Executive Board Meets This Month

SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU International Executive Board is scheduled to meet here Tuesday and Wednesday, February 25 and 26 at International headquarters, 150 Golden Gate Avenue. Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt announced this meeting.

Members of the board, in addition to the titled officers, President Harry Bridges, Vice-Presi dent J. R. Robinson, and Goldblatt, are: Southern California—William S. Lawrence and Louis Sherman; Northern California—Charles Duarte, Michael Johnson and Frank E. Thompson; Columbia River-Oregon area—Charles Ross; Puget Sound and Alaska area—Jack Price and William Forrester; Canadian area—Rev. Dumphy; Hawaii—John Y. Arin'unuo; Goro Hakama and Joseph Kealalo.

Portland Registers Negroes

PORTLAND—Three hundred newly registered B men became eligible to work out of ILWU Local 8 branch here Monday, February 1. Between 40 and 50 of the group are Negroes.

In a letter to Local 8 President Charles Ross, ILWU President Harry Bridges said:

"I want to express the thanks and congratulations from both the International officers and the Coast Committee for the job done in registering the 300 new B men without discrimination. I feel sure that Local 8 and all the locals in the international union are glad to see this situation behind us, and hope it stays that way for all time in the future.

"I can assure you that the International officers and the Coast Committee really appreciate the efforts exerted by yourself, Brothers Munro, Rogers and others, to get the job done."

Local 8's alleged all-white registration status in the past had been the source of controversy at many meetings of the national conference. Ship clerks and Walking Boss Cursus.

The process of adding the new men began in September when the union and PMA placed an advertisement in the Pacific Coast Advertiser stating applications would be taken to select limited registration (Class B) longshoremen for Portland. "The ad said the selection would be made without discrimination because of "race, color or national origin."

A total of 2600 persons, in the job-short area, sent in for application blanks. About 300 out of the 1500 who filled them out were called in for interviews and physical examinations.

Unfair Tax Bill

(See Editorial Page 2)

LA Scrap Warehousemen Demand New Mechanization Protection

LOS ANGELES—Local 26 has demanded a mechanization fund in a scrap plant where a new machine has been installed.

The Lipsett Steel Division of Luria Brothers Company is the second company in the Los Angeles scrap industry to install a giant crusher and pulverizer, which shreds auto bodies into steel scrap. The operation is another example of automation which is penetrating American industry.

This machine, called a "fragmentizer" by the company, is capable of producing thousands of tons of finished scrap each year. It performs the same function as the giant "pro ferizer" which operates in the Terminal Island plant of the Hugo Neu-Profer Corp.

Local 26 has demanded the establishment of the same classification rates and terms for this operation as at Hugo Neu. The union has proposed that the company agree to pay 5 cents per long ton for all material produced in the fragmentizer.

These contributions would be deposited in a mechanization fund under joint control by company and union and would be distributed equally to all regular employees working directly, or indirectly, in the processing of scrap originating in this machine.

Local 26 has also proposed that the same wage rates be established for employees connected with the operation of the fragmentizer as exist at Hugo Neu. Under terms of collective bargaining, any dispute over rates for newly-installed machines may be submitted to arbitration for final decision.
Grossly Unfair Tax Bill

A year ago the late President Kennedy proposed a tax cut bill accompanied by formulas to close the tax loop holes. We opposed the bill and predicted that the reforms would not be made. We were on the nose, for the House of Representatives not only knocked out the reforms, but made some of the present inequities worse. Now the Senate Finance Committee has reported out the House Bill and it has hit the Senate floor for debate.

What is left of the original administration proposal is nothing more than a grossly unfair tax cut, a two and one half billion dollar bonanza for business, which business doesn’t need and which we maintain won’t be used for expansion or to make any jobs.

Business has been enjoying tax relief to the tune of $5 billion annually since 1954. Yet, there remains a surplus of productive capacity in existing industrial plants and un-employment continues to grow. The banks alone has budgeted $6 million this year to make no sense. This allowance is given on the theory that a barrel of oil sucked out of the ground leaves one less barrel there, and therefore benefits the owner to tax relief. Why not a life depletion allowance for the rest of us? Every hour brings us closer to the end of our productive life.

Among leaders in the Senate fighting to correct some of the worst features of the House bill and restore some of the reforms in the original administration proposal are Senators Gore, Gruening and Doug las of Illinois. They deserve more than best wishes for their efforts, meaning that letters and wishes for their efforts, meaning that letters and wishes for their efforts, meaning that letters!

On civil rights last year Kennedy held a meeting in New York with outstanding Negroes. President Johnson didn’t need the meeting, and he couldn’t have done better than the Attorney General to handle it. Senator Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, who sponsored the anti-labor law, and a large part of the public, accepted the idea that gangsters rule the labor union, and that the rank and file was being pushed around and that wanted people to be disbarred! Fong said, about this dirty business of wire tapping, “What is at stake here is our very freedom... guaranteed us by the Constitution.” Senator Fong even made no sense. This allowance is given on the theory that a barrel of oil sucked out of the ground leaves one less barrel there, and therefore benefits the owner to tax relief. Why not a life depletion allowance for the rest of us? Every hour brings us closer to the end of our productive life.

Among leaders in the Senate fighting to correct some of the worst features of the House bill and restore some of the reforms in the original administration proposal are Senators Gore, Gruening and Doug las of Illinois. They deserve more than best wishes for their efforts, meaning that letters and wishes for their efforts, meaning that letters!

On civil rights last year Kennedy held a meeting in New York with outstanding Negroes. President Johnson didn’t need the meeting, and he couldn’t have done better than the Attorney General to handle it. Senator Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, who sponsored the anti-labor law, and a large part of the public, accepted the idea that gangsters rule the labor union, and that the rank and file was being pushed around and that wanted people to be disbarred! Fong said, about this dirty business of wire tapping, “What is at stake here is our very freedom... guaranteed us by the Constitution.” Senator Fong even made no sense. This allowance is given on the theory that a barrel of oil sucked out of the ground leaves one less barrel there, and therefore benefits the owner to tax relief. Why not a life depletion allowance for the rest of us? Every hour brings us closer to the end of our productive life.

A mistake way of improving our sick economy, the Senator said. They deserve more than best wishes for their efforts, meaning that letters and wishes for their efforts, meaning that letters!

On civil rights last year Kennedy held a meeting in New York with outstanding Negroes. President Johnson didn’t need the meeting, and he couldn’t have done better than the Attorney General to handle it. Senator Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, who sponsored the anti-labor law, and a large part of the public, accepted the idea that gangsters rule the labor union, and that the rank and file was being pushed around and that wanted people to be disbarred! Fong said, about this dirty business of wire tapping, “What is at stake here is our very freedom... guaranteed us by the Constitution.” Senator Fong even made no sense. This allowance is given on the theory that a barrel of oil sucked out of the ground leaves one less barrel there, and therefore benefits the owner to tax relief. Why not a life depletion allowance for the rest of us? Every hour brings us closer to the end of our productive life.

A mistake way of improving our sick economy, the Senator said. They deserve more than best wishes for their efforts, meaning that letters and wishes for their efforts, meaning that letters!
ILWU Urges Tenants League of Resistance in S. F.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — American consumers don’t believe they live in the best of all possible worlds. Complaints and criticism flooding in on President John-son’s desk recently prompted special assistant to President John-son for consumer affairs, John D. Nash, to add up to widespread dissatisfaction in the marketplace.

“People complain about noisy television commercials and refrigerators. They think there’s too much junk in ice cream and breakfast food packages. They don’t like “giant,” “jum-bo,” and “large economy size” names for packages.”

“They’re irritated at having to re- pair a week-old washer. They feel cheated paying a garage $37 to re- pair a car and find that the trouble remains.

STAMP RACKET

Saving stamps, it seems, is just to be sure they get everything they pay for, gripe them. They’re against junk mail, high-priced cassettes, cents off gimmicks, rising food prices, ram- shackled new housing, “grocery quaintness” in some real estate de- vernments and poor quality shoes, stockings, paint, canned peaches.

In the first two weeks following her appointment, Mrs. Peterson re- ceived more than 500 letters from consumers urging her to “do some- thing.” They feared there was a sympathetic ear at the White House to “hear their woes.”

The most common complaint, Mrs. Peterson says, is prices—particularly meat and sugar prices. Consumers aren’t afraid to propose what are generally regarded as unpopular political solutions.

“NAUGHTY WORD”

On the other hand, the phrase “control” is a “naughty word” but she wants it anyway. Another proposed the government buying up between farm prices and food prices.

The next most numerous group deals with packages in the super- market. Consumers don’t like the jumble of package sizes, fractional- ounce containers, and the new pack- ages are “gimmicks.” Their homes are “out of step.” “Hell, I ain’t out of step. This whole proceeding re- minds me of all possible worlds. Corn- bine of package sizes, fractional - out of step,” he told the sergeant; “The rest of the platoon is.”

Local 12 Aids

Seamen’s Club

NORTH BEND, Ore. — Local 12 dispatched its first check to the Seamen’s Center for the Port of Coos Bay. The local pledged to contribute $15 a month to the undertaking, sec- retary Troy W. Slinger said.

A letter accompanying the check was read at a meeting of the Center’s Board of directors and publicized in The Coos Bay World.

It explained the longshoremen were deeply interested in the project because they are so closely associated with the men who sail the ships which they work.

The Center is sponsored by the Bay Area Ministerial Association, and staffed by volunteers from local church groups. In its fourth month of operation, it already has the signatures of 800 merchant seamen in its guest book.

Olympia-Aberdeen Canal

Plan Being Surveyed

OLYMPIA—The Corps of Army Engineers announces that it will make another survey this summer of the 30-year-old proposal to dig a canal linking this port with Grays Harbor. An Olympia-Aberdeen waterway for ocean-going ships would link the southern tip of Puget Sound to the Pacific.

Auxiliaries

in California

Set Meeting

STOCKTON—The Sixth Biennial California State Meeting of the ILWU Auxiliaries will be convened February 29 and March 1 in Los Angeles, it was announced last week by Jeanette Whitney, auxiliary vice president for Northern California.

Federated President Valerie Taylor and Secretary Norma Wygal will be among the scheduled speakers.

The meeting will concentrate in auxiliary constitutional and other business matters, legis- lative activities, publicity, and or- ganization, with emphasis on building the membership of California auxiliaries.

Everyone Else

Out of Step

COOS BAY, Ore. — Comment- ing fears that De Gaulle’s rec- ognition of Red China may lead to “de Gaulles” eventually and eventu- ally admit China to the UN, the Coos Bay World editorialized in favor.

“This whole proceeding re- minds us of aU possible worlds. Corn- bined of package sizes, fractional-

ilwU Urges Tenants League of Resistance in S. F.
Health Care Tragedy
For Older Americans

The age group which most needs hospital care is the group least able to pay for it. This tragedy hangs over one-tenth of the nation—18 million Americans over the age of 65. It is the cornerstone of the case for a social security hospital care program.

The AFL-CIO Department of Research has documented what it terms "The Health Care Tragedy of Older Americans" in the January issue of the American Federationist; official AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

SCOPE OF PROBLEM

Here are some of the facts cited to substantiate the public health care problem of the elderly.

• Those over 65 require three times as much hospital care as younger people. The annual hospitalization rate per 1,000 people in a recent year was 2,600 days for the elderly and only 900 days for persons under 65.

• Average medical care expenses for older persons in 1961 were more than twice those of the younger age group. Half the older "individuals who are hospitalized during any one year have an annual medical bill of more than $700.

• The average daily expense of hospital care rocketed from $9.39 in 1946 to $34.98 in 1961.

• A report by the President's Council on Aging pointed out another phase of the health care problem in these words:

"Many older Americans do not get the care they need because they are too proud to accept charity or outside financial help. And they do not want to be a burden on their families."

At a time when their medical costs are mounting, the incomes of those over 65, on the average, drop. Thirty percent of all elderly have less than $100 in assets which can be readily converted to cash, and nearly half the aged have less than $1,000 in assets.

Against this backdrop, the AFL-CIO Research Department proposed the major proposed solutions:

1. Universal Health Insurance: After examining the principal programs available to older persons, both through Blue Cross and private insurance companies, AFL-CIO economists concluded that the best course is a combination of "a low-cost policy whose coverage is practically meaningless" or a comprehensive policy at a cost prohibitive high cost.

2. The National Subsidy Program: "There is no sound reason," for the government to use its power for the general subsidies for public health care.

Kerr-Mills Act: Although it was the intent of Congress to provide a medical assistance program for those who need help, even though not on welfare rolls, most of the states that adopted programs imposed strict eligibility standards requiring financial investigations of both the applicants and their children. Only a tiny minority of the aged have received help through this program.

King-Anderson Bill (Medicare): This would establish a national insurance program for the elderly, to provide financial assistance to all older persons for the major costs of hospital care and health-related services.

"Social security is the only device which is able to spread the risk of illness and the cost of medical bills in two dimensions."

In the first Congress, the entire working population and thereby balances losses at the lowest cost per person on the insurance program. Medicare readily extends over the entire working population, and of workers' lives and of workers' assets.

What is needed are political decisions, which means labor participation in political action to move policies "off the middle" because he said "we are in a political box. Everybody is in the middle dumping into each other."

YOUNG AMERICANS

Conference speakers noted that 25 million young Americans will enter the labor force within the next 10 years—many with poor training; and few skills. The changing social climate leaves among its most tragic victims the unskilled teenager, and among these the white, mostly the Negro, suffers more than twice the national average rate of unemployment.

The age group which most needs hospital care is the group least able to pay for it. This tragedy hangs over one-tenth of the nation—18 million Americans over the age of 65. It is the cornerstone of the case for a social security hospital care program.

The AFL-CIO Department of Research has documented what it terms "The Health Care Tragedy of Older Americans" in the January issue of the American Federationist; official AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

SCOPE OF PROBLEM

Here are some of the facts cited to substantiate the public health care problem of the elderly.

• Those over 65 require three times as much hospital care as younger people. The annual hospitalization rate per 1,000 people in a recent year was 2,600 days for the elderly and only 900 days for persons under 65.

• Average medical care expenses for older persons in 1961 were more than twice those of the younger age group. Half the older "individuals who are hospitalized during any one year have an annual medical bill of more than $700.

• The average daily expense of hospital care rocketed from $9.39 in 1946 to $34.98 in 1961.

• A report by the President's Council on Aging pointed out another phase of the health care problem in these words:

"Many older Americans do not get the care they need because they are too proud to accept charity or outside financial help. And they do not want to be a burden on their families."

At a time when their medical costs are mounting, the incomes of those over 65, on the average, drop. Thirty percent of all elderly have less than $100 in assets which can be readily converted to cash, and nearly half the aged have less than $1,000 in assets.

Against this backdrop, the AFL-CIO Research Department proposed the major proposed solutions:

1. Universal Health Insurance: After examining the principal programs available to older persons, both through Blue Cross and private insurance companies, AFL-CIO economists concluded that the best course is a combination of "a low-cost policy whose coverage is practically meaningless" or a comprehensive policy at a cost prohibitive high cost.

2. The National Subsidy Program: "There is no sound reason," for the government to use its power for the general subsidies for public health care.

Kerr-Mills Act: Although it was the intent of Congress to provide a medical assistance program for those who need help, even though not on welfare rolls, most of the states that adopted programs imposed strict eligibility standards requiring financial investigations of both the applicants and their children. Only a tiny minority of the aged have received help through this program.

King-Anderson Bill (Medicare): This would establish a national insurance program for the elderly, to provide financial assistance to all older persons for the major costs of hospital care and health-related services.

"Social security is the only device which is able to spread the risk of illness and the cost of medical bills in two dimensions."

In the first Congress, the entire working population and thereby balances losses at the lowest cost per person on the insurance program. Medicare readily extends over the entire working population, and of workers' lives and of workers' assets.

What is needed are political decisions, which means labor participation in political action to move policies "off the middle" because he said "we are in a political box. Everybody is in the middle dumping into each other."

YOUNG AMERICANS

Conference speakers noted that 25 million young Americans will enter the labor force within the next 10 years—many with poor training; and few skills. The changing social climate leaves among its most tragic victims the unskilled teenager, and among these the white, mostly the Negro, suffers more than twice the national average rate of unemployment.

The age group which most needs hospital care is the group least able to pay for it. This tragedy hangs over one-tenth of the nation—18 million Americans over the age of 65. It is the cornerstone of the case for a social security hospital care program.

The AFL-CIO Department of Research has documented what it terms "The Health Care Tragedy of Older Americans" in the January issue of the American Federationist; official AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

SCOPE OF PROBLEM

Here are some of the facts cited to substantiate the public health care problem of the elderly.

• Those over 65 require three times as much hospital care as younger people. The annual hospitalization rate per 1,000 people in a recent year was 2,600 days for the elderly and only 900 days for persons under 65.

• Average medical care expenses for older persons in 1961 were more than twice those of the younger age group. Half the older "individuals who are hospitalized during any one year have an annual medical bill of more than $700.

• The average daily expense of hospital care rocketed from $9.39 in 1946 to $34.98 in 1961.

• A report by the President's Council on Aging pointed out another phase of the health care problem in these words:

"Many older Americans do not get the care they need because they are too proud to accept charity or outside financial help. And they do not want to be a burden on their families."

At a time when their medical costs are mounting, the incomes of those over 65, on the average, drop. Thirty percent of all elderly have less than $100 in assets which can be readily converted to cash, and nearly half the aged have less than $1,000 in assets.

Against this backdrop, the AFL-CIO Research Department proposed the major proposed solutions:

1. Universal Health Insurance: After examining the principal programs available to older persons, both through Blue Cross and private insurance companies, AFL-CIO economists concluded that the best course is a combination of "a low-cost policy whose coverage is practically meaningless" or a comprehensive policy at a cost prohibitive high cost.

2. The National Subsidy Program: "There is no sound reason," for the government to use its power for the general subsidies for public health care.

Kerr-Mills Act: Although it was the intent of Congress to provide a medical assistance program for those who need help, even though not on welfare rolls, most of the states that adopted programs imposed strict eligibility standards requiring financial investigations of both the applicants and their children. Only a tiny minority of the aged have received help through this program.

King-Anderson Bill (Medicare): This would establish a national insurance program for the elderly, to provide financial assistance to all older persons for the major costs of hospital care and health-related services.

"Social security is the only device which is able to spread the risk of illness and the cost of medical bills in two dimensions."

In the first Congress, the entire working population and thereby balances losses at the lowest cost per person on the insurance program. Medicare readily extends over the entire working population, and of workers' lives and of workers' assets.

What is needed are political decisions, which means labor participation in political action to move policies "off the middle" because he said "we are in a political box. Everybody is in the middle dumping into each other."

YOUNG AMERICANS

Conference speakers noted that 25 million young Americans will enter the labor force within the next 10 years—many with poor training; and few skills. The changing social climate leaves among its most tragic victims the unskilled teenager, and among these the white, mostly the Negro, suffers more than twice the national average rate of unemployment.
Immigration Uses Blasphemy
Gimmick To Get Septuagenarian

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—A man who celebrated his 70th birthday this January, who was naturalized an American citizen in 1913 from Lithuania, worked his way through Valparaiso University in Indiana to become a scholar and author of numerous books dealing with the history of the US labor movement. For 40 years he has been editor of a Lithuanian daily newspaper.

CHARGE WAS FALSE

The Justice Department now says Bimba concealed material facts bearing on his good moral character.

What was this “good moral character” which the Justice Department doubts?

The suit against him alleges he did not state that he had been falsely arrested in 1926 in Massachusetts for “blasphemy” — meaning irreverent statements — as well as “insulting overthrow of government.”

The Justice Department admitted, however, that both charges had been dropped by the State of Massachusetts as being, therefore, admittedly false arrests.

The charge of “blasphemy” was the first ever under this law since the year 1646! The fact is this Massachusetts suit was made clear in a news story in the Long Island Press, December 18, 1963, which noted that Bimba appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Bimba was naturalized an American citizen in 1913 from Lithuania, worked his way through Valparaiso University in Indiana to become a scholar and author of numerous books dealing with the history of the US labor movement. For 40 years he has been editor of a Lithuanian daily newspaper.

Local 6 to Hold Contract Convention;
Rank and File ‘Bull Session’ Hailed

SAN FRANCISCO — Officers of Local 6 last week sent out a call to all members announcing the convening of a Constitutional and Convention for 1964, a special annual delegates event, which will be held Saturday, March 7, starting 9 a.m. in the ILWU building, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.

This convention, long considered a marvel of union democracy, is delegated in the following manner:

Two delegates are elected upon 25 members of each warehouse, and two for each additional 25, or fraction. Every warehouse in the area is entitled to at least 2 delegates.

MEMBERS CAN ATTEND

All full-time elected officers of the locals and all members of the boards of trustees, general executive board members and delegates to the district council are also delegates to the convention.

In addition, any member of the local union may attend the annual convention, and may even speak, with the consent of the convention delegates, he would have no vote at the convention.

All delegates to the convention must be full members in good standing, but permit members are also permitted to vote for delegates.

The procedure for electing delegates is the same as that normally used in each warehouse for electing stewards or committee members.

VOTE FEBRUARY 17

The election of delegates for this convention is expected to be completed by February 10.

Delegates are also elected from the hiring hall, with two representatives for each 25 members who regularly go out through the dispatching office. Voting will be conducted at separate hiring hall meetings on Monday, February 10.

All resolutions or constitutional changes for consideration can be sent in writing by all members and delegates, and must be turned in to Local 6 by February 20.

The union pays each delegate for transportation only, and provides a lunch. Time lost for any job is not paid for.

BULL SESSION

Ideas and program for the convention were discussed on Saturday, February 7, at an all-day “bull session” at which stewards, house committee members and rank and file were invited and freely exchanged ideas, debated, and found areas of agreement for recommendation to the contract convention.

The meeting was termed “unsucessfully” by warehouse union officers.

All three International Officers were present at the “bull session” at which approximately 100 rank and file members and stewards were present, from all divisions of Local 6 as well as a strong delegation from Local 17, Sacramento.

The primary purpose of the meeting was to get membership ideas about contract demands.

The ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt opened the session with a discussion of the 25 hour week issue — its pros and cons. It was decided that there should be more discussion of alternative approaches, stemming job security.

HIT THE FLOOR

Most of the remainder of the “bull session” was discussion by rank and files from the floor. Most of the speakers reported having had discussions and in effect they were speaking as representatives of their memberships.

Proposed demands covered the whole compass of contract relations — wages, improved fringes — welfare, pensions, vacations, holidays, sick leave, etc. Many reflected concern over layoffs.

There was considerable discussion of the problems of unemployment which included the 25-hour week, and what to do about overtime work.

The ILWU President Harry Bridges pointed out at the council’s previous meeting, that he is secure on the job and gets a decent income. 
Don’t Sign Race Bias Petition

ILWU District Councils, in both Northern and Southern California, again cautioned union members not to be taken in by the racists and the real estate lobby, who are circulating a petition to repeal the Rumford Fair Housing Bill.

The 1963 California Legislature passed this law—which has been hailed by the liberals, freedom-loving men and women throughout the state and nation—which would prohibit discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry in all public- and publicly-assisted housing and all private housing with more than four units.

DOLLAR-MINDED

Then the California Real Estate Association and other dollar-minded, conservative elements in the state started a petition campaign to repeal the law—a campaign that, on the surface appears calm and judicious, but underneath appeals to fear and hatred.

The petition’s purpose would be to prevent the discrimination issue on the ballot for the November election.

But when you are not being asked to sign for the fair housing law, you are not being asked to sign for the fair housing law, you are being asked to sign for the landlord’s bill...

Check all petitions requiring your signature for fair housing on the street, or at your door, to make sure you are not being asked to sign for the landlord’s bill.

The ILWU Northern California District Council appealed to all members to refuse to sign the petition and asked that all the union members remain on the books—to prevent discrimination in housing. All sections of labor in the state have done likewise.

The Southern California District Council unanimously voted to urge all ILWU members, their friends, neighbors and fellow unionists to refuse to sign the petition which would drastically limit the authority of the state housing law.

Against People Need Law

"The passage of the Rumford Act, a first rate beginning in ending discrimination," declared Local 13’s William S. Lawrence, an ILWU International Executive Board member and president of the District Council, "was a significant victory for the democratic movement and minority groups which have worked together for many years to secure the passage of a measure.

"There is no doubt that this law was enacted in a situation of overwhelming urgency and correctly responds to the needs of the people.

"It is in line with the initiative procedure, one of California’s most valuable democratic safeguards, in that here being minised by a greedy few whose only concern appears to be supplying their own pockets with the crumbs of the poor.

Teachers

"We call upon all friends of the people to refuse to sign this initiative petition and if, through democratic real estate procedures, it is getting on the ballot, to vote it down over-whelmingly. If it should ever come to take action, we are requesting all of our locals to take concurrent action.

Summary of the initiative to repeal the Rumford Fair Housing Act were presented at the party’s pre-primary meeting, February 9 in Corvalis.

ILWU Exerts Influence in Oregon Dems

COOS BAY, Ore.—Henry Hansen of ILWU Local 13 was elected as a delegate to represent Coos county at the party’s pre-primary.

ILWU Exerts Influence in Oregon Dems

COOS BAY, Ore.—Henry Hansen of ILWU Local 13 was elected as a delegate to represent Coos county at the party’s pre-primary.

One Big, Unhappy Newburgh

SENATOR Barry Goldwater’s political ignorance ceased to amaze us long ago. He has demonstrated an ineptness in dealing with issues foreign and domestic, and nothing he says, and he says nothing regularly, surprises us.

Still, because he has presented himself as a candidate for the presidency, we have to pay serious attention to his remarks, even if the most insane and vapid, like one made before the Economic Club of New York.

There Goldwater suggested that the poverty-stricken families in this country are not enjoying the general opulence of the nation because the fathers are even more shiftless. He contends that the Democratic Party has “reduced standards for good work and also reduced the penalties for laziness or waste.”

What would Goldwater do about poverty if he were President? He tells us: “I would, if I were in a position to do so, call a conference and bring together all the states to study this problem of poverty and jobs, to work out figures, to survey all the solutions and not seek to impose the federal one.”

In other words, he would do nothing but issue Goldwater statements assuring us that most of us have never had it so good. What would he mean by a meeting by calling a conference, we know, unless he insists on no intention of doing anything.

Goldwater carries this no-action policy one step further: He adds in advance that whatever comes out of the conference, he will do nothing.

There are so many inconsistencies and misconceptions in his statements on poverty that we find it difficult to determine a place to begin in countering them. Let’s start with the statement that there is no number of poor in the country. Goldwater says we have a “small group not participating in the general prosperity.” Economists who have studied the problem have placed the number of Americans living at a poverty level at 40 million. This is a fifth of the nation’s total!

IT is obvious that Goldwater has closed his mind on the poverty issue. If his mind had been open, he would have discovered that the question goes beyond the issuance of welfare checks.

He has heard about automation by this time. He should be aware that an army of 14,000 men are being employed every week by machines. These are not lazy men or unskilled men. These men have been breadwinners for years, making a living.

But there are not enough jobs. That’s the problem, Senator. It appears to us that the man from Arizona should get around to talking about something else. He tells us that “low intelligence or low ambition” is the main reason for failure of the poor to prepare themselves to work by going to school.

He proposes that able-bodied men an relief be required to be working for their welfare check.

Now isn’t that a great and original idea. He will make the US one big unhappy Newburgh.

In High Gear

Labor’s campaign to send Phillip Burton to Congress from California’s fifth district to succeed John F. Shelley is in high gear with the ILWU Legislative Committee in full action. Have the committee is shown with Clay Estes (left) and Rep. Burton, Vice Chairman Don Watson and Committee Chair David Jenkins.

A similar meeting was held later in the 18th Assembly District. The two district committees will attend the January 29 state assembly and election will be held February 18, with Burton already assured the most enthusiastic labor support among any candidate in many years.

The ILWU has been joined by the Central Labor Council (AF-CIO), Building Trades, Teamsters, dozens of local unions and all Negro organizations and pensions in Burton’s support. His program stresses “Jobs now, freedom now, peace now,” and emphasizes such welfare legislation as medicare, and every means of ending poverty in America. Among his most arid supporters are Pat Brown and Congressman James Roosevelt. Burton must win on February 18 to avoid another months delay and a runoff.
Whither Automation?

Editor: “Automation displaces 40,000 workers each week!” (Congressional Record - Nov. 6, 1963)

If a disease such as influenza struck down this number each week we would be under serious consideration for quarantining it. As President Johnson said, “The time has come to stop talking and go into action.”

To date the energy necessary to accomplish automation istechnological machines and the knowledge that the machine and its facilities to establish the common good are available to us. But if like unwise, we wait until the maturing action of a united people can insure the safety of all, anything that affects industry with the most power are acting in their own interest and in disorder. True, those who have made and will continue to make profit more have made a token effort at retraining and transferring; educationally this has been accomplished. Those who have taken polls and made studies; labor has made its recommendations for retraining and shorter hours. Government has done nothing.

On September 12, 1963 a Mr. Ryan of New York presented a bill to establish a federal commission on automation — H.R.6292 to the first session of the 88th congress. As yet, no action.

Meanwhile the machine rolls on, grinding out lives unabated, following an unrestricted pattern of the machine age. Unrestricted, because until recent years the pace has been slow enough that society could keep up with much pain and strain. Consequences, however, of a new machine, of a new age, came off the drawing board all that was required was a buyer who could see a chance for profit in its development. All the law required was that someone’s patents were not infringed upon.

When the over-anxious manufacturers of polio vaccine distributed their product they were free, by law, to withdraw it from the market until it was safe. A doctor, lawyer or a professional person must meet certain rules that he can obtain a license to practice.

Why should a machine, a man made rebel, be free to destroy the economic life of the people?

The point at which society can most effectively master the machines of technology is at the license bureau. License to operate must be withheld until guarantees are established that no member of society shall be hurt economically, morally or physically.

Automation or mechanization is an illusion. Anything that affects industry on an unrestricted basis in industry with the most power are perfectly happy with things as they are. They are very content in their profits which are greater than ever before. Those in industry with the least economic workers are a house divided. Those who have lost their jobs through automation are, in a minority. Those who are still working hard have never had it so good; they have the best wages and conditions ever.

In order to master the complex problems of automation, we must be united in national unity are required. All aspects of society must realize that each has a stake in it. There can be no back pedaling. Agriculture, education, the churches, welfare bureaus, the unions and working through government and the communications facilities to establish the common knowledge that automation is a process which is not restricted.

Local 26 Adds Another Wage, Dental Pact

LOS ANGELES — ILWU Warehouse Local 26 and Metal Company approved three-year contract providing substantial wage increases and other fringe benefits estimated to cost the company $300,000 annually.

Hourly wage rates were increased 7 cents retroactive to October 1, 1963. Additional increases of 6 cents per hour will be paid on October 1, 1964 and 7 cents per hour on October 1, 1965.

The contract will continue the maintenance of benefits clause in national unity are required. All the law required was that someone’s patents were not infringed upon.

The contract followed the main features of the recent union agreement with Reliance Steel & Alumini-Company. Eureka Iron is a distributor of Kaiser Aluminum and Steel Products in this area.

ILWU in BC Needs Scholar Applicants

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Conversa was expressed here regarding ILWU scholarships, and the need to publicize these prizes among dozens of people.

The first year $4000 Entrance Scholarship went unawarded. Several members wrote the ILWU that they were aware of the award, but neither those who applied nor any who knew of the award have received a notice from the union.

The award is for students at the University of British Columbia who apply within the year.

There is no problem with the University of British Columbia scholarships which are processed at the UBC. Entrance scholarships are for students graduating from high school to university, and should be applied for during the school year.

“The ILWU scholarships are something we are rather proud of,” said Harry Ahrens in an “Waterfront News.” “We can only say to our members: If you have sons or daughters who can compete for these awards, do so through the school. For Entrance Scholarships, and the UBC for Undergraduate Scholarships,—and good luck to you. Maybe you should pass this bulletin on to your student sons or daughters.”

Tacoama Log Exports Hit All-Time High

TACOMA—Tacoama’s log exports to Japan hit an all time high in February 1964 by exceeding the 500 million foot mark. Tacoama’s log exports to lead all Puget Sound ports in log volume to Japan with the number one customs.

Canadian Area Convention Set

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The sixth annual convention of the Local 26 of the ILWU Area will begin here March 16, at the Fishermen’s Auditorium, 138 East Cordova St. Resolutions being accepted are being up March 2, 1964.

Tacoama Log Exports Hit All-Time High

TACOMA—Tacoama’s log exports to Japan hit an all time high in February 1964 by exceeding the 500 million foot mark. Tacoama’s log exports to lead all Puget Sound ports in log volume to Japan with the number one custom.

Local 26 Adds Another Wage, Dental Pact

LOS ANGELES — ILWU Warehouse Local 26 and Metal Company approved three-year contract providing substantial wage increases and other fringe benefits estimated to cost the company $300,000 annually.

Hourly wage rates were increased 7 cents retroactive to October 1, 1963. Additional increases of 6 cents per hour will be paid on October 1, 1964 and 7 cents per hour on October 1, 1965.

The contract will continue the maintenance of benefits clause in national unity are required. All the law required was that someone’s patents were not infringed upon.

The contract followed the main features of the recent union agreement with Reliance Steel & Aluminu-Company. Eureka Iron is a distributor of Kaiser Aluminum and Steel Products in this area.

ILWU in BC Needs Scholar Applicants

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Conversa was expressed here regarding ILWU scholarships, and the need to publicize these prizes among dozens of people.

The first year $4000 Entrance Scholarship went unawarded. Several members wrote the ILWU that they were aware of the award, but neither those who applied nor any who knew of the award have received a notice from the union.

The award is for students at the University of British Columbia who apply within the year.

There is no problem with the University of British Columbia scholarships which are processed at the UBC. Entrance scholarships are for students graduating from high school to university, and should be applied for during the school year.

“The ILWU scholarships are something we are rather proud of,” said Harry Ahrens in an “Waterfront News.” “We can only say to our members: If you have sons or daughters who can compete for these awards, do so through the school. For Entrance Scholarships, and the UBC for Undergraduate Scholarships,—and good luck to you. Maybe you should pass this bulletin on to your student sons or daughters.”

Tacoama Log Exports Hit All-Time High

TACOMA—Tacoama’s log exports to Japan hit an all time high in February 1964 by exceeding the 500 million foot mark. Tacoama’s log exports to lead all Puget Sound ports in log volume to Japan with the number one custom.

Canadian Area Convention Set

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The sixth annual convention of the Local 26 of the ILWU Area will begin here March 16, at the Fishermen’s Auditorium, 138 East Cordova St. Resolutions being accepted are being up March 2, 1964.
Seateel Modernization Is Paying Off

SEATTLE—The Port of Seattle's $35 million modernization and port expansion program is paying off with the inauguration by the Matson line of the area's first direct container service to Hawaii. The first of the container ships sailed late in January. It was the beginning of a three-times-a-month service replacing the monthly sailings. This was made possible by the modernization of Pier 46 which is also used by the Alaska Steamship Co.

Dodge Tickets Are Local Meeting Prize

LOS ANGELES—Though the 1964 baseball season hasn't started yet, Dodger fans will be able to pick up tickets as door prizes at regular union meetings. Local 26 officials announced recently.

The local has again purchased a pair of season tickets at door prizes during the entire baseball season this year. As in previous years the seats are alongside home plate on the third base side.

All union members attending regular meetings during baseball season will have an opportunity to win these Dodger tickets.

MEN and MACHINES

A STORY ABOUT LONGSHORING on the WEST COAST WATERFRONT

PHOTO STORY

Otto Hagel

Text
Louis Goldblatt

Introduction and Concluding Statements
Harry Bridges J. Paul St. Sure

Answer to “Who Said It”

Robertson Will...