SAN FRANCISCO — Concern about the state of the world and nation, anxiety over current perils, and hope for a brighter future were the major themes running through the sessions of the ILWU Federated Auxiliaries 12th Biennial Convention here.

It came from President Harry Bridges who addressed the opening session June 22 at the union’s international headquarters at 150 Golden Gate Avenue.

“We are building barricades today against prejudice and race-discrimination,” Bridges told the more than 50 delegates and observers, much as the union built barricades against police attacks during the 1934 general strike. “We are building barricades against war, in the interest of peace,” he said, describing the union’s and the auxiliaries’ far-flung activities.

The same theme was raised by Dr. Frances Herrig, peace leader and co-author of the document on “Triple Revolution,” who was the featured speaker at a luncheon tendered the delegates by the International Thursday June 24.

It was movingly expressed in the invocation offered by Rev. Booker Anderson of the Easter Hill Methodist Church in Richmond and a past member of Local 6 ILWU, the Marine Cooks and Stewards and the Construction and Laborers Local 291.

Saluting the ILWU civil rights program, Rev. Anderson said that “we must never forget that Christ challenged man to promote abundant living which can best be realized through better working conditions, decent wages, wholesome educational and housing opportunities.”

The peace theme was repeated over in many different ways in reports of the 28 auxiliaries to the convention.

Bridges, after reporting on the recently concluded contract agreements, spoke of the bright hopes mankind had had for the United Nations when it was founded 20 years ago. He recalled the idea originated by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, that as long as the Big Three agreed, there would be no war.

He expressed hope in the future, “I believe the American people will wake up,” he said, “and will be no longer foiled by labor spies, newspapers, television, and all the avenues of persuasion available to the unions, will wake up and say ‘this is wrong!’ Then they will move and end it for all times.”

Dr. Herrig spoke of “five major strands of the future” and of their threatening aspects as well as desirable alternatives challenging “Americans today to throw all their weight into the balance to make the favorable future prevail.”

**FIVE THREATS**

The five “threatening aspects of the future” Dr. Herrig presented were: (1) Nuclear war. (2) Overpopulation. (3) The fact that “huge monetary and intellectual resources of this nation are given almost without limit to the military means to control the earth.” (4) The job loss through automation. (5) The increasing deterioration of social values caused by these facts.

Dr. Herrig then presented “the peace theme” as the basis for unsubstantiated charges.

**New Exec Board Meets in SF**

SAN FRANCISCO — The newly elected International Executive Board was meeting here June 24 at ILWU headquarters at the time The Dispatcher went to press.

A full report on board actions will be reported in the next issue.

Newly elected board members are L. L. (Chick) Loveridge, Local 13; Carl Smith, Local 10; Roy Smith, Local 501; Wayne Higa, Joseph Lamasco, Frank Mendosa, Jr., Local 142.

Returning board members are Lou Sherman, Local 26; Charles (Chilly) Duarte, Local 6; Michael Johnson, Local 34; Charles Ross, Local 6; William Forrester, Local 51, and Jack Price, Local 19.

**Who Said It?**

mc.car.thy.ism (Joseph R. McCarthy + 1957 Am. politician + E - ism): a political attitude of the mid-twentieth century closely allied to know-nothingism and characterized chiefly by opposition to elements held to be subversive and by the use of tactics involving personal attacks on individuals by means of widely publicized indiscriminate allegations esp. on the basis of unsubstantiated charges.

(Turn to back page for name of author.)
A GENERATION has passed since that day in San Francisco when fifty nations put pen to paper and the United Nations was born. Twenty years ago, June 26, 1945. Here came the moment when men and women, of every race, color, religion and political belief stood as one and cheered. For all saw the UN as the most important step toward man’s age-old dream of peace and goodwill.

Those who participated in the UN’s birth knew something of the pain that brought it into being. The war in Europe was just over, but the ground was soaked in blood, the air was still poisoned by Hitler’s gas ovens, and countless orphans with distorted bellies spoke of horror. In the Pacific were battles still to be fought.

Paramount was the hope that peace would bring an end not only to the insanity of mutual destruction, but that disarmament would also enable the world to put its wealth and energy in a society where a new generation would have a chance to live in freedom from want and fear.

THROUGH THE CHARTER has been misused, it guarantees nations the autonomous right to establish political, economic and social systems that serve the people’s needs.

The Charter’s first purpose is to maintain international peace. “All members,” it reads, “shall settle disputes by peaceful means...” Shall refrain from the threat or use of force... Shall seek solution by negotiation, conciliation, arbitration... or other peaceful means.”

The most significant change at this 20th anniversary is the existence of a majority of members from the once exploited, now independent colonial nations. These Afro-Asian nations are not buying war schemes. They need peace. They’re not afraid of social and economic change. They are creating a healthier UN.

“We reserve the right to be critical of the UN when we disagree with any of its acts,” the last ILWU convention said, “but we agree with its basic aims and activities and we again pledge continued support... We reaffirm our conviction that the UN is the best hope for peace.”

THE IWW, HOWEVER, did suffer from serious weaknesses—most of a kind of super-lieutenant lefthand that occasionally affects some of our own ranks today. The IWW was a natural home for super-militants who firmly believe that a union should never sign a contract an employer par-" partitions. They need peace. They’re not afraid of social and economic change. They are creating a healthier UN.

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Alaska Wages Raised Under New Contract
SAN FRANCISCO — Alaska longshore members of ILWU are receiving a 20 cent increase in wages and welfare benefits as a result of the amendments to the longshore agreement signed June 8.

These increases in most cases are subject to the “10-20 formula,” which adds 25 percent to most wages and fringe benefits to compensate for the higher cost of living in Alaska. (Government workers, and many in private industry also received a cost of living differential in the 49th state.)

This past straight time hour wage increase is eight cents in Alaska, the basic pension benefit, which was $145 in Alaska, will go up to $206.25 effective July 1, 1965. Widows who have not exhausted their 12 months of benefits, as in the case of the Pacific Coast, will receive 50 percent of the man’s benefit for life. An increase in the hospital benefits will also be announced.

Clerks Class For Supers is First of Kind
SAN FRANCISCO — The first six-week course for supercargoes, sponsored by the ILWU-PMA, government and Local 34 shipclerks, was concluded May 22, with 38 A and B clerks completing their studies.

The course, which covered all phases of dock and ship supervision, is said to be the first of its kind and Local 34 said inquiries about it have been received from New York, London and Japan.

Instructors were Fred Larrmer and Donald Olerud, and 21 others. Others who assisted were John Jackson, retired shipclerk member, Bill Byrnes, a very desk captain, Capt. John Bruner, and Mrs. John Rockwood, United States District Safety Consultant.

Bob Murray, coordinator between the ILWU and the Labor Department, said this was the only school of its type in which the union designed the course of study and furnished the teachers.

The course, which started June 1, instruction runs on a five-day-a-week, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Monday through Thursday. Local 34 pointed out that this would broaden the local’s capability to handle a larger roster of trained and competent men for every type of clerking and supervisory jobs needed on the waterfront.

Two Year Pact For Local 63 Office Work
WILMINGTON — Local 63 Marine Clerks, ILWU, in their June 9 run on the El Segundo Albert Kyx, elected secretary-treasurer, Raymond Brady, a member of the National Labor Council and Schroeder labor relations member.

Continuing as president-business agent was George Cooper. Elected in December is Al Perisho.

ILWU-ILA Local 63 contract with United Fruit Company — involving seven members of the Office Work- ers Committee of Local 63—was signed June 14, with gains including job security, higher pay, voting rights, and other benefits. A guaranteed 40-hour week with wage increases ranging from $10 to $25 per month, and a guaranteed $10 per month will be effective on August 3, 1966.

ILWU election at Standard Fruit and Steamship Company was won by Local 63.

Labor Chalks up Small Wins and Large Defeats
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CRDC Alerts Membership To Threatened Sales Tax
NORTH BEND, Ore.—The Columbia River District Council’s June 8 meeting featured a review of legislative business left unfinished at the state capitol, including threats of new sales taxes.

The CRDC recommended a “No” vote on a measure going to the ballot in November for a four-cents-a-pack cigarette sales tax measure, referred to voters in the primary by the name of lifted tax. ILWU members who are parents or who are trying to save for college have been urged to refuse to sign petitions proposing a 1 1/2 percentage point property tax ceiling, and a “No” vote should the proposal reach voter-referendum status.

It was charged that property tax limitation would pave the way for enactment of a general sales tax.

Henry Lunde, Local 8, pointed out the need to obtain accurate facts on the proposal, and on what a sales tax would cost the consumer. Many young persons buying homes or those confused by ILWU-PMA benefit formula will be reduced.

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By WILLIAM GOOCH, Jr.  
Local 20, Wilmington  
and  
PAUL KEADY  
Local 53, Newport, Ore.

We were asked why the reaction was by American workers to our foreign policy in Viet-Nam and we told them that Senator Grunen (D-Alaska) had informed the ILWU that his mail in opposition to the Viet-Nam policy was running heavy. This evoked surprise from the other delegates, even more so since they had believed that whatever the government policies was, the people were publicly favors. We were unable to tell them what the feeling of American workers was on the Santo Domingo crisis that had occurred just after we had left San Francisco.

The subject of racial discrimination was broached during our interviews and the ILWU's structure—which includes longshoremen, dock workers, and other members of the American Federation of Labor—has more than doubled and the total work force reduced from approximately 5,000,000 to the present 16,500. These figures are for the large syndicate, or the "ILWU" of Kunz, Baker, and Braden.

We next made arrangements to go to the city of Valparaiso to confer with officials of the two maritime confederations, Confederacion Internacional de Trabajadores de Montes (National Federation of Mountain Workers) and Confederacion Maritima de Chile (Maritime Federation of Chile). This city is not only the base of monthly earnings. All workers are covered by the unemployment insurance program and many are well-trained workers engaged in essential skills necessary for maintaining a high level of living. One of the many we talked with was systems engineer for General Electric, a lange maintenance division.

Row on Row of Poverty

The initial stage of our journey led us through one of the city's blighted areas. As far as the eye could see were rows after row of shanty hovels, made out of what appeared to be adobe, or mud bricks, and having rusty sheets of galvanized iron. For roofs. The picture was a disconcerting one after having seen so many fine edifices in the central section of Santiago, and in the neat little town of Arica, named after a cactus plant raised there. One thing which impressed us was the care with which the crops were planted so that an especially delicious fruit known as tunas is harvested from these plants.

In Calera we saw a modern cement plant in operation. This plant provides for the bulging of Chile's production of port apples. Even so, workers there told us, the government kept a sharp eye on the crops of tunas. A few miles further south is the city of San Miguel de Ica, equipped with the latest in machinery, a forge and foundry, and especially since we reported that a top basketball star for Chile and was a member of the basketball team that played at London in 1948. We inspected the many trade union shops with our interest in their welfare and especially since we were interested in the membership of our respective unions. We were impressively surprised at the many we talked with was systems engineer for General Electric, a lange maintenance division.

We were introduced to rank and file members who explained the interest in their welfare and especially since we were interested in the membership of our respective unions. We were impressively surprised at the many skilled workers we met. The only US contacts this union has had. Our next question was, "What do you think of the US intervention in Santo Domingo?" Sr. Moreno told us that he did not approve of it and felt that if troops were recalled it would help to restore friendlier relations between the US and other Latin American countries. This was a matter for the United Nations—not the US, he continued, and expressed scorn in any Latin American nation, and feels this could be coped with more effectively if the matter were left in the hands of the Security Council of the United Nations.

Valparaiso is a modern port in every respect, and the houses are clean and in order. There are about five million tons annually. There are 4,500 workers, including skilled workers in several crafts. We were the only US contacts this union has had. Our next question was, "What do you think of the US intervention in Santo Domingo?" Sr. Moreno told us that he did not approve of it and felt that if troops were recalled it would help to restore friendlier relations between the US and other Latin American countries. This was a matter for the United Nations—not the US, he continued, and expressed scorn in any Latin American nation, and feels this could be coped with more effectively if the matter were left in the hands of the Security Council of the United Nations.

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range plans discarded. In 1964 the cost of living had soarsesecutive power to the point of having this amount reduced to 10 percent by 1967. A major program of the program is the nationalization of the industries, in which the government would acquire 51 percent of the foreign-owned operations.

Salaries and wages will be based on a cost-of-
living index, and price controls instituted on areas of food, clothing, and housing. Higher wages will be imposed on luxury items, with the possibility of a reduction of taxes on necessities. A law is to be introduced to create a new department of price inspection to maintain rigid controls on consumer articles.

A three-step plan was outlined: (1) social and economic developments financed through local investment firms, and higher taxes on persons in the high income brackets. (2) Prevent the erosion of local money supply by being given for foreign investment and speculation. (3) Seek capital investments from foreign investors. Stiff opposition to this program is expected to come from the wealthy who are bitterly opposed to any plan to raise the social and economic standards of the Dominicans. We learned also that the attempt of the ruling military junta to raise taxes the country opposed and that eventually the people will have the type of gov- ernment they want. Senor Coanabo Javier, who was in the city as emissary to President Frei, and representing former Dom- inican Republic president, Juan Bosch, and constitutional president Francisco Caamaño. We expressed our interest in visiting the country and he expressed a great deal of interest. He also commented that there had been communist attempts to infiltrate Bosch's gov-
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Bridges: Stand and Fight

SAN FRANCISCO—People willing to die fighting rather than to give up their freedom are being routed against the wrong, stupidity and foolishness that they are facing. This is the big movement in the world today, International President Harry Bridges told members of the ILWU Federated Auxiliaries in a keynote address to the opening session of their 12th Biennial Convention June 23.

And the American people, especially the working class, will also one of these days wake up, stand up and respond as they did in San Francisco in 1934, Bridges said. In a speech in which he used reminiscences both personal and as a member of the ILWU to illustrate his points, the international president touched on the state of the ILWU, the unemployment and prospects for peace in the world.

"Up on Rincon Hill the call went up, 'Start building barricades!' and the San Franciscans went out against the wrong, stupidity and foolishness that they were facing. This is the big movement in the world today, International President Harry Bridges told members of the ILWU Federated Auxiliaries in a keynote address to the opening session of their 12th Biennial Convention June 23. And the American people, especially the working class, will also one of these days wake up, stand up and respond as they did in San Francisco in 1934, Bridges said. In a speech in which he used reminiscences both personal and as a member of the ILWU to illustrate his points, the international president touched on the state of the ILWU, the unemployment and prospects for peace in the world.

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Court and NLRB Toss Out Suits by Former B Men

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

The National Labor Relations Board less than two months ago to file charges. At the same time the new union in British Columbia was in federal court.

On June 21, in response to briefs filed by union attorneys, the NLRB dismissed the cases on the ground that the picketing was illegal. The test of the NLRB’s ruling is six months on such cases before the federal court.

"The investigation disclosed that the charges herein were filed and served upon the employer and the union more than six months after the alleged violations, and that the charges were therefore still subject to the limitations of six months on such cases before the NLRB," the NLRB ruled.

Hailing both decisions as a clear cut victory for ILWU policy and practice, President Harry Bridges noted that the suits, ever since they started, constituted a "direct threat at destroying the hiring hall and driving the union out of the big strike.

The union president continued: "In addition to trying to destroy the union through legal action—where the NLRB found that the charges were not meritorious—they also have the gall to stand under the full weight of the anti-union discrimination. They threw out those phony accusations even though they and their friends knew that this was the one union that had joked against the NLRB’s reorganization from the moment we organized back in 34. They knew that before 24 minority groups didn’t stand a chance and racism was an evil all over the front."

Bridges noted again that some of the men suing found certain "liberals" in different parts of the country who were only too glad to join in a campaign to bust the hiring hall and try to destroy the union. Bridges was referring particularly to the members of the so-called "Liberalists’ Defense League" which set up a special "Longshore Jobs Defense Committee," and whose members, all of them "B" men, charged the union with being a Nazi castle, and saying that racism was an inherent part of its philosophy.

But this committee was such men as Michael Harrington, Bayard Rustin, Dr. Martin Gold, Dr. Frank Jeffries, Burbidge, Herbert Hill, Professor S. M. Lipset, Harvey Swados, Morris Nysan, Norman Thomas, and Paul Jacobs.

"For our money—in trade union terms, they’re worse than verruca wrecker. And the fact that many of them have participated in civil rights action is not the free speech movement. The free speech movement doesn’t change that fact, nor the fact that they are some of the worst in the union," Bridges commented.

Among the key figures, for example, Paul Jacobs, was dropped from a New York union in the 30’s for being an internal union wrecker.

"I tried to get my deported," Bridges added. "He tried to undermine the leadership of John L. Lewis, and some time the CIO was the goal of peace and progress. He also happens to be a self-confessed frame-up who has been accused of working to destroy the ILWU, and he admitted as much in a book he recently wrote.

POISING AS PRO-UNION:

"This is what some of these people have tried to do to decent, democratic trade unionism—all the time posing as pro-union people."

"But they decided to use the courts against the union, and the election, and this is one time when they got their comeuppance. They won’t stay up for a few months, they are down for a lifetime, and they don’t have a lot of tricks trying to do a job on us."

Pamphlet Tells Older Folks 'When to See a Lawyer'

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Office of the Federal Trade Commission has published a pamphlet it hopes will help inform persons who have been injured or are about to be injured "why, how, and when to see a lawyer."

The title of the 40-page booklet is "You, the Law, and Retirement." It was obtained by the Office of Aging, Welfare Depart-


Local 18’s Perfect Vote Score

SACRAMENTO—Recently-formed Local 18, More Local, proudly chalked up a 100 percent vote record in the last international election. Twenty out of 20 members cast ballots.

The 1965 and 1966 Conventions recommended all locals publish regular bulletins.

Tony Whitney displays his "Crane Prairie Special" fly that doped 20-inch rainbow trout from Crane Prairie Reservoir near Bend, Oregon as hard to locate as a herd of cattle suddenly allowed to wallow in their natural habitat. In spite of this we hooked ten fish in four hours on Tony’s home-tied flies, all I imagine as large as the two that Jean managed to bring in. I even wet a line.

As Jean and I trolled a Whitney "Crane Prairie Special" fly by foot or so below the surface as we slowly guided the boat, in and out of the gills, bare-treed forest, offshore the shoal-infested banks, over the tree tops and snags. We used steel-laden freight train, Tony and Jeannette, determined to introduce scenic and fishing attractions. They struck our flies, bringing up a strike from a "snag" here, as the strikes were immediately followed by the violent thumping of the hook’s hoo in their voices (and usually successful) effort to throw the hook.
A Weapon for South’s Freedom Fight

SAN FRANCISCO — A gleaming new pickup truck was presented by ILWU Warehouse Local 6 members to the Mississippi Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) as a weapon in the struggle for civil rights throughout the deepsouth.

“WE’LL MARCH FOR THEM”

The ranks of 34 strike veterans will be thinned because of death and disability, but “we, 31 years later, younger in years than those who cannot be with us, shall remember and march for them,” the spokesman said.

Mourners will mobilize as usual in the North Plaza blocks, with the march to the seawall starting promptly at 10 a.m.

Aberdeen July 5 Rites

ABERDEEN — Waterside services will feature Local 24’s annual Bloody Thursday commemoration July 5.

The ceremony scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. will be held at the waterfront at Zelius Park in memoriam for those who gave their lives in the 1934 waterfront strike.

The annual Local 24 picnic will follow at 11 a.m. at Lion Park in Hoquiam. It is sponsored by the local and ladies’ auxiliary who urge all union members and officers, and their families in the Grays Harbor area to attend.

San Francisco Tradition

The 24th annual tradition of giving the families of SNCC members, Warner Drexel, a San Jose State student, and Lincoln McDuffie, a high school student in San Francisco. Its destination: Jackson, Mississippi.

It was handed over to SNCC in the name of the Local 6 membership. It is the property of SNCC, and it can go wherever SNCC wants to use it, for freedom.

The pickup truck, which cost $2,500, was bought after the membership voted unanimously to endow the recommendation of the Executive Secretary. The truck was bought by the union, and no assessment was levied for the purchase.

It was handed over to SNCC in the name of the Local 6 membership. It is the property of SNCC, and it can go wherever SNCC wants to use it, for freedom.

“We want to furnish transportation in Mississippi and anywhere in the deep south, all over the south, wherever SNCC wants to use this truck to give the people the ability to get to the court house to register,” said a woman at a press conference at Local 6 headquarters.

Newsmen and cameramen from all the metropolitan papers and TV stations were on hand to record this practical gesture to aid the growing fight for freedom.

Local 6 Pickets Hit Bemis Bag

Demand Area Settlement

NEWARK, Calif. — Approximately 150 production and maintenance workers, members of Local 6, hit the plants here at Bemis Brothers Bag Company at 7 a.m., Monday June 21 after lengthy negotiations in which the union demanded the area warehouse settlement.

Negotiations broke down last Friday, June 11, after the federal mediation and conciliation representative tried unsuccessfully to bring the parties to an agreement. The contract expired June 1.

The conciliation service suggested arbitration of the lawsuit in dispute, but the company—a national firm with plants throughout the country—refused to arbitrate.

Local 6 members in the dispute at Bemis involve 87 women and 53 men. The warehouse is under a separate contract which follows the union area warehouse settlement.

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Local 6 members in the dispute at Bemis involve 87 women and 53 men. The warehouse is under a separate contract which follows the distributors agreement, the area warehouse settlement.

The seven local members are respecting the picket line, which brings close to 100 Local 6 workers altogether off the job.

The picket line is operating round-the-clock.