Coast Wage Talks to Start Soon

VANCOUVER, B. C. — An ILWU negotiating committee, named by the Longshore, Stevedores, Teamsters and Walking Bosses Caucus held here April 10-16, is scheduled to begin formal negotiations with the Pacific Maritime Association on wages and working conditions on May 17 in San Francisco.

The negotiations are expected to meet for a preliminary meeting on Friday, May 14 and are under Cawn's committee, in addition to demanding a wage increase, to try to open the pension agreement for improvements, and to seek changes in vacation allowances, health and welfare, skilled differential, penalty wage, and to attempt to eliminate extended hours in work shifts. As a result, the board of bargaining is to be extended.

On April 9 the caucus selected the negotiating committee and named candidates for the Coast Labor Relations Committee. CLC nominees will be on the ballot, and both candidates will be extended to all locals by the ILWU bargaining committee.

Nominated for Coast Committee from California are incumbent William W. Womack, Local 15; Eugene Wetmore, FLWU, and Philip Badalamenti, Local 54, Stockton. Nominated from the Northwest are Robert Bodine, and Fred Huntsinger, both of Local 8, Portland. Only one man can be selected from each area. (Pictures and story are on page 3.)

The negotiating committee is composed of the International officers of the ILWU, members of the Coast Committee, the waterfront division members of the International in the United States and Canada, and several state governments.

VACANCY

Caucus delegate L. L. (Chick) Lovelidge was elected to fill the vacancy created when veteran negotiator and executive board member, William Lawrence, Local 15, declined on doctor's orders, to serve on the negotiating committee.

Chairman of the caucus, James Herman, paid tribute to the many years of work and important contributions of the 52 members of the Caucus, concluding, "This Caucus salutes you, Brother Lawrence, for all that you have done for us." Lawrence received a standing ovation from the caucus delegates.

Lawrence acted as honorary chairman and parliamentarian, and Frank Dunphy, Local 501, Vancouver, B.C., was secretary of the caucus.

Dunphy spoke of the pleasure Canadian locals, officers and members expressed in meeting the leaders of the caucus in Vancouver, adding, "I have been involved, one argument or one broken bill, with the workers of the United States and Canada—The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada—after this year's work and important contributions of the Caucus, also those in far away Australia the building trades workers were successful in their demonstration as far back as 1856, when they raised the slogan "8-hours work, 8 hours recreation and 8 hours rest."

The National Labor Union, one of the first successful though short-lived labor organizations in the United States, in 1866, at its founding convention, passed the following resolution:

The first and greatest necessity of the present free labor of this country from capitalist slavery is the passing of a law by which 8 hours shall be the normal working day in all states in the American Union. We are resolved to put forth all our strength until this glorious result is attained.

CALL FOR A GENERAL STRIKE

It was in 1884, however, almost two decades later, at the fourth convention of a young American labor organization—the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada—later to become known as the American Federation of Labor—that "8-hours work, 8 hours recreation and 8 hours rest." became a reality.
The House of Representatives has voted $50,000 to the already over-appropriated House Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate the Ku Klux Klan. This makes about as much sense as engaging a pack of wolves to guard lambs. The action of the House followed Presidential outrage expressed after four Klansmen were arrested in connection with the murder of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, a civil rights worker, wife of a Detroit Teamster official and mother of five children. The slaying, a deliberate murder, took place on an Alabama highway as Mrs. Liuzzo was driving a Negro youth back to Selma after the famous march on Montgomery, Ala.

Ku Klux Klan tactics range through demonstrations that California Congressmen read by Dickinson as to alleged “sex orgies and drunkenness” in the Alabama civil rights demonstrations that California Congressman William L. Dickinson on the floor of the House April 27. So slanderous were the unverified affidavits read by Dickinson as to alleged “sex orgies and drunkenness” in the Alabama civil rights demonstrations that California Congressman Edward Royalbal declared that, while he could not challenge Dickinson’s right to make the charges on the House floor, he was walking out because “I can no longer remain in this room with this individual.” And a group of clergymen and Catholic nuns who participated in the Alabama demonstrations was impelled to issue a statement saying the conduct of the demonstrators was entirely proper.

In character, the Ku Klux Klan has not been able to move toward elimination except under pain of contempt, as the continuous record of the committee would conduct. Will the Klan witnesses be forced to name fellow Klansmen under pain of contempt? It is not mere rhetorical. They are nonsensical.

The negotiating committee was instructed by the delegates to try to open the pension agreement and seek substantial improvements in pension benefits. It must be remembered that pensions are not subject to arbitration. It will take agreement with the PMA to achieve any pension improvements. If the PMA agrees with the union’s request to a pension opener this year, the union will make a substantial hike in monthly benefits, and a permanent pension for widows amounting to at least one half the pension benefit.

Any other demands were adopted by the caucus all in all adding up to a substantial money package. Chief among these additional items were changes in the present vacation allowances—to increase the number of weeks and to increase the vacation pay. A large range of changes in health and welfare. These demands included: pre-paid medical care; more coverage under the present medical plan; broadening of insurance for off-duty injuries; designating all medical care for dependents of members up to and through the college years, etc.

More emphasis was placed in this caucus on “no work” holidays—of which we already have four—than in receiving paid holidays.

The committee was instructed not only to increase skill differentials, as was evidenced by Lash and the present penalty cargo list, and to establish a new list of penalty cargo rates to fit with changing conditions.

The negotiating committee was instructed by the caucus to move toward eliminating extended hours. There is an interesting contrast here with the 1959 caucus when after days of discussion we adopted the 8-hour day. Then the main complaint was too short shifts—93 percent of the employees. We indicated that the Canadians demanded one demand of that caucus was to eliminate short shifts. Yet, when we have a four-hour job in the evening, and are guaranteed four hours at double time.

This is subject to arbitration if necessary, as are all items—solved issues are placed before the coast arbitrator. The main demand of the caucus was for a wage increase. This is subject to arbitration if necessary, as are all items—solved issues are placed before the coast arbitrator.

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ILWU Convention Urges Wider Services

VANCOUVER, B.C. — ILWU publications, research and education were encouraged to expand their readership and services in the interest of more closely bringing the membership about the union and the world in which workers are striving to make gains in the face of corrupt and reactionary political page laws to nullify or destroy such hard won gains.

This was the report of the publicity and education committee adopted at the 16th Biennial Convention of ILWU. Greater use of The Dispatcher "to impress upon our members the necessity of facing the realities of the political world of today," was stressed by the committee in order to encourage greater union political activity.

'THRILLING CHAPTERS'

Following are key sections of the report:

"We agree that The Dispatcher must be politically independent in order to report to the membership in a fearless and forthright fashion. Its job of informing the membership becomes increasingly important in view of the insidious but clever psyche of unemployment warfare conducted by smiling, but nonetheless ruthless employers who ever seek 'to crush the noble aspirations of labor, and trample poor Humanity in the dust.'"

"Our union has written some of the most thrilling and inspiring chapters in the history of labor. The hard fought victories, unionization, safety programs, pensions, welfare program, the dental program, the medical plan, and modernization agreement have blazed an inviting trail for others to follow. These gains were won through honest, intelligent leadership, backed by a determined, united membership, operating in a democratically controlled union.

"Hence, the importance of making greater use of The Dispatcher to impress upon our members the necessity of facing the realities of the political world of today. We must stress that politics is not a dirty world—although there are too many dirty politicians. True politics is the science of governing and the means to serve the citizenry. We therefore must encourage our members to enter political activity. It is incomprehensible that we win on the track and lose on the streets. Our job is to exercise our vote, actually stand on ourselves at the polls!

"This success enjoyed by our membership in Hawaii in the encouragement of broad participation in every union and political activity should be an inspiration for all. Today the line of demarcation between union activity and political activity is so slim as to be indistinguishable." To these desirable ends, The Dispatcher must be made more effective and more widely read. The announced plan 'to bring the paper closer to the locals and the locals closer to each other by presenting each of them and their work and activities one by one through special articles and picture spreads' is a good one and should be carried out as soon as possible. We also believe that there should be more information about other unions and strike issues affecting them. It is equally important that such extended coverage should apply to ILWU locals."

INCREASE USEFULNESS

A number of points were submitted by the committee to the convention, "to further the usefulness of the International organ." Among these were:

"This committee, as it has in the past, again stresses the need for all locals to establish effective publicity departments that will function on a continuous basis in order to transmit articles of interest. Such committees should correspond with the editor on a cooperative level, offering constructive criticisms and suggestions."

"The Dispatcher should be discussed at local meetings, executive board sessions as well as on the job. Any suggestions or criticisms should be carefully considered and transmitted to International Headquarters. There is entirely too much negative criticism without positive and constructive action being taken to correct the shortcomings. The Dispatcher is ours. If we take the time and the interest, we can constantly bring about improvements."

"More information would be desirable concerning contract interpretations or arbitration decisions which vitally affect the workers on the job."

"The paper should be brought closer to the membership by the arranging of visits to locals by the editor or staff members. Free and open discussions should be encouraged at all ILWU conferences pertaining to methods of improving the paper."

TELL LABOR'S HISTORY

"We urge the start of a series of profiles on great labor leaders of the past and present including Tom Mooney, Eugene Debs, Bill Haywood, Peter McGuire, Powderly of the Knights of Labor, Samuel Gompers, John L. Lewis and others; also brief narratives about famous events in labor history, such as the Haymarket Bombing, the Homestead strike, the Canton Massacre, the entire story of Joe Hill, Crapoee Green, Fallulard and the Bisbee Deportations, among many others in the long and thrilling history of the American labor movement."

"All such stories should carry photographs or other suitable illustrations. Too many of the newer members view the ILWU as a means of enjoying good conditions and tend to overlook the fact that the union movement since its founding, has been the front line trench in the battle to improve conditions for people in all walks of life."

"We urge that more attention be given to poking out to all members of the ILWU that the greatest contributions made to the welfare of people as a whole was in the days when the unions were concerned about the problems of all people, the unemployed, the aged, the indigent and victims of brutality and persecution."

"It should be the task of all of us that we endeavor to rekindle the old crusading spirit that typified the labor movement in its period of greatest influence. From influence we have gone to suffiencen, and tragically, although it sounds inconsistent, we and America are actually poorer in the things that really count."

After stimulating pro and con discussion, the committee reported, "it was concluded that truly the lot of a newspaper man... is an unhappy one. There is only so much that can go in each issue and each issue probably arouses the ire of numerous members in various areas. We recognize that it is impossible to please everyone, but Morris Watson and his staff, we are convinced, try to perform a commendable job with the means and material at hand.

It was recommended that greater attention should be given to strictly union issues that affect the membership, and in organizing campaigns.

"The above points for improvement lend support to the statement in the Officers' Report which states, 'We think The Dispatcher is as good as any labor paper published. But that is not good enough. We shall continue to strive to make it more knowledgeble, more effective and to make it do a better job.'" (The committee's report on research and education will be summarized in the next issue of The Dispatcher.)

Coast Committee Nominees

Fred Huntsinger
Local 8, Portland

Howard J. Bodine
Local 8, Portland

William (Bill) Ward
Local 13, Wilmington

Philip Badalamenti
Local 54, Stockton

The above candidates were nominated for the Coast Labor Relations Committee by the Coast Longshore, Steveduers and Walking Boss Caucus held in Vancouver, B.C. April 10 to 15. All will appear on the longshore and clerks ballots, but only one may represent Washington and Oregon and one California on the committee. The president of ILWU is automatically chairman of CLRC. Bodine and Ward are incumbent members.
Mammoth Freighter in Columbia River

SALEM — The Oregon Senate last week won the bitter controversy over the job injury bill previously approved by the House, and sent it on to the Governor.

Governor Hatfield — who lined up with the unions in opposing some of the gimmicks in the controversial measure — served notice he may let it become law without his signature.

Ernest Baker of Local 8, ILWU representative and secretary of the United Labor Body, noted that this bill eliminates trial by jury and lets the insurance trust loose on disabled workers.

Baker said three Democrats, Wil- ler and Cook of Multnomah County, and Fadeley of Eugene, "fought hard on the floor for the injured."

Fadeley said the session would go down in Oregon history as the "insurance company session." Witter charged that out-of-state insurance firms would benefit most, from "a tax offset which would cost state nearly a million dollars in taxes each year." Cook accused the Georgia-Pacific Corporation of being the power be- hind this bill, which is a profit- type measure.

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May Day Was Made in USA

(Continued from Page 1)

May Day was held in Chicago, the strike center of the nation, although many cities were involved in the preparations for the great national walkout scheduled for May 1, including New York, Baltimore, Washington, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and many others.

When the great day dawned, May 1, 1886, it was described as unusually beautiful, in what was ordinarily a windy city. The sun was shining, the lake was placid, and the factories were running. The workers were shot shut, teamsters were not driving, the trains were not running, and factory chimneys were cold.

It was a Saturday, ordinarily a day of shopping for the great crowds of workers, dressed in their Sunday best, with wives and children at their sides, assembled for a parade on Michigan Avenue. There was a gay, holiday spirit on the main streets.

However, on the side streets and nameless roofs the atmosphere was grim—with companies of mounted police, detectives and special officers; with Pinkerton men, dressed in their gray suits and capes, in the state armories, 1,350 members of the National Guard were mobilized, and the police force was equipped with Gatling guns and revolvers.

It is estimated that nearly 350,000 workers were parading for the 8-hour day on May 3 and as many as 200,000 had gone out on strike. The police had, in some 90,000, walked off the job.

This was a high point in the many dramatic moments of the strike. A place in history, and there are some who say it has been a place in the world history of labor.

TRAGIC AFTERMATTHaymarket Square, to protest police brutality and the murder of six locked-out workers at the McCormick Harvester Works. The police tried to rush in 300 scabs, never clearly defined. Certainly it was an agitational speech, and as they did they clubbed locked-out employees. At closing time a different battle was being fought, as the strikers were waiting at the plant exits, police suddenly charged them with clubs and batons, and a battle was fought, according to a witness, with clubs, ladders, hammers, bricks. Men and boys were killed as they ran. Six were reported murdered, many more injured.

HAYMARKET SQUARE

A mass meeting was called to be held the next day, May 4, at Haymarket Square to protest the wanton police attack on McCormick Harvester Works. The meeting started very peacefully, with two to three thousand persons gathered there. Chicago Mayor Carter Harrison attended, left Chicago Hours at a meeting, at a near-by church. The meeting was entirely peaceful and recommended that the mob present be sent back to regular duty. Instead, the police captain, John "Clubber" Bontiff, disregarded the mayor's suggestion and marched on the square with an estimated 180 patrolmen, moving in regular military formation with clubs, truncheons, clubs, and rifles. Rain was beginning to fall, and the crowd had dwindled to about 200 persons. The police captain ordered the crowd to disperse.

Some of the remaining workers started running away, some started running. A Captain Ward stepped before the crowd and said: "In the name of the people of the State of Illinois, I command this meeting immediately and peaceably to disperse."

"But captain," the speaker said, "we are peaceable."

Suddenly a flying spark was seen and then a tremendous explosion. A bomb had been thrown into the crowd, killing one police sergeant. The police opened fire in the darkness, shooting in every direction. People were shot, trampled and clubbed wildly by the police. Altogether seven policemen died. How many civilians were killed by police bullets was never definitely made known.

PRESS CALLS FOR BLOOD

What happened after that is a matter of history—much of it obscured, poorly reported, distorted, or badgered by enemies. But it was the signal for employers and the state to take their whistles to the entire labor movement, and marked the end of a period of union growth and progress.

One headline characteristically summed up the moment: "Now It Is Blood! The police raided indiscriminately, arrested hundreds of men and women who were suspected to be "anarchists," "socialists," or "communists,"—the common label for many leaders of labor at that time. Newspaper editors and public officials called for a quick trial for those who were arrested, and for swift justice.

One Chicago reporter wrote, "Everybody assumed that the speakers at the meeting and other labor agitators were the perpetrators of the horrible crime. Hang them first and the 'guilty' afterwards was an expression which I heard repeatedly. Each was charged with anger, fear and hatred."

Labor leaders at the time were patriots, "the bomb had been thrown by a hired agent."

Eight men were tried. Their addresses, August Spies, Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, Adolph Fischer, George Engler, Oscar Neebe, Louis Ling and Albert Parsons. On the opening day of the trial the "evidence was complete against four men arrested—evidence collected by the press."

One man considered certainly guilty was the famed labor leader Albert Parsons who spoke at the meeting, and then disappeared on the night of the bombing, while police followed all over the country watching for him. His flight seemed to be a confession of guilt.

DEEP PREJUDICE

On the opening day of the trial, Judge John Merlo directed the jury to find the defendants guilty of murder, and that they would be executed. He was a packed jury of businessmen and their clerks. The verdict was anticipated from the very beginning. The jury found all the defendants guilty, and the law was ready to order them to the gallows.于是, the jury sentenced the defendants:

Henry Enghart and Joseph Ray

Emmet Ruef, Reed S. B. Good

Speakers will be present to denounce the latest atrocious action of the police, the shooting of our fellow-workmen yesterday afternoon.

Attention Workingmen!

MASS-MEETING

TO-NIGHT, 7 o'clock!

HAYMARKET, Randolph St., near Dearborn and Wabash.

Good speakers will be present to denounce the latest atrocious act of the police, the shooting of our fellow-workmen yesterday afternoon.

The Executive Committee

The New and Great Movement for a Shorter Day.

HAYMARKET MASSACRE! An artist's view of the aftermath of the bomb that shocked the world. A peaceful labor meeting held May 4 at Haymarket Square to protest police brutality and the murder of six locked-out workers at the McCormick Harvester Works. A bomb blew the scene. Police fired wildly. Seven police died, and many more civilians were killed and injured. It was the event the workers waited for— and unionism suffered a great blow at the moment of its triumph.

Eight-Hour Victories

The New and Great Movement for a Shorter Day.

Hundreds of Successes, in which Nearly Two Million of Workmen are the Participants, 707:DISPATCHER
Industries in Alabama

(Compiled by San Francisco Core)

(Editors' note: By a standing, anomalous ovation the 16th Biennial Convention in Vancouver, B.C., adopted the resolution calling on members to "Boycott All Alabama Products." During discussion delegates outlined the information on such products. Following is a partial, incomplete list.)

Brands Produced in Alabama

Alabama By-Products Corp.
- Coal mining, some chemicals.
- Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co.
- Dockyard and marine rail yard in Mobile, Pintos Island.
- Metal fabrication—Doran-Alabama Propeller Co. are affiliates.

Allied Chemical Corp.
- Plants in Birmingham and Fairfield.

American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres Co., Inc.
- Alabama Theaters Inc.

American Can Co.
- Northern household paper products.

American Crystalogys, Inc.
- Large merchant of cotton in world.

Apollo Endeavor, Inc.
- Machinery, Alabama Binder & Chemical Co.

Brown Engineering (Inc.)
- Engaged in engineering and custom manufacturing for space and missile programs. Plant in Huntsville, part of which is leased to NASA.

Bayuk Cigars, Inc.
- Plant in Selma.

Beantown Mills, Inc.
- Include underwear and other products.

E. L. Bruce Co., Inc.
- Nationally advertised flooring, hardwood and carpeting.

Burlington Industries, Inc.
- Subsidiaries include: Kloomen Mills (Milan, Mich.).

Calumet & Hecla, Inc.
- Alabama Mines, largest producer in Selma produces primary magnesium.

Cone Mills Corp.
- Textiles, especially flannel and denim.

Container Corporation of America.
- Paperboard and pulp plant.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Inc.
- Explosives.

Exquisite Fashions Industries, Inc.
- Foundation garments, lingerie.

Flag-Utilco Corp.
- Knitwear products.

Fulton Industries, Inc.
- Geechee Geechee, G. Dior, Tiffany, Rogers Lingerie.

Georgia-Pacific Corp.
- Wood products.

H. F. Goodrich Co.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
- Hercules Powder Co., Inc.

Huyck Corp.

Independent Lock Co.
- Indian Head Mills, Inc.

Johnston & Johnson
- The Randall Co. Medical and Ranges, Inc.

Kimberly-Clark Corp.
- Newsprint, paper and pulp.

Dr. Pepper.
- A soft drink plant in Mobile.

Philadelphia & Reading Corp.
- United Fruit, Fruit of the Loom clothing.

Playtex and Sarong brands.

United States Steel.
- Universal Magnesium Plant.

Vanities Fair Mills, Inc.
- Vanity Fair lingerie and foundation garments.

West Point Manufacturing Co.
- Fairfield towels and Martex towel warehouse.

Simon & Mogilner.
- Birmingham, Children's wear, Play Pet brand.

Companies with Plants in Alabama

Alabama By-Products Corp.
- Coal mining, some chemicals.

B. F. Goodrich Co.
- Fulton Industries, Inc.
- Georgia-Pacific Corp.
- Huyck Corp., Inc.

H. D. Lee Co.
- Work clothing, etc.

Inland Produces TV films.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.
- Minnesota Chemical Co. Research laboratory in Decatur.

National Work Clothes Rental.
- Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.

Opekla Manufacturing Corp.
- Klopman Industries in Alabama

H. K. Porter Co., Inc.
- Steel products, including fans, electrical equipment.

Proctor & Gamble Co.
- Ralston Purina Co.

Ralston Purina Co.
- Colonial Poultry, Inc. Dairy of Alabama and Alabama Development Corp. subsidiaries.

Secor & Buck & Co.
- Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.

Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Universal Atlas Cement Division.
- Proctor & Gamble Co.

Unisplined Corp.
- Union Carbide Corp.

United States Steel:
- Largest single employer in Alabama.

American Bridge and Consolidated Western Steel Division is in Birmingham. The Tennessee Iron and Steel plants are located near Birmingham.

Whitney's plan on fishing Cranberry Lake, a large lake in central Oregon near Bend, on the weekend of May 28 (maybe longer) and they invited 80-90 interested persons to join them "how, why and where" to use them.

Understanding the resort owner, Ken Gales, will be posted on Tony's whereabouts, also that he stocks a limited supply of Tony's feathered dandies now as the original "Cloth Specialties." When John eased the big steely on the bank, he noted it had one other hook in its mouth beside his own. It was that same kind of unusual hook that Tony uses!

Chris Christensen of Santa Rosa, California, a member of Local 10, retired, says the March salmon fishing out of San Francisco was very limited. He says they caught from 10 to 20 "pots" a day. They all took limits of kings in less than two hours after the first line went out.

Here's a pic of Chris, wife, and daughter, with their finny haul.

Would you like a pair of the illustrated killer rocks: ROCK 'N DOTS? If you're a member of the ILWU, all you need do is send in a snap-shot of a fishing scene—big or small—and a few words describing it. Of course, retired members, members of the permit-card members are eligible.

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

San francisco—Following is the May 16th list of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans.

Local 8: Michael J. Hughes.

The widows are: Minerva Anderson, Elvira B. Bicher, Dorothy Cooper, Grace Davis, Mrs. Elinoff, Florence Fahlenkamp, John Farwell, C. M. Farnsworth, Mary Hron, Elizabeth Kier, Edna Markoskie, Margaret Martinek, Edna Matlau, Mary Nygaard, Lillian M. Ratliff, Mae Ring, Theodora Simmons, Bessie Smith, Thelma Walsh.
More Gains Chalked up By Local 6

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Local 6 recently negotiated new contracts with Luxo Lamp Company here providing for master contract medical coverage, life insurance, sick leave, vacations and holidays. A wage increase of 20 cents an hour will be paid retroactive to February 1, 1965, and an increase of 10 cents an hour will be paid on July 1, 1965, to complete the one-year contract. Local 6 won an NLRB election for Luxo on January 12.

In another organizing effort, Local 6 won an NLRB representational election on April 10 at Vandor Imports in this city. The company joined the Distributors Association when the union demanded recognition.

At the L. H. Butcher plant in Un- ion City, Local 6 won severance pay for the five original employees of the San Francisco plant after it closed. The plant was a member of the Distributors Association and under contract with Local 6 for many years. In 1963 it closed and moved into a public warehouse in Oakland, also under contract with Local 6. In 1965 it moved to Union City, Alameda County. The union convinced the company that the new plant was a continuation of the old operation and the company rejoined the Dis- tributors Association and is covered by the master contract.

HUAC Victim to Speak in SF May 7

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Feder- ated Auxiliaries 16 is one of several co-sponsors with the San Francisco Citizens Committee to Preserve American Free- doms for a rally on May 7 to hear Mrs. Donna Allen, who is currently ap-pealing her con- viction for con- tempt of Congress.

The meeting will be held at First Unitarian Church DONNA ALLEN here on Friday, May 7, at 8 p.m.

Mrs. Allen, an economist and Washington representative of the National Committee to abolish HUAC, was cited by the House un- American committee for refusing to testify at a secret hearing, though expressing willingness to appear at an open hearing. The Rev. Robert W. Barker, Canadian Area president Arthur "Bud" Barker thanking the Canadian locals for their outstanding work as hosts of the ILWU's 16th Biennial Convention held in Vancouver, British Columbia, April 5-9, 1965. To each of the locals the officers presented a parchment copy of the plaque. A representative of each of the Canadian locals came to the platform for the presentation which was made in the name of all the visiting delegates. A reduced replica of the parchment scroll and plaque is seen at the right.

Canada Says: We were Glad To Have You

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Arthur "Bud" Barker, Canadian Area ILWU president sent the following note to all ILWU delegates who have written to their British Columbia hosts at the 16th Biennial Convention held here April 5 through 9 this year:

"Since our international conven- tion earlier this month we have re- ceived many letters of thanks from delegates from all areas. We would like to answer each of them individually but there are just too many.

"So through The Dispatcher we would like to say: We were happy and honored to be your hosts, we hope you enjoyed your stay here and we hope you will come back soon.

"Having the convention here meant a great deal to our Canadian area. It gave our delegates and mem- bers a chance to see the overall pic- ture, to get a better idea of the size and strength of the union, its make- up, its diversity and its great unity.

"This will help our locals to raise their thinking above the local level, and this is the message and lesson we expect Canadian delegates to take back to their locals."

Local 34 Elects Secretary

SAN FRANCISCO—Arthur C. Rosenbrock was named secretary-treasurer of Shipper's Local 34 here in a special runoff election held April 26-27. He defeated Clyde Dor- sery by a vote of 251 to 178. The of- fice was left vacant by the death of veteran secretary Paul Cosgrove.

Plaque and Praise for Canadians

ILWU president Harry Bridges pre- sented a bronze plaque to ILWU Cana- dian Area president Arthur "Bud" Barker thanking the Canadian locals for their outstanding work as hosts of the ILWU's 16th Biennial Convention held in Vancouver, British Columbia, April 5-9, 1965. To each of the locals the officers presented a parchment copy of the plaque. A representative of each of the Canadian locals came to the platform for the presentation which was made in the name of all the visiting delegates. A reduced replica of the parchment scroll and plaque is seen at the right.

SALUTE to the Locals of the Canadian Area ILWU by the Delegates to the SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union held in VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA APRIL 5 THROUGH 9, 1965

We have been honored to be your guests and delighted by your hospitality. We came as brother and sister unionists — and we leave richer for the experience; wiser for what we have learned from you about the deeper meanings of union loyalty, labor solidarity; of militant action, of independent thought and of friendship. Your welcome was as wide and open and generous as your land.

On behalf of the Convention, we extend our fraternal thanks.

Harry Bridges

Seattle Council Backs Vote Rights

SEATTLE — The Seattle City Council has adopted a resolution calling for full enforcement of laws throughout the country dealing with the rights of citizens to register and vote.
Organizational Energy Is Best Found Inside Your Local

THE HUNDREDS of delegates and their proxies who were in Vancouver, British Columbia, to attend the 16th Biennial Convention seemed unanimous in believing that it was the most successful in the history of the ILWU. This was biggest in quantity — with 308 delegates — and its quality hit a high level from the very beginning and was sustained throughout.

Our Canadian brothers put themselves out to make the convention a never-to-be-forgotten experience and so much of words can completely express the gratitude we all felt toward them.

We give the spirit of this convention in the coming months, and most particularly as that spirit percolates through the organization of the union, we will devote several columns to a review and analysis of all aspects of this all-important challenge.

Organizing is always a challenge to a union. And it is a measure of a union’s capacity to stay alive, to remain strong, and to provide the best service to its membership and the community in which the members and their families live.

The last column dealt with membership participation — with the fact that with such a program of full participation, “We have everything to gain and nothing to lose.”

Concerning organization, at the outset, it should be understood by all that there is nothing abstract about organizing workers. It isn’t done by committee; the job is never completed in an office, a board meeting, or a classroom. Too many times we have tended to look upon organizing as something to be done from the outside looking in. For example, by bringing outside forces into an area to organize the people themselves.

That approach just doesn’t work, Spies says, in part, “Experience in this state and in other parts of the country demonstrates that the utilization of professional strikebreakers in labor disputes is to the public welfare and good order in industrial life practices that are repugnant, and the growth and prolong industrial strife, frustrate collective bargaining and end the presence of influence, crimes and other disorders.”

This section declares also, “Persons who customarily offer themselves as replacements during labor disputes are generally of unsavory character and accustomed to association with undesirable elements. The presence of such persons in the community and their employment in this state is harmful to labor and threatens the peace.”

For any organizing project — anywhere — to be successful demands two essential human ingredients:

(1) The workers in any given area must have real needs that must be met;

(2) Our own people in the places of work must have spirit to be involved in the process.

It’s important that we all understand the basic meaning of growth as it relates to the everyday life of our organization. Too many times, we some of our younger socialists, trade unionists, we become self-satisfied. We become ingrown. Our past offers us no experience to prepare us as we sit back smug in the knowledge that “we’ve got it made.”

These “islands of security” that become firmly entrenched in local and federated union headquarters. Whenever we fail to push out from our own base and seek to organize the union finds itself outside the mainstream.

The value of such expansion can be clearly illustrated where organization activity is on as part of the union’s function in the community.

Some examples stand out. In the San Francisco Bay Area such expansion is of long standing, and growth is a continuous ingredient in the ILWU.

In more recent years, Hawaii has been outstanding, and most recently has broken the whole collar button. With that, the Canadian area ILWU is moving, broadening, expanding with a purpose.

It can’t be repeated too often that the extent to which a local convention can become the springboard for a new era of activity.

As I noted earlier in this column, the successes of the past cannot come from the outside and work itself inward. It must come from within the union on the spot from the people who know their neighbors, who work close at hand with other workers in associated industries.

It is from the local union that the problems of the future will be clari- fied. The local unions should discuss and manifest to the Reel ILWU’s heretofore and find common cause.

Every local should seriously survey their areas, appraise their problems, measure the importance of keeping themselves informed.

Every local should consider assigning their local officers to canvass their particular areas to find out what can and needs to be organized.

This does not mean — and this must be made clear — that getting into any hassles with other locals as the words are used to do the organizing, and to what locals the newly organized workers become involved.

What counts is getting workers into the local, not doing the organizing.

What counts is strengthening the ILWU.

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