SAN FRANCISCO—In a joint press release issued here September 4, the ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association announced the following projected additions to the Portland registered longshore lists:

"An additional 300 longshoremen will shortly be added to the registered list of Portland. This is the list of the permanent ("A") and probationary ("B") regular longshoremen working on the Portland waterfront.

"This action means that a substantial number of Negroes will soon be working as registered longshoremen for the first time on the Portland waterfront. This was announced today by the Joint Coast Labor Relations Committee of ILWU and PMA. "This was recommended by Local 8 after a special stop-work meeting held in Portland, August 14, 1963.

"The plan calls for the registration of the 300 new men to take place in accordance with the established joint rules of the ILWU and PMA. They will be selected according to the Coast contract provisions that bar discrimination for race, creed, color, national origin, etc.

"The Local 8 recommendation, which was the basis for the action of the Coast Committee recognized that a substantial number of Negroes now wish to become longshoremen in Portland and so many Negroes will be included among the 300 newly-registered "B" men under the Coast policy of no discrimination."

Instrumental in developing this plan was ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt who spent considerable time consulting with local union officials and members in order to reach solutions satisfactory to all concerned.

I pledge to carry the message of the March to my friends and neighbors back home and to arouse them to an equal effort. I will march and I will write letters. I will demonstrate and I will vote. I will work to make sure that my voice and those of my brothers ring clear and determined from every corner of our land.

I pledge my heart and my mind and my body, unequivocally and without regard to personal sacrifice, to the achievement of social peace through social justice.

—From the pledge signed by each of the marchers in Washington, August 28.

See story, Page 4.
Shades of the Labor Movement of Old

T HE WORD at Washington on that landmark day of August 28, 1963 was NOW—freedom now, jobs now, education now—and forward movement from now on.

Discussions galore, editorials in reams, and intellectual exercises in histrionics have been questioning the purpose, the intent, and above all, the chances of success of the overwhelming show of well over 200,000 Americans marching, singing, listening—and then quietly moving back to their homes to carry out their pledge to continue their fight.

It was more than symbolic that the vast meeting took place at the Lincoln Memorial—one hundred years after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. A very real sense this great demonstration marks the end of 100 years of waiting—a fond farewell to the memory of an event that took place 100 years ago—and the beginning of a new era.

The heartwarming—no, more than that, the really revealing—moment of the demonstration came about when we realized that tens of thousands—perhaps more than a third—of the men and women on that singing, swinging line were members of trade unions.

Add to that realization the remarkable show of Negro-white unity (and much of this was also a reflection of labor's role) and you can perhaps sense a rebirth of pride in the part labor has played historically and can play again in cementing the bonds between workers of all races.

The fact is that just a few weeks back the prestige of the national AFL-CIO had sunk to a new low—with white and Negro labor leaders alike shocked and disgusted by Meany's peddling political maneuvering, and his quibbling attempts to evade commitment in order, he said, to influence legislation. Meany and his colleagues rank as failures at the moment of truth.

BUT DESPITE Meany and his board, labor poured out onto the streets of Washington, proudly showing their signs, glad to be identified, proud to be committed—even members of some of the most conservative unions. They came from all walks: laborers, professionals, white collar, teachers, craftsmen, skilled and unskilled, leaders and rank and file.

Labor has been badly marred in the public eye in recent years—and with good reason. But there's a change in the wind.

Labor once was the leader in the movement for equality. Now, the chance to speak up again, to act, to join ranks with all who work for a living—to seek more jobs, greater security, a place for every person who wants to work—and in a world of peace—this is labor's greatest challenge.

On August 28, 1963, in Washington, D. C., one had a glimpse of the labor movement of old—and a sense of hope that a revival may—must—be on its way.

Many editorial writers and commentators, and, of course, that group of so-called liberals and labor leaders who refused to join in the march—because they were afraid to hurt their cause before Congress—are now asking what good purpose was served, what cause, what influence exerted?

The answer is not easily given, as far as Congress is concerned. It's a cliché that the southern bloc, the birchbunts, the ultras on the right, wouldn't be voting for civil rights legislation no matter what.

But the public, the vast American citizenry that watches TV, reads the papers, listens to the radio certainly now knows—if they didn't know before—that something mighty big happened, is continuing to happen, and is not likely to stop just because the more than 200,000 went home. No matter how the majority of the people may feel about the demonstration, one thing is very sure: they could not be unaware of the vastness of the movement, and neither the public nor Congress will ever again be able to ignore the living petition for redress of grievances that flowed over the nation's capital.

Most important, the pledge to keep moving from here on out is providing new dimensions to the struggle for jobs and freedom.

The vague generalizations about freedom and equality may be heard far less often in the future. Men and women returning from the demonstration, and the vast numbers who stayed at home and cheered every step they watched on TV, are more likely than ever to ask directly: where is that job? And now! How about this particular house? And now! How about this or that union that prates piously about equality—but doesn't manage to dispatch a Negro, or admit him to membership, or share a job?

WHAT HAPPENED in front of the great, gray, giant statue of Lincoln was the crossing of a border, the beginning of a march rather than the end of one. There is no turning back.

Many a participant at the march may even have said quietly to himself: Thanks, Old Abe, for what you did 100 years ago—it was a great moment in history, and we've waited a long time. Thanks, but we're on our way now—forward—and we've turned to look back over our shoulders for the last time.

(Harry Bridges is on vacation. His column "On the Beam" will be resumed on his return.)
Unity Again
In Hawaii
News Strike

HONOLULU — Maintaining the unity that won a dramatic victory last month in Honolulu's newspaper strike, Hawaiian labor has joined again to bring pressure on nine weekly newspapers being struck by the Honolulu Typographical Union, AFL-CIO.

The nine papers, all published by Hawaiian News, have been produced by scale for the last four months.

Last week a letter went out to more than 300 firms who advertise in these papers, urging them that if they don't withdraw their advertising, a statewide boycott will be instituted.

The letter was signed by officers of the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council of Honolulu, the Hawaii Teamsters and Teamsters Workers, the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Council, and the ILWU.

The letter says in part, "We feel it only fair to notify you that if you continue advertising through the publications of this struck firm, we will be obliged to put you on our unfair list and urge membership to boycott your establishment and/or your products.

There are about 50,000 union members in Hawaii. The striking union is so strong that anyone writing the newspaper owners have already agreed to stop supporting the newspapers.

Many of the advertisers, the report says, didn't know the papers were being struck, because the Honolulu newspaper strike kept them from being informed.

IMPORED SCABS

In the meantime, The Typographical Journal reports that many advertisers have already agreed to stop supporting the newspapers.

Hawaii has an advanced anti-trust law, but its applicability in the Hawaii Press case is still uncertain.

'A Place to Raise My Children'
The following letter, by a resident of San Francisco, appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle for September 5.

"One of the Greatest"

Willie Morgan, of ILWU Warehouse Local 6 (at top, wearing badge), returns from the March on Washington, Morgan, a leading member of the strike committee in the 10-month Colgate-Palmolive strike in Oakland, called the March "one of the greatest things that ever happened to this nation." Also shown in the photo are Frederick Kusher of CORE (at bottom), chairman of the group of Bay Area marchers; Ernestine Chase; David Johnson (with hat); Rex Adkins, who represented the Alameda Labor Council, AFL-CIO; and Mrs. Betty Smith.

A Giant in Cause of Negro Freedom,
W. E. B. DuBois, Dies in Africa at 95

ACCRA, Ghana — One of mankind's giants was watching over the vast Washington march—watching in spirit the unfolding of the dreams and the plans he had contributed to freedom's struggle for a good part of a century.

W. E. B. Du Bois died in Ghana, at the age of 85—only the night before the Washington demonstration—only a night before the greatest gathering for redress of grievances ever experienced in the United States.

A moment of silence was held during the Washington meeting, for this incredible leader-scholar-dreamer-worker for the cause of his people, and for all mankind.

Well past the age of 90, Du Bois became a citizen of Ghana, so that he could begin a new life's work in a new land—the writing of an encyclopedia of Africa.

Du Bois was born in Massachusetts, in 1868, educated in many schools, he received his Ph.D. at Harvard in 1895. He was during his life rich life professor, educator, historian, sociologist, anthropologist, editor, writer, novelist, peace crusader, founder of great movements—including the NAACP—and first editor of the NAACP magazine Crisis.

A MEASURE OF FAME

A measure of history's recognition of the man is to be seen in the fact that when Who's Who in America celebrated its 60th anniversary, Du Bois was celebrating his 90th birthday. Who's Who Presented Du Bois with a special scroll for having appeared in every issue in the 60-year period.

He became a powerful fighter for peace, and leader of the Peace Crusade in 1935—and was indicted by a federal grand jury as a "foreign agent." His attorney, Vincent Hallinan, commented about his indictment: "Here is a man who all his long fruitful life has been a scholarly worker for peace and human equality. Because at this time, at the advanced age of 84, he has the courage to be one of those protesting against mass murder of civilians . . . he is marked for destruction."

Latter that same year, 1951, Du Bois, speaking in San Francisco, said:

"Instead of wasting our substance in blood and misery we can have health, housing, education, flood control, and food for all.

By November, 1951, Du Bois was acquitted by a directed verdict of the judge. At that time, the government had no case.

PRAISED ILWU LEADERS

In October 1952 the Negro leader, Du Bois, was sent a message to Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt, whose case was on appeal.

"I want to congratulate them (Bridges, Robertson, and Schmidt) on their leadership in the fight of trade unionism to re-establish American democracy. I know what it costing them in time and money but in the long run they will be paid, for history will realize what they have sacrificed."

MESSAGE FROM ILWU

On learning of his death, ILWU International officers sent this wire to his wife, Shirley Graham Du Bois, in Accra, Ghana:

"All of us were deeply saddened to learn of the death of your husband. These are not just unfortu- nate enough to meet and know him were enriched by his presence and understanding and above all heart- ened by his quiet courage and con- fidence in a time of necessity. The world's outstanding champion of the Negro people, an invaluable mark on the development of world events, and as the struggle continues, his contribution will be seen as never greater. Please accept our con- dolences on your great loss."
WASHINGTON — They came quietly, in peace, into an empty city. They were nearly a quarter million strong. Their march—officially the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom—was a march that began a long time ago, perhaps in Birmingham, perhaps in Montgomery, perhaps with the first slave revolt, perhaps with Spartacus. It began with the first oppression, and when it will end is anybody's guess. The organizers of the march, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. Philip Randolph, tried to answer the question, not only for the 200,000 marchers who watched on television or read in their newspapers of the awesome march: "The march on Washington is not the climax to our struggle but a new beginning. Not only for the Negro but for all Americans, for personal freedoms, for constitutional freedoms, and a better life...."

"We here, today, are on the first wave. When we leave, it will be to carry the revolution home with us, into every nook and cranny of the land...."

And Martin Luther King, Jr., the Alabama minister who reluctantly assumed Negro leadership in Montgomery in 1955 and went on to become the most respected and loved of Negro leaders, answered it too: "There are those who are asking the question, 'When will you be satisfied?' We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the object of thee abuse and degradation of every type...."

"We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the object of thee abuse and degradation of every type...."

"We cannot be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their shoes. We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and the Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote."

"We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro is the object of thee abuse and degradation of every type...."

"When we leave, it will be to carry the revolution home with us, into every nook and cranny of the land...."

Mr. Randolph hit the hypocrisy of white arguments: "For one thing we must destroy the notion that Mrs. Murphy's property rights include the right to humiliate me because of the color of my skin."

"The sanctity of private property takes second place to the sanctity of a human personality."

James Farmer, the national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, sent his message from a Louisiana jail, and urged the importance of the Negroes' peaceful approach: "We have come from all over the nation and in one mighty voice you have spoken to the nation. You have also spoken to the world. You have said to the world by your presence here that the United States Government is incomprehensible to us here today."

"We cannot be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their shoes. We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and the Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote.

"For one thing we must destroy the notion that Mrs. Murphy's property rights include the right to humiliate me because of the color of my skin.

"The sanctity of private property takes second place to the sanctity of a human personality."

"We have come from all over the nation and in one mighty voice you have spoken to the nation. You have also spoken to the world. You have said to the world by your presence here that our successful direct action in numberless cities has said, that in the days of thermonuclear bombs, violence is outmoded to the solution of the problems of men."
The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Alabama, a leader since 1955 in the fight for freedom, sounded the militant tone that has marked the new revolution as it has flared into

national awareness and he joined it to the religious roots on which so much of the Southern movement draws for strength.

"We're gonna march together; we're gonna walk together; we're gonna sing together; we're gonna mean together; we're gonna groan together; and after a while we're gonna have freedom! Freedom! Freedom! Freedom! Freedom now!"

But these 200,000, by and large, were older than the students, some of them children, who have borne the brunt of demonstrations in the South. They were moved by Shuttlesworth, but they were moved far more by the gentle voice of Martin Luther King, who captured the tone, set the voice of the day:

"Now, I say to you today, my friends, that even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

"I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'

"I have a dream that one day the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

"I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character.

"I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together."

By nightfall many of them had gone; by midnight almost all of them. When the litter had been cleaned up, Washington went back to what in that swirling and peculiar city passes for normal.

Most political observers agreed that probably no votes were changed in the Congressional struggle over civil rights legislation. What did the March mean? What did it prove?

One thing it meant was hope and courage for America's 20,000,000 Negroes. "This is Thursday," one of them said in San Francisco, "I came out on this house walking on my hands."

One thing it proved was that in the simple cause of justice, "now" means "now." The glacier-like inevitability of the March in Washington was the inevitability of the continuing march for freedom.

One thing it meant—or should have meant—was that the watching white could learn. Somehow, astonishingly, after two centuries of beatings and shootings and lynchings, hundreds of thousands of Negroes are still willing to live with their white brothers.

Randolph had referred to "our white allies," and Martin Luther King was even more explicit:

"The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to a distrust of all white people, for many of their colored brothers and sisters are being moved by their presence here today have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny!"

But if the meaning of the March for Negroes was crystal-clear—We shall not be moved, We shall overcome—the meaning for whites was most clearly stated by two white men.

One, Frank McGee of NBC News, said on television a few nights later that the Negro revolt is like the slippage of the earth along an ancient fault—a poetic way of saying that you either go along or you're carried.

And at the March itself, Rabbi Joachim Prinz, a man who knows well the face of persecution, told white listeners everywhere what they should and must learn from the March on Washington:

"When I was the rabbi of the Jewish community in Berlin under the Hitler regime, I learned many things.

The First Ten Steps

Here are the 10 demands of the civil rights demonstrators which were read at the end of the two-hour rally at the Lincoln Memorial.

• Comprehensive and effective civil rights legislation from the present Congress—without compromise or filibuster—to guarantee all Americans access to all public accommodations; decent housing; adequate and integrated education and the right to vote.

• Withholding of Federal funds from all programs in which discrimination exists.

• Desegregation of all school districts in 1963.

• Enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment—reducing Congressional representation of states where citizens are disfranchised.

• A new Executive Order banning discrimination in all housing supported by federal funds.

• Authority for the Attorney General to institute injunctive suits when any constitutional right is violated.

• A massive federal program to train and place all unemployed workers—Negro and white—on meaningful and dignified jobs at decent wages.

• A national minimum wage act that will give all Americans a decent standard of living. (Government surveys show that anything less than $1 an hour fails to do this.)

• A broadened Fair Labor Standards Act to include all areas of employment which are presently excluded.

• A federal Fair Employment Practices Act barring discrimination by federal, state, and municipal governments, and by employers, contractors, employment agencies, and trade unions.

• Enforcement of the Voting Rights Act.
Sherley Kicks Off Campaign—Asks Jobs, Homes, Schools

SAN FRANCISCO—Congressman John F. Sherley formally kicked off his campaign for Mayor last week with a call for “new understanding, tolerant and loving city with a heart,” instead of “a Manhattan composed of the extremes of wealth and poverty.”

Sherley’s 5,000-word “Call to Jerusalem” speech at San Francisco’s Sheraton-Palace Hotel was in keeping with what he called “three areas of basic urgency—employment, housing and education.”

“Let’s aim higher. Let’s aim higher,” Sherley added, “lies the shadow of our changing population, of different intergroup relations, of red tape and delays of the town’s housing and public education, and of the lack of leadership.”

Sherley, endorsed by the ILWU for the mayoral job, prominent in the city, plans urban renewal of San Francisco, as did Sherley, praised the ILWU’s San Francisco Square Project, and called for the Urban Renewal Department to enter into the urban renewal of the city, with the city’s Urban Renewal Department likely to run the program.

New Parkway

In addition, Sherley said that “The planting of the Ferry Building is generally obsolete and act as a barrier to a sea with a greater view of the Bay. That portion of the waterfront south of the Ferry Building must be linked and reinforced, and to do this, Sherley went on, “we must build a modern passenger ship terminal NOW where passengers can embark and disembark with safety, convenience and comfort.”

SHELLEY

The other dramatic proposal — typical of the Sherley campaign — was for a super-scenic landscaped recreational walkway known as “Shelley’s Walk of San Francisco.”

The Parkway, Sherley said, “must enclose the city from Fort Point on the ocean to Mission Creek on the west and Balboa Park on the north and east.”

Sherley added forthrightly that the building of such a pathway “meets, of course, the leveling of the Embarkade Freeway.”

He added, “I think the man who swings the first sledgehammer to begin the job is a Fool who will be doing a public service, but who will also be doing something for the worse.”

He concluded, “I hope to be that man.”

Local 26 Warehouse Dental

Local 26 Warehouse Dental Plan

Local 26 Warehouse Dental Plan

SHELLEY—To provide an alternative to a separate program, the program could be extended under the same present program, which would be more logical, the company said. The Dental Program will be extended to all employees who are not eligible for dental coverage under their existing plans.

Dental benefits will be extended to employees who are not eligible for dental coverage under their existing plans.

Donors, Widows On Pension List

San Francisco—The waterfront and the proposed perimeter parkway. The first of these calls for San Francisco to be developed as a true city has been made by Sherley.

In addition, Sherley said that “The planting of the Ferry Building is generally obsolete and act as a barrier to a sea with a greater view of the Bay. That portion of the waterfront south of the Ferry Building must be linked and reinforced, and to do this, Sherley went on, “we must build a modern passenger ship terminal NOW where passengers can embark and disembark with safety, convenience and comfort.”

New Parkway

The other dramatic proposal — typical of the Sherley campaign — was for a super-scenic landscaped recreational walkway known as “Shelley’s Walk of San Francisco.”

The Parkway, Sherley said, “must enclose the city from Fort Point on the ocean to Mission Creek on the west and Balboa Park on the north and east.”

Sherley added forthrightly that the building of such a pathway “meets, of course, the leveling of the Embarkade Freeway.”

He added, “I think the man who swings the first sledgehammer to begin the job is a Fool who will be doing a public service, but who will also be doing something for the worse.”

He concluded, “I hope to be that man.”

Local 26 Warehouse Dental Plan Will Begin October 1

Los Angeles—The dental plan for the warehouse industry, negotiated by ILWU Local 26, will go into operation October 1, 1963.

All employees at Thrifty Drug Company and Phil’s Drug Company, covered by the Local 26 agreement, will be eligible for dental care on that date. Employees at Howard Supply Company, Rite Aid and Rite Aid Pipe Company will be eligible on January 1, 1964, and employees at W. W. Henry Company will be eligible for dental care on October 1, 1964.

Trustees of the Warehousemen’s Health and Welfare Fund have adopted rules for administering the program for these plans whose collective bargaining agreements provide for dental care. The trustees approved contracts with the California Dental Service and the Dr. Schoen Graver for a two-year period.

Dental care will be provided through a choice between two plans, a “single plan” plan and a “California Dental Service” plan, providing care through any dental in California, including the California Dental Service. Members may use their own dentists, but only dentists who are eligible for dental care under CDS will be eligible for the CDS service.

Enrollments are under way among employees who will be coming into the program. All members are urged to complete their enrollment cards before the deadline date. Within those plans covered by dental care, eligibility for such care will be extended to family and household welfare and is in effect. If extended dental care benefits are furnished to the employees only.

New Demands in Local 26 Scrap Talks

Los Angeles—Negotiations have been opened with scrap industry employers, following adoption of demands at Local 26 membership meeting last week.

The policy committee of the union, representing all stewards in the scrap industry, have selected a rank and file negotiating committee to represent the industry.

Union demands this year reflect the tremendous advances in mechanization and automation. The scrap industry has been forced to offer higher rates of pay, the committee said.

High on the list of demands is improvements in working conditions—safety breaks, sanitary and restroom facilities, and new over time recognition.

Union demands include substantial increases in pay and improvements in fringe benefits, such as health and welfare, pensions, holidays and vacations.

Judy Bond on Union Don’t Buy’ List

The International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union is asking all members to vote for Judy Bond label.

Bond has been on strike for some time, and has been ordered by an NLRB examiner to rehire her.

The label has also been assailed, $108,000 in damages by New York State courts for contract violations, the label.

Oregon Had First Labor Day

Oregon was the first state to give Oregonians a legal holiday with the state law making the first Monday in September a legal holiday in 1887. The state law was not enacted by Congress until 1914.
**Auxiliary News**

**Visitor to Britain Sees Our Future in Their Health Plan**

VANCOUVER, Wash.—“Everybody seems to think it’s wonderful!” Ada Dorset said of the national health care plan in Britain, on her return recently from a six-weeks’ visit to the United Kingdom.

“Contrary to what you read here, even the doctors like it,” said Mrs. Dorset, member of Auxiliary 11 and a long-time delegate to the auxiliaries. “What’s happening in Britain is an epidemic of keeping people well. Everything’s ‘all right’!”

A relative who had surgery this summer “did not have to pay one penny for her operation, including blood transfusions; and the doctor came to her home afterword to check her.”

“Dental care in Britain is free, too,” Mrs. Dorset said, “and not only for children.”

She compared the British plan to the U.S.P.H.A. health and welfare plan, but said that this benefits only the workers and their families in a single industry, “while over there everyone is covered.”

Mrs. Dorset found the contrast between the past and the future her most vivid impression.

Almost in the shadow of feudal times, she said, “the new, modern council house” for pensioners found others “better than anything we have here.”

**AGED CARE**

Pensions are ample for housing and other needs, Mrs. Dorset found. A typical unit, occupied by an 81-year-old woman, consisted of “bedroom, hall, kitchen, bath and living room with a fireplace, all for about $4 a month.” Furthermore, a state-paid welfare worker visits in three times a week to do up her wash.

The auxiliary leader was also deeply impressed with a phase of the British social security program “quite unlike anything we have here: their system of maternity benefits.”

The mother gets a lump sum grant, “intended to help with the expense of having a baby,” and a smaller allowance for the first week, for a period of 18 weeks (11 before the baby is born, and seven afterward) for mothers who work.

The allowance may be increased if there are other children in the family, or if the mother has adult dependents.

**Coos Bay Bitches Show How It Can Happen Here—and Has**

COOS BAY, Ore.—Coos county citizens learned last week—while trains, planes and buses across the country were rocking by reports of the Far Right is fronting for Jim Jones, in London—how the same stacked-deck tactics will begin to pay attention.

The newly organized Coos Council of Concerned Citizens had planned a parade permit and arranged to hold a public meeting to formulate plans for the demonstration.

The meeting drew others genuinely interested in civil rights, including members of U.C.C.C., and local office of Robert D. Butler, director of the Coos Bay regional office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Then, in the words of one of the outlined local papers, The Coos Bay World...“the Council of Concerned Citizens had its colors changed abruptly...The ‘face’ of the John Birch Society walked right in, and took over control of the gathering.”

They elected a slate of officers and announced a resolution of the street march. One of their number identified himself as the Birch group’s top West Coast brain.

Coos Bay residents sympathetic to civil rights but who had not bothered to turn out for the meeting, were rocked by reports of the Coos Bay World, which appeared under the banner headline: “Birchists Beat Council of Local Civil Rights Group.”

The paper warned in an editorial: “You say it can’t happen here? We say it’s happening right now.”

MRS. DORSET

blood transfusions; and the doctor came to her home afterword to check her.

“You say it can’t happen here? We say it’s happening right now.”

**ELECTION NOTICE**

Local 10, San Francisco

Local 10, ILWU, San Francisco, will fill the following offices and the following positions and the election will be held on November 21, 22 and 23 and the run-off election on December 5, 6 and 7, 1963.

**HUNTING season is close at hand,**

as a joyous and sometimes tragic session for those who follow the lore of rifle and scattergun. In line with this is a mention of Ten Commandments of Shooting Safety. I’m sure YOU know them all but maybe you would like to pass them along to someone who doesn’t.

1. **WATCH THAT MUZZLE!** Carry your gun safely; keep the “safety” on.

2. **UNLOAD GUNS WHEN NOT IN USE,** take down or have opens; guns should be carried in cases in shooting areas.

3. **STORE GUNS AND AMMUNITION SEPARATELY,** beyond the reach of children.

4. **AVOID ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,** before and during the hunt.

**WHILE ON the hunt subject,** here’s a letter and photo from avid birder, Warren J. Jones of San Bruno, California, a member of long-shots.

"Dear Fred:

"The enclosed photo was taken at Corky Scaroni’s ranch in El Dorado, California. That’s me on the right, and Mrs. Dorset on the left, both of us members of Local 10. Also with us streams nearby, Fred, but that’s another story and rates better soon.

"Brother Jones, an avid conservationist as well as a sportsman, is member of the Order of the Antelope and we’re looking forward to his visit when he visits our neck of the woods. When didja say you’d be ambling up this way, Warren? Well, it’s about time.

"Comparatively rare, upland game bird target for the western scatter-gunner is the sage grouse, true to its name, a hard to open sagebrush country.

"For March through April, over the sage flat sages, groups of both sexes gather at daybreak on the ‘strutting grounds’ then show off for the ladies in courtship display to impress the females.

"The males are large birds weighing around six pounds, have black bellies and pointed tail feathers.

"Males have black and white plumage on neck and breast; females—weighing in at less than three pounds—have solid light-colored feathers on neck and body.

"After mating, the hen selects a nest site on the ground under a sagebrush. Seven to thirteen buff eggs are laid. The chicks can fly in about 30 days.

"Although desert birds, they are never found far from water holes. Sagebrush leaves form about 75 percent of diet with alfalfa, clover, rabbit brush, grasses and insects making up the other part of their diet.

"The bird is cyclic—good populations some years, bad others.

"Moderate limits, no more than two per day or two in possession, prevails in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and California. (Illustration courtesy of Harold C. Smith, Oregon Game Comm.)

"Past item about theunker sea bass caught by ILWU member Shiek Takalani of Ewa, Hawaii, a 23½ pound sea bass off the southern coast of Oahu, prompts mention of a note from W. George Durkin of Huntington Park, California.

"Mr. Durkin calls attention to another outstanding catch from Hawaiian waters, a 910 pound Pacific Blue Marlin off Kona Island.

"It took Douglas E. Miller 3½ hours of 45-foot boat rides to bring in the prize which measured 13 foot, 9 inches. The fish can fly when 5 to 9 days old. (Illustration courtesy of Harold C. Smith, Oregon Game Comm.)

"Send it to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. TDI
Box 6684
Portland 66, Oregon 97266

Please state your local affiliation.

Send it to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. TDI
Box 6684
Portland 66, Oregon 97266
Canada Labor Requests Info About M & M

VANCOUVER, B. C. — The new Mechanics and Maintenance Modernization pact, recently ratified by Canadian area ILWU members and the employers, was now being most keenly interested among other unions in this province, and other ports of Canada. Labour officials reported that calls and enquiries for information on the agreement are coming in every day.

This past, the first of its kind in Canada, has greatly increased the prestige of the ILWU, said Canadian area president Leo Labinskaya, "one that eventually will bring us recognition. Our union spearheaded the fight against the harmful effects of automation. We feel we set an example that others will undoubtedly follow."

J. R. (Bob) Robertson

The Evolution of a Unified Trade Union Program

The Company knew if the ILWU

would be to make contacts with the

workers in the other plants, and try

under conditions substantially below

those of Antioch. About six months

ago, workers at Antioch contacted

the Southern California plant. ILWU

then started discussions with a plant

committee in Long Beach—in agree-

ment with the membership in Anti-

och—and during the ensuing months

several meetings were made with the

Antioch, Seattle and Long Beach

groups and finally a coordinated pro-

gram was worked out.

The high point of this effort was

an agreement that at the end of the

current contract, all three plants

would join to work together to gain

the best interest of all.

It was during this period that

workers in the Long Beach plant

decided that their best interest

would be served by joining the ILWU

and working toward these common

objectives. This required the Long

Beach plant to change union affilia-

tion, a term that membership in Anti-

och—and during the ensuing months

which they found themselves.

After the strike was settled,

looking toward the future, they

started evaluating the situation

under which they found themselves.

They learned that since the Seattle

and Antioch joint action plans failed

to operate during the four months

strike, their members would be

limited to contacts with the workers

in the other plants, and try to

coordinate these contacts into some

action.

The Seattle plant was organized by

the Teamsters Union. They expressed

their willingness to cooperate, to co-

ordinate activities on any program

that could be worked out to the mu-

tual benefit of all.

The Long Beach workers—mem-

bers of another union—were working

the ILWU, the group at this plant drew

started evaluating the situation in

och, California, determined through

signs and other benefits that they were seeking through

ILWU FAVORS SALE

Canadian ILWU officials report calls and

enquiries for information on the

sale of $11 million in wheat to the

Soviet Union, according to Cana-

adian Trade Minister Mitchell

Sharp. The cash sale, first Canada-

USSR wheat deal since 1961, was

reported as already made by Win-

nipeg trade sources.

USSR Buys $11 Million in Canada Grain

OTTAWA—Canada is negotiating

the sale of $11 million in wheat to

the Soviet Union, according to Ca-

nadian Trade Minister Mitchell

Sharp. The cash sale, first Canada-

USSR wheat deal since 1961, was

reported as already made by Win-

nipeg trade sources.

ILWU FAVORS SALE

Canadian ILWU officials also wel-

comed "Our March annual convention," said Canadian area president Leo

H LABR News SOL

"Unity of Labor, Liberal Clubs"

San Francisco—Negro community

leader Percy Moore and three other
candidates broke the San Francisco

Labor Council's "incumbent barrier" last

week.

The Council's Committee on Po-

itical Education—117 delegates re-

presenting all of the city's AFL-CIO

unions—refused to endorse any of the
candidates for the Board of Super-

visors.

The incumbent, Mayor Christopher

Moore, is open from 1 to 5 p.m. and from

4 to 8 p.m. at his office at 1600 Oakdale St. (JU 6-3929) and, in the Ocean View

district, at 446 Randolph St. (JU 7-5280).

One incumbent, Dr. Charles Er-

moore, McCarthy and Moscone are

at stake, the AFL-CIO endorsed only

Percy Moore, a community leader

in the Bayview and Hunters Point

districts, began his campaign with a

press conference at which Dr. Carl-

son Goodlett described him as the

"first Negro of San Francisco's Negro

community.

His candidacy for the Board of Sup-

ervisors, he said, "is open from 1 to 5

p.m. and from 4 to 8 p.m. at his office at

1600 Oakdale St. (JU 6-3929) and, in the Ocean View
district, at 446 Randolph St. (JU 7-5280).

One incumbent, Mayor Christopher

is open from 1 to 5 p.m. and from

4 to 8 p.m. at his office at 1600 Oakdale St. (JU 6-3929) and, in the Ocean View
district, at 446 Randolph St. (JU 7-5280).