Thirtieth ‘Big Strike’ Anniversary

NLRB Election

ILWU Hails 2-1 Victory at Boron

Boron, Calif.—ILWU hailed a two-to-one representational election victory last week over the International Chemical Workers Union (AFL-CIO) in this desert borax producing area north of Los Angeles.

The election was supervised by the National Labor Relations Board. Folks in the community, which included an unusual number of red-hating attacks, ILWU defeated the Chemical Workers 336-175.

The total number of regular employees for some 20 years, when a large of workers asked the ILWU to step in and provide an opportunity to revitalize the lagging situation.

The first contact with ILWU was made in May 1963 by a committee of some 30 workers, who asked for a meeting with ILWU representatives.

Following the NLRB election itself, which took place April 22, the Chemical Workers launched an all-out attack that concentrated on winning over old “red” scare labels —with a special slogan invented for the occasion: “Don’t Get Burned with Red!”

As expected, in a company town of this type, the entire community became involved in the campaign, and in the political attacks that followed. The lines were so tightly drawn that there were only three votes altogether for “no union.”

The ILWU’s “no union” slogan, Piercy said, “The townspeople all got into the act. In their campaign they used TV and radio commercials from Bakersfield stations, and bumper stickers, leaflets and lots more.

Their slogan was ‘Don’t get burned with Bridges’ but they sure discovered you can’t win on that is—slogan, but with a special slogan invented for the occasion: “Don’t Get Burned with Red!”

Japanese ships and consular agents were made aware April 30 and earlier that North American longshoremen, West Coast, Hawaii, Alaska and British Columbia are solidly behind the efforts of Japanese longshoremen to obtain decent wages and working conditions, safety regulations and decasualization.

Observing International Solidarity Day, longshoremen and maritime workers all over the world as well as Japan, and they were very appreciative,” he said. “And told them of our close ties with longshoremen and maritime workers all over the world as well as Japan, and they were very appreciative,” he said.

SAN FRANCISCO

In San Francisco day and night gangs called for the Molliva Maru tied up at Pier 45 refused to work on April 15. The Local 10 secretary Charles Smith sent a telegram to the Japanese consul protesting conditions of Japanese dockers. Japanese speaking longshoreman Mr. Yahara, a veteran of the ‘34 strike, went aboard the vessel to tell the crew of ILWU support for their Asian brothers.

HONOLULU

In Honolulu, ILWU longshoremen on April 14 took off 1 1/2 hours in protest against the continued failure of the Japanese government to meet the demands of waterfront workers there, as represented by their union.

The letter was signed by Local 142 officers, Carl Damaso, president and Newton Miyagi, secretary-treasurer.

Wholesale Drug Pact Won

45c Wages, Improved Sick Leave

Los Angeles—A new wage and sick leave agreement covering 350 employees in the Wholesale Drug Industry in Southern California was announced April 23 by representatives of the Warehousemen’s Union, Local 26, International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union.

The settlement provides wage increases totaling 43 cents an hour over a three year period and substantial improvements in the sick leave program estimated at 3 cents an hour.

The wage increases are as follows: 15 cents per hour effective March 1, 1965, and 15 cents per hour effective March 1, 1966.

The present sick leave plan which provides disability benefits up to 25 days for each illness commencing with the eighth day, is improved to reduce the waiting period to two days for each illness. Benefits will hereafter start on the third day of each illness and will be granted to all employees after one year of service. The benefits range from 5 days to 25 days for each illness.

OPENINGS ON WAGES

The contract will be extended until March 1, 1969. It may be opened for negotiations on wages and for fringe benefits on March 1, 1967, with the union having the right to strike.

The settlement represents the largest three year package ever won for drug workers in the history of this local union. It was made possible because of the joint action program of the ILWU and the Teamsters, operating through the Pacific Coast Warehouse Council which represents warehousemen in both organizations from Seattle to San Diego.

This coast-wide bargaining program was the greatest massed strength leveled against the employers in this industry.

The settlement resulted from the determination of the membership to strike, if necessary, to achieve their objective of wage parity with the warehouse industry in Northern California.

The settlement represents major progress toward the accomplishment of wage parity and makes a substantial reduction in the differential between Northern California and Southern California warehouse rates.

The agreement was ratified by the Wholesale Drug Policy Committee by unanimous vote April 22 and was approved overwhelmingly by the members.

Who Said It?

Q. And was it indicated to you that it made no difference whether . . . they used legal or illegal means?

A. Well, preferably if there was something that In- 
creased, of course, well and good, but after the feeling in the department was that Mr. Haifa should be in jail anyway and that we, if we had to resort to unfair tactics, well, that's where a person like myself came in at.

(Turn to back page for name of author.)
T HIRTY years ago, come May 9, West Coast longshoremen hit the bricks. They struck against working too many hours in one shift. They struck against the opposite—going long days without any work. They struck against "hanging the hammer," meaning kicking back to the hiring boss for being given the opportunity to work. They struck against low wages, miserable conditions and inhumane treatment; against paying usurious interest to local characters for small loans needed to keep the kids alive until the next paycheck, and against paying dues to a company union that was no more than a finger- and blacklisting agency.

This was the beginning of what the late Mike Quin was later to immortalize in a book called "The Big Strike."

Big strike it was. It was joined by the sea-going crafts and the teamsters, and later, after injury and death from police bullets, by the entire labor movement of San Francisco in a general strike.

The newspapers of the day screamed "revolution" in their banner headlines. Governor Merritt of California called out the National Guard to aim bayonets at their own fathers, brothers, uncles, cousins and class. Flag-draped patriots discovered "Moscow plots." Hoodlums became patriotic vigilantes. The unchained right to buy axle to files and furniture, nor were they effectually restrained by the forces of law.

Up and down the Coast seven good union men died, hundreds more were injured.

The martyrs were unnecessarily slaughtered; but it begot their slashers no gain. It begot, instead, what the capitalists of the day feared the most—the beginning of genuine rank-and-file-controlled, determined and militant trade unionism that, on the West Coast, has spilled out into conditions of labor of such magnitude that the employers of that day would have never dreamed of concealing.

Nor do their present day successors relish the cause of the working man. We think they will. It is their future.

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Two Opposing Oregon Initiatives

CRDC: Pass Work Comp.; Defeat 'Right-to-Work'

PORTLAND — Delegates from eight Columbia River District Councils, including Roseburg, Future, and Malin, have endorsed an initiative to allow workers, with the support of their unions, to vote on workmen’s compensation initiatives. The initiative has been pushed by labor organizations as a way to prevent the state’s most damaging court injunctions for violations of the state’s right-to-work law in 1937.

The first is the workmen’s compensation issue, which offers a two-year period for workers to vote on whether to accept a state’s workers’ compensation initiative. The second is a right-to-work initiative, which offers a two-year period for workers to vote on whether to accept a state’s right-to-work law passed in 1947. The ballot title reads: “Right-to-Work. Constitutional Amendment. Passage of this initiative prohibits labor organization membership, payment of dues for approval to secure or hold a job. Provides for criminal penalties, court injunctions for violations.”

Baker described the initiative’s “cross-contingency sponsor,” a Mrs. Margaret Fields, as a labor organizer who dropped membership, suddenly, in his union to take a job with a non-union firm.”

Others connected with the first “right-to-work” initiative ever to get off the ground in Oregon are Wallace Leach, chairman of the “Right to Work Amendment,” and Tom Donca, the attorney who is a leader in the legislature’s powerful Oregon Employer group, Associated Oregon Industries.

Baker urged all ILWU locals in region to mobilize their full forces behind one initiative and defeat the other.

LABOR TASK FORCE

Petitions for workmen’s compensation initiated petitions filed recently in Oregon to the legislature for the powerful employer group, Associated Oregon Industries, and the CRDC, are known as the labor task force.

The CRDC made council delegates from four districts responsible for securing ILWU’s quota of signatures.

“An ILWU member was secured in the first two hours the petitions hit Local 12,” said Bmileo. “It is like hot cakes” in the Local 50 hall, at last report.

The CRDC made no endorsements at the legislative level in the May primary election, but the CRDC, however, is actively campaigning for ne購物连尼, a past president of the council. The bureau of campaign coordinator, was at last report, a former legislator from Coos County, who is seeking re-election.

Mrs. Wilson is the wife of Bob Wilson, a founding member of Local 40, who was named chairman of the CRDC meeting.

Secretary T. E. Hendi also expressed concern about “those who can’t solve their own problems without our help.—whether Negroes or migrant workers,” and about men and women “who are being exploited in industries where there is no ILWU and no M and M plan.”

“Right now I am very much concerned about the coming right-to-work,” she added. “The 29 states that have this law are low-wage states.”

Both Baker and Mrs. Wilson took up the defense of a woman who has been in the legislature for several years and is running for reelection, she said. Mrs. Hand of Milwaukee. They branded as false a rumor that Clarksvil county woman is connected with right-to-work.

The CRDC took note of the plight of ILWU members in Alaska by curtailing all proposals outlaid by the International for rebuilding the stricken state.

29TH ANNIVERSARY

Delegates marked the fact that April 21 marked the anniversary of the council’s founding 29 years ago.

CRDC is not only the only ILWU council in ILWU, but has been “the one council most consistently functioning” during its three decades of existence, Baker said. Of the original group that met in Longview, he is the only delegate still active.

MRS. WILSON

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In a covering letter sent with the April 21 issue of The Nation magazine which featured Fred Cook’s article, the editors wrote: “Fred Cook lays it out. All Americans who believe in justice, propriety and impartially administered law should, read, so would I, say this report of an alleged trial. "Everything seems to be in this net—from sordidness to stonlpigging, from casual to considered, from voice to vehicle, from pressure to ploy, from passion to power, from a court by jury unhallowed, by pressure or subtle forms of intimidation? Is this the application of the Bill of Rights which the accused was subjected to? Is this an adjudication of innocence until adjudged guilty on the facts, by a preponderance of evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt?" And what fairminded American can read this account of a so-called 'justice system' without the slightest hesitation and say, "I must do something about it!"..." [Continued on Page 9]
May, 1934
United for the first time on a coastwide basis, West Coast longshoremen, then members of the International Longshoremen’s Association, District 38, struck on May 9, 1934, and thus began a chain reaction of militant organization which over the past 30 years has brought significant gains to themselves, to warehousemen, to sugar and pineapple workers, cannery workers, fishermen and others who make up the family of ILWU today. Above are shown San Francisco dockers as they expressed their May, 1934, mood by flinging their fink books into a bonfire. These were the membership books in the company union which the shipowners of the day required them to carry.

Some Comments from Distinguished Persons

EXTEND to you my congratulations on the occasion of your 30th anniversary for your many years of substantial achievement in developing stable and harmonious collective bargaining relations on the West Coast waterfront. Fifteen years of successful and effective representation of the West Coast dock workers unmarked by a single work stoppage is a record deserving of the highest commendation. The Mechanization and Modernization Agreement of 1960 accommodating the interests of the longshoremen and of the industry in the development and application of new cargo handling techniques is in itself a landmark achievement which could not have been so successfully negotiated had it not been for the confidence and mutual respect shared by the parties as a result of so many years of genuine collective bargaining.

I especially want to congratulate you on the fine job which you are doing as part of the great effort to assist your sister state of Alaska in recovering from the terrible consequence of its disastrous earthquake. Your consistent record over the past decades demonstrates your fidelity to the trade union principle of combining militant protection of the interest and rights of working men with a high sense of responsibility to the interest and rights of our democratic society. Please accept my best wishes for your anniversary and for many years of continued success.

WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senator,
Oregon

IT IS a pleasure to join The Dispatcher in its commemoration of thirty years of peace and progress. Over this period of three decades the International Longshoremen’s & Warehousemen’s Union has demonstrated the benefits which can accrue to a whole society and its economy from responsible and farsighted labor statesmanship. I congratulate the ILWU on this milestone in its long and productive history and send my best wishes for another three decades of progress and prosperity.

EDMUND G. BROWN,
Governor,
State of California.

GENERATION ago, the phrase “dignity of man” had little meaning, especially when applied to the working man. But in 1934, working men on the West Coast waterfront struck a blow for human dignity which brought results which prevailed to this day and benefit a new generation.

The International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union is justly proud of the tremendous strides it has made in those past three decades. Much of the progress effected by the ILWU has not only benefited its members, but the stevedoring industry as well. Thousands of agricultural workers in Hawaii have also shared in this great transformation of the environment of the working man. Because of the many gains made in their behalf in past years, today’s union members can face the future with confidence.

DANIEL K. INOUYE,
United States Senator,
Hawaii

AM pleased to join in commemorating 30 years of progress on the West Coast waterfront with special emphasis and special pride for the splendid situation in Alaska. The West Coast has been the bright spot in the country in regard to labor-management maritime relations. The last major West Coast strike occurred 15 years ago. But from this dispute came a new look which set an example of sense and sensibility in a situation which if handled in a less statesmanlike manner would have brought disaster instead of waterfront peace. The high point of maturity
1934 The big longshore strike began coastwide on May 9 and became a bitter and bloody struggle. Before it was over in the following July seven union men up and down the coast were dead at police hands. San Francisco longshoremen faced the bayonets of national guardsmen sent in by California's Governor Merriam. Almost the entire labor force of San Francisco joined in a general strike which lasted three days. An arbitration board, appointed by President Roosevelt awarded the longshoremen most of their demands, including the hiring hall and the 6-hour day.

1948 A big Labor Day parade in San Francisco preceding the closing down of the port and all ports of the West Coast for 95 days ending December 6. In this strike, which was the last big strike to date, the longshoremen won a "new look" contract with a reorganized employing group which became the Pacific Maritime Association. The men displayed unanimous unity when the National Labor Board was unable to get even one of the 16,000 eligible dockers to cast a vote on the "employers last offer" as provided by the Taft-Hartley Act.

1958 The last big strike of Hawaii sugar workers lasted 126 days and just about brought to a total end the tight-grip of the Big Five on the islands. In this strike the workers won community interest and approval by using their idle time to clear weeded-over graveyards and church grounds, and to build schools and other community installations. Sugar and pineapple workers in Hawaii are today the only agricultural workers in the world enjoying decent wages and hours, medical care, vacations, severance pay, and even repatriation pay and transportation home for Japanese and Filipino nationals to soften the mechanization problem.
United 1111, 1960

Local 6 warehousemen went through a lockout in 1936-37 and a 101-day strike in 1949. In 1960, following a change in the international leadership of the Teamsters, they agreed with teamster locals in the San Francisco Bay Area to present joint demands, pursue joint negotiations and strike jointly. The cooperation began on a limited basis in 1958. The picture shows a joint meeting of ILWU and Teamster house stewards which enthusiastically approved the cooperation, which paid off handsomely in that year and again in 1961 when a 3-year contract was won. The two unions are presently again in joint negotiations for another 3-year agreement. ILWU Local 17 in the Sacramento area is included.

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1949 Hawaii longshoremen faced mass arrests, lady anti-labor pickets and red-baiting when they struck the island ports. They came out of the 157-day strike with a wage increase of 21 cents an hour and other whopping advances. May 1 is the 15th anniversary of the start of that big strike and ILWU President Harry Bridges and Longshore Pension Director Henry Schmidt have gone to the islands to help them celebrate. Schmidt represented the international through the strike and helped to win the settlement. Hawaiian longshoremen have since won wage parity with the West Coast and a mechanization and modernization agreement.

1949

For the first time since 1934 most all of maritime labor on the West Coast was united in a joint strike through the Committee for Maritime Unity. Here shown are the delegates to a CMU convention snake-dancing in wild enthusiasm after setting a joint strike date. The CMU was short-lived, but effective. All unions gained, particularly the seagoing crafts which won more in this one strike than in all their individual struggles of the past. CMU fell apart as had the old Maritime Federation of the Pacific. The crafts feared being swallowed into an industrial union.

Near four years of informal talks and study and then formal negotiations culminated in this "fish bowl" collective bargaining which reached the "epochal" Mechanization and Modernization Agreement between ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association. The agreement, which is graphically described by word and photo in the book, MEN and MACHINES, will run through May of 1966. In exchange for an employer contributed fund of $29 million, a guaranteed (against mechanization) 35-hour week, no layoffs, individual speedup or onerous work, early retirement at 62 with $220 a month pay until social security and regular $115 monthly pensions start at 65, and a vested interest of $7,920 for men of 65 with 25 years service, the union agreed not to resist or interfere with the introduction of labor-saving machinery and methods. All this is in addition to the terms of the regular Coast Agreement providing health care, dental care for children, the guaranteed 8 hours of work when turned to, free life insurance, vacation pay and wages of $3.32 per hour for six hours and $4.98 for hours over six and for night, Saturday, Sunday and holiday work. In June, 1965, the rates go automatically to $3.45 and $5.17 1/2. Before 1934 the wage rate was 85 cents an hour.

1960

1960
1964 Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union has grown out of that struggle to make its impact felt not only on the waterfront but also in the basic agricultural industries in Hawaii, and elsewhere.

The ILWU has gained significant benefits for its members over the years—in wages, hours, working conditions, and especially in enhancing the job security and dignity of the workers.

To the credit of the union and its leadership, the union has moved forward with the times in seeking solutions to one of the most pressing and difficult modern-day challenges—mechanization and automation, with their usually drastic effects on jobs and collective bargaining.

Jointly with management, the ILWU has worked out approaches to solving the problem in such a way as to protect the interests of both the workers and the employers. Stability in labor relations in Hawaii and on the West Coast has resulted to the benefit of all concerned.

The most notable demonstration of this enlightened approach is the current Mechanization and Modernization Agreement between the ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association—an agreement that has received national attention and commendation.

It is noteworthy that this agreement—reflecting the maturity of labor-management relations and concluded without economic disruption—is in operation on the West Coast where, by contrast, labor relations were far from peaceful 30 years ago.

The great gains made since then are a tribute to the ILWU rank and file and to their leaders.

I KNOW that as many of you recall the big strike of thirty years ago on the West Coast waterfront, you realize the enormous gains that have been made over the years in the stevedoring industry. What began with such intensity has steadily achieved stability and has made progressive contributions through its union to the economy and growth of our nation.

With all good wishes on your continuing success.

JAMES ROOBEY, Member of Congress, California

T HIS is a pleasure to have the opportunity to extend congratulations to the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union as it celebrates thirty years of progress.

The ILWU has played a vital role in improving the working conditions of its members. Best wishes for its continued success.

CLAIR ENGLE, United States Senator, California

CONGRATULATIONS to the ILWU on 30 years of highly significant and responsible union progress. The role of the ILWU and the history of Hawaii is well established. Your union has been an outstanding influence in our island community, and has always worked toward the social and economic betterment of all Hawaii people. Aloha and best wishes in the years ahead.

NEAL S. BLAISDELL, Mayor, City and County of Honolulu

The book, which vividly explains the workings of the first mechanization and modernization security agreement reached in America, has been widely acclaimed and is enjoying steady sales in ILWU and other unions and in bookstores. It has been praised as outstanding in press previews, and hailed by labor's dean, John L. Lewis. (See advertisement on Page 12).

N THE thirty years since the 1934 West Coast waterfront strike significant progress has been made in the maintenance of stable labor-management relations in this and other vital areas of our economy. By way of this special issue of The Dispatcher, I am pleased to commend the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union for the part its membership has played in helping to transform stevedoring from a casual occupation into an industry employing thousands along the Pacific Coast of North America and in Hawaii.

On behalf of the people of Oregon, I salute you on the completion of these thirty years of progress and wish you well in the future.

MARK O. HATFIELD, Governor, State of Oregon

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MARK O. HATFIELD, Governor, State of Oregon
More on Hoffa Frame
Continued from Page 5—

agreement indicating illegal activ-
tivities by the Justice Department
was recently reported.

Shohe even testified that at one
point he and Sheridan had discussed
kidnapping an ILWU defendant, in
the hope of hearing him work for the
prosecution.

The use of a planted spy as a wit-
ness to fur illegals arguments, in-
cluding the part of the Justice De-
partment case, which was washed out be-
cause the FBI had tapped her phone and
engaged in conversations with her
attorneys.

A Hoffa survey cited a Supreme
Court opinion that "the fruits of
the poisoned tree are not any good," and
that "even if the illegal has a right to
this man touches."

And as Cook testifies, which have
the smell of frame-up about them, the
Hoffa case is loaded with witnesses who
did everything. But best details about the victim, but can-
not remember enough details if they
work against the prosecution.

And as Cook demonstrates re-
peatedly, the prosecution seemed to
have an absolute psychic fix on a great
munition existed, quoted by Cook, showing that a check for
$300 was drawn, made payable to the
Criminal Division, which
was to be cashed and given to Partin.
This was done every month. But
Sheridan denied this knowledge un-
til later. Later on Partin said he re-
ceived "expensive money." An in-
formant paid from a confidential
fund. The judge, too, showed signs
being psychic. In several instances he
questioned prosecution objections
against Partin's past — be-
fore the government attorney even
voiced an objection!

WHAT THIN LINE
Fred Cook, in conclusion asks what
happens to "the thin line of justice"
that legitimate evidence can take place in an
American courtroom? "A thin line
to always separate the kind of deal that
is justifiable from the ruthlessness
which should form part of the
processes of justice. This line van-
ishes when jungle warfare invades
the judicial process."

What about paid informers, elec-
tronic devices that can pick up con-
versations a block away, tapped
phones, and the inability of a defend-
and his lawyer? What about the
forte of investigative power of the
FBI, with vast resources available and the ability to
interrogate?

Cook concludes: "Regardless of the outcome of
Hoffa's individual case, Congress should examine the record
to determine whether the federal law
forcement is becoming a law unto
itself."

Order Your Book Now!

Review

Worldwide Trade for Peace
"An Appeal for International
Economic Unity."
By Holland Roberts, Victor
Perlo, Man Van Kleeck, Helen
Alfred, editors
Peacetime Peace Committee,
90 McAllister Street, San
Francisco, California, 1964.
Price $35 cents. 48 pages.
The theme of this pamphlet is two-
fold: First, that trade promotes
peace and profit; and second, that the outlook for the expansion of trade on a world-wide basis is bet-
ter than at any time since the start
of the cold war.

But first, these themes are one
long held by the ILWU. We are on record for expanded trade without
political strings and for adequate aid
to assist the developing countries.

We favor trade because trade
means jobs not only for our own
waterfront members but for many
other workers, and we are convinced
that trade will tend to break down cold war barriers. We
have long favored greater East-West
trade, including trade with China.

The occasion for the pamphlet is
the historic world trade conference now being held in Geneva, Swit-
zerland under United Nations aus-
pices. This United Nations Confer-
ence on Trade and Development has
been going on since March 23 of this
year. Though there are representa-
tives from practically every coun-
try in the world, including the
United States, the conference has been
little noticed in the US press.

The reason is not far to seek. Our
government has been less than en-
thusiastic about the whole idea.
The published report to Congress of the United States arises from the fact that the Conference originated from the demands of the so-called "developing" countries for a fair share in the world's wealth. These
countries seek reduction in tariff
barriers put up by the industrialized
countries; they want a reversal of the
prices which have meant food shortages for millions of people; they produce and rise prices for

the manufactured goods they buy; they want long term loans at low
interest rates so they can buy indus-
trial equipment to diversify their
economic systems; and they want an
end to the policies of some countries,
most notably the United States, of
refusing economic aid to countries
which nationalize foreign owned
companies. In the main they are sup-
ported in these positions by the so-
called socialists.

The benefits of such a policy to
the United States would be tremen-
dous, both in terms of economic
growth and of reduced
employment. These benefits are
emphasized by Victor Perlo in his
excellent article on the Trade Confer-
ence in this pamphlet. "A lasting
growth in US exports (es-
specially to developing countries and
to socialist countries in those fields
where we have the most advanced
and best-made products will tend to
stimulate a 11-around economic
growth within the country, yielding
much more unemployment than
the jobs equivalent to increased im-
ports."

He estimates that if we raised our
exports to both the developing coun-
tries and the socialist countries to
the present per capita level of our
exports to advanced capitalist coun-
tries our exports would rise to billion per year compared to the
present level of about 120 billions.

One of the indications that US pol-
picure may be in process is that a legis-
lative proposal is being made by
the Monthly Letter of the First
National City Bank in New York
which ends the pamphlet: "All eco-
omic considerations favor normal-
ization of East-West trade, with un-
derstanding, if need be, exceptions. Trade
among the nations, to mutual ad-
Vantage, is a good way to keep rival-
ity on a peaceful basis." — Lincoln Fairley

Portland Checkers Aid Alaska
PORTLAND—Members of Checkers
Local 40 voted a $2 assessment for Alaskan
CRDC delegate Stan Grandstrom said.

25-Year ILWU Emblems Ready
SAN FRANCISCO.—ILWU old-
timers may now wear 25-year union
dress emblems in their lapels.
Secretary-Treasurer Louis Gold-
blatt announced that the emblems
were ready for distribution through
local secretaries at $1.25 each. Secretaries should order from
International headquarters.

Hawaii ILWU Head
Asks Solbelle Pardon
HONOLULU—"Morton Solbelle has
protested his innocence through
more than 13 years of imprison-
ment."
ILWU Local 142 President
Carl Damuso wrote in a letter to
President Lyndon B. Johnson urging
full pardon for the scientist, in
the belief that he was wrongly tried, in
a period of postwar hysteria, and is
innocent of the charges.

The Hawaii ILWU head added his
name to more than 2000, including
many distinguished Americans in
the arts and sciences,
Damuso wrote in his appeal:
"He was tried and sentenced dur-
ing a period of great cold war ten-
nition. Many innocent persons in
US and abroad have found the
evidence wanting, questioned the fair-
ness of the trial and voiced shock at
the extreme cruelty of the 30-year
sentence. We believe that it is time
to remove this burden of doubt from
the conscience of our nation."

The ship is expected again at
Richmond about May 9.
Medical Care Coverage For Pensioners—A First

Medical care coverage for pensioners was another pioneering venture. It was introduced as one of the first pension payments in 1952. This is one of the many indications of the continuing responsibility of the entire group for a part of its members, although they are no longer in the active workforce.

Another indication of the concern for the collective security of the members was the fact that weekly disability benefits are provided by insurance for the men in the Northwest. On the West Coast only California has state-financed disability benefits. This means that there is money coming in when a man is inured off the job or is ill.

The first prepaid dental program for dependents under 15 years of age was established in 1954 with plans in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor. By 1962 approximately 14,500 children were covered. Hawaii got a similar dental plan covering over 2,000 children of longshoremen in 1958, and by 1968 19,000 children of sugar and pineapple workers were covered. The ILWU's dental plans provide a reduction of over 40 percent on some common antibiotics.

These gains in the fields of health and welfare do not mean that the battle is won. As far back as the 1966 calcium alcoholism was mentioned as a problem, and for years no one has had coverage for this illness. Mental illness is an increasing problem for young men and women. The ILWU has no coverage for this illness.

There is still much to be done. The ILWU has been an innovator in so many ways in the past. It continues the pioneering tradition in new frontiers of health.

Longview Handicapped Shop Produces New “Winch Shelter”

LONGVIEW — New look on the Columbia waterfront is a rain-dark waterfront — a dry winch driver housing under the new “winch shelter.”

The handy little gadget, shown in a model developed by Applied Industries, Inc., a local work shop for the handicapped, a community enterprise backed by Local 21 and Auxiliary 14.

The employers have always furnished tents for the job, but not the days of windjammers, winch drivers have been without shelter from the elements. That is, until Ted Williams, a Local 21 labor relations committee member, and on Applied Industry’s board of directors came up with the idea of a “winch shelter.”

He asked the handicapped work shop to make up two samples. They were presented to the joint labor-management relations committee in Longview, and to the Columbia River area LRC, and approved by both. Samples and pictures are being sent to other areas, and a patent has been applied for.

“Winch shelter is typical of the work turned out by the handicapped,” Alice Van Brunt, another director and also first vice-president of the Federated Auxiliaries, said.

Several years ago the ILWU had small way to return some of the truth-in-lending legislation at a conference in St. Louis April 16.

Edward Long (D.-Mo.) objected so strenuously to consumers discussing the truth-in-lending legislation at a conference in his state that he tried without success to get the White House to throttle any words on the bill written by Senator Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) which requires firms lending money or selling consumer goods and services to quote their true interest rate and tell consumers how much their total finance charges will be.

President Long then tried to oust Richard Morse, professor of family economics at Kansas State University as conference chairman.

Morse is one of the nation’s leading authorities on consumer credit and favors the bill. Failing to dislodge Morse, Long then suggested persons who should discuss consumer credit at the St. Louis meeting. All represent small loan companies, banks and credit bureaus.

Senator Long is one of the 15 Senates banking committee members who must approve Douglas’ bill before the Senate can vote on it.

The Post-Dispatch asked Long not to vote on the bill, saying, “The very least he can do, in all conscience, is to abstain from voting on the grounds that he has a direct private interest in the outcome.”

Longview Kids Can Win 8 BC Scholarships

Vanouver, B. C.—University scholarships are all to sons and daughters of ILWU members again this month. There are four Undergraduate scholarships of $250 each, and three graduate scholarships in the Northwest plus one additional Entrance Scholarship that was not awarded last year.

Undergraduate students are requested to apply to Dean Gage of the University of British Columbia. Entrance students should apply to their high school principal or counselor.

Seattle Old Timers to Hear Author Harvey O’Connor

SEATTLE—Harvey O’Connor, author of the newly published book Revolution in Seattle will speak at a special meeting of the Old Timers’ Club in the Longshore Building, 8413 Westlake Avenue, Friday, May 8. All interested persons are invited to attend.

O’Connor, widely known author and labor journalist, was labor editor of the famed Union Record, one-time Seattle daily labor newspaper. His book, Revolution in Seattle, takes its title from the Seattle general strike of 1919. It is a documented narrative of the labor and revolutionary movement in the Northwest immediately preceding and through the World War I period.
‘Mississippi Project’ Strives For Equal Justice Under Law

DETROIT—The National Lawyers Guild recently authored a new ‘Mississippi Project’ at a meeting here last week. The Guild plans to continue the project in a Peace Corps-type operation in Mississippi.

The decision to send to every Guild member urging them to donate from a week to three months of their time to the Mississippi Project—in which they would defend, without fee, persons who would otherwise be without defense—was made at the conference here.

"It is expected, therefore, that hundreds, perhaps thousands of registrations will be brought down on persons seeking citizenship rights.

"Goodman stressed that the Guild is not a civil rights organization, but is the first project of its kind," he said.

A number of prominent Michigan lawyers have urged their colleagues to contribute to the Mississippi Project as a fitting commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Peace Corps.

A joint effort this summer, by civil rights organizations in Mississippi and the American Bar Association, will be aimed at securing justice in that state with emphasis on voter registration.

The need for lawyers was highlighted by a recent report in The National Lawyer, that local officials in Mississippi are already preparing “defensive tactics for demonstration POW’s.”

ARRESTS EXPECTED

It is expected, therefore, that hundreds, perhaps thousands of registrations will be brought down on persons seeking citizenship rights.

Goodman stressed that the Guild is not a civil rights organization, but is the first project of its kind," he said.

"Our concern in the Mississippi Project is to attempt to redress the lack of available lawyers in Mississippi, ready, willing and able, to handle civil rights cases. We are going there as lawyers, and only as lawyers."

**Boss Short-Changes Workers By Millions**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—American employers short-changed their workers by more than $54,000,000 in minimum wages and overtime pay during 1963, according to the US Department of Labor.

The underpayment is the largest in the 25-year history of the Wage and Hour law.

Well over half of the total, $32,660,952, was overpaid illegally withheld from the pay envelopes of 219,457 employees. Employers also shortchanged 1,084,484 of the nation's lowest paid workers by paying them $21,001,052 less than the legal minimum wage set by Congress.

In the past two years, the number of violations uncovered has increased more than normal, because Congress in 1963 increased the number of investigators.

Puget Sound Claims Man Visits SF To Learn Rope Cases

SAN FRANCISCO—Visiting here to observe methods of handling claims adjustments in compensation cases, was Grant Meyers Jr., member of the Puget Sound District Claims Office, a veteran welfare expert Julius M. Macri, director of the ILWU area claims office.

Meyers spent a week with Local 13, April 1, is known in Southern California as ‘the first Negro in all-white neighborhoods.”

Meyers said his experience would help him in winning advantageous settlements for Northwest dockworkers.

FEPC Conciliation under Rumford Act

SACRAMENTO—Fifty-six percent of the discrimination cases decided by the FEPC during the first seven months of the Rumford Fair Housing Act were settled through conciliation, according to a new report. The Fair Employment Practice Commission Chairman Carmen T. Rivas said he had just received a letter containing a review of individual complaints of racial discrimination in the rental or sale of housing accommodations.

A single case was brought to public attention, involving an apartment in San Francisco, resulting in a Commission order that the next one be made available to the complainer, a Negro couple.

The majority of the cases—nearly 70 percent—were closed with refusal to show property or to rent even to Negroes because of their race, Mrs. Warshaw said.

The FEPC chairman emphasized, “We have succeeded in applying the methods of conciliation, conciliation and persuasion to cases in which minority individuals and families were denied access to housing. Sometimes the paucity of the law or its application to them, and changed their position after we explained it. Sometimes they were fearful of renting or selling to Negroes in the first housing accommodations achieved.

With only this exception, those cases which we had evidence of discrimination were settled through conciliation.”

The Rumford Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, lease or financing of housing accommodations for reasons of race, color, religious creed, national origin, or ancestry. It is administered by the FEPC.

This writer and family had a “pecatolical ball” participating in the opening day trout season in Washington state.

We left home base in Portland and in less than an hour and a half we had fanned out on the banks of Horsehead lake at Woodland. This writer went off in quest of photos and small talk and when I returned to the fold Mrs. Goetz and the Goetzes had already engaged a goodly number of trout, scrappy and “panthy” rainbow.

After a day’s fishing at Horsehead and a look-see at other, closer lakes and impoundments, we must indeed duff the topper to the Washington Game Commission. They set the stage for one of the most gratifying “opening day” trout performances we’ve seen in many a moon. Notable was the high percentage of young fish participating. It was real family fun. Fortunately, the day broke sunny and stayed that way till sundown.

Several days after the trip, we learned from field men that catch counts had averaged out at Horsehead and neighboring lakes at four fish per angler. In on the fun were quite a number of ILWU members and their families—from Washington, Oregon, and a few visitors from California.

Hereafter is a graphic rundown on the adventure, one we—and others I’m sure—will remember for eye and eye:

“Hurry up and untangle my line, Homer, so I get it back in the water.”

“Thanks,” I said, “I didn’t realize you would need it today.”

“Sure,” he said, “I think I have seen it happen before.”

“Won’t be the last one,” was the next answer.

—Goetz

DOCKERS, WIDOWS ON PENSION LIST

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the latest list as of May 1, 1964, of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans:


Herewith is a graphic rundown on the adventure, one we—and others I’m sure—will remember for eye and eye:

“Hurry up and untangle my line, Homer, so I get it back in the water.”

“Thanks,” I said, “I didn’t realize you would need it today.”

“Sure,” he said, “I think I have seen it happen before.”

“Won’t be the last one,” was the next answer.

—Goetz

—Goetz

BIG SHOTS AND LITTLE FISHES

By Fred Goetz

Marchelle Geisler, age 6, already taken three trout when I talked with her.

Howard Massey, of Longview, tipped limit of rainbow trout from Horse- show in less than two hours of fishing. Had to quit then.

Horsehead lake, Washington, lived up to its name and symbolically was a "ucky day" for opening day trout anglers in Washington state.

—Goetz

‘Wild Bill’ Kelders Retires; A Champion Blood Donor

SAN PEDRO—Pensioner William A. Kelders, who retired from Local 13, April 1, is known in Southern California as a “wild beldor—125 pints of blood collected between 1942 and 1962. He went through all the struggles on the waterfront in the 35 years he worked on the docks. His nickname is "Wild Bill." Fellow longshoremen know him as most conscientious worker and outstanding union man.
Barker Named President of Canada ILWU

VANCOUVER, B. C. — A. H. Barker, of Local 501, Vancouver Deepsea, was elected president of the Canadian Area ILWU in recent referendum balloting, it was announced here last week.

Barker defeated Roy C. Smith, also Local 501, by a vote of 812 to 801.

Others named as officers for the coming year include: first vice president: B. Devumpney of Local 501, received 1193 votes. He ran unopposed, won by acclamation.

Second vice president: V. Good fellow, Local 501, elected with 1022 votes. G. W. Ball, Local 504, Victoria received 548 votes.

Third vice president: J. Johnston, Local 509, Vancouver Coastwise, was elected with 921 votes; R. Olson, Local 500, Prince Rupert, 763 votes.

Secretary treasurer: T. Mayes, Local 501, First Aid, ran unopposed, received 1240 votes.

Pension and Welfare Trustees elected are J. Byles, Local 501, 923 votes; and C. N. Ferguson, Local 502, New Westminster, 708 votes.

On the vote for the dues increase, results were 592 for and 629 against.

45c Wages, Improved Sick Leave

Continued from Page 1 — membership meeting on April 23.

ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt co-Chairman, Pacific Coast Warehouse Council, who announced payment was given by Teamsters Union International President George Mock, co-Chairman of Pacific Coast Warehouse Council; Teamsters Union Director Western Warehouse and Produce Council, Bill Williams; Teamsters Union, Frank Bar, Oakland-San Francisco area; Teamsters Union, Woodie Youman, Sacramento and Westerners Union, Jack Edsbrook, Washington-Oregon area; ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Charles Duarte; ILWU Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer George Valters; ILWU Regional Director, Local 26 President Hydraulic Lou Sherman and Business Agent Tom Chapman.

Joint Warehouse Bargaining These are candid photos taken April 28 as ILWU-Teamster joint negotiations went forward with warehouse employer representatives. The offices of the Association of Northern California, seated at the table in top panels are members of the negotiating sub-committee, left to right, Louis Gonick, George Valters, Charles Duarte and Louis Goldblatt for ILWU, Frank Farro, Bill Williams, Mark O’Reilly, Joe Dillon and Fred Hofmann for the Teamster. Both groups are members of the Canadian Area ILWU and Teamster members of the committee, and right, employer representatives. President J. Hart Clinton of BANC; ILWU and Teamster members are in the negotiations. Agreements involving ILWU Locals 6 and 17 and several Teamsters Warehouse locals are pending.

Looking Backward’s Good if It Creates a Better Tomorrow

ON THIS eve of the thirtieth anniversary of the beginning of the 1934 maritime strike on the West Coast we are bound to do a lot of looking backward. Let’s also look at today and tomorrow. One thing I’m most certainly convinced of after thirty years experience in this labor movement is that we in the ILWU, which stands head and shoulders above the others, have also stays the lengths of the entire labor movement in my opinion — is that if you want to get on the bandwagon to put forward a program that everybody can get on the bandwagon to push forward — we won’t ever have any forward progress.

Those who have the guts to move, and want to get into action, and always want for the last man in line to decide he wants to get going too. This was true thirty years ago when we mark the start of the waterfront strike of 1934. Just keep in mind that that strike wasn’t the beginning of history — just the most significant point along the way.

Men who had guts and vision — and dreams they wanted to translate into action — had been moving around the waterfront for months, and for years talking up their ideas, whipping up interest and enthusiasm.

When they were ready to move their ideas off the ground — they marched, fast, with power and enthusiasm. They knew they had nowhere to go but UP.

They didn’t wait for the last man to vote yes and for absolute 100 percent agreement — or there never would have been a strike, never would have been a union — or even a labor movement.

THE waterfront workers in 1934 were called every name under the sun, above all, the word most often heard in that period was ‘revolution.’ Well, that wasn’t such a bad word after all. It was a kind of revo- lution, when you get down to it, to see men who’ve been treated as the dogs, stand up and demand conditions that were far ahead of anything any other workers ever dreamed of attaining, as an union-control over hiring, a fair division of the work for all, an end to speedup — and the right not to work where it was considered unsafe or unhealthy — and much more.

It was a kind of revolution that men who had nothing decided to “go on strike” rather than stay and work for the big boys. It was the only way they could act, or they would have been stripped, never would have been a union — or even a labor movement.

Our existence as a union by pioneer- ing efforts — and we’ve been a pioneer in the labor movement, on the national and even international scene ever since. In other sections of this issue of The Dispatcher you can get some inkling of these pioneering ef- forts — and you will see that it cuts across every section of the members’ lives — from their pocketbook, to their homes, to the most everything else. To the living of their families — to their deeper understanding of the way of life and the need for change.

As I search my mind for highlights of the last 30 years, it’s difficult for me to try back to bring to life some of the events and the feelings of the past decades. Anyhow, we can’t really afford the luxury of being purely personal in our thinking when it is hard, tough, objective thinking that has always prevailed in our league, and has been responsible for our being so far ahead of our times in what we have done, and in our thinking and planning and about the future.

Every objective view of the past shows the same thing; we fight for something that is ahead of the times. And then you can’t really think about another step ahead with another new idea that is ahead of its time. That has been the story of this union. And it cannot change now.

That is why even a quick look backward means nothing unless we consider how our history can serve to light the way for new ideas. If we want to be objective, we review our experiences and use them for what they can bring to our union and our membership today and tomorrow.

While we talk about 30 years, we have to keep reminding ourselves that the majority — repeatedly, the major- ity — of ILWU members have come into the union long after the 1934 strike. So, to most of today’s members 1934 is history — and from time to time one gets the feeling that many of our younger members have gotten just a bit tired of hearing about the past, or being asked to interest and excited in something they never experienced.

TENS of thousands of members have come into our union since the beginning—bringing new faces, new looks, new ideas, new thinking — and let’s as it should be, say, don’t look back too often — be forward thinking. Look at today and tomorrow, we’re interested in.

Some people say there was much more militancy in the past, and there is. But about the end of fighting spirit. But we also recognize that the men who had the guts to go but UP to fight to survive at all. Now there are goals which are more quiet, which don’t demand a lot of booming out on the streets. Yet these new aims of young working people are just as much worth fighting.

What are the primary goals:

(1) A job for everyone; (2) health for everyone; (3) a home for every- one; (4) education for all our kids.

You can think of plenty other goals — but this makes a sound, solid program.

These are basic goals for a decent life. Men and women will fight for the right to work, for their unions fight for them, they’ll stand solidarity behind their unions. If they stand solidly behind their unions — the trade union movement cannot lose—we’re bound to grow.

After we’ve agreed that too much time spent on the past is wasted time, and that people want to think of the present and future — we can still agree that our own history has proved several things to us that haven’t changed—and won’t change. One thing—you can’t get anything without being willing to fight.

Another thing — if you have a cause worth fighting for, and goals worth winning, you will never lack for young men and women able and willing to hit the bricks, and cour- ageous enough to stand and fight until they win.

Militancy isn’t dead by a long shot.

Answer to Who Said It

Testimony of Frederick Michael Shannon, IRS, in a 1964 trial for two years for a special investiga- tive unit of the Justice Depart- ment, specializing in income tax, a long campaign to “get” Hoffa. This ex- ample is a classic example of an examination by defense, as quoted by Fred J. Cook, in “The Hoffa Trial,” The Nation, April 27, 1964. For more on the Cook article, see pages 4 and 9.

$3,000 in Back Pay Checks For Local 26 Members

LOS ANGELES — Sixteen em- ployees of Liberty Flight Electronics Corporation received $3,000 in back-pay checks from their former employer, the Aircraft Industry, as part of the settlement of Local 26’s charge of unfair labor practices. The com- pany discharged these workers two years ago when they joined the local and set up picket lines seeking union- ization.