

state Highway Act funds construction of non-stop freeways I-5 and I-84. **1957:** A 19-month strike at Fir-Tex in St. Helens is settled with the new owner, Kaiser Gypsum Co. Twenty-two labor unions pledge \$21,229 to help construct OMSI. The Washington State Labor Council is created with the merger of the AFL State Federation of Labor and the CIO State Industrial Union Council. The Teamsters Union is suspended by the AFL-CIO following election of James Hoffa, who is under investigation for corruption. **1958:** The Multnomah County Labor Council is created by the merger of the Industrial Union Council and the Central Labor Council. The Oregon State Labor Council changes its name to Oregon AFL-CIO. **1959:** State of Oregon celebrates its centennial, labor raises over \$24,000 for exhibit that shows role it played in Oregon's history. Oregon Legislature passes a bill giving public employees the right to organize and bargain, but it is vetoed by Republican Gov. Mark Hatfield; one of nine labor bills he vetoes. An address by Sen. John F. Kennedy highlights opening of Oregon AFL-CIO convention in Seaside. Stereotypers Union strikes the Oregonian and Oregon Journal. As people suspend their subscriptions, Labor Press circulation jumps to 49,000. Labor Press prints 300,000 copies and circulates throughout the city to present labor's side of the dispute. Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (Landrum-Griffin) passed. **1960:** One third of all workers in the United States belong to a union. Gov. Hatfield calls for mediation in newspaper strike; Portland Reporter established as alternative newspaper first as weekly then bi-weekly and tri-weekly. Strikers raise money through stock sales for daily operation; International Typographical Union sends printing plant from Miami. International Bakery and Confectioners Union ousted from AFL-CIO. Portland Local 364 affiliates with new rival American Bakers



THE UNION-BUSTING OREGONIAN A strike involving about 850 members of a dozen unions against The Oregonian and Oregon Journal lasted from Nov. 10, 1959, to April 4, 1965, and ended with the destruction of the unions.

and Confectioners, while Portland Local 114 remains with IBCU. Longshoremen reach five-year agreement with Pacific Maritime Association after 18 months of bargaining. **1961:** Portland Reporter becomes daily, with 65,000 circulation. S.I. Newhouse, owner of Oregonian, buys Journal, kills Sunday paper and eliminates 250 employees. Meier and Frank says it won't cover union employees in pension and profit-sharing retirement trust plans. Anti-strikebreaker and "right-to-work" proposals introduced in Legislature. Collective bargaining measure for state employees passes. Labor fights use of prisoners to construct state buildings. Eugene opens \$300,000 Labor Temple. Harvey Aluminum of The Dalles found guilty by National Labor Relations Board of representation election tampering, spying, bribery and perjury. **1962:** Union Label Show at Memorial Coliseum attracts more than 200,000 visitors. President

John Kennedy's order gives federal workers the right to bargain. **1963:** March on Washington for jobs and Justice. Equal Pay Act bans wage discrimination based on gender. Five members of Cement Masons Local 555 die in collapse of water tank under construction in Hillsboro. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers signs labor agreement with Columbia Power Trades Council. Union Labor Retirement Association formed. Culinary workers win representation election at Portland Hilton. President John F. Kennedy assassinated, Oregon unions hold memorial. **1964:** Portland Reporter ceases publication Sept 30. AWPWW emerges as independent union, wins NLRB election involving 49 mills owned by 18 companies from Port Angeles to Los Angeles. Civil Rights Act bans institutional forms of racial discrimination. **1965:** Portland newspaper strike ends. International Typographical Union, which had provided principal



LABOR MOVES INTO HOUSING On May 3, 1965, a hole marks stage 1 of the \$3.5 million Westmoreland Union Manor retirement apartment project.



JACK KENNEDY COMES TO TOWN Campaigning for president of the United States in 1960, U.S. Sen. John F. Kennedy visited the Hotel Multnomah in Portland. Seated are Gordon Swope (center) and John Wilson of Retail Clerks Local 1092. Swope was Kennedy's Oregon campaign chair. Wilson later headed Labor's Community Service Agency.

In recognition of Labor Day 2020, we thank our brothers and sisters for their continued commitment to safety and service during the COVID-19 pandemic.



On behalf of IBEW Local 125's members and elected officers, thank you for serving the Labor Movement for 120 years!