Portland Dockers Save Cargo

Race Against Willamette Flood Rise
PORTLAND—The Christmas week flood which swirled into Oregon valleys from snow-swollen mountain streams, tearing out roads and bridges and halting deep draft shipping on the Columbia for seven days, subsided at Year's End, leaving a weary state to mop up and count costs.

"A lot of our members had to evacuate their homes," Local 8 secretary Carl H. "Andy" Anderson said. "The extent of the damage isn't yet known. One man had five feet of water in his house."

Members of the three Portland locals, 8, 4, and 6, worked Christmas Eve, Christmas day and Christmas night moving cargo out of the way of the rampaging Willamette.

"We were supposed to knock off at 3 o'clock Christmas Eve," Anderson said. "Instead we worked the full shift, and had nights and men out Christmas day."

Eight pick up gangs, 11 drivers and extra dock men labored on into Christmas night to save the cargo, basis of the city's maritime wealth.

The water washed over three docks, threatened to engulf warehouses on both sides of the river, and lapped within inches of the top of the concrete seawall buttressing Portland's seawall. Openings in the balustrade were plugged with sandbags, which are still there.

All of the cargo caught on the docks by the flood was removed by the longshoremen, or lifted onto pallet boards above water level, a desk costing $250,000.

The gigantic rescue effort was under the direction of four members of Local 6, Dick Neymier, Jack O'Connor, Terry Andrews, and Bob Finkes, working with seven checkers from Local 6, headed by supervisor O. B. Jarrell, also of that local, Kneeland Stranahan, CRDC secretary, said.

B. A. IS HERO
Bob Rogers, business agent of Local 6, was hailed by many as the hero of the operation. "He was on the docks Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and most of Christmas night," Stranahan stated.

During this period telephone communication with the piers, including Terminal IV, Terminal I and the Alhina Dock, was cut off; flood waters surged over the tracks at the Union Terminal. The Yaquina Bay inter¬state bridge was closed to traffic.

The more than 40 ships in the two rivers when the flood hit included 13 held at Astoria. "More ships than we've seen on the river since we were loading flour for China," a Local 50 spokesman said. When the Columbia finally was re-

Dockers Killed in Crane Tragedy
ALAMEDA—Four ILWU longshoremen and a member of the Operating Engineers Union were killed on the Alameda estuary pier here January 4 in one of the worst waterfront accidents within memory.

The tragedy occurred while the men were dismantling a huge crane in preparation for moving it. The crane suddenly toppled backward from its 70-foot tower and crashed into the pier.

Cutter Strike: 12th Week
BERKELEY—The Cutter Lab strike is now well into its twelfth week—with no immediate signs of conclusion in sight.

Some 250 ILWU Local 6 production and maintenance workers here struck October 21 after the company persistently refused to meet wage and fringe demands that would put Cutter workers on a par with the Bay Area warehouse pattern. All indications point to a tough fight, with

Swollen Willamette
An aerial view of the Willamette River and the Portland docks taken on Christmas Day. ILWU Portland longshoremen, checkers and walking bosses worked Christmas Eve, Christmas and Christmas night to raise cargo on the docks above the rising flood waters. Note the railroad tracks and dockyards awash (lower center). Many Oregon dockers were among those who suffered losses.

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The President's Program

President Johnson's State of the Union address and the Congress that followed—his first since becoming the clear, elected leader of the people—was for the most part a precise statement of practical goals designed to meet the many new and some old needs of a people living in the complex society of the second half of the Twentieth century.

While we suffered disappointment that he seems not yet ready to reverse the foreign policy he inherited from previous administrations, we certainly have the duty to back him on his spelled-out domestic program, which in many instances coincides with policies of the ILWU as expressed in resolutions debated and adopted in conventions, caucuses, district council sessions and local meetings since the close of World War II. Most of the President's program is positive, optimistic and obtainable if the people let their Senators and Representatives in the Congress know they want it. This means plenty of communication with them step by step as the program comes up for debate.

Owed Excise taxes, more money in the pockets of old people and medicare will undoubtedly be shots in the arm for the economy. So will doubling of the expenditures for useful projects and a payroll tax to provide the minimum income for those denied opportunity to work. The only alternative is to accept as a regrettably fact that a large proportion of our population must be doomed to live on the edge of starvation. We agree with those who think that just one person unemployed is too many.

We certainly go along with the proposal of the President to change the Taft-Hartley Act, particularly to get rid of its Section 14B which allows the states to enact so-called "right-to-work" legislation and thus frustrate the efforts of workers to organize and bargain collectively. When this comes up we hope that Congress can be persuaded to repeal both the Taft-Hartley Act and the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act. Both or oppressive class legislation designed to keep low-stumbling blocks in the path of trade union organization and functioning.

We also applaud the President's call for amendment of the immigration law so that admission to this country is "based on the work a man can do and not where he was born or how he spells his name."

The more we support the President's domestic program and help him to get it through the more it is likely that we may be able influence him on foreign policy. We hope, for our present policy keeps us and the world upon the brink of thermonuclear disaster. Much of it we were pushed into by irresponsible agents of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and adventurist military brass, and having been pushed into it we continue to pursue it long after we and the world know it is wrong.

This is most clear in Southeast Asia. There, nothing is ever going to be settled by anybody until the legitimate government of China is brought to the bargaining table. But with our State and Defense Departments it seems a matter of national pride and honor that we must go on pretending that the old man in Formosa still runs the show. In 10 years of pretending, during which time the People's Republic of China has joined the nuclear club and been denied its seat in the United Nations, we find that destroyed people by the millions.

The terrible floods merely drive home that planning must take the place of making a fast buck at the expense of the helpless. The human being should not be pushed into a stupid disastrous situation which the thinking about is what started in the USA with TVA and re-forestation, and controlled plowing, and the logical systems to stop the floods, prevent wasting a good natural soil. When that is lost it can never be replaced. Flood control can't be saved, water to irrigate can't be saved, since the people are going to make the water way we want it; to create power and light in a better country for all.

The best way to achieve this goals is to remove the profit motive—and make the enrichment of the human condition the basis of all action in all countries.

Think of $2 million a day pounded down the rathole of South Vietnam, where we reaps nothing but hatred, and daily skirt the edge of world war, and world suicide, while such money could end for all time catastrophic floods, and could save trees, save the land, enrich the soil, create power, heat and light—and let's not forget this—put tens of thousands of unemployed to work—in a healthy world, in a peaceful world, in a world where people place property values above human values. The longer control is delayed, the more it will cost.

Tf the storm-borne floods which poured into northern California and parts of Oregon were truly a national catastrophe—and the responsibility for alleviating the misery and the suffering of so many fellow Americans is to the entire nation. And there's certainly no excuse for so many hard-hit folks being victims of insurance companies' unconscionable rates, or routine bureaucratic red tape.

It is safe to say, and we have plenty of facts on the record to back it up, that not just the interests who arrested, or held back, or completely killed the basic New Deal program of public works in the public interest for the common good.

Those who know the west can remember when such storms flooded the lands of the valiant pioneers before Sacramento was often under water. And recall when there was hardly a year when the California didn't rage and destroy and kill, and San Francisco saw a safe and comfortable scene. But with the coming of the great Columbia River Basin? Why? Because great amounts of public money put a great many men to work, and built great dams, at Folsom, and the great Columbia complex.

We also remember well how selfish forces were at work—mostly the private power interests—who did everything possible to try to stop the building of flood control projects, especially if it also included the development and distribution of cheap power.

Where there has been flood control, it has paid marvelous dividends; in building communities, in reclaiming land and saving natural resources for the good of humanity rather than for waste and making a fast buck.
What Happens to the 1 Percent?

SAN FRANCISCO—Coast longshoremen, ship clerks and walking bosses extended one percent of their weekly wages to the ILWU-FMU PMA Welfare Fund sometime during the year.

In California the percent deduction ended July 1, but in other states the employee has paid the maximum into the fund. ILWU Local 30 contribution for the year ended June 30, 1964, was $51, or 1 percent of $5,100; as of January, 1965 the maximum goes up to $56, or 1 percent of $5,600.

Men in Washington and Oregon

Local 11 Cites Anti-HUAC Congressmen

SAN JOSE—Local 11, ILWU, unani-
mously adopted a resolution sup-
porting efforts of the National un-
American Committee, which the
union noted "has for years been used
against people of color in this country" in its "black rights movement." The statements contin-
ued:

"The very idea of a committee of the Congress investigating peoples' orga-
nizations and bringing to trial the exchange of ideas by intimidating publicity and proclaiming the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of these United States.

"Fighting to the bloc of libe-
ral Democrats in Congress pressing to abo-
nounce: A 100 percent membership contri-
bution enabled the secretary to com-
plete a project to furnish one room
bathroom and draperies to the ILWU-
Welfare Fund sometime dur-

Tony Cecchetti Leads

STOCKTON—Local 54 longshore-
men elected Tony Cecchetti presi-
dent for 1965 term. Vice president is
Eddie Holland; secretary-treas-
er; William La Breck, assistant

J. Danielsen Elected

President for 1965 Term

Local 4 Elects L. Rapp

President for 1965 Term

Local 23 Elects Shipman

The People’s Republic of China,
which is announced by Premier Chou
En-lai is out to create the broad-

The Culpitation Of China Policy


This week pledged his support to a

Gov. Brown Backs Some ILWU Items

Sacramento—Gov. Edmund G. Brown
in his message to the 1965 session of the
democratic legislature, said this week
revised a pledge his support to a

monetary system. The movement for

Charles Ross Is President of Local 8

PORTLAND — Local 8 longshore-
men here elected veteran unionist
Charles Ross, who is also a long-time
member of the ILWU’s ILWU Local
Executive Board, to serve as presi-
dent for the 1965 term. Others
named include:

Everett Ede, vice-president; Art
Boussu, business agent; Mary
Carr, business agent; Ray Lichten-
wald, president; Jim Harm, secre-
tary-treasurer; Shadow Dulin,
delinquency clerk; Johnny Parks,
CROC 1965 Legislative Committee;
A. Anderson and Dick Wise, labor rela-
tions; Lloyd Small and Phil Badal-
tamenti, legislative representatives.

San MARSHALL is Hank Cavanaugh;
trustees: Henry Lunde, Wes T John-
son, and Jim Rumbard. Also elected
were 25 members of the executive board and 21 on the grievance board.

January 8, 1965

Page 3 The DISPATCHER

Charles Ross is President of Local 8

Robert Perrin. LRC are Carl Engels, George

The failure of the 1963 session of the Un-
ited states Congress to enact im-
provements in consequence of social
insurance programs evoked sharp
criticism from ILWU members organ-
ized labor. Gov. Brown said in his
message:

"Six years ago we raised un-
employment insurance maximum,
from $46 to $60. We promised a
weekly wage in employment protect-
ed by insurance was $102.64, mak-
ing the maximum benefit available
55% of the wage. Today, the average
wage and salary, we can say with
some confidence that the benefit to restore the $55 relationship.

While labor could take some cheer from the Governor’s support on this
issue, it is significant that he stated that he was being influenced by those who constantly raged the cry of "free labor organization" with unemployment insurance benefit.

Brown’s campaign for the extension of unemployment insurance to farm
workers by no means indicates the program he advocates to the
Legislature.

There will be a bill that will have the prestige of the Governor’s office
behind it, but such bills have many times failed of enactment.

The disability insurance fund is in danger of bankruptcy. The program,
which is financed entirely through the contributions of insured workers, will be $26 million in the red by April 1.

The ILWU program calls for ad-

The ILWU program calls for ade-
quate financing for the disability
program but opponents say that
would reduce the maximum bene-
fit. The benefits that would be
available to farm workers, as one
example, are considerably below any
benefits or reaps existing provi-
sions for disabled.

Brown said he will submit an
"austerity budget" to the Legislature in a few weeks but he said new

 Holly, R. Jack Grim and Jim Rumbard. Also elected were 25 men of the executive board and 21 on the grievance board.

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Jan 8, 1965
ILWU and Teamster warehouse stewards meet jointly to discuss and vote on negotiations and authorize a strike call. Joint action was keynote of 1964.

**FOR THE ILWU 1964** was highlighted by joint economic action that won unprecedented gains for union members. Such, for example, was the victory last June for ILWU and Teamster warehousemen of northern California, who came up with a three-year, 47 cents an hour package—considered one of the most significant gains in warehouse labor history.

How was it done? By unity! To begin with 25,000 warehouse members of the two unions served notice on employers that they were united on joint contract demands. Jointly they voted to authorize their joint negotiating committee to call to hit the bricks, if need be. Such an authorization vote in various ILWU and Teamster units was close to 94 percent.

With the warehousemen of both unions poised to strike—prepared to walk on eight hours' notice—the attitude of employers changed and after a weekend of intense negotiation came the victory: 48 cents in wage—divided 26c, 9c and 6c. Full family dental care to go into effect in 1965; other improvements in welfare, medical, pensions, vacations, sick leave and much else. In addition, employers agreed to notify the union in advance of any permanent layoff of seniority employees resulting from installation of new machines or new processes. Thus, the impact of possible layoffs could be discussed and planned.

The joint impact of the agreement was underlined by the fact that a great meeting to receive IWW a report on negotiations was held at the Longshoremen's Hall in San Francisco in the middle of May, attended by stewards of both Teamster and ILWU units. It was there that a slogan was spoken that brought thunderous ovation:

"Our unity is here to stay. This unity will be demonstrated by everybody going out together, staying out together and coming back together."

Themes of joint action and unity to characterize the year 1964.

**"Fair and Reasonable" Wages**

For example there were those occasions when ILWU, joining with such unions as Teamsters, the California Federation of Labor (AFL-CIO), Packing House and Distillery workers, and others to call upon the Department of Agriculture to set "fair and reasonable wages" for field workers in the beet sugar industry. This, it was pointed out, would not only protect and preserve gains made by the union in the Hawaii sugar industry, but also provide an opportunity for mainland agricultural labor to begin the climb toward decent, fair and reasonable standards of living to which every American worker is entitled.

At the beginning of 1964 the ILWU participated in joint contracts in Portland with local packing house, woodworkers, and representatives of paper and lumber unions for the first time, providing some security for workers in these various industries. Among programs recommended were ultimate joint negotiations within the same areas of work, and procedures to avoid inter-union raiding.

By year's end, at Port Angeles, Washington, a lumber loading dispute concerning ILWU longshoremen and International Woodworkers of America was settled by a deal in which all the unions involved, longshore rates of pay were won for woodworkers doing the same type of work. The dockers voted unanimously to accept the settlement so as to create better relations between longshoremen and woodworkers—for future labor unity!

At the end of the year, the ILWU, together with Teamsters and Woodworkers' supported the Independent Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers who won the first strike in the history of the paper and pulp industry. In a joint statement the ILWU and IWW pledged "to stand by...while employees seek to divide workers and recruit scabs and strike-breakers."

**Hawaii Spurs Crockett Win**

In April, 1964, some 1,200 workers at C & H Sugar Refinery in Crockett, California, struck when joint negotiations broke down between the company and the ILWU, and the Sugar Workers Union. Settlement came with a 3-year package worth approximately 46 cents. Victory came after ILWU workers in every sugar plantation in Hawaii served notice that they would support their Crockett brothers.

Other economic victories included a Local 26 wage and sick leave agreement covering employees in the wholesale drug industry of southern California. This was the largest package ever won for drug workers and was made possible because of the joint action program of the ILWU and Teamsters, operating through the Pacific Coast Warehouse Council—representing warehousemen of both organizations from Seattle to San Diego. If a strike to win parity with northern workers is ever necessary, the entire coast pledged support!

In Bakersfield, California, ILWU hailed a two to one representation election victory, after a fiery campaign, which brought vigorous unionism to Bakersfield workers in that desert area north of Los Angeles, and soon after, a contract.

Unity was the highlighted theme of ILWU longshoremen—particularly, and walking houses joined with representatives of Mates, Males and Pilots to picket at United Steel Ship at Pittsburgh, California and the steel ship SS Columbia. For three days and nights an ILWU-chartered picket boat circled the steel ship while she lay at anchor in San Francisco Bay with ILWU and MM&P representatives spokesmen explaining the issues.

In Canada, at Port Alberni, B.C., the ILWU joined other unions to give full support to the strike of office workers at a big plant there. Over 3,000 workers refused to cross the picket line and ultimately these white collar workers won their strike—another tribute to union solidarity!

A 32-month contract was signed in Los Angeles, covering over 600 members, was ratified in July—an advance toward parity with northern California patterns. This again reflected cooperation between Local 26 in the south and Local 6, northern California, in the Pacific Coast Warehouse Council of ILWU and Teamsters.

The ILWU 1964—of which 25,000 warehouse members of both unions served notice on employers that they were united—was a reflection of the mediation efforts of Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldsmith, played a key role in getting the serious jurisdictional problems and the strike.

The ILWU, joined hands with teamsters, machinists, and a number of principle craft workers to put an end to scab herding in San Francisco, to continue important joint actions of Craft workers, and to encourage negotiation of an agreement that ended that strike.

In the middle of October, hailed a victory of some 1,500 dried fruit workers, who, after a four day strike, won improvements in wages, classifications, holidays, welfare, pensions and other benefits. They were promised a study of the effects of automation on their industry. The Local 11 walkout was supported by other ILWU locals, by teamsters, engineers and railroad brotherhoods.

In the fish industry, members of ILWU Local 33, Longshoremen, together with Teamsters, got to Washington to demand a law to preserve the public's right to fish without paying high rent. At year's end the strike was well into its third month and looked like a tough one.

**Independent Political Role**

A N INDEPENDENT role in politics paid handsomely dividends for the ILWU. For the first time in its history, the ILWU endorsed the election of a Presidential candidate, Johnson and Humphrey. It vigorously joined the rest of the labor movement in its determination to see Barry Goldwater soundly defeated.

High point of the Executive Board's declaration of independence was this key statement: "We do not support Johnson because he is a Democrat. We do not support Johnson because he is a Republican. We are proud of our record of political independence, in which we have always made our judgment on the basis of what a man has always done, or not, to which party he belongs. We oppose a candidate on the basis of the fact that he can do the labor movement, people's welfare, peace and security of the world. We support a man on the basis of the greatest good for the greatest number and particularly for the labor movement and for our struggle. Thus, the impact of the labor movement has always been a source of strength to the ILWU and has won respect from all sides. We intend to preserve our independence.

The Board also adopted a wide ranging seven-point program for 1965 which included the statement that there must be a "federal program to insure everyone a job or a minimum income without a job."

The union's political independence in the general election brought a note of triumph to the ILWU in Hawaii whose endorsed candidates were victorious for practically every office—and where President spoke of the spurtage of votes ever cast in the state, while at the same
time the effectiveness of the union's endorsement brought victory for Republican Senator Hiram L. Fong.

While the union was delighted with the victory of the Presidential ticket and the results in Hawaii, the trade union movement, and indeed liberals in the entire nation were shocked at California's two to one victory for Proposition 14 — the racial violence amendment.

Labor won some, and lost a few important ones in the western states, though labor won important instrument in giving President Johnson the power to be the President in his own right.

A great experiment in housing for and by those who live in it, the St. Francis Square Housing Cooperative, a completely integrated project, brought into being through sponsorship of the ILWU-PMA Pension Fund, became completely independent during 1964.

A board of directors was elected — charged with running a five and one half million dollar business. As it reached its age of independence, St. Francis Square was being studied by unions, civic, fraternal and church groups, and other non-profit organizations throughout the country. Another successful first led by the ILWU.

'Jungle Warfare' Against Hoffa

The vendetta against Teamster President union president Hoffa was called a "frame-up from the word go" by the ILWU. Studies indicated that a kind of Jungle warfare has subverted American justice" in the Hoffa case — including the use of a paid agent to act as a spy against the Teamster president, while on the government payroll. The ILWU Southern California District Council played host to a group of Teamster local leaders in the Hoffa case, and to emphasize "Teamster-ILWU unity. A UCLA professor told the unionists that a close study of the management of teamster pension funds indicated that there had been "no evidence of mismanagement" by Hoffa.

As the year came to a close the ACLU filed a "friend-of-the-court" brief in support of Hoffa's "jungle warfare has subverted American justice" in the Hoffa case. The Berlin trial, contending he had been "denied a fair trial." A significant, long-awaited action took place in Portland, where some 300 newly registered B men became eligible to work out of ILWU Local 8 idled on that day.

Notable Union Anniversaries

T H E YEAR 1964 marked notable anniversaries — the 30th year since the big strike of 1934, the 20th year since the first longshore strik
e against layoffs. The sixth annual Canadian Area ILWU convention was keynoted by ILWU President Harry Bridges who said:

"The basic concept, the social concept, under-lying our approach to our contract is that the worker owns his job for life. . . If the worker is made surplus by the advent of the machine, some-thing must happen to take care of him."

An eventual single national contract, and one industry-wide approach was made a primary goal.

Notable Union Anniversaries

Twenty years of sugar unionism pointed to the whole island society as a result. The vendetta against Teamster Union President Hoffa was called a "frame-up from the word go" by the ILWU.

ILWU Challenges KLG Law

The Archie Brown case — a direct consequence of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act—hit two peaks during the year: in June the US Court of Appeals chose to examine the constitutionality of the Landrum-Griffin Law section. Commenting on the court's action, ILWU President Bridges said:

"There's only one issue. That's the right of union members to vote for officials of their own choosing."

International Solidarity Day

O THER 1964 EVENTS of outstanding note in-cluded: Action by Pacific coast, Canada, Alas-
ka and Hawaiian longshoremen to show solidarity on April 30 with Japanese dockworkers in their long hard fight for better conditions. Localss showed solidarity by going out on strike and meeting Japanese consulates, protesting refusal of ship-
owners and government to recognize the rights of longshoremen in Japan. Ten Japanese ships were idled on that day.

A significant, long-awaited action took place in Portland, where some 300 newly registered B men became eligible to work out of ILWU Local 8 idled on that day. Between 40 and 50 of the group were Negroes. President Bridges, in a letter to ILWU locals, said, "It's been a difficult time for them, but we've had success." The ILWU Local 8 at the Port of Vancouver exceeded the magic figure of 200 million bushels of grain shipped in a single crop year—much of it to Russia and the People's Republic of China.

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PORTLAND DOCKERS SAVE CARGO IN SWIRLING FLOOD

He will ask the conference, and the Columbia River District Council, slated to meet in Portland January 15, to consider comprehensive programs of aid to the state by the legislative and the national government.

PLYWOOD PLANTS HIT

He noted that the Small Business Administration has not hit Oregon reportedly is depleted, and will recommend that the unions represented at the conference urge the industry spokesmen in urging early appropriations for this fund in Congress.

More than $14 Million Paid in M&M Benefits

Old Ship—New Look

SAN FRANCISCO—A pilot winch driver training program was accepted here late last month by a joint promotions committee of ILWU Local 10 and the PMA.

Purpose of this first pilot program will be to give off-the-job winch driver training to 25 longshoremen in the Port of San Francisco. Anticipation is expected to extend this training to other areas, and also to have registered longshoremen go off the port here for training.

The proposal accepted by the joint meeting was to use US Navy facilities to train the 25 longshoremen who will be paid on a straight-time basis while taking the training. Eight men a week will be trained. The entire program is scheduled for 12 weeks.

The Navy has offered the use of its facilities and classroom including a regular instructor. The union has agreed to pay wages of trainees and any others required to implement the program.

It was also proposed that the men selected for this training must remain for each group—three 8-hour training days a week, divided into four hours of classroom instruction and four hours shipboard instruction.

The joint promotions committee meeting said all men eligible are registered longshoremen who have completed the apprenticeship Office under authorization of the joint LRC and joint promotions committee and who have stated their desire to become regular active, in-active or reserve winch drivers.

The various standards and rules, including age limitations and other qualifications, can be obtained from local officials.

It was noted, for example, that in the regular "A" registered longshoremen, there are a number of "A" men who were recently on the "B" list, and under certain circumstances may also be eligible to take the training program.

The promotions committee members also held announced.

"If the present pilot training program is a success, then it is probable that all who wish can eventually get training in the skilled category of the trade.

Union committeemen include secretary Ken Austin, and members Joe Mosley, William Bailey and Bennie Hunter.

In an associated item, was given prominence last month by Bill Ward, Coast Labor Relations Committee member who announced to all longshore locals that the most needed skill in each of the four major west coast areas is for winch drivers.

Under discussion for some time has been the transporting of men from the entire coast to San Francisco for training aboard a Navy Reserve Fleet vessel.

Further information is still expected concerning this long range plan.

The committed funds have been set aside for M&M retirees who are receiving monthly payments. If a retiree dies before his benefits are paid out, the remaining regular money goes to his named designee.

This is the breakdown as reported by the ILWU-PMA Benefit Funds:

More than $14 Million Paid in M&M Benefits

SAN FRANCISCO—Over $14 million in M&M benefits have been paid or committed through December 31, 1964 to more than 2,000 Coast longshoremen, ship clergers and walking boss meetings of the promotions committee of ILWU Local 10 and the PMA.

This is the breakdown as reported by the ILWU-PMA Benefit Funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit Type</th>
<th>Eligibles</th>
<th>Paid</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Unpaid Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VESTING</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>9,078,187</td>
<td>2,172,276</td>
<td>1,284,245</td>
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<tr>
<td>DISABILITY</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>1,852,719</td>
<td>8,247,333</td>
<td>1,284,245</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEATH</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>1,852,719</td>
<td>1,852,719</td>
<td>1,284,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>2,062</td>
<td>10,773,651</td>
<td>14,210,572</td>
<td>1,284,245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Velmer lines has reconceived some old C-4 troopships into fast steel carriers, able to carry larger and longer loads at higher speeds, and with new, modern equipment. The ships, which carried 5,000 troops in World War II, are being converted at both San Francisco and Sparrows Point, Maryland.

The death toll throughout the area mounted to 18,000 after the flood. Boats and barges of the Columbia River Pilots Association had 26 men assigned to the task of moving the vessels.

DANGEROUS DEBRIS

Thirty lighted aids to navigation were lost during the flood. Squadrons of tug boats churning through the trees and brush and other debris, including dead livestock, floating pilings, docks and bridge piers where the tangled was causing dangerous navigation problems.

Crew members of the Frank M. 2,500 ton freighter that barely escaped the flood when the 65-foot craft capsized and went down in 70 feet of raging river.

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Who Really Represents People of Mississippi?

A congressman elected by the "regular" Democratic Party of Mississippi, one Rep. Jimmie L. Whittem, in the 2nd Congressional District of Mississippi—was challenged by a courageous woman, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, who ran on the Freedom Democratic Party ticket of that state. She stated that the regular party systemically exiled Negroes—"by intimidation, harassment, economic reprisal, property damage, terrorism and violence." Her affidavit contesting the election gave this evidence: 306,413 persons of voting age in the 12 counties in that Congressional District actually voted. And then, these cold facts:

- Moriah County: 47,818 eligible whites; 13,552 eligible Negroes
- Panola County: 57,352 eligible whites; 17,072 eligible Negroes
- Quitman County: 57,518 eligible whites; 17,584 eligible Negroes
- Tunica County: 35,872 eligible whites; 11,258 eligible Negroes
- Washington County: 113,518 eligible whites; 33,651 eligible Negroes

The foregoing figures have a special significance in that 52.4 percent of the adult population of this district are Negroes yet only 10.8 percent of the votes were cast for Negro candidates. There is a significant effort by the Democratic Party to keep Negroes from voting. A writer comments: "This is not a good season, I assure you."

Big Shots & Little Fishes

By Fred Goetz

NOW THAT THE big game season has tapered off, many hunters are leveling their sights on predators. One of the eagles and toughies to track is the cougar—otherwise known as the puma, panther or mountain lion.

While the nimrod stalks the "big cat," chances are that cat is also doing some stalking for it is a hunter of big game—deer, wild sheep, goat, even elk. (In the woods where deer are plentiful, these animals will provide as much as 80 percent of the cougar's diet.)

Also on the cougar's list of fare are hares. They have been known to attack a fair sized bull and raise havoc with calves and ponies, even full grown boars. There is a record of a large cougar that either killed or maimed a total of 19 sheep in one night.

The cougar is a ground animal but will climb up a tree when pursued. Contrary to general belief, the cougar does not leap upon its prey from a tree limb. (Sorry Hollywood.) When leaping upon a large animal it will clutch below the shoulders and bite into the neck or throat.

It is not uncommon for the cougar to stalk the hunter who, in turn, is stalking it. Many hunters have found evidence of this—a cougar doin' its own tracking. Such "reverse tracking" is attributed to curiosity as the cougar has a deadly curiosity.

A cougar will feed upon a carcass until most of the edible meat has been consumed but will not touch meat that has turned putrid. It will cover up its kill with dead leaves or cover it up with its food debris and return to it for several feedings.

While the nimrod hunts for the "big game" he is doing some hunting for it too is a mountain lion.

The only sure way to track the mountain lion is to climb a tree and if you are lucky enough to have a rifle with you to keep a lookout. If you are not sure enough to stay in the tree it is best to leave the country.

Hear's a Note

DEAR Fred: Best way to spend that spare time in the fall of the year in Oregon is hunting and it was a good season, I assure you.

"I'm enclosing a photo of Gus Fryman (left) age 79 and Lon Frye. Gus is a retired member of Local 12 and Lon a retired member of Local 9, Seattle. Gus were part of a party of four which included myself and Ben Yek, also a member of Local 12."

"We also hunted chukka, quail and pheasant and I can see up the situation in a nutshell by saying that 'old hunters never die they just fire away.'"

"Oh yes, the deer you see on the enclosed pic were shot in the high country southeast of Burns, Oregon."

ILWU members in good standing and the members of their families can earn a coin of the illustrated spinning line—100 yards of eight pound Scotch—by sending in a photo of a fishing or hunting scene and a few words as to what the photo is all about.

Send to:
Fred Goetz,
Dept. TDLI
0216 S.W. Iowa
Portland, Oregon

Please mention your local number. Of course, retired members are eligible. We'll be most happy to hear from some of the veteran column correspondents who didn't drop us a line in quite a spell.

Vancouver Local 501

ANNOUNCES NEW OFFICERS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Newly elected officers of ILWU's Warehouse Division, are: chairman-business agent, R. M. Nortman; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Deck; vice chairman, D. Ewen and warehouse committee member, V. J. Royscroft.

Docker's, Widows

On Pension List

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Unions Speak

Representatives of three unions tell the public why they are fighting the major oil companies against the huge Standard Oil Company of California. Standard of Cal refuses to match the 4½ percent wage-and-benefit package to which all other major oil companies agreed in 1964 negotiations. Standard insists on a 3½ percent offer which ignores job protection for the future. The unions are asked not to buy Standard of Cal products until the giant company agrees to a fair settlement. Standard also sells at Chevron and Signal Oil Company stations.

Cutter Lab Strike in 12th Week

Continued from Page 1—

Strikers' morale was high, Local 6 officials said, even though the lengthy strike shows no sign of coming to an end. Strikers were admonished to avoid rumors that might be in the wind — assuring all on the bricks that the moment any hard facts are available, the workers will be the first to hear them. Regular bulletins have been issued to strikers and have been posted at most points covered by Local 6 workers.

The bulk of the strikers are women, it was pointed out, many of whom are the sole breadwinners for their families.

Longshore Local 10 was thanked by the Cutter strike committee for furnishing some of the ballyhooing strikers with work, particularly during the recent holidays.

Labor Must Push Government to Lift Farm Labor Living Standards

There are a great number of areas in our national economy in which our federal government has a large share of responsibility for setting minimum wages — and even for establishing basic living standards. There are acts of Congress; there are executive orders; and there are the numerous departments, agencies, boards and commissions, that directly and indirectly affect wages in the United States.

Such things as the Department of Agriculture setting so-called “fair and reasonable” wages in sugar come to mind. There are the minimum wage levels policed by the Department of Labor. There are such indirect responsibilities for wages as the Maritime Commission which helps subsidize the Merchant Marine and affects wages for ship personnel. There are post office subsidies in transportation of all kinds. There are a dozen ways, in fact, in which the government can intervene in paying out money to business to farmers, to labor — directly and indirectly. In fact, a tremendous amount of money has even been paid out, to certain people in farming, in business, in warehousing and transportation in order not to produce, in order to store items up as waste. It's a kind of disgrace!

The Pentagon — with its control of vast armed forces — directly and indirectly sets contracts, through distribution of billions in many directions. The federal government has some three million employees on its payroll, and that certainly sets a wage structure pattern.

There are many more examples of this that can be given. The important point is that the federal government is involved in establishing wages for millions of working people.

What I Have Especially in Mind is the Problem of Working Men and Women in American Agriculture.

The main purpose of agriculture is to raise food, particularly in those “cheap labor” areas — the union has become a runaway!

It is high time the labor movement demanded that this cannot be done by economic means alone. It must be done on a political level as well. It must be done through political pressures, on Congress, on state and local governments. Labor knows how to do this, when it wants to. We've had plenty of experience in using our political muscle, as we've proved time and again.

There are in our society too many families living in what is called a “marginal” existence. Traditionally, the American labor movement used to speak only for the down-and-out, the poverty-stricken, for those living on the margin. Many of us, before we developed organized labor, were also part of a marginal life — and let's never forget it!"