WASHINGTON, D.C.—Two United States Senators—a rightist Republic- can from Utah and a racist Demo- crat from Arkansas — earlier this month co-sponsored a bill to make transportation strikes a federal crime.

Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) and Senator John L. McCiel- lan (D-Ark.) are backing a bill pro- viding that transportation strikers, or those aiding them “shall be pun- ished by a fine not exceeding $50,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.”

Indicating the real direction and purpose of a measure which pretends only to curb "monopolies," the Utah senator said such legislation was needed because of "the immense and growing power attained by James Hoffa, president of the Interna- tional Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Harry Bridges of the West Coast longshore- men.

Bennett said, in an interview with The New York Times: "Power of this type is intolerable . Continued strikes and strike threats have been costly in the last year."

Senator McCelian’s "investiga- tions" of trade union leaders has been a primary source of anti-union propaganda in the country for many years.

‘GET HOFFA’

Bobby Kennedy, first as an aide to McCelian, later as US Attorney General, used the McCelian Commi- ttee investigations to set up a spring- board for his "get Hoffa" vendettas.

McCelian’s bill was co-sponsored by seven Senators—including such stalwart supporters of free democ- racy as Bird, of Nebraska, and Robertson of Vir- ginia, Eastland and Stennis of Missis- sippi, Tower of Texas, Curtis of Nebraska, and Bennett.

The McCelian bill—which Senator Bennett pointedly said would be used to cut down the "power" of Hoffa and Bridges—would amend the anti-trust law to require certain activities of labor organizations in restraint of trade—such as industry-wide picketing.

It would apply to workers on rail- roads, airlines, truck drivers, sea- men, longshoremen and all other transport workers.

The bill would make any transportation strike a criminal offense unless (1) it was by a single local union acting alone, or (2) it had no substi- tutional effect on interstate or for- eign transportation service.

In addition to prison and fines for strikers, it would sweep aside all present restrictions preventing federal court injunctions in the case of transportation strikes. It would also authorize federal court injunctions against all transport workers for all their collective bargaining activities.

Senator Bennett said that the legis- lation "is not designed to prohibit any strike by transportation unions or to interfere in any way with their collective bargaining measures."

However, he added: "Rather, its purpose is to prevent a serious threat to our economy that can come from crippling nation- wide transportation strike."

Railroad union spokesmen, view- ing the fact that the bills would allow only individual locals to act, or allow ac- tion where there is no inter-state or foreign transportation service in- volved, commented: "This would rob transport workers of their chief economic weapon."

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A Nation's Responsibility

THE AMERICAN Medical Association, which has for years been assuring its membership for loot by double-talking press agents to abort fulfillment of people's needs, has finally decided that the people don't consider medicare a dirty word. They made this decision, no doubt, because among those not returned to Congress in the last election were many of AMA's staunchest friends.

So now the AMA's fat cats, meaning that non-representative group that calls the shots in the AMA House of Delegates, have started sweet-and-cutting a new line. They won't go for Medicare financed through Social Security and the Railroad Retirement Act, but they will accept a plan whereby the government helps elderly indigents buy private health insurance.

Now, isn't that nice of them? We'll have Medicare with no hints of socialism. The indigent elderly will go in hock to the government to get medical or hospital care limited to what is left after the insurance company siphons off a handsome profit. By God, sir, that's the American way!

THE AMA'S SCHEME is to accept the word "health care"—and they don't give a tinkers damn what name it bears just so long as it adds up to decent and adequate care.

Almost all the modern European nations provide medical care in varying degrees and all of them provide more service than is contemplated in the proposal presently before the Congress. All of the socialist countries, of course, have complete medical care. So has Great Britain and the non-socialist Scandinavian countries.

In England the richest and the poorest get the best of medical and dental care at state expense, and if the rich wish to dish out their own dough for a doctor practicing privately, nobody tells them they can't throw away their money. Even tourists visiting England are treated free or hospitalized free if they need it. It makes sense and by all reports that we have heard the people like it, and so do the doctors and dentists.

The health of all the people is properly the whole nation's concern and responsibility. Don't let the Members of Congress forget it.

The people want health care, they want to be freed from the fear of catastrophic illness, and they don't give a tinkers damn what name it bears just so long as it adds up to decent and adequate care.

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As a matter of principle the statute of limitations is basically a good idea, but is only a good idea because of the issue in the case in Germany. No one would complain if an honest job had really been done to bring the criminals to book for the incredible things they did to human beings.

Some say the statute of limitations does not apply to murder itself. But how about the hundred thousand or so of Nazi officials who played a role—direct or indirect—in breaking people, destroying their livelihood, their homes and families, their communities; in grinding them down; in robbing them of their dignity as human beings? How about those who were part of that barbarous organized crime? The torture, burning, murder of Jews and communists and anti-fascists and churchmen and scholars and so many others?

How about the billion Nazi beltline that carried tens of millions to untimely death?

A SOON AS THE statute runs out you can expect to see thousands of these war criminals who have been hiding in the woodwork, or hiding out in parts of South America, Africa, etc., come crawling out of the woodwork—boasting about how they "got away with it!"

When they go back into West Germany they will be meeting once again with thousands of former friends of the president, known Nazis, former war criminals—who are not only free, but have top jobs in the military (including NATO), in the Bonn government, in the German judicial system and police, in schools.

Many are still making a fortune in big business. Only one example is Alfred Krupp, whose great industrial empire was returned to him after three years as a convicted war criminal. He made a fortune using slave labor, when they died by the thousands of exhaustion, disease, brutality, or outright murder. He came back—with Washington's encouragement, and made over a billion dollars last year!

Former Nazis now hold posts in the West German foreign office, who only 20 years ago were serving Hitler as storm troopers, SS officers, and diplomats. A recent publication lists some 150 former Nazi diplomats working for the present West German government.

They control 72 out of 83 major West German foreign missions. Fourteen out of 16 West German embassies and legations in South America, and all 17 in the middle east are in the hands of former Hitlertists.

Once they were mouthpieces for Nazi foreign minister von Ribbentrop, purveyors as a top war criminal in 1945, is it any wonder they keep alive the war spirit, the thirst for revenge, the racial discrimination policies of Hitler, the anti-semitism of the Nazi state, the nationalistic and colonial attitudes that made Hitler regard the rest of the world as inferior?

PLENTY MORE IN high places are now part of the Nazi "overground,"—all purified by a phony "denazification" process. At last report over 1,200 former Nazi "hanging judges" are back on the bench. The police, controlled by a horde of former Gestapo and SS officers. The West German army is unashamedly controlled by Hitler's old generals and officers! Add to this the countless number of ex-Nazis who are teaching school in West Germany and reconditioning the young minds you can understand why the true story of Nazi crimes against humanity is hardly realized by the present generation.

This gives a pretty clear picture of why an end to the statute of limitations could be an open invitation to murder a crew as this world has ever seen!

How do the Nazis now in power in West Germany and those who will be coming back next May, justify themselves? They say it's all done in the name of fighting for "peace and freedom" and "against communism"! All you have to say is that you're fighting communism—and anything goes: revenge, the racial discrimination policies of Hitler, the anti-semitism of the Nazi state, the nationalistic and colonial attitudes that made Hitler regard the rest of the world as inferior?

Of course the statute of limitations must be considered carefully. We cannot forever condemn a people, or forever hold all the people accountable. The point is that the guilty must be punished. Unless there is a plan for punishment of former Nazis, look for a dangerous resurgence of one-time-murderers.

The world cannot afford to have these Nazis come back—especially if they still carry with them, as we seriously suspect, a spirit of vengeance. If they come back with a finger on the nuclear trigger—watch out! They once did enough with gas ovens, ordinary guns, planes, and buzz bombs.

If they ever come back with A and H bombs, with nuclear warheads on long-range missiles, we're sunk!
United Labor Lobby in Salem

"Largest, Most Successful" Oregon Labor Meet Held

SALEM — The January 8 United Labor Lobby, set up by Oregon unions, with delegations from the Railway Brotherhoods, Teamsters, woodworkers and other AFL-CIO affiliated groups, was opened at the Senator Hotel, Portland. A large and most successful meeting of its type ever held in Ore-
gon.

E. Forrest Baker, president of the ILWU Columbia River District Council, was the representative at Salem, was elected secretary of the United Labor Lobby and J. D. McLaughlin, Oregon AFL-CIO, will head the lobby.

The convention, known for action during the legislative session which opened January 11, and guidelines for lobby procedure was adopted.

A three-part federal, state and local legislation program for reform of the labor relations laws, habitation and aid to victims of the 1964 Christmas flood was unan-
nimously adopted.

The resolution, drafted by Baker and CRDC secretary Kneeland Stranahan, provided that:

Early passage in Congress of a "comprehensive plan of action to aid flood sufferers," including measures already introduced by Representatives H. T. Johnson of California, and Green, Duncan, Ul-
man and Sessions of Oregon. (Legislation of interest to all labor.

A momeat of the State Depart-
ment of Veterans Affairs recent an-
nouncement that GI loans "on homes and farms ruined by the flood would be given guarantee moratoriums."

Headquarters of the lobby will be in Portland. The lobby, which will be manned by the regular legislative representatives of the unions, will deal with any matter of interest to Harold Labor and any union from disagreeing on any spec-
cific bill. The lobby will cite the future maximum cooperation on major legis-
lational interest of all labor.

The convention noted that a large proportion of all unions against any attempt to put over a rigid program of action for the welfare of workers and other union measures, Baker said.

Alfred Dunhill Contract Won By Local 5

SAN FRANCISCO — A Local 6 vic-
tory was won at Alfred Dunhill of Longwharf, which deals in catering to high income customers.

The employees of Alfred Dunhill of London designed Local 6 to rep-

resent them during the month of September.

After many meetings and phone conversations on the proposed con-
tract, the union noted, "It became evident to the employees and the union, if at all possible." It also called for repeal of the McCar-
ran law, speakers brought out,

The latest strike bulletin from the Coos Bay dockers, after which a "tarapullin" was held, which netted $800 for the woodworker's de-
fense.

General 5-year back-
ground of activity in labor as "the reaon why they picked on me."

In 30 days you can accumulate

The Council's January 10 meeting also led for appeal of the McCarr-
ran law and levied a verbal bar-
rage at the purposes for which the police state measure—passed in 1950

FOR SALE LAW

The ILWU recognized the law, which was passed, as a police state measure. The 1963 convention called it "a tool of union-busting," and said that it made a mockery of the Bill of Rights," Stranahan stated.

Other speakers on the subject in-
cluded Mike Gahr of the Penstomers, Donald Van Brunt, Local 21, and Harold Lathaby, president of Local 12, who reported that Nelson had spoken to a stop work meeting of the Coos Bay dockers, after which a "tarapullin" was held, which netted $800 for the woodworker's de-
fense.

The secretary was authorized, also, to send material debunking the law, and listing its victims, to all CRDC councils of our union, including the All-Alaska council, as well as recommenda-
tion that they, in turn, bomb-

Cutter Beef In 14th Week; No End Seen

BERKELEY — The Cutter strike is now well into its 14th week, starting "with no sign of a settlement in sight," Local 6 said this week.

Packers is carried out seven days a week around the clock.

The latest strike bulletin from the East Bay reported to all Local 6 members that "All committees and picket crews are functioning well and morale is high.

"At present no meetings are being held between the union and the company."

The men were informed from the beginning that the picketing would be a tough struggle, and it—"rained every day.

Full-day picketing, Monday through Friday, went on until January 6, when the company sent their New York representative to meet with the union, and an agreement was reached. The terms of settlement are the same as the area master contract.

Columbia Council Urges Relief for Flood Victims, Repeal McCarran Act

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WILMINGTON — All officers of the ILWU Southern California District Council were re-elected at the January meeting held here in Local 13's hall last week.

The officers elected were: Governor Bill Lawrence, Local 13 longshore; president: Louis Stango, Local 63 shippers; vice-president: Bill Chapman, Local 26, warehouse business agent; treasurer: Nate Di Biasi, Local 13, was also re-elected unanimously as southern California ILWU legislative representative in Sacramento.

Stress was given to the growing importance of education in existing and new locals, with many of them having gained from recent organizing drives — were invited to become active in the movement.

Bill Lawrence described the opening of the recent California legislative session in 1965 as "one of the most hectic" and spoke of the enormous responsibilities that were covered by the legislature, including the very touchy question of Senate redistricting.

A vigorous struggle was predicted around the fate of a proposed city income tax — considered by some to be the central problem this year in Sacramento, as income taxes are due for schools, pensions, state salaries, and other services. The department, unemployment, agricultural labor, and much more.

The council decided that the March meeting should have as its first main business plan to open council meetings, to open them to all ILWU members and their families as part of the union educational and information program. These proposals were made with importance and urgency of the day, and bring in prominent speakers as guests.

The ILWU Women's Auxiliary 8 provided refreshments for council delegates.

Stockton Local 34 Clerks Name 1965 Officers

STOCKTON — Local 34 shipclerks in the Central Valley of Stockton, Oakdale, Moreira, chairman, C. Hauser, vice-chairman, Jack Frank, secretary. Others elected by the unit include: R. H. Marsh, Stockton dispatcher; J. T. Soto, local dispatch, Ray Roush, San Francisco representative board, and Wilbur Church, sergeant-at-arms.

Delegate to council and convention, Joe Poinsett, held a brief committee: L. H. Cartwright, M. J. Trujillo, John Casey, sergeant-at-arms, and R. Schultze. Also named were labor relations, grievance and investigating committee members and day and night stewards.

Two Pro-Union Bills by Burton

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Congressmen Phillip Burton, San Francisco Democrat — who was elected twice with ILWU support — introduced two major bills on the opening day of the 89th Congress, of vital importance to organized labor.

One of the two bills would require the so-called "right-to-work" section of Taft-Hartley, allowing states to adopt so-called "right-to-work" laws.

The second Burton bill, HR 966 amends the second boycott provision of the National Labor Relations Act.

Pro-Union Bills by Burton

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Congressman Phillip Burton, San Francisco Democrat — who was elected twice with ILWU support — introduced two major bills on the opening day of the 89th Congress, of vital importance to organized labor.

The first Burton bill would repeal the so-called "right-to-work" section of Taft-Hartley, as HB 1158 which permits states to adopt so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Since the passage of Taft-Hartley 20 states have adopted so-called "right-to-work" laws against union security. Another 13 states have similar laws, both of which union busting laws; eight states including California have defeated attempts to pass such laws.

Chairman slice was to be paid to Gaspee Mines Ltd.

The judge termed the strike "absolutely illegal" and accused the union of "fomenting, organizing, sustaining, directing, financing, and compelling the strike.

Claude Jodoin, president of the 1,150,000 member Canadian Labor Congress, defended Section 1413 of the Taft-Hartley law which permits states to pass their own "right-to-work" laws. California Senators were also urged to support Medicare legislation.

The council commended Albert Tietzub, head of the State Department of Employment, for favoring the use of domestic workers rather than the legalization program in agriculture.

Letters are to be sent to Senators Kuchel and Murphly, urging them to support the defeat of the Section 1413 of the Taft-Hartley law, which permits states to pass their own "right-to-work" laws. California Senators were also urged to support Medicare legislation and numerous other amendments.

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Radio Listener Heirs a Union Man's View of Honor System v. Chiseler

SAN FRANCISCO — Local 10 Secretary-Treasurer Carl Smith, interviewed on KCBS radio interview program "Spectrum-74," stated that the federal court judge who threw out the "B" men's suit against the local and the international union the third time—and then gave them another 30 days to try again, was giving them "four strikes instead of three strikes before you're out.

Facing two veteran radio interviewers, Goerner and Smith answered questions as they came along, without any interference.

Goerner reminded Smith that Paul Jacobs, and others had undertaken to gain support for those who were suing the union and, then that I come so many other names were expounding the anti-unions.

Smith answered questions that had bothered to ask the union for the men who were and who is the central figure in this movement.

"The Judge is giving them another chance to bring in a charge. This is still like the first chance at four strikes instead of three strikes before you're out.

"As secretary of the local union, and as a Negro who has some experience along the lines of being discriminated against, I will continue to fight for the democracy that my brother and I now enjoy under our rules and the constitution of the ILWU in the longshore industry.

"It was elected by a secret ballot—not appointed. The point I'm making is that there is no separate operating committee.

Goerner, recalled the recent program on which writer Paul Jacobs had spoken in support of the 82 men who had been originally de-registered, and mentioned a number of writers and attorneys who are supporting their cause. "Why is it that you think that men of this caliber have picked up on this on this and have been supporting it so urgently and so strongly?"

Q. What about the innuendo that this de-registration represented some kind of collusion between the employer and the union?

A. "No, that's not so. The union has its own grievance machinery set up. It happened to be a chair of that investigating committee at which time all these men had to come before us. As for some questions, I'm sure.

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The ILWU OVERSEAS delegation to France arrived in the beautiful city of Paris after a flight from New York on the morning of September 24, 1964. We set out immediately to study the labor situation in this country of some 48 million people.

The labor force is made up of about 14 million wage and salary workers, about 20 percent of the labor force is in agriculture.

The three major unions in France are: The General Confederation of Labor (CGT)—Benoit Frachon, General Secretary, The Confederation General de Travail (CGT-FO), Andri Bergeron, General Secretary, and the French Confederation of Christian Workers (CFTC)—Georges Le Havre dockers discharging coffee.

The ILWU OVERSEAS delegation to France was interested in our delegation. We set out immediately to study the labor situation in this country of some 30 million people. This program is financed from contributions from labor and management. The French government is included because of the political differences among the unions.

In France, the workers seem to be interested in:
1) social security; 2) the economy of the country; and 3) the union—in that order of importance.

The social security program in France is very different from our program in the USA. The program is financed from contributions from labor and management. The French government is included because of the political differences among the unions.

This makes the French government the largest employer in France and the major contributor to the fund. Almost 55 percent of the government budget goes to this fund.

Social Security Benefits
1) Medical—Major surgery 100 percent, minor surgery, sickness, medicine and drugs 80 percent.
2) Sick Leave—Benefits are paid on a graduated scale according to earnings after four days of waiting period. It reaches maximum after 30 days. Both off and on the job injuries are covered.
3) Maternity Allowance—Three months rest before the birth and eight months after birth. Fifty percent for 14 weeks wages, and 75 percent thereafter. Hospital—100 percent.
4) Pensions—If worked 15 years at age 60—50 percent; at age 65—100 percent.
5) Disability—Benefits are paid according to earnings and type of job and type of injury.

Family allowances—based on the size of family, children, 15 years and older are not covered unless students or apprentice. Here are some examples:

Two children—60 francs a month; three children—150 francs a month; four or more—80 to 90 francs per child.

Housing Allowance—This is very complicated. It subsidizes the families who live in modern apartments and penalizes the families who live in the older areas of France. Housing is scarce and expensive so there is very little opportunity for people to move out of many sub-standard areas.

Qualifications for social security: A person must work at least 400 hours in the three months preceding. Agricultural workers must work six months.

The government which is run by decree wants to appropriate the Fund for other purposes but the union maintains a close watch. The union takes the attitude that Social Security is their property and any change will have to be an improvement.

There is a danger at the present time because of a constitutional change which gives DeGaulle and the government the power to make changes in the Social Security program. Unions are prepared to fight this with united action.

The unions have been successful in negotiating special funds from the employer which covers 100 percent medical coverage to educational benefits for children, Christmas parties, rest camps for children, etc. This fund is joint employer-employee contribution.

Social Security, which is part of the French way of life, covers an estimated 30 million people.

Economy of France
Under the De Gaulle government, which is called the Fourth Plan, the economy of France is in a very delicate balance. Large financial outlays for atomic development and their foreign program has caused the government to install the "Stabilization Plan" which calls for less consumption and more production. It wants to freeze the wages of the workers. There is great disension among the workers in France. Such a program is not acceptable in most union circles.

All the plants run by the government have been successful in maintaining De Gaulle's plans.

The labor movement in France is in a bad position. On the other hand, private industry, because of the strength of the unions, has given in to the unions' demands for better wages and working conditions which in some respect is also causing the government to give a little to the workers in the nationalized plants.

Farming is also feeling the impact of the diminishing work opportunity. While the economic situation is recognized as delicate by French labor leaders they have not embraced the government's program which is not acceptable in most union circles.

The unions have been successful in negotiating special funds from the employer which covers 100 percent medical coverage to educational benefits for children, Christmas parties, rest camps for children, etc. This fund is joint employer-employee contribution.

Social Security, which is part of the French way of life, covers an estimated 30 million people.

Labor Movement
The labor movement in France is in a bad situation. The fact that out of a labor force of about 14 million only about 2½ million belong to labor unions is very sad indeed.

In France, anything that is negotiated by organizations of supervisory employees (OOG) which our delegation did not visit. However, we did converse with supervisory personnel on the docks, who were interested in our delegation.

The CFTC also claims to be free of outside influence but the factor of religion and traditions must be given due consideration.

Complicated—But It Works
The prevailing situations on most operations is that these three unions represent the workers. It may sound complicated but it seems to work well in France.

Each union is represented on the shop committee by a member of the executive branch to be free of religious influence. The factor of religion and traditions must be given due consideration.

Contrasting pictures at same spot in Le Havre—1944, after D-Day and today, Delegate McGuire was at Le Havre during invasion—and remembered!
industry involved. The negotiations start all over again at the shop level for maximum wages. This carries through to the entire industry as the government does not attempt to dictate maximum wages.

This system leads to some strange contracts. After seniority and bonus benefits are computed, it is possible for two men working at the same job, doing the same work, to receive different pay scales. This may also be the case in different plants in the same industry. The larger the plant, the higher the maximum wage. The longshoremen have a different method of bargaining. The contract is on a port-to-port basis and covers only the minimum wage. There is a mixture of penalty and incentive pay which establishes the daily wage scale. Although everyone receives the same pay the older men stay out of the hold, not because of seniority but because they might slow down production.

Le Havre docks have about 4,000 longshoremen. Normal gang complements are: Ship: 1 hold men, 1 foreman, 2 winchmen. Docks: 6 dockmen, 2 hookmen, 1 foreman. The gang complement varies on different commodities by adding more men.

Sling loads average about 1600 pounds. Average day wages are about 40 francs or $8 a day in American money.

The port of Le Havre last year handled about 25 million tons of cargo which includes oil and coal.

The average longshoreman is about 43 years old, compared to 1959 when the average age was 40.

Overtime is 75 percent of hourly wage. Longshoremen also have added benefits for sick leave, death, welfare, pension for widows, military leave.

We viewed a dispatch in Le Havre where they dispatched about 2,500 longshoremen in less than 30 minutes. Walking bosses did the hiring under the watchful eyes of the union observers.

All registered or "professional" men as the French call them must be hired before any casuals are brought into the hall. Casuals are hired under a "shape up." After six months, a casual may become a professional by the vote of the union group.

The trade union's role in French politics is deep family love. The unions in France negotiate, as part of their demands, benefits for education and recreation for their families. This is one of the highlights of this trip to France.

No report can be compiled without the help of many people. We would like to thank the officers of the CGT, CGT-FO, CFTC and the labor attache at the United States embassy who laid aside busy schedules to assist us. Our sincere appreciation to some independent people in France who helped us.

Dockworkers' cafeteria in Port of Rouen, operated by union. Seen are E. Benoit, local secretary, Irene Andreu, interpreter, and delegate Namahoe.

Beef Sugar Workers
Sugar workers belong to the same union, under different units. The Food Workers Unit is the group that processes the sugar in the mill and refinery. The other group is the harvesting group, under the Agriculture Unit.

Factory and processing workers received an average wage of 2.30 francs or 46 cents (US). There are about 100 factories in the whole of France and 46 refineries. They handle about 1,800,000 tons of sugar per year.

Harvesting workers received about 2.88 francs an hour—or 56 cents (US). They are covered under social security, the same as the seamen.

We were fortunate to be in Paris during a strike caused by a mechanization problem—concerning manning. The ships had pushbutton hatches and winches. Regular manning was 37 men. They settled for 33 men with increase in wages.

'Vegetable' Watch Men Work'

In spite of very modern facilities, cargo handling is done by hand. The machines watch the men work. Mechanization has not affected the work force as yet. Some leaders feel that it never will.

In some ports, especially in Paris, are concerned and asked about our Mechanization Plan. We gave them a copy of Men and Machines which they appreciated.

Longshoremen are the same everywhere you meet them. The French dockers are willing to take job actions to gain their demands when the occasion arises. They are easy to meet and talk to, proud of their occupation and a credit to their communities.

The CGT has 90 percent of the seamen organized and about 25 percent of the fishermen. Monthly wages are: Deck—about $160 in US equivalent; cooks and stewards—$202; black gang—$202.

Seamen have no hiring hall but the union keeps strict control of hiring. Seamen sail six months—8 hours a day, 7 days a week. When they reach port, they get off the ship and get 48 days' vacation pay.

There are 40,000 fishermen in France. Main commodities are cod, tuna and sardines. Wages are paid on a percentage basis. The fishing industry is on a down grade because of the amount of boats, plus competition from West Germany. Fishermen retire at age 55 with 75 percent of yearly wage; they are also covered under social security, the same as the seamen.

We were fortunate to be in Paris during a strike caused by a mechanization problem—concerning manning. The ships had pushbutton hatches and winches. Regular manning was 37 men. They settled for 33 men with increase in wages.

One of the important factors that the American labor movement has, which the French labor movement has, is deep family love. The unions in France negotiate, as part of their demands, benefits for education and recreation for their families. This is one of the highlights of this trip to France.

Conclusion

The modern dispatch hall at Le Havre as seen in haze of smoke by ILWU visitors. An estimated 2500 dockworkers were hired that morning in less than 15 minutes. Main entrance of the hall, below.

(1) France has several political parties and the majority of the labor unions support different parties which causes a split among the union group.

(2) The workers are more concerned about the Social Security program. The election of labor representatives on the Social Security Board is held at the same time as the general election.

(3) The control the government has over TV, radio and the press.

(4) Three main reasons the people of France support DeGaulle's regime:

- Stopped the Algerian war;
- Full employment;
- Lifted France's prestige to the point that it could be a force for world peace.
OLYMPIA — Bitter political infighting over reapportionment during the two and a half days lame-duck period of Governor Albert D. Rosellini's expiring term, ended with the Democrats locking out and (2) who are not in draft preferential determination of which will not disqualify ineligibility from Redding to the Delta would have spilled like the Eel River. The entire flow of the Trinity River was impounded by Trinity Dam . . . Truckee River dams prevented heavy dam-age to Reno.

When Floods Came

The Council will meet April 25 in Stockton to prepare for the Federated Auxiliaries Convention, June 14th in San Francisco.

When Floods Came

Dams Paid Off

Thanks to Bureau of Reclamation, dams and reservoirs, flood damage was kept to a minimum. The entire flow of the Trinity River was impounded by Trinity Dam . . . Truckee River dams prevented heavy dam-age to Reno.

Even the partially completed Oroville Dam saved Yuba City from a repetition of the disastrous 1955 flood.

Not only did these multi-purpose dams prevent flooding, they are storing water for irrigation next summer and for generation of electricity.

Most of the flood damage occurred on rivers controlled by dams or levees—the Eel, Russian, Van Duzen and Smith. The property loss and human suffering which occurred there should spur efforts to control these streams, not only through construction of dams and reservoirs, but through reforestation of cut-over lands and improved lumbering practices which will prevent rain from entering the state constitution.
**Advertisers Attack President's Consumer Aide**

WASHINGTON—Advertising men have declared war on Esther Peterson, special assistant to President Johnson for consumer affairs.

One of their trade organizations, Advertisers Against Humbug, accused her of "creating unwarranted sympathy for American business" and urged members to complain to the President.

A report, prepared by Mark Cooper, said the group is "in full accord" with a September 11 editorial in the trade newspaper Advertising Age, which labeled her "the most pernicious threat to the advertising industry."

"Those who attend (the conferences) are being impressed with the idea that they should discredit business and question the truthfulness of advertising," Mr. Cooper said.

**TELL THE TRUTH**

Mrs. Peterson has urged advertising men:

- "To tell in simple terms what is available in the marketplace, how much it costs, and how it will perform;"
- "To appeal to the consumer's intelligence instead of his emotions;"
- "To make clear on packages and labels the quantity of the product and the cost per unit."

**REVOLT AGAINST HUMBUG!**

Mrs. Peterson has warned advertising executives that consumers are "revolting against humbug." She said her mail is filled with letters condemning advertising's "massive assault on the intelligence of the American people." Particularly, he says, consumers:

- "To appeal to the consumer's intelligence instead of his emotions;"
- "To make clear on packages and labels the quantity of the product and the cost per unit."

Information for Retired Men

You Received One of These Tax Forms in Mail Recently

This is Form 1099: [Keep This for Your Personal Records]

U.S. INFORMATION RETURN FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1964

| U.S. | Name of Payee | Address of Payee | Date Payed | Amount of Each Payment | Total Amount | Federal Taxes Withheld | Social Security Information
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It shows: (1) M&B Disability Benefits paid you in 1964; (2) ILWU-PMA Pension Payments to you in 1964.

Both Pensions and Disability Benefits are considered taxable income and must be reported when you file your tax returns for 1964. Note: The Social Security Administration 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.

This is Form W-2: IT MUST BE FILED EVEN THOUGH YOU DID NOT EARN "WAGES."

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT 1964

Federal Taxes Withheld From Wages

| Type of Payee | Name of Payee | Address of Payee | Date Payed | Amount of Each Payment | Total Amount | Federal Taxes Withheld | Social Security Information
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It shows:

M&B Vesting Benefits paid to you in 1964; AND Income taxes withheld on the Vesting Benefits.

Vesting Benefits are considered taxable income and must be reported when you file your 1964 tax returns. You are credited with the amount of taxes already withheld, as shown on your W-2 form.

Whether you will have to pay taxes on any of this income depends upon how much your total income was from ALL SOURCES last year. For more information or if the taxability of pensions or M&B benefits in connection with any other income you may have, see your local Internal Revenue Service man, or your own tax advisor.
Relaxed, Good Humored Person
Makes Safest Kind of Driver

Watch Out for Those Over-Competitive Types

PHILOSOPHIES OF OLD speculated on what our most human attributes were—our wisdom? our doubt that laughing makes us healthier.

The British government's road research laboratory splits drivers into two groups: the competitive and the non-competitive. The competitive driver who is aggressive or pushing the one who gets his kicks in over-taking other drivers and becomes completely frustrated and angry when overtaken.

The non-competitive driver who is called the "safe" driver, and "safe" is undoubtedly the best personality type, the British study claims that fortunately most people get less competitive as they get older.

This research ties in very well with our own statistics. In the United States, accidents take more lives of young men in the 15-24 age group than all other causes of death together.

Among males at ages 25-34 accidents still outrank, by a wide margin, every other cause of death.

ABC's of Highway Safety May Help Prolong Life

The ABC's of Highway Safety come to you in the form of our new booklet, the kind of humor that may help prolong your life:

A—is for ACCIDENTS, fatal and frequent.
B—is for BRAKES—You'll be in a safe spot if you want your auto does not tumble when you don't brake.
C—is the common SENSE—use them on the highways, drive safely, play fair.
D—is for DRINKING. Remember this rule: A driver who drinks, and then drives, is a fool.
E—is for EVENING, when darkness is falling. Deaths on the highway at dawn are appalling.
F—is for FAILURE to signal. You'll find other folks seldom can read your mind.
G—is for GRADE CROSSINGS. Drivers with brakes—stop, look and listen for oncoming trains.
H—is for HEADLIGHTS. You don't need to pass on the gas on 'em.
I—is for INTERSECT. Experts say smart drivers always will yield right-of-way.
J—is for RACING. It's only a pass on the highway. You can't take it. Don't step on the gas on 'em.
K—is for KNOWLEDGE of rules for safe driving. It's not important when you should be on the lot.
L—is for LICENSE to drive. Does your driver have a license? If not, he's driving without a license. He'll be let out of jail and not get that egg nog.
M—is for MECHANICAL FAILURE. Insurance required for all cars is worthwhile protection.
N—is for NO PASSING signs—your cue to stay on your side of the road and not sweat.
O—is for ONE-EYED cars, coming at night. Is the rest of the car on the left curb or right?
P—is for PEDESTRIANS. Give them a break. Patience is virtue, and there is a life at stake.
Q—is for QUICK STOPS, and let the man remind you. You can get rammed by the car close behind you.
R—is for RED LIGHTS; They all mean stop, whether or not you're observed by a cop.
S—is for SPEEDEI'—and driver take warning. Drive at safe speeds, or your wife may wear mourning.
T—is for TIRES. If one burns like a bubble, chances are good you are in bad trouble.
U—is most people get less competitive as they get older.
V—is for VISION, and vision's a must. Keep windshield clear of all ice, rain and dust.
W—is WEAVING THROUGH traffic on crowded streets. Designation may await such feat. "TAKES THE SPOT" where a guy in a huff, passed on a curve; there was not room enough.
X—is for YOUTH; hope of our nation. Do your schools give adequate driver education?
Y—is for ZONES where kids are at play. Drive slowly here, if it takes you all day.

—Safer Oregon

ILWU Women Urged to Back Pro-UN Show

NORTH BEND—"Congress should be reminded to consider Wayne L. Morse's bill for a statute of limitations on deportations," Federation administrators said.

The Federation, to which the Canadian Area ILWU is affiliated, has done a real public service in making this booklet available.

Copies may be secured, free of charge, from the ILWU Women, ILWU, 13th East Cordova Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Price-Fixing Monopolies Are Malignant Evil Booklet Says

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A Handbook On The Great Conspiracy" published by the British, is a concise booklet on price fixing that every workerman and his family will read with much interest.

Monopolies are as old as the pyramids," says the Federation, but today "monopoly power is larger than ever before. There is hardly an area of our lives which is not bounted by the inflationary touch of the price-fixers."

The booklet states flatly: "There is no item too small and too big for the price-fixers. Paper and steel, rubber and glass, plumbing supplies, food and drugs, all these and many more have been involved in recent price-fixing. "Since the war nearly 200 corporations have been fined for price-fixing. But while millions and millions of dollars are involved in each case the individual in Canada has been jilted for these criminal offences, even more of two or three convictions are involved."

The Labor Federation clearly refute the employer argument that wage increases cause price increases and shows conclusively that price increases (and higher profits) are brought about by price-fixing.

The object of price-fixing is you," explains the Federation. "The purpose of price-fixing is to get more and more from the weekly workers."

"Price-fixing is the modern way of plunder comparable to meeting a man on the street and forcibly robbing him of his money."
Northwest Log Export Ban Could Cost $30 Million Yearly

Seattle—A proposal to restrict log exports in order to help small sawmills is described as an "empty dream" and total embargo of log exports would cost Washington State some $30 million a year.

The proposal was made in a study by the Battelle Memorial Institute for the State Department of Natural Resources, ordered as the result of an intensive "Save-Our-Logs" campaign launched by sections of the sawmill industry. The campaign is supported by the AFL-CIO State Labor Council, over the objections of a number of unions including the ILWU.

The results of the impartial study were made public at a meeting attended by representatives of the timber industry, public ports, public schools, federal agencies and labor unions.

ILWU spokesmen said it supports "much of what we have been saying all along."

The "Save-Our-Logs" campaign has become a political issue in both the state legislature and the national congress. Its objectives are to bring about a curb of log exports from state and school lands and from federal timber areas.

The new report says any "log swallowing" can be brought about by increased timber harvesting, ratlining of public logs, log exchanges and a general development of markets. It also suggested that it would be helpful to remove the present restrictions against the export of logs from Alaska.

The report declares an embargo would deal the state's economy an estimated $30 million blow—$5 million in export sales; $4 million in port business (including longshore wages); $12 million in sawmill revenue; $800,000 from state timber sales; and $2.2 million in revenue from federal timber sales.

While the report did not say so, it is a known fact that there is not and has not been for many years a free log market. The economic weakness of small sawmills springs from the fact that they must buy logs from outside Washington. Competitors the large timber-holding corporations such as Weyerhaeuser, Crown-Seattle and Rainier are bid away their log supplies.

Legislation to curb log exports is expected to be introduced in the 1965 legislative session.

Seattle Old Timers Elect Ed Waalen

Seattle—Ed Waalen was re-elected president of the Seattle ILWU Old Timers' Club at the December meeting. Other officers include: Arvid Johnson, vice president; Thomas Richardson, secretary-treasurer and Mickey Sweeney, recording secretary.

Members of the executive board are: George Brewer, Alex Rogers, Earl Christensen, Pete Lindale, Earl George, E. A. Douglas, Charles Ritleng, E. P. Benson and William Dibble. Waalen and Sweeney were elected delegates.

Washington Foremen Elect Bjornson Prexy


Clwyd Mungur New CRDC Delegate

ILWU Local 92 of the Columbia River District Council.

COLUMBUS, Washington, a member of ILWU Local 12 of the Columbia River District Council, was elected the new CRDC Delegate. Clwyd Mungur of Rainier is the newly seated delegate from Local 92 to the Columbia River District Council.

All is not honey and cream these days with the African big game. In Africa, as in America, there is fierce competition for the growing land—public and private—and when a given sector of land cannot support both domestic livestock and wildlife—wildlife has gone.

Another threat to Africa's wildlife is the money-hungry poacher, with high-powered rifles, poisoned arrows, traps and snares, they kill for skins and ivory; collect elephant feet for umbrella stands and waste baskets; make fly whisks from raffia tails. Rhinos are hunted for their horns because powdered rhino horn is believed to be a powerful sex stimulant for the Jaded. Most of the eland and zebra bring high prices in mining camps.

More than two dozen African mammals are facing extinction. Magnificent creatures such as the cheetah, leopard, several kinds of zebras, the mountain gorilla and the aardvark are threatened. Among African deer and antelope in danger are the robben, the bontebok and the blesbok, the greater kudu and the gnu eland, the white-tail gnu, the Babaraya stag, the Wall ibex and the oryx. The tiny chevrotain, a deer the size of a rabbit, is in the same leaky boat.

Africa must do something and do it quickly if they are to preserve their wealth of wild treasured. It is our hope that something can be accomplished before the cup is empty.

The frightening experience of being lost in the woods is one that cannot be matched by the thrill of visiting one of our own pioneer great—old Daniel Boone. When asked if he ever got lost, Daniel one time replied: "Noope, but I've been confused for three or four days at a time."

John Middleweed of San Francisco, California, really hit the jackpot on a sport fishing junket to the Pacific salmonchute out of Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

John, a member of the San Francisco Tyee Club, was trotting his line on the 29th of September when the old rod tip went plunging down like a jet on a zooming dive and he was lifted into a 30-5-6-8-pounder. He handled the fish on a salmonchute and landed his first salmonchute.

When asked if he had ever seen a salmonchute before, John replied: "Noope, but I've been confused for three or four days at a time."

While the report did not say so, it is a known fact that there is not and has not been for many years a free log market.
NY Dockers End Strike; Vote 2 to 1

—Continued from Page 1

through a guarantee of 1600 hours of work a year was considered an unusual union demand.

The National Observer, weekend newspaper of the Wall Street Journal, also reported that there is evidence the men were not sufficiently informed when they voted, and that the AFL-CIO and Gleason have set up a campaign titled "Operation Fact"—to explain the contract.

The paper also reported that there was concern among the waterfront about job security and unemployment—plus better hospitalization and medical care.

The strikes began on March 12, 1965. The strike was called to protest a reduction in the number of longshore workers being hired at New York City, because of the use of the Merrick, a new vessel which is smaller than the usual 1200-ton vessel and carries only a third of the space of the usual vessel.