Canada Area Caucus OK's M&M Report

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Canadian Area ILWU locals held a seven-day caucus here, January 6-12 for a detailed consideration of the terms of their new Mechanization and Modernization Pact. The caucus approved the report of the Canadian negotiating committee.

"We will be back in the spring of 1962," said the report of the Negotiations Committee to the caucus, "with more than thirty contracts in the industry, with varying conditions, with and without fringe benefits, with permanent and pension and welfare coverage, and with various wage rates of which a good many were far below longshore rates."

"The agreement with the Shipping Federation of BC and the Wharf Operators Association, were signed, after more than a year of stand-off and negotiation and repeated statements in August 6, 1962.

NO LAY-OFFS

Terms of Settlement provided two agreements — one on the ship and one on the dock, with the right of members to work under either agreement. They included portable welfare, pension and vacation benefits. They also mean that by February 1, 1969, there will be one base rate of $3.38 in the industry.

The committee report to the caucus continued:

"The employers received some gains in smaller gains, cutting out of traveling time in ports, and the three shift operation on bulk cargoes.

"The security against layoffs, the one base rate in the industry by Feb. 1, 1969, the portability of benefits, and the closing of the back door by joint control of the work force, are in themselves worthy the long struggle we've been through. The security of employees, the pension benefit will be available in the near future for those who qualify.

WORK TOGETHER

"It is the unanimous feeling of the Negotiating Committee, that if the officials, locals and area, and the membership work together to make our agreements work, that despite the hardships we have suffered, it will be shown that we have achieved something substantial. It is also the unanimous feeling of the Negotiating Committee that, because of the foundation laid in these two Agreements, the possibility of one Master Agreement in the industry in 1968 can be a reality.

Following detailed discussions on the two contracts, the report of the Negotiations Committee was accepted by the caucus.

"One of the most solidifying achievements made at the 1962 caucus, and again at this past one, was the industry referendum ballots. This was a great change from local balloting and decisions, and showed that the entire membership was ready to pull together in a common cause."

Correction

We are happy to correct a figure appearing in a recent issue. A similar reporting, correctly, that British Columbia ILWU locals are among the highest paid workers in the Province. Their base rate is now $3.09, not $2.94. The rate will go up by steps during the life of the new contract, reaching $3.38 on August 1, 1969, a gain of 44 cents from August 1, 1963.

STOCKTON, Calif. — The ILWU, the union research Director Lincoln Fairley, pleaded here for an increase in the "fair and reasonable wage" to be set for field workers in the beet sugar industry for the 1964 crop.

Fairley gave extensive testimony January 13 before Hearing Officer Ward S. Stevenson of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Also testifying for a higher wage were Walter Simich for the California Federation of Labor, Norman Smith for the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, two sugar workers who came with Smith and Howard Richards on behalf of Citizens for Farm Labor.

Chief spokesman for the sugar beet growers was Gordon Lyons, executive manager of the California Beet Growers Association. All the growers contended that no increase in the 1963 rate of $1.05 per hour is required, desirable or justified.

Fairley made it clear that ILWU's immediate interest is that the wages of workers not be jeopardized by the low rates on the mainland. Hawaii sugar competitors directly with beet sugar in the western part of the United States.

SHARE HIGH PRICES

Pointing out that the Agriculture Department had recently ordered an increase in the minimum wage for field workers from 70 cents to 85 cents along with a sliding bonus payment so that the average price of raw cane sugar which would bring the basic rate to $1.15 with an average price of 90 cents, quoted the department as noting a 2-cent increase in price and saying: "Under these circumstances it is desirable and reasonable that harvest workers are paid a high level of sugar prices...

"The same logic, we urge, should be applied to the determination of beet wages," he said. This would bring the "fair and reasonable minimum for beet sugar field workers up to $1.50.

"The prosperity which has come to the cane industry has come equally — if not in even greater measure — to the sugar beet industry. The removal of acreage limitations, together with the large price increase, has resulted in a sharp increase in beet production, and the Department at about 20 percent shows last year's crop.

"This year's crop is being marketed at some substantially elevated prices. This, coupled with the windfall of almost equal magnitude. None of this is coming into the pockets of the sugar workers. With this fact in mind, it is obvious that this year will plead that they cannot pay a substantially higher wage.

HAWAII WAGE

"There is another set of facts that support the conclusion that the growers can well afford to pay in. It will be considerably higher than the present minimum of $1.05. Sugar cane workers in Hawaii, as reported by a union, work under collective bargaining agreements which provide, for most plantations, a minimum rate of $1.65. This will go up to $1.73 next February 1. Average hourly earnings, according to the Department of Labor, have been evaluated at $2.60 for 1962, not including fringe benefits estimated to cost $0.70 per hour.

Field worker costs in Hawaii, according to the Department of Agriculture, have been estimated at $37.28 per ton of raw sugar for 1962. This compares with $25.84 for January 1, 1962, the extraordinary advances in productivity which have been made in Hawaii, their labor cost per ton is substantially higher than beet.

Field workers are paying over the net, notwithstanding operating profitably. It is not evident that the growers would not raise the beet labor cost per ton to a substantial level. It could be higher...

"In conclusion, we should like to..."
T O SMOKE or not to smoke in face of the Surgeon General's report on "Smoking and Health" is a matter for individual decision. The decision just about boils down to whether one considers the pleasure of smoking a greater advantage than a longer time to live. Either decision can be rationalized, and is.

The Surgeon General's report is impressive and filled with irrefutable data that smoking, particularly cigarette smoking, is a hazard to health; that cigarette smoke inhaled into the lungs contains such causative agents or agents for lung or throat cancer, and contributes as well to fatalities from emphysema and other respiratory diseases.

There is further evidence recounted in the report that thinking is less clear, efficient, and hamppered and the heart and arterial vessels are endangered as result of smoking.

N OW, GO AHEAD and smoke if you must. Our concern, at the moment is the "remedial action" which was called for but not spelled out in the report. It is manifest that the tobacco and advertising industries and the Federal Trade Commission might have in mind.

Their voices are already raised in alarm that something concrete and effective might be devised to cut the consumption of tobacco. That many people are not living out their full lives as result of smoking is of less concern to them than is the $8 billion a year that flows into the tobacco industry, including a $200 million a year that is garnered by the government.

Why not cigaretts? The Surgeon General's report, representing the unanimous opinion of twelve eminent medical scientists, some of them cigaret smokers, did say that smoking is enough of a hazard to the national health to warrant "appropriate remedial action" by the government.

The FTC is the guardian agency of the people against false representation on bottles and packages. It is powerful in the field of labeling, but it is all but powerless in the policing of advertising, unless such advertising be akin to the yelling of "fire!" in a crowded theater.

Like any other industry, the tobacco industry seeks to grow, and to grow it must hook new smokers. From where? You don't need a second guess. Its got to be the kids.

The most lurksome stage in life are those years when a boy is no longer a boy, but not yet a man, or a girl no longer a girl but not yet a full woman. They are impotent to reach manhood and womanhood. This is a fact of which the advertising writers for cigaret manufacturers have made maximum use.

The quickest and surest way to attract teenagers into a third rate flop movie is to hang a "Recommended for Adults Only" sign on the marquees.

Consider the manufacturer who sings that his cigaret "separates the men from the boys, but not from the girls." Just about every cigaret advertisement we've seen on television makes this appeal in one way or the other. The ads are subtle, but their message is clear: "Be a real he-man, smoke our brand." "Does she or does she not? She smokes the kind that makes her attractive to men!"

Anyway it is sliced, smoking is a nasty habit. Many of us won't be able to break that habit, but our message to the tobacco advertising is: Please yourselves—quit hooing our kids!"

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FRANCE'S President Charles de Gaulle let the world know the other day that he intends to establish diplomatic and trade relations with the People's Republic of China. Our State Department protested this move vigorously, as it runs counter to our official position that Communist China (with the largest population on earth) somehow does not exist, and that the true representatives of the Chinese people are Chiang Kai Shek and his group of generals who once visited the Island of Formosa, backstopped by the US 7th Fleet, and financed to the tune of billions of our taxpayer's dollars which have been wastefully poured down the Formosan raihole, never to be heard of again.

This delusion is kept up though Communist China has more than 700 million population, while Formosa has around 11 million.

The real significance of de Gaulle's move is that it serves notice that—as far as France is concerned—this pretense is dead, and they intend to move in a realistic direction—which includes trade.

Remembering de Gaulle's background, no one would ever claim he was anything but a conservative, nationalistic Frenchman. But he is something else we should never forget—a realist: a man who has his fingers on the pulse of the real world. No one can make the claim that he is any kind of progressive, and by no stretch of the imagination is he a communist.

A S A REALIST in a tough world it seems to us that we should recognize as a fact that once about Communist China is that it is a country that's here to stay. Also, that it has recovered from its early fumbling mistakes, and its natural catastrophes, such as droughts, floods, and bad harvests.

As a realist, he also realizes that any concrete move toward world peace and disarmament—he says—is to have any meaning, and to be effective and workable in the long run, the use of nuclear weapons—must include Communist China.

China is a fact of life and anyone who fails to see this is ridiculous for our government to bar people from going to a spot and taking a first hand look-see at what is going on. So far—and I think the majority of our rank and file will agree—we haven't found any substitute for the method we've used in our union—namely sending a rank and file delegation to such visits. But such agreement might eventually go even further—even lead to trade—and trade means more jobs.

Among Morse's statements was one that he also read into the Congressional Record by Special Request of the US taxpayer. He said:

"We are spending military aid to support an army, supposedly of 380,000 troops in Formosa. But there are only 330,650 there. For these 330,650, the Chinese have 900 generals, which is more than the United States has in its Army of more than a million."

Knowing Morse as well as we do, we know he wouldn't make up such a fantastic claim unless he had facts.

AFTER ALL we, like all other Americans, are in no position to become experts on China because we have to get the information second hand. We know we can't buy some of the dream makers being hatched by our press and TV, and the stuff from armchair experts in Hong Kong isn't much better.

Some of us on the Coast may get an opportunity soon to hear Felix Greene, a British subject who has been able to travel and observe freely in China, and has not come back from his third visit inside China. Greene, as close as any one we know to the first-hand facts.

We still stick to our official union position—that it's ridiculous for our government to bar people from going to a spot and taking a first hand look-see at what is going on. So far—and I think the majority of our rank and file will agree—we've found no substitute for the method we've used in our union—namely sending a rank and file delegation every other year to visit various countries and to bring back reports to our membership of what they see, as they see it.

Now with this move by de Gaulle, we're a little more hopeful that in the near future there may be a change in the policy which has been barred America for so long. Of course, this is a reciprocal matter, and both sides must agree to such visits. But it certainly is a step in the right direction, and we hope it will go further—even lead to trade—and trade means more jobs.

Why shouldn't Americans visit? What's there to fear in a crowded theater, and is. We still stick to our official union position—that it's ridiculous for our government to bar people from going to a spot and taking a first hand look-see at what is going on. So far—and I think the majority of our rank and file will agree—we've found no substitute for the method we've used in our union—namely sending a rank and file delegation every other year to visit various countries and to bring back reports to our membership of what they see, as they see it.

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Awards of Merit

The 1963 FHA Award of Merit for the ILWU-PMA
built St. Francis Square Community Apartments in San Francisco's Western Addition was presented in Wash-
bington in an earlier issue. Robert Rubin, who accepted for the owners, the ILWU-PMA Redevelopment Corpora-
tion; P. N. Brownstein, commissioner, Federal Housing
Administration and William Slyton, commissioner, Urban
Renewal Administration. Certificates also went to Build-
er Jack Baskin and to St. Francis Square Community
Apartments. FHA presented a total of 28 design awards
to properties selected from among 315 entries.

Obelisks Asks End of Clemency
Campaign; Demands Full Pardon

NEW YORK — After fourteen years of imprisonment, Morton Sobell has asked his friends to cease their campaign for clemency and demand a full pardon.

Sobell in 1951 on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage along with Julius and Ethel Rosen-
berg. Mr. Sobell has stoutly main-
tained his innocence, as did the Rosenbergs who were put to death.

FAIRNESS QUESTIONED

It says in part: "I am innocent," Morton Sobell has cried out through more than 13 years of imprisonment. "We believe him. Some of the most eminent persons in the United States and abroad have found the evidence barren, questioned the fairness of the trial, and voiced shock at the extreme cruelty of the 30-year sen-
tence." The printed petitions, each with space for six names, may be obtained from the Sobell Committee at 940 Broadway, New York, N.Y., 20010.

NO REGRETS

In a statement made public by his wife, Helen, Sobell said:

"In all that has transpired through nearly 14 years, I have no regret for anything, done or undone, by myself or those who have worked in my behalf. When the question of clemency was first raised it pained me beyond anything I had experienced. It was foreign to my nature, repul-
sive, but understandable as a pro-
cedure.

"It has at this late date, however, become a farce to set aside the merits of our case and ask of mercy, humanity, of elemen-
ty and anonymity. I want the fight on my behalf to be for a full pardon based on my innocence and nothing else. It is much easier for me this way, and it will better serve justice."

Unfair Labor Practices to Cost $51,000

LOS ANGELES — Unfair labor practices charged against the Hardware & Metal Company will cost the Company $51,000 in back pay.

The decision resulted from charges pressed by ILWU Warehouse Local 21 which was upheld by the National Labor Relations Board.

The company was charged and found guilty of (1) refusal to bargain with the union and recognize the collective bargaining agreement nego-
tiated in 1960; (2) refusing to rehire employees, who while working for another company, signed a collective bargaining agree-
ment. The company's refusal to hire the former employees created a farce to set aside the merits of our case and ask for mercy, humanity, of anonymity. I want the fight on my behalf to be for a full pardon based on my innocence and nothing else. It is much easier for me this way, and it will better serve justice."

Attention—Horatio Alger!

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the largest and one of the more con-
servative life insurance compa-
nies, has put out the following fig-
ures. Out of every 100 persons who start out to "make their for-
tune" at age 21, 16 will not live
to reach age 65. Of the 84 who reach age 65:

1 will be rich (over $10,000 a year);
3 will be well-to-do ($5,000 - $10,000);
32 will be self-supporting ($1,-000 - $5,000);
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Wilmington Pensioners Distribute Photo Story

WILMINGTON—The ILWU pen-
sion group here has donated four-
copies of MEN and MACHINES to each of the main libraries at Long Beach and Los Angeles. The group also voted to send several copies abroad.

"We believe it will be read by more people, especially those whose working conditions have become auto-
tomated similar to our own," said Harry Simpson, president of the group.

"IF YOU HAD ANY INITIATIVE, YOU'D GO OUT AND INHERIT A DEPARTMENT STORE"
Alaska M&M Conference

ILWU and management representatives met in San Francisco January 20 to discuss bargaining scales on van and container ships under the joint working party of the Northern Stevedoring & Handling Corporation of Seward, Fred R. Smith and Fred D. Smith, ChIEF T. R. Taro, president and general manager of the Southeast Stevedoring Corporation, H. A. Stratton, Jr., agent for the Seward Alaska Employers’ Association, L. C. Wesson, president of the Alaska Longshore Employers’ Association, Howard J. Bodine of ILWU, and Ralph Rider, international representative for ILWU in Alaska.

Famed Writer-Longshoreman Predicts

20 Million Jobless; Praises Union Pact

PORTLAND—“America is headed toward 20 million unemployed,” author-longshoreman Eric Hoffer warned an audience and panel of professors at Lewis and Clark college here last week.

The ILWU Local 10 member, whose books have been read by government heads and college presidents (John R. Howard, Lewis and Clark preside) read each of Hoffer’s books, and as far as he was afraid of the atom bomb or the population explosion in 1944, Hoffer portrayed the mounting unemployment through displacement of men by machines.

Hoffer, who is the author of “The Ordeal of Change,” “The True Believer,” “The Passionate State of Mind,” and “The Passionate State of Mind,” said the union pact “will mean the end of the old-fashioned reading week and re-election for every American that smoking, with 20 million unemployed.”

Hoffman stated, “The silk hat is not the only hope. Hoffer told the college audience. Answere to the present mass unemployment through automation can be found, he insisted. He pointed to some of the answers his own union has come up with.

Hoffer referred to the mechanization and modernization program, Hoffer said he was proud of the way ILWU and the waterfront employers had tackled the problem.

Acknowledging the need to go to the mechanization and modernization program, Hoffer said he was proud of the way ILWU and the waterfront employers had tackled the problem.

In a long-range basis, “we’re not going to be reformed with automation; we have to have a new way of life,” the author-longshoreman said. He portrayed the American civilization today as at the crossroads and called resolution “the delinquent change of way,” that we have to go to do a few simple things.

Hoffer related to the mechanization and the modernization program that America is headed toward 20 million unemployed, according to the author-longshoreman. He stated that the union pact “will mean the end of the old-fashioned reading week and re-election for every American that smoking, with 20 million unemployed.”

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the latest list as of February 1, 1964, of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans:


The widows are Anna Anderson, Lona R. Carden, Jennie Daenielon, Donna Marie Drake, Stefania Pugetti, Rosa Giancaspro, Eddi McCulrand, Grace McCanland, Kettila McKean, Mary A. Oviedo, Maria Wall.

5-Day Strike Wins Welfare

OAKLAND — A five-day strike at Chemical Pigment Company here was settled Wednesday, January 4, when the company agreed to full severance pay, vacation and welfare demands made by Local 6 union members.

The Chemical Pigment Company plant, long located at 60th Avenue here, was slated to close its operations sometime in January. Part of the operation is moving to another community, and other parts will close down for good.

Local 6 demanded that the Bay Area severance pay formula be applied, as well as vacation benefits based on calender year, and hospitalization coverage. The area severance pay formula is based on one-half of a week’s pay for each year of service.

The company after several meetings with the negotiating committee and stewards refused to grant the full severance pay, offering only half of the demanded. This led to the short and effective strike.

Author Tells About Recent Trip to China

SAN FRANCISCO — Felix Greene, noted lecturer and authority on China, will speak here on Friday, February 14 at the California Hall, to discuss his recent trip to China—his third in five years.

Seymour Greene, a British subject—whom explains his ability to travel at will, claims that American observers are for-bidding travel for themselves—arrived in China—by his trip—produced by Local 6 president, Charles (Charlie) Duarte. Duarte received a warm welcome from a crowd of 1,000 Chinese.

The author’s book, Awakened China, will have a workshop trip to China—his third in five years.

Czechoslovakia—after serving, with ILWU in the South, (Bob) Robertson as a fraternal delegate to the Thirtieth Congress of Soviet Trade Unions.

Mr. Greene, who wrote the famous book, Awakened China, will have much to say of particular interest to people concerned with job and the economy. He will help to show that a clearer understanding with the Republic of China is a means of improving our foreign trade and domestic employment.

Felix Greene is founder and editor of the progressive weekly newspaper, National Guardian. He was also given a $1 student ticket. For further details, phone SK 1-7666.

Local 53 Supports Work

Compensation Bill

NEWPORT, Ore.—The Columbia River District Council of IAM and the Hollywood Film Association may also be holding an initiative campaign to upgrade workmen’s compensation act of the state by the membership of Local 53, Lyle Atkinson reports.
A visiting American unionists and their official observers to the 13th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, sent by the ILWU Executive Board, we agreed that we should maintain at all times the simplest—what would be acceptable to the trade unionists in the United States—and to most Americans.

We told them of our belief: a program of unrestricted travel and exchange of union and other delegations between our countries; free world trade; Peace—above all else, peace on earth.

Before leaving Moscow for Lenin-grad, and then on to Budapest and Prague, we had many opportunities to discuss this basic program with various delegations from many nations—Asia, Africa, Latin America, etc. A program of travel, trade and peace made sense to everyone.

In addition we shot the breeze with the second secretary of the US Embassy in Moscow. He visited us in the hotel, a sociable fellow who was easy to talk to. We discussed our role at this trade union congress and outlined the three point program of trade, travel, peace.

AGREEMENT

He said that he, as an American and as a representative of the US State government could not quarrel with our position on these matters that he too would like to see the trade, unrestricted travel and world peace.

We also saw, while we were there, 21 leading American businessmen who were visiting for serious trade talks with the Russians. All the Russian papers mentioned it. There had never been that many American businessmen at the same time in Russia in 46 years. It was considered a very good sign.

We wondered at the time when a really good representative cross-section of labor would also exchange visits and make contacts as workers and as human beings. We were told time and again in all the countries we visited that they would like nothing better than to be able to receive labor leaders, and rank and file trade unionists, and send their leaders and rank and file members to our country.

This, in theory, they believe, by frank discussions across the table, by frankly and honestly looking over each other's countries, we could reach understanding that would insure world peace.

EDUCATION PRIORITY

Another item that interested us especially in the Soviet Union, and later on in the other countries, is their schooling. Education of the youth, and even of adults, is so significant in these countries, that unemployment too low to be acceptable to educational standards, the day may not be far off when they will surpass us in the number of well educated and skilled workers and professionals. This is something to think about.

Wherever we went we could not fail but be impressed with the extraordinary care and attention paid to the kids. This is why they have suffered so incredibly, lost some 20 million people, searched their own land, and fought as few people on earth have ever fought—to keep out fascism, and build a new and better world for their kids.

LAND OF YOUTH

We were particularly interested in the youth of Russia—of course the leaders of one of the two most powerful nations on earth in the next generation. We visited one of the new “youth clubs”—a kind of a coffee house, or jazz cafe. At night it was reserved for youth—which included young adults up to 25 years of age.

The youngsters were all well dressed and neat. They looked like American youth. There was a six-piece jazz band playing. As they played, girls and boys got up from the tables to sing at the mike, after being introduced. There were about 150 kids there altogether, talking and drinking. They drink wine, cocktails, soda water, coffee, beer and eat sandwiches. No wine or beer is served unless you are 18. If you drink too much you are evicted.

A young fellow got up and recited some poetry, which, when translated for us, turned out to be pretty funny. Here is more or less what he said:

“Is this the greatest country in the world. Little children have nurseries and kindergartens. High school kids have a program. College students have a program. But there are too many committees! Committees! Committees! Have you ever seen a camel? A camel is a horse—made by a committee!"

JET TO BUDAPEST

We left the USSR for Budapest, Hungary, on a Russian jet that seated 12 people. We were greeted by union officers. The hotel we stayed in belonged to the Teachers Union.

We met with the chairman of the entire Hungarian labor movement for three hours. We visited the Ministry of Transportation and after a discussion we cruised the Danube on a launch. We toured the inner harbor and saw countless river boats, some side wheelers, some self-propelled and lots of craft that are towed to and from the Black Sea some 1000 miles away.

The inner harbor of Budapest employs 800 dockers, who load and unload the river boats and work in the terminals. This harbor has steel piers. We saw them handling building materials, grains, and coal storage; also working in transfer sheds and outside storage. This is the closest we have seen to our type of warehouse work. The work week here is 6 days of 8 hours or 48 hours per week.

We were informed that the tonnage of the port has been doubled in the last 10 years. They have a plan to increase the port ten times its present size and say that one method of speeding it up is to encourage free trade, especially with the USA.

In Budapest you see more private owned cars than in USSR. The people are better dressed; less women doing hard labor; the clothing and materials are of much better quality, including shoes.

A visit to the transportation union officials in Budapest—21 leading American businessmen at the same time in Budapest. We were particularly interested in the youth of Hungary—of course the leaders of one of the two most powerful nations on earth in the next generation. We visited one of the new “youth clubs”—a kind of a coffee house, or jazz cafe. At night it was reserved for youth—which includes young adults up to 25 years of age.

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Duarte and Robertson and trade union visitors from Africa seen with Hungarian transport union officials in Budapest.
Seattle Area Libraries Buy M&M Story

SEATTLE — The Seattle Public Library and the King County Library have purchased a total of 30 copies of MEN and MACHINES, the Puget Sound Publishers’ book in distribut- tors, announced last week.

Copies will be available at all branch libraries in the city and throughout the county.

A check also revealed that over the holidays four of the six leading Seattle bookstores sold out and have reordered. In the retail book trade MEN and MACHINES is regarded as a steady seller.

Praise for MEN and MACHINES comes from J. W. Todd Jr., manager of the Chicago, Stoe, Seattle's oldest (1890) and largest (500,000 volumes in stock).

Shorey's, 815 Third Ave., has a window display and is listing MEN and MACHINES in its Western and Alaskan catalogues, with a combined circulation of 29,000 copies.

Another Item Is Now Being Containized

PORTLAND — A new containerized cargo service was initiated here last month with the loading of a container with dried peas bound for England.

The steel-framed containers, each holding over five tons of peas, are coated with polyurethane and the exteriors are fiberglass. They measure seven feet high by six feet square, and contain 242 cubic feet.

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The Portland loading was a direct rail car to ship transfer operation. The boxes will be unloaded in Seattle and moved to Sheffield by rail.

The local's executive board, at its last meeting, decided to purchase 25 copies of the new book to be made available to libraries for use of students interested in the problems of industrial relations.

CRDC Welcomes New Delegates for '64

PORTLAND — New delegates seated at the CRDC meeting Janu- ary 12 included two former secre- taries, Kneeland Stranahan of Check- ers Local 40, and R. J. Keenan of Local 58. Other new delegates were Henry Ekeland, Local 21, Lyndel H. Landberg, Local 4, Vancouver; T. W. George, Walking Bosses Local 92; and Stan Grandstrom, Local 40.

Pelican Local Names Officers for Coming Year

PELICAN, Alaska — Results of the 1964 election of Local 83 members include the following: President, Ben Mork; vice- president, Ted Bagge; secretary- treasurer, Marianne Maki; recording- secretary, Leonard Maki; sergeant- at-arms, Joe York; executive board, Andy Anderson.

Goldwater Formula To End Cold War

NORTH BEND, Ore. — Commenting on Senator Barry Gold- water's recent New Hampshire speech, The Coos Bay World said in an editorial:

"For many moons we've been worried about how we were going to end The Cold War... and now Brother Barry comes along with the answer. "It's simple, says he. We merely support and organize an invasion of Cuba."

"Then, presto—The Cold War is '57. It's a hot one."

Joe Guy Heads Local 16

JUNEAU, Alaska — Local 16 election results include: Joe Guy, pres- ident; Clarence Hollowen, recording secretary; and Harry Monroe, financial secretary.

3-Year Package Wins Local 26 Wage, Fringe, Dental Benefits

LOS ANGELES — Members of Local 26, ILWU recently ratified a new three year agreement with the Re- liance Steel and Aluminum Com- pany, with wage gains and other benefits estimated to be worth approxi- mately $295 an hour over the three year period.

The contract provides for a gen- eral wage increase of 7 cents per hour, retroactive to November 15, 1963. The sick leave clause was re- vised so that all unused sick and injury leave up to 40 hours for a calendar year will be paid to eligible employees on the pay day nearest December 15 of each year.

Employees will also be eligible for prorated vacations in the event of layoffs, quits, discharges, disability or death. Such prorated vacation is also provi- ded upon one-twelfth of regular vacation pay for each month worked since last anniversary date.

The contract guarantees that the company will continue the same level of medical benefits and insur- ance originally purchased, and any added costs will be borne by the em- ployee for the life of the contract.

A major accomplishment for the workers at Reliance was the inaugu- ration of the Union's Dental Plan, to start March 1, 1964. The Company will contribute $8.65 per month for each employee to provide dental care to employees and eligibility will begin on May 1, 1964.

Automatic wage increases are provided in the contract; 6 cents per hour on November 15, 1964 and 7 cents per hour on November 15, 1965.

INFORMATION FOR RETIRED MEN

Did You Get One of These Tax Forms in the Mail Recently?

BOTH Must Be Filed With Your 1963 Income Tax Return:

This is Form 1099:

U.S. INCOME RETURN FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1963

Copy A For Internal Revenue Service

Schedule A (see Instructions)

1. Social Security

2. Total wages paid to you in 1963

3. Benefits paid to you in 1963

4. Dividends

5. Long-term capital gains

6. Short-term capital gains

7. Interest

8. Alimony received or prorated vacation

9. Other income

SCHEDULE A (See Instructions)

TO WHOM PAID

YOUR NAME

By whom paid (Name, address, and identifying number)

Amount of

FEDERAL DISABILITY

Pension or

BY WHOM PAID

FEDERAL DISABILITY

PENSION

IMWU-PMA WELFARE FUND

Pension or

IMWU-PMA PENSION FUND

PENSION

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT

1963

Taxable wages withheld from wages

$ Amount • of -

Social Security Information

TOTAL VESTING BENEFITS

Taxes Withheld If any

Total wages paid to you in 1963

Employee's copy and employer's copy

CAUTION:

'PAYMENT OF VESTING BENEFITS'

DO NOT MAIL THIS FORM TO TAX AGENT.

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT

Note: The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that Disability Benefits can be deducted as "sick pay" up to $100 a week until you are 65, but all payments must be reported. 生命 Each year a "steady seller." 3 -Year Package Wins Local 26 Wage, Fringe, Dental Benefits

Los Angeles — Members of Local 26, ILWU recently ratified a new three year agreement with the Reliance Steel and Aluminum Company, with wage gains and other benefits estimated to be worth approximately $295 an hour over the three year period.

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Columbia Locals Urge Speedy Distribution of New Photo Story

PORTLAND—The Columbia River District Council, ILWU, at its Janu-
ary 25 meeting, adopted a resolution to speed up distribution of the new
ILWU-PMA book, MEN AND MA-
CHINES.

Adopting two motions offered by
the Coos Auxiliary of Local 25,
the council voted to:

• Put out a bulletin about the
book.
• Place advertisements in certain
newspapers.

The resolutions, delegates were urged to take up the question of member-
ship distribution in those locals where it already had been done.

MEN AND MACHINES is in print
in all downtown Portland book-
stores and reviews of the book have
appeared in The Portland Reporter,
The Coast Bay World, The Longview
Daily News. An extremely laudatory
review also appeared in The Oregon-
ian.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Action on the book touched off a
spurited discussion on what to do about unemployment and technologi-
ical change—one of the book's key
topics.

Industries in some areas are put-
ing in overtime; while in others,
many workers are reporting shifts or be-
ing laid off, it was brought out.

More men might be put to work in longshore work, but when longshore work was elimi-
nated as in Canada, Jim Riggs of Local 56 pointed out.

``More men may have to work in longshore work when the work is elimi-
nated as in Canada, Jim Riggs of Local 56 pointed out.``

``Saying we won't work, and getting it in the court, is what should be done. If it isn't, we'll have a higher death rate on the docks than we have now from heart disease, and bigger graveyards.``

``I guess we should put out another
book, called 'Men aren't Machines,' he added.

Council president Ernest Baker
reported that more than half of the
estimated $100,000 needed to get the
workmen's compensation initiative
off the ground had been raised. Eight
of the first locals to return their book
check was Local 56, he said.

Petitions for collecting the signa-
tures necessary to get the petition
on the ballot were turned in soon by the AFL-CIO steering com-
mittee, Baker stated.

For ILWU locals to get into this fight to help the injured workmen
have been brought out by District Representative James S.
Fantz.

Fantz is the first broad movement
to do something for the common
good labor has had a chance to par-
ticipate in at the rank and file level
for many of a long time,"' Fantz said.

Portland Gives Gov. Wallace Un-welcome

PORTLAND — Pickets chanting
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January 24, 1964

Coos Dockers Join Study of Local Needs

NORTH BEND, Ore.—Longshoremen are participating in a labor and civil rights program sponsored by the Coos Bay Harbor Master to study area economic development.

Two meetings have already been held and a third one is planned for the near future. Co-organizers Forest Taylor and Jerry Wyatt report. The meetings are being developed by an intermin committee of the Oregon legislature to blueprint job and business potentials.

Local 12 at its last stop work meeting meeting at the Captain Master Seal, the crippled children’s summer camp at Lakeside. The money will be used to repair the boat which transports crippled tots to the camp.

The Lodge 12 membership also voted a $1 donation to help finance labor’s initiative petition drive to among Benson’s outstanding workmen’s compensation law.

Seward Local 60 Installs ‘64 Officers

SEWARD, Alaska — ILWU Local 60 installed the following officers for the 1964 term:

Election of: President, John Eichman as Secretary -Treasurer.

San Francisco.

President Edmund G. (Pat) Brown has been very active in representing the workers in the San Francisco Bay area. He has been working closely with the local unions to improve working conditions and has been at the forefront of many important issues.

One of the most significant accomplishments of President Brown has been his work on the right-to-work initiative. He has been a strong advocate for workers’ rights and has been instrumental in securing passage of a number of important laws and regulations.

The power of the group makes the real difference! For many years labor has been fighting for the collective strength and intelligently making their case.

Virtually all of the city’s Negro men have taken on the boss singlehanded. This is historic fact. Real power has to take on the boss singlehanded.

We need the guts, also, to admit when we’ve been wrong—and stop trying to do right. Wherever unions in any area have common interests, they should get together and re-develop the labor movement.

For example, the most significant union goal is to provide the worker on the job a feeling that his job is secure, that the boss can’t fire him, and that his union membership does have importance. And then as unions — made up of human beings — we can work on the general wage problem of poverty and unemployment.

No — don’t misunderstand me — we cannot solve the social issues that confront the nation. But by strengthening groups of unions working together and re-developing the labor movement, we can start to re-build the political power structure we once had. In this way we could challenge the major issues that our industry faces and make the important changes.

Remember that the unemployed, and the very poor, may be the only people who are willing to fight for their rights. Remember that there are many desperate people. Remember that these desperate, jobless and poverty-stricken Americans have recently gotten the idea that the labor movement does not give a damn! And they may not care much— at this stage— whether we have strikes or not.

S.F.'s Burson Gets United Labor’s OK

SAN FRANCISCO — With the most united labor support any candidate in the city has received since the right-to-work initiative rallied workers in 1968, Assemblyman Philip Burton is seeking the California 5th district congressional seat vacated when John F. Shelley be

The committee last week mailed a letter asking for the group’s endorsement and support.

The committee, which includes representatives from Local 55 of the Machinists Non-Partisan League, the San Francisco Machinists, the Machinists Local 723, the Machinists Local 123, and the Machinists Local 153, is working to unite the group’s support behind Burton.

Burson is seeking the vote of the group’s members, who are currently divided between the two major political parties. The group has been active in supporting Democratic candidates in the past, and is now looking to endorse a candidate who can best represent their interests.

Local Needs

SEWARD, Alaska — ILWU Local 60 is seeking to improve conditions for its members. The union is looking to increase job security and working conditions, and to improve the local economy.

The union is working with local businesses and organizations to improve the quality of life for its members. It is also working to improve the local economy, by promoting business development and job creation.

The union is also working to improve the local political environment, by promoting the rights of workers and the interests of the local community. It is working to support political candidates who are committed to the interests of workers and the local community.

The union is seeking to improve the quality of life for its members, and to improve the local economy and political environment.

For more information, contact the union at (415) 555-1234.