany, in his acceptance speech for the AFL-CIO convention, in New York just a few days ago one President of the United States lay dead, by an assassins bullet, and the same day, barely two hours later, another President takes over the leadership of the nation.

The new President, upon assuming his high office, pledged himself to carry on and to move forward the policies of his predecessor, John F. Kennedy. In matters both domestic and foreign. High on the agenda he listed a continuing struggle in foreign affairs to protect jobs and security for the American people at home. The ILWU International Officers, speaking for the whole union, wired the new President to aid and support him in such programs. As far as I am able to ascertain, all other trade unions have made a similar call for national leadership of the AFL-CIO. Thus it seems that President Johnson has called to the issue of automation and its attendant unemployment to give new life and urgency to the right to live in dignity, but also, that the people must be guided by the principle that all labor will help us, and thus help him against those who are set on the backs of the people. We all know that the late President John F. Kennedy, for reasons he stated many times did not favor a shorter work week, at least for some time to come. Meany, in his acceptance speech for the AFL-CIO convention, in New York just a few days ago one President of the United States lay dead, by an assassins bullet, and the same day, barely two hours later, another President takes over the leadership of the nation.

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in auto insurance, collect back only $227 million. Yet, when one has amassed $227 million. Yet, when one has amassed 2 percent of the work force and invested all production will come from peace time production.

Continuation of the Labor for Full Employment Committee was voted and the delegates called for an annual wage through collective bargaining. Also called for was full trade with all countries of the world excepting all trade with the United States. The panel on Full Employment and Automation discussed a 24-hour week for 49 hours' pay, production for use instead of profit and industrial sabotage.

This panel reported they planned to take steps immediately to organize a similar conference there. The distinctive features of the conference were:

1) The inclusion of representatives not only of many AFL-CIO unions, but of independent unions as well, including ILWU, Teamsters and ACA.

2) The emphasis on the problem of maintaining a full employment economy as disarmament proceeds.

A number of peace organizations were officially represented, and the friends on Committee on Legislation had a table full of literature. In similar emphasis on the need for full employment in order to meet the demand of the Negro and Mexican American minorities for a self-defense and adequate employment. The Dir. of the Negro Labor Council led the discussion at the workshop on Full Employment and Minorities, with the assistance of several representatives of the Mexican American community, one of whom is Carlos LaRoche, an ILWU Local 6 member.

Archie Brown Appeal Argued Before 8 Judges

Continued from Page 1—

An elected member of the large Local 10 Executive Board. He was released on bond pending this appeal.

The Landrum-Griffin Act, enacted in 1959, states (in section 504) that a communist cannot hold an office in a union. Brown was the first union man arrested under that provision. It was picked up, in fact, in May, 1961 as he walked off Pier 50 for lunch.

Brown's defense attorney, Richard Gladstein, stated that the so-called anti-communist section of the Landrum-Griffin Law violates the first amendment of the US Constitution. Gladstein stated: "Our argument is simply this. Brown was a member of the communist party which is not a violation of the law, and in holding union office . . . he was constitutionally entitled to no crime. Both are first amendment rights."

Strange Choice

Gladstein stated further that Brown was given the strange choice by the local—namely to give up the position of his constitutional right to be a member of the communist party—namely to give up one of the other of his constitutional rights to the charge of being criminally punished. The defense attorney, himself a longtime veteran of decades of labor defense, quoted ILWU president Harry Bridges testimony at Brown's first trial, in which he stated that no union can be a democratic organization under section 504 of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

By this it was pointed out that the law in effect tells union members they have no right to elect to be president of the union. Brown was elected by secret ballot, in an election, which by custom, uses the voting machines of the city and county of San Francisco, and is supervised by the registrar of voters.

The importance of the appeal, highlighted by the unusual procedure of having eight judges hear the argument, stems from the fact that if successful this section of the Landrum-Griffin Act could be overturned.

POOLE DEFENDS RESTRAINT

Gladstein pointed out that, at best, the executive board did not have the power to call a strike or make any major move on its own without complete membership approval. In addition he argued, the board had a "spotted record" and Brown himself had never suggested any illegal or improper action.

The defense also added that the government would have to show that Brown intended to commit a crime by being an elected member of the Executive Board.

United States Attorney Cecil Poole admitted that the law places some restraint on a citizen's rights. He addressed the morning session and chaired the afternoon session. Others on the platform with Bridges and shown below are Ed Rainbow, president of the San Francisco Metal Trades Council, Maurice Englander, president of the California Federation of Teachers, Herschel Solomon, president of the Bolleymakers Local 6, James Herndon of the Negro Labor Council, Jack Weintraub of Teamster Local 85 and Assemblyman Philip Burton.

CONVERSION TO PEACE

Perhaps the most important resolution adopted by the Conference was a call for action on Full Employment and Peace-time Conversion. Sponsored by the Bollermakers Local 6, and the Metal Trades Council, it called upon Mayor Shelley and Governor Brown to arrange conferences to consider possible peace-time uses for such military installations as Hunter's Point Naval Shipyards.

Action on this and other resolutions will be carried out by the Labor Committee for Full Employment. It was understood that the Committee will not only be continued but will be broadened by the inclusion of representatives from additional unions.
1963: A year of many progresses.

JANUARY
1963 began, in San Francisco, with a dedication of the famed St. Francis of Assisi by world-renowned sculptor Benjamin Bufano. The statue is a permanent home on a corner of the city block owned by San Francisco's Mayor Christopher, ILWU President Harry Bridges, Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, Bishop John Hughes of Stockton, and a number of Local 10 and other union officials. Bufano, in a long-to-be-remembered speech, said, "These hands were borrowed from the human race. The talent that is in them belongs to the people!

In Vancouver, B.C., ILWU negotiators, aiming for a contract that would include guarantees similar to the ILWU-PMA Mechanization Agreement, and Modernization Agreement on the West Coast, made it plain they were determined to reach a settlement that would end direct negotiations. The contract had been worked on a day-to-day basis since September, 1962 when the contract expired. The contract had been worked on a day-to-day basis since September, 1962 when the contract expired. The contract had been worked on a day-to-day basis since September, 1962 when the contract expired. The contract had been worked on a day-to-day basis since September, 1962 when the contract expired. The contract had been worked on a day-to-day basis since September, 1962 when the contract expired. The contract had been worked on a day-to-day basis since September, 1962 when the contract expired.

FEBRUARY
A month of action and decision for ILWU locals. In Canada, ILWU members, after six months of futile negotiations with the BC Shipping Federation for a Labor contract and M & M agreement, decided to end the deadlock by calling for strike action if necessary. Special stop work meetings were scheduled in all B.C. Columbia ports.

In Hawaii all ILWU sugar workers on Hawaii's 1964 plantations took 10 days off the job to hear reports from the negotiation committee and to demonstrate in favor of industry-wide bargaining rather than a company union contract. A 36-hour work week was struck down was 196 percent effective, except for essential community services. Decision to stop work was not easy. After the sugar industry rejected the union's basic demands including two year agreements, a social security fund, wage increases, a union shop, improved pension-medical and severance plans, vão, we have our demands meet.

More than 500 members of San Francisco's Local 34 shipyard committee, in support of ILWU policy against racial discrimination at one of the largest stopwork meetings in years.

The ILWU International Executive Board, ILWU, meeting in San Francisco heard of the continuous harassment and persecution against the militant Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The Board also gave a full background of the situation in which the broad companies refused to insure James O'Neill and Action Secretary-Reporter Union officers in moves which, in effect, gave binding contract to vote to union's choice of its own officers.

MARCH
Two major sections of the ILWU--Hawaii sugar workers and British Columbia longshoremen struck for similar decisions on stabilized wages: Canadian dockers were prepared to strike unless satisfactory settlement agreements could be achieved. A 51 vote, authorized their negotiating committee to call a strike if necessary to obtain satisfactory agreement.

In Washington, D.C., ILWU President Harry Bridges tested before a congressional committee during a 2-hour session in a jammed hearing room. Bridge's, and compel arbitration of all contract disputes for the simple reason that it takes away the right to strike and, by doing so, destroy collective bargaining, the ILWU head said. Bridges added, "What I say is that strikes, or the possibility of strikes are a necessary part of collective bargaining. Unless there is an option in the hands of the bargaining table, collective bargaining becomes a mockery. The employer holds all the cards."

APRIL
The 16th Biennial Convention of the ILWU opened with a keynote by President James Hoffa. The idea that Americans must be put to work and that the labor movement must exercise an employer-government plot to outlaw collective bargaining, condemning strikes as not being in the "national interest." Too much of the end of the Cold War is being used to improve wages and conditions and other benefits has to go into holding the line and fighting against." The day for special strings, and much more. Stress was placed on American must be put to work and that the labor movement must exercise an employer-government plan to outlaw collective bargaining, condemning strikes as not being in the "national interest." Too much of the end of the Cold War is being used to improve wages and conditions and other benefits has to go into holding the line and fighting against." The day for special strings, and much more. Stress was placed on the need for larger wage increases, increased public expenditures for non-military purposes—for more education, hospitals, medical services, waterways, housing, urban development, rehabilitation and community improvement, remuneration of poverty, expansion of foreign aid and trade without political strings, and much more. Street was placed on the need to step up organizational activities in agricultural, white collar areas, and in the rapidly expanding industrial complexes developing outside major cities.

Also among the top speakers was Albert F. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical and Machine Workers of America, who told convention delegates that the unemployment in this country are "a sleeping giant, ... that is going to awaken in 10 of these days."

Another speaker was Senator Wayne Morse, an old friend of the ILWU who was given a standing ovation when he introduced Harry Bridges as the "only living senator who had the guts to vote against the Landrum-Griffin Bill."

Federated Auxiliaries, in their 11th Biennial Convention, met immediately after the convention, concentrated on waterfront job and contract problems, and delegate legislation was sent to Washington, D.C., for approval and enactment including the Hawaii State Legislature was credited with the most active session in years.

President James Hoffa of IBT warned ILWU own convention that at month's end, instructed officers of the union to start moving into an all-day, 4-hour strike, 35-hour week in preparation for negotiations expected in 1964.

MAY
Protesting illegal blocking by the government-appointed Conciliation Board, Canadian ILWU members stopped work in a peaceable demonstration, to attend a meeting of the Board and impress them the dockworkers' determination to maintain their right to strike if necessary, a strike vote was being prepared.

In Washington, D.C., a senate sub-committee was told by ILWU local 23 fishermen and other interested groups of the need to support bills authorizing restoration of collective bargaining for fishermen as well as construction subsidies for new fishing vessels and other means of redeveloping the American fishing industry. In Portland, Oregon, the Columbia River District Council set up a special committee to explore organizing potentials in the Columbia River valley.

In Hawaii, grass roots work by ILWU locals, including an anti-bills, and improving some current welfare legislation. In Hawaii, ILWU said it had paid in rising sugar prices, which was falling into the laps of the entire world. This too brought a rising voice for the need for larger wage increases, increased public expenditures for non-military purposes—for more education, hospitals, medical services, waterways, housing, urban development, rehabilitation and community improvement, remuneration of poverty, expansion of foreign aid and trade without political strings, and much more. Street was placed on the need to step up organizational activities in agricultural, white collar areas, and in the rapidly expanding industrial complexes developing outside major cities.
In San Francisco—in answer to the violence in Birmingham, Alabama—ILWU joined with other unionists and the Church Labor Conference to march with more than 20,000 people up Market Street in an officially proclaimed "Human Rights March." The second All-Pacific and Asian Dockworkers conference held in Djakarta, Indonesia, was attended by Jack Hall, ILWU regional director in Hawaii, Bill Ward of Coast Labor Relations Committee for the northwest and William Ward, Local 13, was newly-elected to the committee for California replacing L. Shank. In addition, Local 6 in Hawaii was also elected to the Coast Labor Relations Committee. It was termed as a "crusade for the emancipation of Hawaii's most exploited group, the seamen—white collar and service workers..." Governor John A. Burns credited ILWU with playing a significant role in the violence in Birmingham, Alabama. "Had it not been for the far sighted policy of the ILWU, Hawaii might have been involved in the general strike from which the ILWU was ultimately built."
They Baked a Cake

For Henry Schmidt, one of the founders of ILWU, the Northern California District Council of ILWU made an appreciation plaque, baked a cake and elected him Chairman Emeritus at its December 21 meeting. ILWU Vice-President J. R. Proto presented the plaque. "I asked the privilege of doing this," said Bob. "He's as stubborn as a mule on principle and as tenacious as a bulldog when he thinks he's right." Schmidt, president of the council since its formed, was not re-elected to his post. He has been officially invited to attend all of its meetings. Said Schmidt: "I will when it meets in San Francisco or Oakland."

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Continued from Page 1.

No special session was called for a lengthy stall.

Second special legislation of national interest also expired in the closing days of the session. Congress sent to the President the Clean Air Act (HR 6041), providing an expanded and strengthened program to control and prevent air pollution. Both Houses finally approved a bill (HR 8720) to liberalize the Hazardous Materials Development and Training Act; one of its main features is directed at doing something to meet the problem of school dropouts, especially in the 17 to 21 year group.

The Blatnik bill (HR 7351), to authorize construction and finance changes to fuel the Accelerated Public Works Program, was approved by the Public Works Committee by a 16-5 vote.

Another labor-supported measure (HR 6042), creating the Davis, Bacon Act protection, was released by the House of Representatives policy, and others now breaking loose, should hit the floor early next year.

OF SPECIAL ILWU INTEREST

Considerable legislation of special concern to the ILWU remains in the Congressional pipeline. Five fish bills, giving fishermen rights to a vessel subsidy program, have made it to the floor of the Senate. One other fish bill, placing fishery products in the Food for Peace program, awaits action under Foreign Aid authorization bill.

Another bill that is going to impose compulsory arbitration upon maritime jurisdictional disputes, was defeated in January. Hearings are also probable on the Bonner Seaworthiness bill (HR 76), to limit longshore third party suits. The Bonner Bill, calling for compulsory arbitration, is temporarily on the shelf but could be revived.

In the area of maritime and trade policy, more activity is on tap early next year. Hearings are scheduled on legislation (S. 1733 - S. 1744) to provide a subsidy and construction program for domestic water carriers, coastal and interisland. The omnibus transportation bill (HR 4700, S. 1064), already debated in prolonged hearings, may finally reach the House soon.

Another controversial bill (S. 2100), permitting foreign vessels to carry Pacific Northwest lumber to Puerto Rico, will be before the House Merchant Marine Committee; it passed the Senate last week.

Two controversial bills of legislative issues and vital to the future of maritime, is the government's position on its rights to fishing. The upcoming Soviet program to expand massively its fertilizer and agrarian sector, is vital to the future of maritime, is the question of removing trade barriers with Socialist countries. But arguments already have been generated; more are to come.

TIME FOR A CHANGE

One byproduct of the record shown by this Congress is a rising chamber for change in the Congress. The Washington Post, for example, is virtually crusading on the subject. Noted columnist Walter Lippman has also spoken out strongly. The issue has hardly been joined in Congress, but there is more and more talk of the need for action.

Senator Clark continues to bang away at the Senate Establishment. In the House, the Democratic Study Group—a loose liberal caucus—proposes a long-range campaign for reform; its principal target would be the seniority system—the basis for the South's monopoly of committee chairmanships.

Time marches on, of course, won't come soon and they won't come easy.

Jim Herman Is
Re-elected to Head Local 34

SAN FRANCISCO — Local 34 re-elected incumbent president James Herman, and all other incumbents to the executive board. Herman, William L. Willoughby, vice president; Paul E. Cosgrove, secretary-treasurer; John Day dam, but it contains no section of the river. Baker was in Salem at the special session when word was flashed over the air the President had been assassinated, and Baker called it a "black mark on the Haltfield administration." Not only does Baker favor a small dam, but he is opposed to any private company participating in the project. Some of the richest land in Oregon is below the John Day dam, but it contains no objections towards industrial pollution.

"They can pollute that river as much as they want," Baker charged.

Baker said the Portland Reporter as the only newspaper in Oregon which opposed the giveaway, and supported the Boardman bill in its entirety.

Watchmen Local 75
Name Davis President

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Gate- Watchmen Local 75, named Denver Davis president of the local December 16, 1963. Others elected included A. Fliegner, vice-president; William Heisel, secretary-treasurer; and convention delegate for 1964.

.watchmen's compensation for referral to an independent arbitrator. They were no objection from either Republicans or Democrats in the State of Washington as well as from the House Marine Committee; it passed.

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NOW that we know what happened to Baby Jane, we'd like to know what happened to our former sidekick Ed Lohman, formerly a member of Local 8, Portland.

Last this writer heard, he was easing down the coast, Hollywood bound. Maybe the lad got scouted and will show up at a movie lot one of these days.

For just old time sakes, here's a look-see at Lohman B.C.—That's being printed in California. Ed had just returned from traditional fishing grounds off the rocks of Bradford island, in the Columbia, below Bonneville dam. As I recall, Ed caught this six-pound fish on three-pound-test line.

Good luck to you, Ed, wherever you are. . . .

RETIRED ILWU Local 23 mem-
ber, James S. Litton of Puget Hill, Washington, formerly out of Ta-
coma, tells us that the hunting was great in Okanogan county near 10 miles above Winthrop, this year.

James hunted with his brother-in-
law, Wilbur Knaut of Bremerton, and Knaut's son, Dick Knaut of Shel-
ton, Washington.

It was touch and go for the lads on the last day of their hunt. Seems like there was five inches of snow on the ground when they arrived and the night before the last day nine additional inches of snow fell.

We hear that the largest of the deer downed in the group was a four-potter by Litton which field dressed at 197 pounds.

The game commissions would be relatively much greater distance on the cast.

Shades of a saltbuckin' junet out of Newport, California. Here's W. R. Lunden of Pomonca, Idaho's two, 10-pound yellowtail, caught off the good

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Jerry Tyler, vice president and George Oldham, secretary-treasurer, were re-elected to those posts. Oliver S. Olson was named day business agent, and B. W. Elm, night business agent.

The delegates are Ray A. Fox, Nick Burnett, Bud Johnson, Carl E. Christenson and R. Monahan.

Members of the executive commit-

The five delegates elected are: Robert Frazier, Matthew D. Duggan, Frank Jenkins and Oliver S. Olson. M. J. Ingram and Duggan were named to the labor relations committee, Kenneth L. Morgan to the area labor relations committee.

Many Oregon Workers Unprotected

SALEM—Forty percent of Ore-
go's workers are not protected, according to the October 31, 1963 report of the Unemployment Compensation Law. The workers are not under the coverage of the state's unemployment compensation law. The workers are not under the coverage of the state's unemployment compensation law.

Alaska.

INDICATIONS are that sales will pick
up, a company representative said.

The book is selling well and possi-
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Ed Waalen To Head Seattle Old Timers

Seattle—Ed Waalen, founding member of the Seattle Old Timers Club, is the newly elected president of the organization. Waalen and other members of the club are planning to hold an annual Christmas luncheon and party at the American Legion Post, December 16.

Other officers are: A. Johnson, vice president; E. A. Sweeney, recording secretary, and Jurgen Von Dohlen, treasurer-secretary. Von Dohlen succeeds J. J. Whiting who retired after twenty-five years of service as secretary. Attendance records were broken at the recent beach party when a record number of guests attended the tables in the gaily decorated dining room. There were delegations of visitors from the Everett and Tacoma clubs.

Local 502 Names Garcia President

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—ILWU Local 502 has announced the following results in the election of officers:

President, Don Garcia; vice president, Orvil C. Erickson; business agent, Keith Burton; secretary-treasurer, R. R. Copas; dispatcher, Gerry Lester; relief dispatcher, Otto Maren.

The new executive will be composed of Ben Sparks, Merle Beagle, F. Ben Martin, T. Nicholls and Alex Watson.

Jim McNamera Is Santa for Olympia

Olympia—Children and grandchildren of ILWU families received gifts from Santa Claus Jim McNamera, general chairman of the 1963 Christmas Drive, presented by Auxiliary 38, December 15. The drive was conducted weekly instead of monthly in the Coos Bay-Tillamook area due to significantly increased amounts of cesium-137 radionuclide fallout in the region.

Hawaii Elects Carl Damaso New President

HONOLULU—Carl Damaso, former Oahu division director, was elected president of Local 144 of the ILWU on December 14, it was announced here last week.

Damaso was elected on the second ballot. The original slate was headed at the convention, pending election of the Oahu division director. The new Oahu division director will be selected in a separate election of the local after the new president and vice president have been chosen.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, and delegates to the 13th Convention of the All Union Central Committee of Trade Unions

MY ASSOCIATE and I bring you warm fraternal greetings from the members and officers of the ILWU.

The ILWU is an independent labor organization representing waterfront, frontage, and all associates and workers employed in the maritime industry of the entire West Coast of the USA. The ILWU was formed through the organized labor movement of the American labor movement. Since becoming independent we have made some of our most important gains in a speech before the ILWU's 1961 convention in Honolulu. Dr. Linus Pauling, a world-renowned scientist and leader in the fight for world peace, outlined the horrors of nuclear war in a speech before the ILWU's 1961 convention in Honolulu. Dr. Pauling voiced the dangers of this weapon, which he has been warning about for the past two years. The ILWU has kept abreast of developments internationally and has maintained fraternal relations with dockworkers, wherever possible, throughout the entire world. We extend to you an invitation to our next convention in April 1965. Thank you for the tremendous support you have given us in our short stay here.

B. C. Welfare Pact Is Finalized

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The ILWU Industry Welfare Agreement has been finalized, according to a statement issued by the Canadian Area Board. Uniform benefits will be paid to all union members in British Colu

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