OKAY NEW M & M PACT

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Canadian area ILWU members have voted 70.97 percent in favor of accepting the new mechanization agreement and master contract. The vote was 1,899 for and 562 against.

The main provisions of the new contract include a wage gain of 44 cents an hour spread over three years, union jurisdiction, consolidation of the many existing agreements into two major agreements with the BC Shipping Federation and the Wharf Operators, welfare benefits and protection of the membership against the effects of automation.

Officials of the Canadian Coast Negotiating Committee announced that talks with the employers to write up the settlement language will soon be under way.

AUTOMATION PROTECTION

Terms of settlement, as presented by the Canadian Coast Negotiating Committee for membership referendum last week, emphasized the Automation Protection Plan, as well as a number of features which the committee said embodies "some of the most far-reaching changes in conditions attained by any union in recent years."

Concerning the Automation Protection Plan, the committee wrote: "It is designed to guard the workers in the industry against the effects of mechanization and automation by means of job guarantees, and to give them some of the benefits of the machine through a supplementary payment of $7500 on retraining; at the same time, the agreement includes a modification of work rules which will enable the employers to realize greater savings from mechanization."

The main features of the plan are:

- Layoffs for technological reasons are prohibited.
- Those members are guaranteed against their work opportunity being reduced by mechanization or automation below 1820 hours a year or 35 hours per week. In practice this will mean that workers who are laid off to the extent that their work opportunity remains at present levels, present members of the union will be guaranteed at least that much work. If cargoes drop, the guarantees will be proportionately reduced.
- Where mechanization eliminates old jobs and creates new ones, members will receive retraining at the expense of the employer, without loss of income.
- Where mechanization eliminates jobs at one port and employment opportunity exists at another, members will be relocated at the expense of the employer.

RETIREMENT PROVISIONS

- Members who retire early on account of an oversupply of labor, will receive $300 per month until when their normal pension becomes due, to a maximum of $10,000.
- Members voluntarily retiring early, at any time after their 65th birthday, provided they have 25 years of service in the industry, will receive $1800 per year, in addition to the pension they are entitled to under the regular pension plan.
- Members taking normal retirement, at age 60 or later, and with 25 years service, will receive $1800 per year, in addition to the pension.

(Continued on page 6)

Encampers Study a Union

Seventy young folks from 23 states (including five American Indians) and from eight foreign nations—members of the Encampment for Citizenship—are seen during a recent visit to the Local 10 hiring hall in San Francisco. Here they got an explanation of the hiring process, and get a lesson in union democracy in action. Earlier, they interviewed ILWU President Harry Bridges, and there were no holds barred in the questions they threw at him. Kids can be pretty tough customers when they ask down-to-earth questions. They not only want to know how institutions work. The Encampment for Citizenship brings young leaders from every walk of life, from many countries, and from every race and creed to three different centers, at Berkeley, California, New York, and Puerto Rico, where they live and work and study the meaning of democratic life.

WANTED—A Flood of Mail

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A flood of letters from ILWU members, urging Senate ratification of the test ban treaty, is needed immediately. ILWU Washington Representative Jeff Kibre emphasized in a report to all locals last week.

Nothing is sure yet on the treaty, which may still lack several votes for ratification, and there are danger signs in the Congressional mail. Senate Magnussen's office, for example, says letters are running about 50-50 from the State of Washington. This is not enough—especially where a two-thirds vote is necessary.

Apparantly a well-organized campaign is afoot to generate doubts and reservations over the treaty, and it could prolong the debate. Birchites and ultra-right fanatics are hard at it.

Letters in favor of the treaty are urgently needed, and particularly from the state of Washington, where Senator "Scoop" Jackson, a hard-line cold warrior for many years, is up for re-election next year. His tune may change if his constituents speak out loudly.

There is no time to lose.

(Continued on Page 4)
WHITHER, oh whither the American labor movement, particularly as it is represented by President George Meany and the majority of the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations?

Mr. Meany is ever so sympathetic with the aims of the August 28 Civil Rights March on Washington, or so he says, but then, of course, AFL-CIO endorsement can’t go in the direction of its self-proclaimed sympathies. And who is Mr. Meany fooling with his “sympathy”? Well certainly not any Negro who ever tried to get into his plumbers’ union.

He eloquently demonstrated where his sympathies lay last February when he withdrew AFL-CIO financial support from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which had dared to criticize the labor movement for continued segregation and discrimination practices. This prompted NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins to remark: “A Negro worker needs the patience of Job, the hide of an elephant plus a crowbar to get into Mr. Meany’s own union—the plumbers.”

In what A. Philip Randolph, only Negro vice president of AFL-CIO, called “a masterpiece of noncommittal noncommitment,” the executive council issued a pious statement of sympathy, but no support and no financial aid.

The whole statement was not widely printed, if at all, but Mr. Meany was quoted to the effect that the majority of the council felt the August 28 demonstration would harm the chances of passage of civil rights legislation.

That he sounds like an employer who tells his workers not to join a union because it might harm their chances to get a raise, is no accident. The AFL-CIO as a whole has become part and parcel of the establishment. It sees no evil, hears no evil and speaks no evil of that establishment. Its role is to preserve the status quo, to preserve the so-called “balance” between labor and profit-making industry, and if that “balance” be an imbalance, then so be it, because to do anything else would require leadership to get out of the plush chairs and do something, all of which is contrary to the nature of entrenched bureaucracy.

When Meany boasted to the National Association of Manufacturers some years ago that he never in his life called a strike, went on strike or walked a picket line, he wasn’t kidding. He could shift from president of the AFL-CIO to president of a corporation without blush or bat of an eyelash.

As for the August 28 demonstration, it takes either childish naivete or conscious desire to sabotage the demonstration, to say that it will harm the passage of civil rights legislation. Certainly, any gathering of Negroes and others in Washington for the purpose of getting civil rights legislation will cause ... of southern racists in Congress. They would continue to vote against civil rights even if it meant sure civil war.

Those legislators who know in their hearts that it is absolutely immoral to deny full civil rights on the basis of color, national origin or creed are going to vote for civil rights legislation with or without demonstrations.

The votes that have to be won are those that will be cast by the members of Congress who are politically rather than morally motivated. They are not going to be moved by namby-pambyism or Uncle Tomism.

They’ll get off the dime when they see and hear the strength and size of the Civil Rights movement.

(Harry Bridges is on vacation. His column “On the Beam” will be resumed on his return.)
ILWU Support Praised
Woodworkers Win Tough Strike in Northwest

PORTLAND—One of the toughest recent strikes in the Northwest ended in victory last week when the two unions involved, the International Woodworkers of America and the Newspaper and Printing Workers, reached agreements with industrial giants in the “Big Six” and with The Timberland Paper Company for a three-year contract providing for a 3-cent hourly increase. Both sides pay boost spread over the period.

The settlement was similar to one struck earlier this year by the giant Georgia-Pacific. All settlement gains were for 15 cents across-the-board in 1963.

The tie-up started June 5 when the three unions involved, the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen’s Union, the Newspaper and Printing Workers, and the Woodworkers, refused to handle any products produced by the five “Big Six” companies.

OVERTIME ISSUE

One of the major issues involved the operators’ determination to get a contract guaranteeing time and one half pay for employees working 40 hours a week.

The settlement also marked the first breakthrough in the woodwork- ers’ campaign to protect the jobs of loggers, many of whom have to spend four or five nights a week setting up toil in remote areas.

Wayne A. Scott, editor of the IWA’s official organ, said that the 40,000 woodworkers received from the ILWU and other unions, including the Teamsters, and the ILWU as the bargaining aitor in the strike was the “full cooperation between the two lumber camps and the two groups of workers.”

About 29,000 workers were involved in the beef, with the majority being out between three and four weeks.

The labor administration provided for 1½ cents an hour on the total payroll, amounting approximately to four to six cents an hour for the individual logger, Scott said.

The Columbia River District Council voted full support to the strike at the CRDC’s June meeting in North Bend, Oregon, two days after the beef started.

IWA employees in Big Six operations ratified the agreement negotiated by the two unions in a referendum vote tabulated last Mon- day.

“I consider the settlement won by the woodworkers, who had no strike increase last year, very significant, both from the standpoint of the union and from the fact that the issues re- solved were major ones of interest to woodworkers,” ILWU International Representative James S. Fantz stated.

ILWU Locals Helping in Food for Freedom Drive

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Locals 10 and 6 are once again calling on Negroes to contribute canned goods, and other non-perishable foods to send to Negroes in Mississippi who are deter- mined to insist on their right to vote. Mississippi Negroes are now registered to register to vote, or who have helped in registration drives, have had their jobs taken away and have been denied credit and taken off relief roles.

The Mississippi Council of Fed- erated Organizations, a group trying to help the voting drive, has issued a national call for food and other supplies, and the ILWU locals are among the contributors responding to the newly formed San Francisco Food for Freedom Committee.

COLLECTION DEPOTS

There are several collection sta- tions in the city, including Local 10, 400 North Point St. and Local 6 headquarters at 355 9th Street. Especially needed are canned and powdered milk. Corn meal and other non-perishable staples are also wanted, and the committee needs office supplies and equipment and the use of automobiles. Even savings stamps can help.

The food and supplies will be sent to Mississippi by trucks driven by volunteers.

Word of what it’s like in Missis- sippi came back to San Francisco recently by law student Terence (Kaye) Hallinan, now a prominent Bay Area attorney, Vincent Halli- nan. Young Hallinan spent six weeks in Mississippi this summer as a vol- unteer worker with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Commit- tee for the voter registra- tion drive and partaking in non- counter sit-ins.

ARRESTED, BEATEN

Hallinan told reporters that he was kicked and beaten by Mississippi police after one of his workmen was called out of work by the ILWU to help in voter registration. Hallinan, who was shot in the stomach and had a broken arm, was released from jail, after three days, on $200 bail.

In Clarksdale, after a Negro church meeting, Hallinan was called to a car by the chief of police, who called him a “nigger-lover” and ar- rested him for vagrancy. At the police court, Hallinan had to run a gauntlet of 20 or 30 policemen to get to the cell, and was severely kicked and beaten in the process.

FASCISM IS THE WORD FOR VIETNAM

Kaiser Vote

LONG BEACH—Workers at Kaiser-Gypsum Company here voted almost two to one for ILWU repre- sentation in an NLRB election held here last week.

The results were: ILWU—110; Ce- ment—66; no union—58. According to ILWU spokesmen, the importance of this election gain is that Kaiser-Gypsum workers in Long Beach provided expression of their desire to join with Kaiser-Gypsum workers in Antioch, California, and in Seattle, Washington, to win a contract that will establish basic guarantees of security.

JOINT PROGRAM

Now the ILWU represents Kaiser-Gypsum workers in Antioch and Long Beach, and the Teamsters Union represents them in Seattle.

The joint program of action has already been agreed upon by the two unions to take possible of their joint or simultaneous negotiations as a common set of contract demands.

Signed in the election were J. R. Robertson, ILWU director of operations; Bill Piercy, Southern California regional director; and Chet Meske, international representa- tive.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under Secretary of Labor John F. Henning told a Senate subcommittee that Public Law 78—permitting importation of Mexican farm laborers—is a "wretched law" that works to the disadvantage of US agricultural workers.

I doubt if history offers any other example of any statute leading from severe unemployment, recruiting hundreds of thousands of foreign workers of an unskilled character, to do unskilled work in the national criminal, he told the Senate Committee on Migratory Labor.

Mr. Henning emphasized that under the present law, alien workers are under stricter terms and conditions of employment than are other domestic workers competing for the same jobs.

"It is because of this," he said, "that we think the law should be changed as it is presently written is a wretched law that should be buried."

He cited statistics to show that domestic workers are not sufficient to fill out most of the labor on US farms. The contention that American workers will not perform such labor is "ludicrous," he said, noting that 80 percent of cotton and labor is performed by domestic workers. He also stated that whereas most of California's tomato harvest is performed by braceros, tomato crops in the Western States are harvested solely by domestic labor.

"The law as it now exists," the Under Secretary said, "places the American worker at a disadvantage and he has too much pride to accept an inferior type of employment. Our good relations with Mexico should not depend upon the degradation of the American working people."

Summing up the Department of Labor's position, Mr. Henning said that the "present law" should be killed.

CONGRESSMEN PROTEST

Additional voices added to Henning in opposition to Public Law 78 included Congressmen Jeffrey Cohelan of California, a Democrat, and William T. Cahill of Minnesota, a Republican. Cahill declared on a recent radio program: "It seems rather anomalous to me that since we have great unemployment here in the US, we insist in bringing foreign help into this country to do the work that Americans can do and want to do." Cohelan added, "Only one percent of farmers of the US benefit in any way from the program." He noted that not only the farmers but the workers don't want to extend the bracero program, "but the myriad of people, beginning with the recruiters who are making money on this program..."

EXPLOITATION

Cohelan said that the Mexican Federation of Labor and Catholic Church leaders in Mexico have both condemned themselves to the bracero program.

"One of the American workers don't return to their families when they got back," Cohelan said. He added that many of the workers are required to pay $129 in fees to the work, and are being exploited on all sides.

ILWU Locals Tell Support of A-Test Ban

Following up a wire sent by ILWU international officials commending President Kennedy on his action in pushing through the atom test ban during ILWUs 6 in San Francisco and 142 in Honolulu—urged quick ratification.

The Executive Board of ILWU Local 142, in a statement of policy, said it wholeheartedly supports the nuclear test ban treaty and urges speedy Senate ratification. It called upon all union members wherever President Kennedy's call for support by going to their Senator.

The letter from Local 6 officers read: "Mr. President:"

"We believe the proposed treaty can be a first step in a general relaxation of world tensions and a move toward peace, for which ordinary people all over the world desperately hope."

"In the name of justice, truth, the Republican high command will attempt to stall and nit-pick at the treaty in order to regain its importance and to retard any motion in the direction of a broad and positive program in other outstanding issues. If they choose this course, we believe it to be the duty of all people, including American people, in our opinion, will have no patience with those who employ delaying tactics on the most crucial issue of our lifetime."

"With all good wishes."
DENVER—A retrial of seven past and present leaders of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, on charges of "conspiracy" to file false non-communist Taft-Hartley affidavits, is scheduled to open here in Federal court August 27.

Resolution of this case, over the protests and petitions of scores of union leaders, civil libertarians and attorneys, gives the Mine-Mill union the dubious record of being one of the most harassed organizations in US labor history.

Newly-elected Mine-Mill President Albert C. Skinner, when he appeared last February before the ILWU International Executive Board said: "Since 1951, and each year since then, there has been some case or trial or decision or other percutaneous act by the Justice Department or some other agency against our union.

The seven present and former union leaders are facing trial in 1963 for allegedly "conspiring" some time between 1949 and 1956 to violate the non-communist affidavit section of the Taft-Hartley law that was repealed four years ago.

The seven being tried are Skinner, Irving Dichter, secretary-treasurer; Raymond Dennis, board member; Charles Wilson and Josee Van Camp, International representatives; Harold Sanderson, administrative assistant, and Maurice Travis, a former secretary-treasurer.

The record of the Mine-Mill "conspiracy" prosecution began in November 1956 when 14 men were indicted for allegedly conspiring to defraud the government by filing false non-communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley law.

The crime allegedly took place some time between 1949 and 1956. Added later as a significant fact, three of the men indicted had never even signed the affidavits.

While the original indictment was brought in 1956, the case lay dormant for three years.

DURING TOUGH STRIKE
Then, in October, 1959, the case was brought to court. Why, after three years, and why at that time?

The defense has pointed out that the first trial began right in the middle of a tough nationwide hard rock miners' strike against giant copper corporations that lasted six months.

During the seven-week trial, defendants had to shuttle back and forth between courtroom and negotiations. The strike was won.

But the case was lost. Three defendants did not contest the case. Indictments of two defendants were dismissed; nine were sentenced to three years, and nine to two years.

The case was appealed, and the defense has pointed out that in the process of filing false non-communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley law that was repealed four years ago, the seven defendants had to shuttle back and forth between courtroom and negotiations. The strike was won.

The defense pointed out that the real target is not a few union leaders, or a few unions, but the mili- tancy and spiritiveness of labor itself.

The doctrine of conspiracy, Lens wrote, "forges a sledge hammer with which all labor can be battered. The conclusion is inescapable that the real target is not a few union leaders, or a few unions, but the militancy and spiritiveness of labor itself.

In a conspiracy case, the defense pointed out, the government does not have to furnish hard proof that an actual crime was committed.
friend of labor, foe of monopoly—
A Courageous Senate Liberal Dies

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, a great and courageous crusader, friend of labor and the common man, is dead. He was found dead in his Washington home on August 10. He was 60.

Kefauver was a man who twice was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, and once a vice presidential candidate. He was well known for his tireless investigation of organized crime and labor problems.

The tall, 6-foot-3 senior senator from Tennessee was a man who had never been afraid to stand alone in the senate—"establishment"— the inner club—though he had served 15 years in the United States Senate, he had ambitions, he refused to compromise or play along with the controlling group, or with fellow Southerners.

The late Senator Estes Kefauver as he shook hands on the San Francisco longshore pay line during the 1956 campaign for Vice President of the United States.

Automation Protection in Canada Pact

(Continued from page 1)

monthly payments of $100, in addition to their normal pensions.

• Members retiring at any age on accumulated monopay will receive 72 monthly payments of $100, in addition to their normal pensions.

At the same time, a five-year period of full employment was secured for the workers involved in the agreement.

2 MASTER AGREEMENTS

The above-mentioned agreements were consolidated into two master agreements, with the Ship- ping Federation and the Wharf Operators' Association — as nearly as possible in identical terms. The conditions and benefits were provided between the agreements so that the same rights as to seniority, vacations, welfare, fringes, pensions and ultimately wages, according to the committee's presentation to the members.

Over the three-year life of the agreement all employees will receive a $40 per hour increase, in three jumps, 25 cents the first year, 8 cents in the second, and 11 cents in the third. This brings the basic longshore rate to $3.38 by August 1, 1965.

Wharf Operators' employees will receive their payment in additional monthly installments of at least 15 cents per hour additional, and increased pension payments.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Other fringe benefits include plans to consolidate all pension plans by 1968, coverage for all not now covered, and increased pension payments by employers where they have not been uniform.

Insurance for Retired Dockers

SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU-FMA Benefit Funds administrator, Anne Waybur, notified all locals coming under the Funds that insurance for all eligible retired men, whether they are over or under 65 years.

The Senate, which never seems able to muster a two-thirds vote when civil rights are at stake, was able to use the device to stop Ke- fauver — and "Telstar" was given away to AT & T.

In November of last year Ke- fauver's courage in speaking up as a lone voice was hailed in a telegram sent by United International officers, Harry Bridges, Louis Gold- blatt, J. R. Robertson. The wire read: "The San Francisco Chronicle Oc- tober 28 quotes your wire to Presi- dent Kennedy urging him to not to flatly turn down negotiations rela- tive to Turkish bases in return for the same right on Cuban mis- sile sites and calling upon him to lead us away from the precipice of war."

"We are encouraged to know there is one member of Congress with the courage to speak out independently at this critical period. Please accept our congratulations not only on this matter but for your equally coura- ges stands on Telstar and with regard to the drug industry."

The late Senator Estes Kefauver as he shook hands on the San Francisco longshore pay line during the 1956 campaign for Vice President of the United States.

Bay Area Oldtimers Had a Great Picnic

SAN FRANCISCO—Bay Area Pen- sioners from the International Longshoremen's Union and their families gathered March 30 at the Conejo Hills picnic grounds in Sonoma County with hundreds of younger union men and women having a great time, time, pensioner secretary Tim Kelly reported.

The volunteer picnic committees did a fine job, he said, but many of the events were missed, including Mrs. B. Pedranti who was confined to a hospital.

The Mediterranean, Brat and Carlson, filled the air with old time labor songs while the small group of modern Israeli folk dancers moved to the beat. The oldtimers were missed, including Mrs. B. Pedranti who was confined to a hospital.

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Demos Reneged on Vows

California Unions Claim state leadership of the Democratic sharp focus here on the weekend of (D -LA) and state Sen. Hugh M. California Democratic State Central party has widened as a result of the Aug. 10-11 when the 963 -member section that, if adopted, would have the ILWU's legislative representa- proclaims the "priority task" of tion, the Administration has the legislature rather than on Gov. Edmund promised therethrough. administration, we would have had them." the ILWU, as did Schrade, pins a the reactor construction, has prom- the growing fight to building "a study ... in committee delays tion—and the expense accounts summing up by this sentence from the ILWU's legislative achievements. (Gordo II) led us to 'em. Our arms Didja' ever hear of "Clothesline Saltchuckers"? Well, Sherwin W. Saltchuckers)? Well, Sherwin W. Nichols of Sacramento, can tell you "plus leftovers." PG&E will be able to afford to send several occasions opposing the re- actor on both safety and conserva- "Rainbow trout fishing wasn't anything you could write home about... Didja' ever hear of "Clothesline Saltchuckers"? Well, Sherwin W. Bodega at Bodega Bay: PG&E's A-Plant Protested "Rainbow trout fishing wasn't anything you could write home about... Didja' ever hear of "Clothesline Saltchuckers"? Well, Sherwin W. PG&E's "tax department," but P

California Labor Federation, at every step of the long fight to get his position before the Democrats... If the fight ended in failure VICE CHAIRMAN, the move- ment is not going to be taken for granted." He said it was possible labor might "call it on its hands" in 1964. He warned the Democrats frankly, that if they failed to act and reform movement isn't going to be removed unless the party removes the omis- sion and retrogression." Pitts subsequently added his voice of caution, charging the Democrats with having "smothered" labor's ef- fort to warn them and要注意ing that, "If the Democrats turn them- selves a pat on the back" for their legislative achievements... Pitts and retrogression."

The charge that special interests dominated the ‘63 session of the legislature, however, was met with reports from lobbyists that more than $50,000 was spent on influence legis- lation—and the expense accounts are still coming in. Schrade charged in so many words here that legislative leaders “and more, Calif., was held in German- timan.” SIT ON HANDS'..."

Bulldozers at Bodega Bay... the ABC's of SCOTCH fishing line, 100 yellowtail ran around 20 pounds.” Opponents, led by the Northern California Association to Preserve Bodega Head and Harbor, have urged ABC to hold its hearings in California, and have picked up some endorsements in receipt of endorsements. Expressing his deep concern, Unit- ed as "The Happy Fisherman," PDTS.10/30/1962, pg. 13, "We were sore for a couple of days. Thirty passengers caught 150 yellowtail... PG&E's A-Plant Protested... an eight page publication distributed with household gas bills (and paid for by the people who read it, as part of the bill), has been de- volving an increasing amount of propaganda designed to counter attacks by the reactor's opponents... That's usually a sign that the attacks are hurting..."

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Several observations opposing the re- actor on both safety and conserva- tion grounds. Others have stated it would destroy a natural site."

PG&E's "tax department," but . Retired members are also eligi- ble. Members of the ILWU—in good standing—and the members of their families—can earn a full speed of the illustrated SCOTCH fishing line, 100 yards of eight pound test line. All that's re- quired is a fish- ing license. One hour, one night, netted us a dozen large bulltongs and the legs from these babies made gala table fare for four—with leftovers." A LANNON JR. of San Francisco, a warehouseman and member of Local 6, and his wife spent some vacation time this summer in the Bodega country, near Mt. Lassen. Says Brother Lannon:... Didja' ever hear of "Clothesline Saltchuckers"? Well, Sherwin W. Hamburgers? Well, Sherwin W. Oregon 97266. Please mention your Local num- ber. Retired members are also eligi- ble. Didja' ever hear of "Clothesline Saltchuckers"? Well, Sherwin W. Hamburgers? Well, Sherwin W. ▼ August 23, 1963 ▼ Page 7 ▲

N REGARD to past question from a avid conservationist Martin Shal- vich, a member of Local 33, San Pedro, San Pedro, a member of Local 13. Joe and son, Larry found the Yellowtail running red hot in Ensenada. They too fished with Patso Gordo.

Joe said: "The fishing was hot couldn't be any better and Fatsi Gordo (Gordo II) led us to 'em. Our arms were sore for a couple of days. Thirty passengers caught 150 yellowtail... Over 1,000 yellowtail were cheeked in at the port in two days of fishing, according to the newspaper report. Enclosed is a photo of Larry and I with three of our catch. Most of the Yellowtail ran around 30 pounds."
SAN FRANCISCO — Workers in Russia eat well, look healthy, and seem content with their lives, but they aren't free enough for Pete Bolotoff, Local 10 pensioner who returned last week from a visit to the "old country.

Pete, who worked mostly bulk cargo and copra for 26 years on the San Francisco waterfront before he retired last November, went back to his native country in the hope of seeing again the Siberian village where he was born 63 years ago.

The journey was 5,384 miles by sea from Seattle, Wash., to Vladivostok, via the Chinese border about 150 miles from Vladivostok. So Pete spent the entire trip in Leninograd. He didn’t like it.

"The hotel reeked," he says bluntly. "If I got to have permission to move to another place, that’s not my style."

Bolotoff smilingly admits that despite native fluency in Russian, he may have had communication trouble in Russia.

"You know, I am an old man," he says, "and when they ask me what side I was on I tell them the truth, that I fought for the Czar. If I was twenty years old, and born in this country, maybe they would talk to me differently. I don’t blame them. I can’t change them, they can’t change me."

Pete visited the military school from which he graduated before coming to the United States in 1929, and saw again the Admiralty Building in Leningrad where he knew as a young man.

"It’s the same—it looks the same," he says. "There are new buildings—what do you call them?—housing projects, but I don’t like them."

Rentals are set by the government, and permission is needed to move to a new place. Pete was told, depends mainly on the size of the family—so that by his standards most housing was "a little crowded."

SAW DOCKERS

Bolotoff visited the Leningrad docks to watch Russian longshoremen at work, and found conditions similar to those he knows in the United States.

"I think maybe they work a little easier," he says. "But they have much mechanized equipment. And lots of women on the dock—sweeping jobs and coopers. Many women."

"The longshoreman’s union," he says, "is the entire force controlled by the government. The union, the wages, the working conditions, all government-controlled."

Pete didn’t ask about wages. "Bad policy," he says. "I don’t ask about that. Wages and conditions and politics—you get in trouble if you talk about those things. I don’t even ask."

This was Pete Bolotoff on his last day on the job—the day he went on retirement under the ILWU-PMA M&M Agreement. He says so-long to fellow longshoremen, and the smile on his face says he’s not sorry. This picture by Otto Hagel is part of the closing section of the soon-to-be-published photo story—"Men and Machines."

SAN FRANCISCO — Workers in Russia eat well, look healthy, and seem content with their lives, but they aren't free enough for Pete Bolotoff, Local 10 pensioner who returned last week from a visit to the "old country."

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"The hotel reeked," he says bluntly. "If I got to have permission to move to another place, that’s not my style."

Bolotoff smilingly admits that despite native fluency in Russian, he may have had communication trouble in Russia.

"You know, I am an old man," he says, "and when they ask me what side I was on I tell them the truth, that I fought for the Czar. If I was twenty years old, and born in this country, maybe they would talk to me differently. I don’t blame them. I can’t change them, they can’t change me."

Pete visited the military school from which he graduated before coming to the United States in 1929, and saw again the Admiralty Building in Leningrad where he knew as a young man.

"It’s the same—it looks the same," he says. "There are new buildings—what do you call them?—housing projects, but I don’t like them."

Rentals are set by the government, and permission is needed to move to a new place. Pete was told, depends mainly on the size of the family—so that by his standards most housing was "a little crowded."

SAW DOCKERS

Bolotoff visited the Leningrad docks to watch Russian longshoremen at work, and found conditions similar to those he knows in the United States.

"I think maybe they work a little easier," he says. "But they have much mechanized equipment. And lots of women on the dock—sweeping jobs and coopers. Many women."

"The longshoreman’s union," he says, "is the entire force controlled by the government. The union, the wages, the working conditions, all government-controlled."

Pete didn’t ask about wages. "Bad policy," he says. "I don’t ask about that. Wages and conditions and politics—you get in trouble if you talk about those things. I don’t even ask."

This was Pete Bolotoff on his last day on the job—the day he went on retirement under the ILWU-PMA M&M Agreement. He says so-long to fellow longshoremen, and the smile on his face says he’s not sorry. This picture by Otto Hagel is part of the closing section of the soon-to-be-published photo story—"Men and Machines."