Local 30 Wins 2-Year Contract

BORON, Calif. — A two-year contract package worth more than 35 cents per hour in wages and fringe benefits was ratified and signed in this California desert town this week by members of ILWU Local 30.

In addition to wage increases of 14 cents an hour the first year and 13 cents in the second, there were substantial adjustments made in wages for skilled brackets for some 180 out of the 569 men who work in the huge open pit, refinery and processing plants of the US Borax and Chemical Corporation at Boron, California in the heart of the Mojave Desert, 120 miles northeast of Los Angeles.

A significant improvement was also made in the pension plan. Employees will now receive $4.85 per month for each year of service, as against the previous rate of $2.57 per month for each year of service.

MORE COVERED

Most important is the fact that the pension plan went back and picked up all years of service prior to 1950 for approximately 250 members of the local who had no pension credits whatever.

Beginning January 1, 1966, the credit will be $4.40 per year for future service.

In addition, the vesting rights for all employees were reduced by five years, which means that an employee with 15 years of service at age 45 has full vesting in the plan. Retirement age remains at 65, but it is now possible to retire early at age 62.

The adjustments in the higher brackets will bring, in addition to certain amount of tension, when the company did not meet union demands at the deadline. A strike vote was in the offing when the company decided to come up with a better offer than the first one, and the agreement was sealed.

An interesting sidelight is to be found in comparing gains made by the ILWU at Boron and the US Borax plant in Wilmington which is still under contract with the Chemical Workers Union.

TALE OF TWO PLANTS

Some two years ago when the Boron plant voted to go with the ILWU, the chemical workers rushed in to make an early agreement at their Wilmington plant, presumably to keep ILWU from moving in.

All plants were making the same amount of money at that time.

With the conclusion of the present contract, ILWU officers point out, when the Wilmington plant contract expires next year, employees doing the same kind of work will be making 38 1/2 cents an hour less than ILWU members at Boron.

This is in straight wages, and doesn't include pensions and other benefits.
THE FLIGHT of Senator Thomas Dodd, Connecticut Democrat, reminds us he is not the first of the yahoos of the ultra-right carrying the torch in the wasteland while the other hand is discovered deep in the till. We recall one J. Parrell Thomas, a professional "red" hunter who was chairman of the un-American Activities Committee when the famed "Hollywood Ten" were hounded out of the movie industry and into jail. Thomas was exposed, history reports itself, by Drew Pearson in 1948, not for any grand maneuvers involving hundreds of thousands but scratching for chicken feed. He put some of his relatives on his payroll and graciously allowed them to kick back some of their meager pay into his personal bank account. Ironically, he did time in federal prison at Danbury, where he shared the company of some of the screenwriters. Senator Dodd's predilection developed when reporters Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson revealed he was using his office to benefit West Germany, at the request of a registered foreign agent—including speaking and working in behalf of West German foreign policies. He was accused of accepting gifts and favors from companies he helped to obtain government contracts. And finally, the icing on the cake, it was said he diverted some $200,000 in campaign contributions for his personal use, without bothering to report this to the tax bureau.

DODD POCKETED a good deal of this loot, Pearson charges, from $100-a-plate testimonial dinners. Dodd probably figured with the war on poverty being fought at full blast, charity begins at home.

Every avenue of free expression, criticism, debate, discussion and action around the world—only a year later it got into a war with a bunch of Dutch residents in Indonesia and despite draining the empire of wealth, weapons and men, Britain eventually had to settle for virtual defeat.

Since that time, the British Empire has been slowly dwindling away. Once again from Britain we hear the cry—now put forward by a labor government—call on workers to tighten their belts, not ask for too much by way of wage increases, make sacrifices for an empire that is little more than a memory.

By a strange coincidence, on the same day I happened to be talking on this subject, Senator J. William Fulbright—a man who is growing in stature, becoming a real giant among thinking men in American politics—was speaking on approximately the same subject in New York City. Said Fulbright:

"America is showing some signs of that fatal presumption, that conviction of power and mission, which brought the British Empire to ruin to ancient Athens, to Napoleonic France and to Nazi Germany.

All that was to throw in was the British Empire. He called it "a kind of madness," for the administration to believe the nation can achieve the Great Society at home while financing an endless war in Asia. He spoke with anguish about a military program that has not only diverted our energy from the ideals of a Great Society but has "generated an atmosphere of a death from too much by way of wage increases, make sacrifices for an empire that is little more than a memory.

Fulbright spoke on Maritime Week to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. They gave their pretty wide latitude to deal with the broad subject of "labor and political power"—which covers a lot of territory. Anyone who knows me, especially if I'm given freedom to ramble over the verbal landscape, knows I manage to do just that.

However, I seize on this subject, especially in view of the longshore negotiations going on, not to talk about the negotiations as such, but to deal with the fact that for years workers in the USA in all the name of carrying on a war in Vietnam and carrying on the fight against inflation and crime, subversion and delinquency.

The point being, I stressed, that the official position of President Johnson's administration is to expect the American people—and most especially the working people—to sacrifice more and more for this undeclared war—and this includes the killing of human beings—again mostly workers—on both sides. As long as I've been around it's the same old story told in the same old way—the bills that have to be paid, and the sacrifices made, weigh most heavily on the backs of the working stiff.

And this is happening at a time when, of all things, the administration has finally gotten around to throwing out a word of caution about profits being too great. You can say that again! And it's about time it's been said, because we in the trade union movement have been pointing this up for quite a while.

A COUPLE of weeks ago I accepted an invitation to speak during Maritime Week to the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce. They gave me pretty wide latitude to deal with the broad subject of "labor and political power"—which covers a lot of territory. Anyone who knows me, especially if I'm given freedom to ramble over the verbal landscape, knows I manage to do just that.

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1966 Pact Talks Open In Canada

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The Canadian Alliance of Seamen and waterfront workers associations with the BC Maritime Employers Association for a new industry-wide collective bargaining agreement. The two existing agreements, it has been announced by Roy Bonham, Canadian Area ILWU president.

The first meeting was scheduled to be held on the employees' current agreements expire July 31.

Three new ILWU locals, Local 518 (Canadian Pacific Railway), super cargoes, and foremen will also be included in these negotiations for the first time.

Alaska Steam Schedule Cut In Rate Beef

SEATTLE Longshoremen, seamen and the people of southeastern Alaska are watchful with concern the tug-of-war between the Alaska Steamship Company and the Federal Maritime Commission over the company's request for rate increases. Concerned spokesman said these need to be offset under a half a million dollars less in their operations to that area last year.

This contest will be resolved in hearings which began this week in San Francisco before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Alaska Steam in the meantime has been scheduled to reduce public relief services weekdays to southeastern Alaska to one sailing every two weeks to Juneau and Ketchikan and twice a week to Wrangel, Petersburg and Haines.

Constitution in Alaska is understandable since two-week service to be a series of territorial income during the entire period.

If the compensatory rate increases are granted, Alaska Steam President and the employees we are granted. Alaska Steam President in the meantime has announced plans to cut weekly sailings to southeastern Alaska to San Francisco before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

From the Fourth to the Fifth Quarter of 1965, has announced plans to cut weekly sailings to southeastern Alaska to San Francisco before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Washington—Labor's persistent charges that runaway business profits, not wage increases, pose the greatest threat to the nation's economic health have finally won at least a gesture of concession from the Johnson Administration.

Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, told the 54th annual meeting of the US Chamber of Commerce here that the rise in profits in the first quarter of 1966 "substantially exceeded" the rise in wages and salaries.

And, the top White House aide added, "recognizing the need for a larger share of the national income going into profits would raise the question of whether this is "in the interest either of the health of the nation's economy or in the interest of business itself." NO SURPRISE

Ackley's statements, though they made front-page headlines in most of the nation's press, were no surprise to labor and other progressive forces which have long been calling attention to the zooming profit picture since late last year. The break in the case apparently came to a stunning climax May 11 with the arrest of four men in the gangland-style slaying of Painters Union members, Shelley pledged all open accusation in local labor and community circles.

One police official said that these suspicions was the international total and mysterious silence after both the boy's death and the break in the case. Just a few days before the big break, San Francisco Labor Temple called by Wilson's local heard repeated denials of any unlawful activity by Wilson or his followers in labor and community circles.

MAYOR SPEAKS

One of the speakers at the meeting was San Francisco Mayor John F. Shelley, a former top union official in the city. Expressing an indignation over the treatment of Painters union members, Shelley pledged "all the resources of the city's law enforcement officials to develop such a link."

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Of Painters

The AFL-CIO has not been directly linked to the killing of Lloyd Green, financial secretary of Hayward Painters Local 1178, who was gunned down in his Hayward office a month after Wilson's murder, in a style which police described as "this year's slaying. But police were still working to develop an investigation of the case.

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Full Negotiations

This was the first meeting of the full ILWU longshore negotiating committee with PMA representatives from all major locals in the three western states. The meeting was held to clarify the union demands. The PMA's response was scheduled for a full meeting on Monday, May 16. Pictures and identifications of individual longshore negotiating committee members are seen below across both pages. Vice President J. R. Robertson, also a member of the negotiating committee, was out of town on union business.

Local 6 Members Cheer New Classes

To Improve Language, Other Skills

OAKLAND—An experiment in education, undertaken here by the East Bay division of Warehouse Union Local 6, is already counted a resounding success, and as long as membership demand continues it will be kept going for the men and women who are benefiting.

The school, now being held regularly at the new union headquarters, aims at improving the reading, writing, and arithmetic of union members.

It began on Monday, April 4, and since then classes have been held regularly two evenings a week, Mondays and Wednesdays, between 7 and 9 p.m. Attendance, according to union officers, has been remarkably consistent.

AN OLD PROBLEM

The problem this union-sponsored school is aimed at meeting has been developing over the last few years. As an example, some years back, as a matter of fact, a member came to one of the business agents with a problem having to do with the Department of Employment. The union member had answered "yes" when he signed a statement asking if he could read.

It was soon determined that he could read up to a point, but not sufficiently well to answer the questionnaire.

It's been known over a long period that there are active and completely capable union members who cannot fill out applications adequately, even though they are able to read.

CHANGING NEEDS

The problem has become increasingly acute as more and more warehouse men and women must know how to read and write to fill out orders, to read printed labels, to do simple arithmetic, fractions, etc.

Local 6 in the East Bay decided to get in touch with the Oakland school system and conferred with officials of the Division of Adult Education. They found a grant was available from the Office of Economic Opportunity, the administrative agency under the Economic Opportunity Act.

The union was told that if it could make facilities available, and find sufficient students, a teacher would be supplied.

Letters were sent out to all stewards, suggesting the value and opportunities for promotion that would be more easily attained by union members improving their reading, writing, and arithmetic—especially at this period when there are vast changes taking place in the warehouse industry, rationalization, mechanization, and consolidation.

DEMCOCRATICALLY ORGANIZED

Members who attended the first session in which they democratically organized the classes asked that subjects to stress should be reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and English conversation.

A credentialed high school teacher is at every class and has an aide who can speak Spanish. Textbooks are supplied by the Oakland school system.

Progress has been remarkable. This isn't merely being reported by the Local 6 business agents who have been watching the classes. President J. R. Robertson, also a member of the students have said this school is one of the best things that has ever happened to them.

After students complete these first classes they will be entitled to a minimum of an eighth grade certificate. Those who qualify for a higher level will be given credit toward a high school diploma.

LIKE A FAMILY

The atmosphere of the classes is warm and friendly, free-wheeling, very much like a family group. Though at first, it was reported, there was some hesitation, and even embarrassment on the part of some of the adults, the atmosphere soon changed. All members of the class are in the ILWU, many know each other, and they understand each other's problems.

After the ice was broken, they felt comfortable about asking questions, and they don't even mind a little laughter, as long as it's friendly and understanding.

One of the elements that makes it most comfortable is that it is taking place in their own hall—and a new building at that, of which all the members in the East Bay are extremely proud.

At a recent Local 6 meeting one of the students at the school for Improvement had urged all members who need such improvement to join the class, help build up the school and keep it going after the first group "graduates."

"You don't have to be ashamed," he said. "Long years ago many of us who had to work as kids, many of us who came from the deep south, missed our opportunity to get an education. Now the union is giving us another chance."

"I'm urging you to join us. No one is going to make fun of you. You'll get cooperation from your brothers. We'll all help one another. And we'll all be better prepared for the work we do, and the jobs that lie ahead of us."

HARTZEL SIRON
Local 40
CARL SMITH
Local 10
MICHAEL JOHNSON
Local 34
JAMES HERMAN
Local 34
JIM BOWEN
Local 63
L. L. LOVERIDGE
Local 13
BILL WARD
Coast Committee
HARRY BRIDGES
ILWU President

Proposition 14

Unions Hail Dumping of Racist Law

SAN FRANCISCO—Officials of the ILWU and its many locals throughout the state of California joined with other labor and civil rights leaders in hailing the State Supreme Court's decision overturning Proposition 14, the constitutional amendment which nullified all existing fair housing legislation and foreclosed the state from adopting any such statutes in the future.

The proposition, passed by the voters by a nearly two-to-one margin in November, 1964, was regarded at the time as a stop gap blow to the struggle for civil rights.

The State Supreme Court ruled, by a vote of 6 to 1, the state amendment was unconstitutional because it violated an amendment to the US Constitution that, oddly enough, is designated by the same number—the 14th Amendment. This amendment provides for equal protection of the law for all citizens.

HIGH COURT CITED

The court's opinion, written by Justice Paul Piek, referred to recent civil rights rulings by the US Supreme Court and noted:

"It is now beyond dispute that the 14th Amendment, through the equal protection clause, secures the right to acquire and possess property of every kind "without restrictions based on religious or racial factors. However, the issue may not be completely settled yet. Though State Attorney General Thomas Conn said he will begin immediately to enforce the anti-discrimination laws which had been voided by passage of Proposition 14, real estate interests were preparing to take the state to federal court.

The California Real Estate Association, which spearheaded the original campaign for Proposition 14, said it will ask the State Supreme Court to grant another rehearing in the case. If that fails, the CREA said, it will carry the fight to the United States Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, the court's action has been interpreted as a fresh political issue. While liberal Democrats and a few Republicans were jubilant the decision, said it was regarded as a staggering blow to the anti-discrimination movement. Edmund G. Brown said the ruling took the fair housing issue out of politics—many Republicans and a few reactionary Democrats were talking about challenging the state legislature to override the court ruling by passing new legislation.

One of the important side effects of the ruling may be the release by the federal government of millions of federal funds earmarked for California housing projects but which have been frozen since Proposition 14 was adopted.
WINNIPEG—An end to the war in Vietnam, strong opposition to the use of injunctions in labor disputes, endorsement of the New Democratic Party, the right to negotiate the imposition of wage restraints, and steps to bring about an immediate cease-fire; the removal of all foreign troops and military personnel from Nort...
ILWU locals whose work covers industries ranging from longshoreing and warehousing to agriculture, offices and mining, are continually confronted by ever accelerating technological changes. Every day more jobs are becoming mechanized, automated or otherwise rationalized, and locals are being called upon to provide the training and equipment needed to maintain those jobs.

There is something locals can do about this challenge — and some have already embarked upon the arduous task of training for new skills and broadening the opportunities for members in these fast-changing times.

Action was taken by the longshore caucus which adopted a Local resolution instructing the union to seek federal funds to finance and maintain a skills training program.

The government now has two laws on the books directly relating to the training and retraining problems that may be experienced in some field. The Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) and the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA), the so-called "poverty programs.

MDTA and EOA

First and most important is the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA). The Economic Opportunity Act (EOA), the so-called "poverty programs.

MDTA became law in 1962. It was created to deal with unemployment resulting from automation and technological change, and aims at providing a sufficient number of workers with adequate skills to meet the needs of a growing economy.

Under MDTA, it is possible for a local union to receive federal aid for on the job training, skill improvement, remedial education and other types of training for men and women seeking to obtain full-time employment or advancement on their present jobs.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

If a local proves to be eligible for federal aid the government will provide cash allowances to the trainee for the instructor's fees, the materials used in training and consultation, and advice on training programs and training programs.

The Act provides that trainees may be eligible for training allowances for up to 104 weeks an amount up to $10 above the average weekly gross unemployment compensation in the particular state. If the trainee has three or four dependents this amount can be supplemented at the rate of $5 per week for each dependent. And, if the need exists, trainees may receive transportation allowances for getting to and from the training site.

In addition, if a trainee is receiving a training allowance, he may work up to 20 hours per week without having his allowance reduced.

LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY

Before seeking federal aid, a local should have a clear idea of just what its needs are and what kind of program will best satisfy them. It will be asked to demonstrate that there are not enough people available with the skills for which training is being sought.

If the local goes ahead and works out what it thinks will be an adequate program, the government will evaluate its adequacy according to these two basic measures:

First, and most important, the local must be able to guarantee a "reasonable expectation" of employment to trainees who have finished the program.

Second, the local must be able to demonstrate that the program it is suggesting is adequate to qualify the trainees for suitable employment, that qualified trainees are available, and that adequate facilities are available where the training can take place.

The ILWU locals through its National Research Department have already launched a training program for supercargo and seamen, and as the law now stands, they are entitled to receive $5 per week for each trainee, plus the amount up to $13 above the average weekly gross unemployment compensation.

At the present time, 17 locals are eligible to receive MDTA funds, and the ILWU Research Department has written to each local informing it of its eligibility.

"In addition to the research and administration the ILWU Research Department has already achieved results in training and consultation, and advice on training programs and training programs.

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Canada ILWU Joint Call for Government Auto Insurance

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The Canadian Area ILWU threw its full weight behind the brief submitted by the 110,600-member BC Federation of Labor to the provincial Royal Commission on Automobile Insurance which recommends a government-run auto insurance plan operating in the same way as workmen’s compensation.

The brief points out that last year there was a total of 49,262 car accidents in BC, 17,574 people were injured and 560 killed. The number is increasing annually at a "fantastic pace."

Automobile insurance in the province is, says the brief, "inefficient and uncomenical."

The union officials state that auto companies "are not primarily interested in providing insurance coverage," but in "making loss and maximizing profit."

The brief contends that "inadequate, inefficient and uncomenical" BC insurance companies are not only guilty of "uncomenical and unnecessary duplication of facilities and administration," says the BCFL, "they are also guilty of price fixing, of collaboration to reduce price competition on automobile insurance."

The labor body also points out that 75 percent of automobile insurance sold in Canada is controlled outside of Canada because most insurance companies handling it are foreign owned or foreign controlled.

The solution, says the BCFL, is some form of public car insurance.

Provide immediate provision of comprehensive coverage for all motorists, union officials recommend.

Provide immediate price compensation regardless of fault, the brief points out.

Be financed by auto accident insurance payments, the brief says, and be "no-claim same" that license plates are bought.

Practise restrictive practices and foreign control. Permit reduced auto insurance premiums.

"Our Canadian Area ILWU convention," said Ray Smith, Canadian Area ILWU president, "have consistently gone on record in favor of government operated non-profit automobile insurance. Consequently this proposal to the BCFL for a car automobile compensation board that would cover all accidents, all damage and all property regardless of fault deserves the support of all labor."

Union Laundered for Dental Plan

SEATTLE — Prepaid dental care for children is one of the landmark achievements that three decades ago the longshore Local 20, Wilmington, Delaware, ILWU leadership achieved.

First established in cooperation with the Washington Dental Service, the idea, born in Seattle, has spread among the different children have benefited.

As a result, the ILWU program gained new coverage for some 300 children. During the 12 years since the program began around 10,000 children have benefited.

After the dentists in Washington investigated their pre-paid dental programs, Oregon became the second state to adopt a similar plan and California was third.

All this, as a result of the ILWU’s imaginative pioneering effort.

John Maletta and 4 Other Vets Dead

Seattie — The death of five pre-1934 dock veterans in the short space of 12 days shook members of the ILWU Local 20, Wilmington, Delaware, ILWU leadership. John Maletta, just one helluva guy..."

The provision was in the contract according to secretary.

Among these veterans perhaps the most widely known throughout the United States is John Maletta. Born in Pescadero, member since 1915, Carl Christophenson, member since 1925, Benny Elin, member since 1925, Bob Foley, member since 1925, and John Maletta, member since 1929.

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On Stage

Principals wait "on stage" at Benson Tech Auditorium last week for the curtain to rise on political rally for Howard Morgan, ILWU-backed candidate for United States Senate in Oregon's Democratic primary. The rally was sponsored by Senator Wayne Morse, center, introduced Morgan, left, and TV (Man from U.N.C.L.E.) star Robert Vaughn, right. Morse said, "We are sitting on a volcano in Vietnam." Vaughn spent a weekend in Oregon campaigning for Morgan, who supports the status of China to the UN. His record when he was in the state legislature is rated "Dean Risk." Vaughn said he "got hot" on the waterfront. "Today we are led, if that is the question, to a unique kind of trade unionism," Morgan said.

On the March

Vol. 15 No. 33 Page 8 May 13, 1966

National Spotlight on Oregon Senate Vote; Vietnam War Is Hottest Issue

PORTLAND — The national spotlight will be on Oregon May 24 when the state's 504,831 registered Democrats decide whether to elect Howard Morgan, federal power commissioner under President Kennedy, and a sharp critic of administration policies in Vietnam, or Robert Dun- can, a congressman who supports the war, will emerge from the primary as Democratic candidate for the Senate seat vacated by Maurice Neuberger.

The winner will face the ranking Republican candidate, Governor Hatfield, in November, and most of the state's 389,068 Republican votes are expected to go to Hatfield in the primary.

Hatfield, too, is unhappy over Vietnam but he has not spelled out alternatives—as has Morgan—to the massive land war in Asia both wish to avoid.

Morgan's alternatives include trade with China and admission of China to the UN. His record when he was in the state legislature is rated "Dean Risk." Morgan, in November, and most of the state's 389,068 Republican votes are expected to go to Hatfield in the primary.

The ILWU Columbia River District Council expressed hope he would be the one to join Morse in Washington, but Morgan's name to the list of candidate recommendations sent to the Oregon locals.

Morse has stumped the state for Morgan the past two years. Sunday he appeared at a public rally in Morgan's behalf in company with Robert Vaughn, the "Man from U.N.C.L.E."

Vaughn said he "got hot" on the waterfront. "We are sitting on a volcano in Vietnam." Vaughn spent a weekend in Oregon campaigning for Morgan, who supports the status of China to the UN. His record when he was in the state legislature is rated "Dean Risk." Vaughn said he "got hot" on the waterfront. "Today we are led, if that is the question, to a unique kind of trade unionism," Morgan said.

(PORTLAND) — Following are the endorsements of the ILWU Columbia River District Council for the Oregon primary to be held May 24:

United States Senate

HOWARD MORGAN

Oregon State Senate

8th District (Washington and Yamhill Counties) BLAINE WHIPPLE

11th District (Clackamas County) BEULAH HAND

Position No. 2 TOM MONAGHAN

12th District (Multnomah County) BERKELEY LENT

Position No. 6 ROSS MORGAN

Position No. 8 JANET MCLennan

Oregon House of Representatives

1st District (Clatsop County) W. H. HOLMSTROM

2nd District (Columbia County) WAYNE TURNER

4th District (Washington County) J. ALDER

6th District (Multnomah County) FRANK ROBERTS

Position At Large RON WOODY

East Central Position No. 1 HULIS RANSOM

East Central Position No. 3 DAE HENDERSON

East Central Position No. 4 BILL BRADLEY

East County Position No. 1 SAM WILDERMAN

East County Position No. 2 BILL BRADLEY

East County Position No. 3 BETTY ROBERTS

East County Position No. 4 HOWARD WILLS

West City Position No. 2 K. P. "PA" PARHAM

West City Position No. 3 LEROY MILLER

7th District (Columbia County) ERNEST "CO" SMITH

Position No. 1 ELMER MCCCLURE

Position No. 2 RALPH GUYNESS

Position No. 3 JANITA ORE

Position No. 4 DAMEL M. HARLAN

16th District (Clatsop County) CLARENCE BARTON

17th District (Columbia and Curry Counties) CHARLIE RICE

ILWU Endorses in Oregon

Y OU START to think back about 30 years and you look at the present political scene to see evidence of accomplishment and growth.

These buildings, in a very real sense, also represent the progress of our union.

Morgan's alternatives include trade with China and admission of China to the UN. His record when he was in the state legislature is rated "Dean Risk." Vaughn spent a weekend in Oregon campaigning for Morgan, who supports the status of China to the UN. His record when he was in the state legislature is rated "Dean Risk." Vaughn said he "got hot" on the waterfront. "Today we are led, if that is the question, to a unique kind of trade unionism," Morgan said.

It's called rank-and-file democracy.

The ILWU is known all over the nation as one of the most democratically operated unions in the country. In addition, through our contact with other unions throughout the world, through our file overseas delegations, the ILWU-type of trade unionism is also known worldwide.

It might be important for each member to sign a trend toward asking himself a simple series of questions:

What does this union mean to me? What will I be without its protection? Am I doing all I can to make our ILWU stronger?

These are rough times and the trade union movement is in the state of rough sledding. Our union will survive only to the extent that each member is a part of the solution. To make the solution proposed above — and determines what the ILWU means to him and his family. This means reeducating our own members, to stop for a moment and remember to stop for a moment and remember.

Answer to Who Said It