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# 20 Years of Sugar
(See Pages 4 & 5)

## All Locals Invited

**Enlarged Executive Body To Talk Policies, Politics**

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU International Executive Board will meet here 10 a.m., Monday, September 21, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue.

This will be followed by an enlarged Board meeting on the afternoon of the same day, which is scheduled to run through the next day.

In the invitation extended to all locals, International officers pointed to a past practice in which it was customarily found advisable to enlarge the Executive Board sessions to allow for general discussions on major issues confronting the trade union movement.

All ILWU locals were invited to have officers or other representatives attend the enlarged Board. It was also noted that this is optional as many of the small locals might find it beyond their means.

The invitation from the officers stated: "This is not a convention. The enlarged Board meeting is for the purpose of receiving reports from people's minds on this letter the bulletin pointed out, and there is growing confusion as both sides are stepping up the vital campaign.

In a lengthy, carefully documented question-and-answer section, the local's publicity committee emphasized the following facts:

*Proposition 14* would do much more than merely repeal the present California's housing law. It would prohibit state, county, city or local units from requiring or encouraging rentals or sales of about 70 percent of California's housing. The Initiative proposition and its so-called "right-to-work" law.

The signing of "Don't Legalize Hate—Vote NO on 14"

District councils of ILWU are preparing a leaflet addressed to unionists, which will concentrate on questions of particular interest to the trade union movement and emphasize that Proposition 14 is backed primarily by the same money-interests who several years ago financed the anti-union Proposition 18—the so-called "right-to-work" campaign.

ILWU Local 6, in a bulletin addressed to members entitled, "Let's Talk About Proposition 14," said Californians must decide one of the most explosive issues since the "right-to-work" campaign.

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Get Registered to Vote

YOU KNOW WHY I'M BEING MILKED, AND YOU'RE BEING SLAUGHTERED?

I NEVER THOUGHT OF IT—WHY?

BECAUSE WE DON'T HAVE A VOTE ON IT, THAT'S WHY!

THERE IS VERY little time left to get registered to vote. In California registration closes on September 19, just a few days hence. The closing date for Oregon and Washington is October 1, and for Hawaii October 13. Alaska has no pre-registration. The other states don't concern us because we have few or no members in them.

Voting registration is permanent in California unless an individual failed to vote in the last general election, which was in November, 1962. In Oregon registration is automatic if the voter has voted regularly.

In California the registrant must have lived in the state one year, in the county 90 days and in the precinct for 44 days; in Hawaii one year in the state and three months in the representative district; in Oregon six months in the state; in Washington one year in the state, 90 days in the county and 30 days in the precinct, and in Alaska anyone may cast a vote after one year in the state and 30 days in the election district.

In some parts of the world, for instance, voting is a legal duty, or, at least, all eligible voters must make themselves available to vote at the polling places, though they need not actually cast a ballot if they choose not to do so.

The right to vote is a precious right, although we well understand the reluctance to vote instances where our two-party system offers a choice between two equally unqualified candidates. It happens all too often, and all too often also voters are asked to choose the lesser of two evils. But even to non-members are in illegal attendance. This is to call for each member present to show his membership book to the member next to him.

We suggest this method be extended to the registration drive on the job. Let everybody who is registered ask every fellow worker he comes into contact with. "Are you registered to vote?" If he isn't, "Why?"

OOPS! Wrong Door!

Visitors to Latin American nations tell us that people there refer to the US Peace Corps as the "spy corps." This is because by one means or the other the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) recruits Peace Corps workers to do extra reporting for other departments and makes no effort to disguise the fact that they are CIA agents.

Now, by accident a Congressional Committee has opened a door, taken a quick peek and abruptly slammed the door shut again. What the quick peek revealed was that the CIA has been a source of funds for the J. M. Kaplan Foundation, which Representative Wright Patman suspects has been using its tax-exempt monies in private business control matters. The Internal Revenue Service which has been auditing the fund has reluctantly admitted that CIA has made use of the foundation.

I LOOKED FOR a short time that the House Small Business Subcommittee might go into the matter, but after a meeting with the CIA and IRS behind closed doors it was announced that no further inquiry would be made.

We agree with the San Francisco Chronicle that the brush leaves a wide smear, making suspect every scholar who travels abroad on a foundation grant. Who can tell if he is or is not a CIA agent?

We calculated when CIA was created by Congress that the Act creating it paved the way for super-secret government within the government. It has come to pass. CIA has unlimited funds hidden in appropriations for other departments and makes no accounting to Congress. These funds have been spent to make mischief all over the world, almost always to the embarrassment of the United States.

Now that it is a secret of all the world, even the FBI, built in its own perpetuation no one matters for other departments and makes no accounting to Congress. These funds have been spent to make mischief all over the world, almost always to the embarrassment of the United States.

If Morse is right, as we certainly think he is, then it's time for constructive action in South Vietnam—either by moving Barry Goldwater, and those who follow him and the Peace Corps knows this and doesn't like it.

Senator Morse states that the whole situation, in terms of what America can gain, is not worth the additional life of a single American boy.

There is no question that we do have some thousands of military personnel stationed in South Vietnam in one capacity or another. If we judge by any number of current developments—all of the anti-American student and youth riots are under way, anti-American sentiment in South Vietnam is rising faster than it ever did in the government—we might also understand better what has been called in many quarters the "apathy" of the South Vietnamese people in fighting the non-rebel.
Goldwater Backers 'Myopically Self Centered'

"The way to beat Goldwaterism is to make it the central issue of the campaign," writes Carey McWilliams, director of the nation's largest labor union, in an article titled "Goldwaterism — The New Ideology" in the August 24 issue of The Nation. McWilliams says attacks on

Some Doctors Oppose A.M.A. Medicare Stand

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ILWU Aided in Fight To Seat Free Democrats

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"It is hard to understand how the source of payment of a hospital bill ... will modify the ability of a doctor to do his best for his patient, to counter this interest or to command a patient's respect."
20 Years of Sugar Union

The change from pre-union days has been swift and profound.

Prior to ILWU, top management of the Big Five agencies which controlled the sugar industry also controlled the courts. The Big Five refused to bargain with any union, and smashed every attempt by workers to organize. Protections were deported, jaled, blacklisted.

DIVIDE AND RULE

Their maxims was "divide and rule." Believing that the workers' "opportunities for combination and their inclination for same" would be reduced by "employing as many nationalities as possible on each plantation," they imported labor from a dozen countries in Europe and Asia.

By unequal treatment, discrimination in pay, separate housing areas, and subtle propaganda they stimulated racial suspicion.

When workers first organized, they made the tragic mistake of following racial lines—which played right into the hands of the employers.

Japanese workers in 1909 and 1920 were replaced by other nationalities. Evicted from plantation property in 1920, strikers were camped by employers, covering all plantations, mills, and ports from which the Big Five made its money.

No union could survive on a single dock or plantation. The workers learned in struggling against them—

* United all races;
* Was anchored on the waterfront, with a direct affiliation to West Coast longshoremen;
* Was organized along the same lines as the employers, recruiting all plantations, mills, and ports from which the Big Five made its money.

There was no union that the workers could join in the struggle to organize the Big Five-controlled operations remained unorganized.

It was recalled that right from the beginning, when the Japanese struck Oahu plantations in 1909 and 1920, employers on all islands had reduced their resources to smash the union at its source.

A fund of $2 million dollars was raised by non-strikers to help defray strike losses in 1909; another fund of $15 million in 1919 for the same purpose. As recently as the 1938 strike, the sugar industry set up a fund to equalize losses among plantations.

LONGSHOREMEN LED OFF

Such lessons encouraged the longshoremen to organize sugar and pineapple plantations. The same logic eventually led all these workers to consolidate their unions into a single coordinated organization—Hawaii ILWU Local 142, with the slogan "An Injury to One is an Injury to All."

When a committee of Honolulu longshoremen became "union missionaries" and launched an organizing drive in sugar early in 1944 they were amazed at the enthusiasm they encountered.

Sugar workers surged into the union.

They won a first agreement in 1945, and for twenty years showed an ingenuity and determination in the fight for a better life, which has won world-wide acclaim for them and for the ILWU.

Nowhere has the machinery for mass strike activity been better developed—through the great industry-wide strikes of 1946 and 1958—and long struggles on single plantations at Lahaina, Oha'a, Kailua, Onomea, Wailuku and Laupahoehoe.

A Role for Each Worker

In all of these struggles every worker was given a part to play.

Some were assigned to the picket line, or to gather food for strike kitchens. Some hunted, others fished, some grew vegetables in community gardens; others took the story to other union groups as members of what was humorously called the "humble committee." And these casual strategies were mighty effective in getting material help from other workers in the community.

Once agreements were won, the union encouraged grass-roots, rank and file activity in its administration.

About one member out of eight serves as a unit officer or steward or on a committee for political action, pensions, medical care, publicity, or sports.

Racial barriers were destroyed as a matter of deliberate union policy. The dean of Hawaii's sociologists, University of Hawaii professor Andrew Lind credits ILWU as the biggest single force for the inter-racial harmony of modern Hawaii.

Here is a remarkable example of how this worked—a battle of racial lines, which strengthened the union. This start has been repeated many times.

The planters imported 6,000 "new" Filipinos on the eve of the 1946 strike, apparently believing that their hatred of the Japanese (as a result of Japan's occupation of the Philippines) would prevent them from joining the union, which has a Japanese membership.

ILWU organizers sailed as crewmen on the immigrant ship. They signed the immigrants up in the union before they reached Hawaii. ILWU units in Hawaii welcomed them with music, leis, and leisure.

In the strike which came a few weeks later, the new Filipinos stood steadfast with the rest.

Economic Strides Have Created New Standards

Economic advances have been startling. The basic wage—19 cents in 1944—is now $1.72 (wages for skills go up to $2.89/). Fringe benefits—such as pensions, family medical care, a children's den- tist—add up to $2.20 a day. And this is in every month.

In 1945, average daily cash earnings were $5.10; between 1947 and 1963 they went from $7.63 to $16.62. Together with $5.87 in fringe benefits, this represents income of $21.89 a day.

Before the union the typical plantation worker had no automobile, refrigerator or washing ma- chine. His children did not finish high school. To- day all this is reversed.

Many workers now own their own homes. For...
where agricultural workers have pensions. It is the only place they are strongly unionized.

The pension plan made early retirement possible at any age after 55. Lump sum cash-out of pension equities is available to a worker who wants to retire patrimony at home at age 65, or to workers who are laid off or who voluntarily subscribe for layoff at age 55. This means that if a company had originally intended to eliminate a job held by a local-born family man, and if another man, not slated for layoff would like to take a cash-out payment, so that he can return to the Philippines, arrangements can be made for the homesick man to be laid off instead of the local family man. Lump sum payments have run to over $12,000.

As a result there have been relatively few compulsory layoffs even though the workers have been cut in half. ILWU economic gains have had far-reaching social effects enabling workers to send children to high school and college—speeding the assimilation of immigrant groups as they approached an American standard of living.

**Workers Quickly Learned Political Action Value**

Union protection against discrimination for reasons of race, creed, color or politics, brought political freedom.

Before that, politicians not favored by the management could not hold rallies in plantation camps, and workers were afraid to attend the rallies held on public lots. The new freedom for union men made it possible for opposition parties to grow, for opposition opinion to be heard, and opened up real freedom of choice to voters outside the union.

Sugar workers quickly learned the need for political action.

Before the employers would recognize the union's right to represent field workers, the union had to get a state "Little Wagner Act" passed.

The federal law, providing for peaceful election, covered only industrial workers. The union didn't want to strike for recognition in war time.

So, in 1944, ILWU, along with some AFL unions formed the National Political Action Committee. The PAC campaigned house-to-house, and elected a majority of its endorsed candidates to the 1945 legislature which passed the needed labor law.

Field workers organized and won their first contract the same year.

**POLITICAL ACTION DAYS**

Union political action paid. Hawaii has been the only state where agricultural workers are entitled to unemployment benefits (up to $65 per week), and are covered by state law setting a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour and overtime after 40 hours a week. Workmen's compensation for job injuries is higher than in most other states.

The union thrust heavy responsibilities upon management. Worker health and safety was a new responsibility for management.

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Proper Smallpox Immunization

Smallpox, and the newspapers came out with a headline "Smallpox Threat in U.S.

Both of these alarms proved to be false. However, doctors in State Health Departments and the U. S. Public Health Service, point out that we could easily have a bad epidemic of smallpox in the United States. It is estimated that three out of four Americans are without proper immunity to the disease. We have forgotten that smallpox has been one of the dread diseases of all mankind and can return to us. The virus travels nearly as fast as measles virus and kills one out of five — these days the virus travels not only by boat and by train but by jet as well. The largest ports in the country are also named as the places where an epidemic would be most likely to start.

Most of us have had two or three smallpox vaccinations — as a baby, on entering school, and perhaps on entering the U. S. Public Health officials recommend the immunization after a certain age. (Check with your doctor.)

A Pocket Guide For Union Stewards


The Guide lists over 150 non-profit agencies helping San Francisco people with various kinds of problems. These include tax-supported agencies as well as those supported by United Crusade and other fund sources.

It was prepared for use by social workers, union stewards, personnel and school counselors, lawyers, doctors, clergymen and others who may be called upon to give help to families with personal, family or health difficulties.

Consultation may be obtained by calling or writing United Community Fund Information and Referral Service, 2015 Steiner St., 94115, JO 7-5700.

New Measles Immunization Is Licensed by U.S.

SOMETHING else to keep in mind as school starts again is the new measles immunization which has been licensed by the U. S. Public Health Service.

Says in this country have long recognized that measles caused much harm and death, recently there was no vaccine. One study has shown that there are significant long-term and short-term patterns of children who are not thought to have had the disease. The complications of measles, pneumonia, earache and meningitis have always been feared by parents.

Now that there is a vaccine, the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that every child who has not already had measles be given the immunization after a certain age. (Check with your doctor.)

This drawing of John L. Lewis, dean of union leader leaders, was published in the last issue of the United Mine Workers Journal.

And there's a story attached to it, as can be seen from the following letter to a retired coal miner who lives in Cadiz, Ohio:

Dear Mr. Lewis,

I am an old retired grandpa and I'm having a wonderful time. All my life I have wanted to do things but had no time to do them. Now that the mines are in the over I have lots of time and I enjoy doing more very much.

One of my pleasures is drawing. I have been doing this since I was a boy in Scotland. I liked your picture and I would be glad to draw for you. I hope they will sell this picture and I will get a few dollars for it.

Sincerely,

John Harden.

HONOLULU Votes ILWU

Slated for bargain- ing rights for 16 employees of the Syntalic dock maintenance shop here last month.

New Gains for White Collar Isle Workers

WAILUKU, Maui — Newly organized office workers and technicians of the Hawaii Bone and Sugar Co. last week won parity in wages and conditions with Honolulu's unionized clerical employees. In some items the 17 month agreement surpasses Honolulu settlements.

Across-the-board wage increases range from 50 cents an hour. Wage inequities are adjusted, automatic progression provided. At seven o'clock the 15 hour week is established, with four hour minimum pay on emergency call-outs.

Severance pay will be two months pay for the first year of service, one month pay for each additional year. A man with 21 years service would get a full year's pay if laid off.

Strict seniority provides job security.

Maternity leave with reinstatement.

Sick leave with full pay for up to six months, half pay for another six months.

Jury duty pay is for up to six weeks.

Other benefits include children's dental plan, paid funeral leave, rate protection, retirement pay, retirement pay, and the agency shop.

ILWU Golfers on Maui

WAILUKU, Maui—Upwards of 100 entered to participate in the ILWU's 11th Annual State ILWU Golf Tournament, slated to be held at the Wailea Course on Sunday, September 6, as part of the Ilwunah Labor Day weekend observance.

Local 8 Members Inspired Longshore Union in Tahiti

PORTLAND—The latest addition to the ranks of the world's organized waterfront workers is the Syndicats des Stevedores de Papeete, Tahiti.

Word of the new union was brought to the states this month by John J. Fougerouse of Local 8, who was on a month's vacation in the far-off, French-owned south Pacific island.

The motivating force behind the Tahitians' determination to band together to better their conditions was their admiration for ILWU, the Local 8 member said.

Bad Conditions

A visit which Fougerouse, who was born in Tahiti, made to the island four years ago was the kick-off for the organizational effort. At that time the island dockers not only had no union but were, Fougerouse said, "working under conditions as we never dreamed of before 1934, with favoritism, pay-off and all the rest."

ILWU and Harry Bridges were imported names to men loading copra under the steaming Polynesian sun. Not only had the Tahitians to work under the worst conditions, they also had to bear with megalomaniac Fougerouse, who was invited to speak to 25 or 30 waterfront workers who knew of his connection with ILWU.

Fougerouse talked to the Tahitian dockers for several hours in 1947: "I knew of his connection with ILWU."

Fougerouse was inspired by the ILWU's program and explaining how contract and membership gains had been won.

On his return this year, he was delighted to learn that the handful he had talked to four years ago before had gone on to organize all the dockers in Papeete.

He found the new union headed by Picot Agneray, had developed a hiring hall, pensions and an equalized earnings system.

Wages, however, he said, are tied to a so-called cost-of-living escalator clause. Also, the Tahitians never had a hiring hall.

Fougerouse was invited again this year to address the dockers, who were working without a union, he said.

Fougerouse found their main problem today is one they share with all workers in all lands—the problem of human survival in a nuclear age.

This has been sharpened in Tahiti by the fact that French atomic tests—little publicized—are being held next year on Mururoa, an atoll 700 miles from Papeete.

Protest Tests

The Tahitians are protesting the tests. Their position is that if the tests are as 'safe' as the French government claims, why do they come down here to hold them—why aren't they held in the Mediterranean, instead? The Local 8 man reported.

Not only does the dockers, but all Tahitians are alarmed over the tests, he said.

"They are afraid of what fallout from the explosions will do to people on the islands and to one of their main sources of income—copra."

Fougerouse explained ILWU's position on nuclear testing to the Tahitians, he said were "encouraged to learn there is a growing movement against the continuation of tests by any government."

Fougerouse, speaking to the dockers in French, the language ofboyhood, brought them up to date on the ILWU story.
Both are from Auxiliary 5.

Phillips, president of the Columbia River District Council of Auxiliaries.

Arrangements for the luncheon are open to visits by any auxiliary member or longshoreman's wife, and their guests. Both auxiliaries will be on hand to greet visitors, regardless of whether they are affiliated with ILWU federated auxiliaries or auxiliaries in any port.

Costa said that two proposals to push the bill through the legislature this year are the next steps. One is a proposal by a group of ILWU auxiliaries to introduce a bill in the 1993 session of the legislature that would create a separate ILWU Federated Auxiliary to handle the auxiliaries' affairs.

The other proposal is a bill to create a new ILWU Federated Auxiliary that would include all ILWU auxiliaries and be open to visits by any auxiliary member or longshoreman's wife, and their guests.

Costa said that the proposal is likely to be introduced in the 1993 session of the legislature, but that neither had the backing of the AFL-CIO lumber industry unions. At its August convention in Portland, Oregon, starting September 28, 1964; and Seattle, Washington, starting October 5, 1964.

Goldwater's Double Standard

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Republican President candidate, Arizona's Senator Barry Goldwater has been quick to denounce legislation, but was an ardent sponsor of a bill that would have increased the $1,000 fine for perjury, as well as a bill that would have created new federal parks.

Goldwater's record on legislation has been inconsistent, according to the New York Times. The newspaper noted that Goldwater was quick to denounce legislation, but was an ardent sponsor of a bill that would have increased the $1,000 fine for perjury, as well as a bill that would have created new federal parks.

Goldwater opposes many projects that the department of natural resources that involved the state of Oregon. Goldwater has hardened his position on the issue, and now believes that the government should not have a role in the Tennessee Valley Authority.

But Goldwater takes a different view when he sees a chance to get $1.5 billion of Federal government money for his own state.

A LETTER from Mrs. M. F. La Mora of Portland relates a tale involving husband Marvin, a member of Local 8 and his nephew.

Marvin says that the larger vessel went sauntering down to the east bank of the Willamette river, a major tributary of the mighty Columbia that slices plumb through the heart of the city of Portland.

The boys were fishing off the mouth of a smaller stream that comes into the Willamette — the Christmas tree, just across the river, Oregon's oldest townsite, Oregon City.

They were bound and determined to catch a mess of catfish, the small but succulent variety, otherwise known as bullheads. Both were geared for the occasion with light spinning rods and reels, and light lines.

After a few cat fish, Marvin's rod tip went plunging down like a fish hawk after a surface-floundering pilchard and he knew that he was into a "big one," probably the biggest of his life—and he was!

Forty-five minutes after the strike, a hooked monster was eased to the rocky bank — a 42-pound sturgeon that measured 32 inches from nose to tail.

Here's a pic of Longshoreman L. W. Bresler, who is the author of this letter — but I dare say not the last — sturgeon.

A SEMI-ANONYMOUS letter from one who signs: "A Loyal Brother of Local 12, Umpqua Diver." informs us of the angling prowess of Lindy Biscaro, also a member of Local 591.

According to the letter, Lindy spends a good deal of his spare time fishing, and recently was featured in the local newspaper when he broke his weekly record of 36-pound Chinook by bringing in a 38-pound, 3-ounce beauty.

Both lunkers were from the exact same waters—north of Sunset Mas- sa- rina on Howe Island. Lucky Louise lures turned the trick.

Only clue as to the identity of the informer is the North Vancouver firm. We'd like to send them, who ever it is, a pair of fishing lures for the story.

OLIVER Goldsmith of San Pedro, Calif., a charter member of Local 13 San Pedro, now retired, asks for information on a good fishing ground near the San Pedro breakwater.

Well Oliver, I'd get in trouble with a lot of them if I pointed out a good shore salmon-fishing area to you. Matter of fact, there are at least 20 such fishing spots spread all along the Oregon coast from the mouth of the Columbia (Astoria-Warren Creek area) to the mouth of the Rogue at Gold Beach.

You'll just have to take pot luck though on the winds of the weather.

Right now the salmon, silvers and Chinooks, are in; it's just about the peak of the season, but if you hit...
San Francisco Bay Area ILWU Pensioners will gather at the Marin Town & Country Club in Fairfax September 13 (Sunday) for their annual picnic and reunion. How to get there is illustrated above. To transport non-drivers, buses will leave from 255-9th Street, San Francisco, at 10 AM, from 251-26th Street at 10:15 AM, and from the Longshore Memorial Building, Mason and North Point Streets, at 10:15 AM. There will be swimming, dancing, games, races and good eating, and barbecue pits and fuel for those who bring their own food. Advance tickets are $1 for non-members, children over six 50 cents, under six free. Tickets bought at grounds $1.25.

Youth Work-Training Program SAN FRANCISCO — The US Department of Labor is organizing a nationwide work-training program for youth 16-21 to help them get the experience they need to for careers.

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