**Stiff ILWU Auto Strike In Honolulu**

HONOLULU — Some 200 production employees of Murphy - Aloha Motors struck July 9 when the company refused to bargain with the ILWU on a new contract.

Murphy - Aloha Motors, owned by George Murphy, refused to negotiate unless the union agreed to what the company termed "industry - wide" bargaining. The "industry" included only two other firms.

In a message to the public, the ILWU members labeled the company's owner an "empire builder" personally worth between $30 - 40 million. The union called him "ruthless" in labor relations.

Murphy has not communicated with the union, it was noted, and has not entered into negotiations on proposals for a contract sent by the union last April.

The proposals include a wage increase and improvements in sick leave, funeral leave, vacations, and several other fringe benefits.

In its statement to the public, the ILWU noted: "We're not "Empire Builders." We're just workers. We were born and raised here. We are raising our families here and do all we can to contribute in every way to the life of our community. What money we do get is spent here and everyone profits—not just one man."

The public was asked not to patronize Murphy - Aloha Motors and continue to give cooperation and support to the union.

**NCDC Backs Bemis Strike; Dixie Freedom**

OAKLAND — Full support to the Local 6 strike against the Bemis Brothers Bag Company in Newark, California, was voted recently by the Northern California District Council delegates.

The strike of some 150 production and maintenance workers is now in its fifth week, with demands for the Bay Area warehouse pattern in wage increases, welfare and fringe benefits.

**Aberdeen Inferno**

Spreading wildly through dry, creosote-soaked timbers on the Weyerhauser sawmill dock in South Aberdeen, Wash., flames jumped the gap to destroy crew's quarters and engine room of the Japanese log ship Sanyo Maru No. 1. The ship was moved by tugs soon after this picture was snapped. Some 42 Local 24 longshoremen on the ship escaped injury and joined firemen and mill hands in fighting the fire which threatened for awhile, under heavy winds, to send the entire mill operation in smoke. The ILWU men, often in personal peril, received high praise for their action.

The fire started at 2:50 p.m., Saturday and the last embers were not out until 4 a.m., Sunday.

**42 Local 24 Dockers Escape Ship's Blaze, Help Firemen Fight Flames**

ABERDEEN, Wash. — A spectacular $700,000 waterfront fire in which Local 24 longshoremen played a stellar role when they joined the fight to keep it from spreading — swept the Weyerhaeuser Sawmill dock in South Aberdeen and spread to the Japanese log ship Sanyo Maru No. 1. The dock was 75 percent destroyed and the crew's quarters and engine room of the ship were gutted.

When the fire broke out 42 longshoremen were working the ship, and all left the ship immediately with no reported injuries.

The ILWU men immediately joined some 65 firemen and numerous mill employees to fight the stubborn blaze. Nine fire trucks, seven vessels including a Coast Guard cutter, dredges and tugs were on the scene.

Three tugs finally moved the ship away from the flaming pier, while oyster dredges directed heavy streams of water on the dock and ship.

**All Prince Rupert Labor Backs ILWU in Job Beef**

The largest maritime blaze in three decades, which threatened to destroy the entire sawmill, started from an unknown cause, spread wildly through dry, creosoted dock timbers and, with a heavy wind blowing, hit the Japanese freighter alongside.

The dock was 75 percent destroyed and the crew's quarters and engine room of the ship were gutted. Nine fire trucks, seven vessels including a Coast Guard cutter, dredges and tugs were on the scene. Three tugs finally moved the ship away from the flaming pier, while oyster dredges directed heavy streams of water on the dock and ship.

The fire started at 2:50 p.m., Saturday and the last embers were not out until 4 a.m., Sunday.

**LONGSHOREMEN PRAISED**

In a letter to Jack Pulman, president of ILWU Local 24, Marvin E. Johnston, Weyerhaeuser public relations manager, said in part: "We are truly grateful for the help rendered by members of the ILWU. I am told that a number of longshoremen labored long and hard, with some peril to themselves, to help extinguish the stubborn blaze before it could reach the mill. Such efforts are truly appreciated. Only by the help of the many who turned a hand in our time of need was it possible to save the jobs of many people."

"We feel reassured to know that there are those who are ready to help when help is needed. To those members of Local 24 who helped, we are eternally grateful."
THE LONGBORSHORE celebrates the 16th Biennial Convention of ILWU.

THE SHORTEST RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE 16th BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF ILWU WAS ALSO ONE OF THE MOST MEANINGFUL. IN FULL, IT STATED: "RESOLVED: IT IS THE POLICY OF THIS INTERNATIONAL UNION TO BE ABSOLUTELY OPPOSED TO ALL FORMS OF MOONLIGHTING." FOLLOWING UP ON THIS INSTRUCTION, THE COAST NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE MOVED TO AMEND AND DID AMEND LAST MONTH THE PACIFIC COAST LONGSHORE AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE THAT REGISTERED LONGSHOREMEN HOLDING TWO PAID OR SALARIED JOBS SHALL BE Deregistered UNLESS THEY GIVE UP THE NON-LONGSHORE JOB. THIS IS ARTICLE XIII OF THE 1965 LONGSHORE AGREEMENT. IT APPLIES TO CLERKS AS WELL AS LONGSHOREMEN.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED THIRD EDITION DEFINES MOONLIGHTING AS HOLDING TWO PAID JOBS.

DISCUSSION IN THE CONVENTION MADE IT VERY CLEAR THAT THE DELEGATES HAD EXACTLY THIS IN MIND AND NOTHING ELSE. THEY WEREN'T TALKING ABOUT A MAN WITH EXTRA INCOME FROM PROPERTY, STOCKS, BONDS OR INVESTMENT IN A BUSINESS WHICH DOES NOT ENGAGE HIM IN WORK.

THEY WERE TALKING ABOUT LONGSHOREMEN, CLERKS, WAREHOUSEMEN, SUGAR AND PINEAPPLE WORKERS AND OTHERS WHO WORK IN ILWU JURISDICTION BY NIGHT AND TEACH, HOLD CIVIL SERVICE JOBS OR OTHER Gainful OCCUPATION BY DAY, OR VICE VERSA.

AS DEFINED BY ONE DELEGATE AT THE CONVENTION, THEY WERE TALKING ABOUT WORKERS WHO "GET FAT TAKING A SANDWICH OUT OF ANOTHER WORKER'S LUNCHBOX.

EVERY WORKER IS ENTITLED TO A JOB THAT WILL PROVIDE HIM AND HIS FAMILY WITH DECENT LIVING, AND AT PRESENT UP TO ABOUT $8 MILLIONABLE BODIED AND SOUND MINDED WORKERS ARE DENIED THIS ENTITLEMENT FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER. THE MOST CRIMINAL OF THESE REASONS IS THAT SOME OTHER WORKERS HOLD TWO OR MORE JOBS.

THE MOONLIGHTER IS NOT ONLY A POACHER UPON ANOTHER WORKER; HE IS UNFAIR TO HIS OWN EMPLOYER, FOR HE CAN GIVE NEITHER OF HIS JOBS FULL ATTENTION; HE IS A SAFETY RISK, A DANGER TO HIMSELF AND OTHER WORKERS AROUND HIM, AND HIS ULTIMATE REWARD IS LIKELY TO BE EARLY DEATH.

UNFORTUNATELY, ONCE A MAN IS TEMPTED TO TAKE AN EXTRA JOB BECAUSE HE NEEDS SOME EXTRA MONEY, HE IS SOON HOOKED ON THE HEADY STUFF OF STATUS AND THE TWO PAYCHECKS AROUND HIM, AND HIS ULTIMATE REWARD IS A SAD ENDING.

MEANWHILE, HE IS NOT HAVING MUCH FUN, NOR ENOUGH REST OR SLEEP. HE HAS SELF-APPOINTED HIMSELF TO SLAVERY, TO POSSIBLE DISABILITY AND EARLY DEMISE, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME DERIVING OTHERS OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE ANY KIND OF LIVING.

WE FEEL SORRY FOR HIM AND HIS FAMILY, BUT THE UNION IS ABSOLUTELY OPPOSED TO COMPLETELY RIGHT IN CRACKING DOWN ON HIS "LOUSY PRACTICE."

THE FIGHT FOR EQUALITY IS AS OLD AS THE HISTORY OF OUR NATION—FORRUNNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—AND AS NEW AS YESTERDAY'S HEADLINE ABOUT THE WAR IN VIETNAM. CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE. WE CAN NEVER TAKE A BACK SEAT IN THIS STRUGGLE. CIVIL RIGHTS ARE BUILT ON THE STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND FREEDOM FOR ALL HUMAN BEINGS. IT IS THE DUTY OF THE UNION TO STRUGGLE WITH THE WORKERS AND OTHERS WHO WORK IN ILWU TO ORGANIZE AND BUILD THEIR TRADE UNIONS.

THE ARITHMETIC OF THE SOUTH TELLS ITS OWN STORY: THE MAJORITY OF RESIDENTS OF DALLAS COUNTY (SELMAS COUNTY, SE LITTLE ROCK, SE MEMPHIS)—ARE NEGROES—57 PERCENT. BUT ONLY 0.9 PERCENT OF THE ELIGIBLE WHITES ARE REGISTRED TO VOTE. REGISTRATION OF LEGAL VOTING AGE WHITES IN 44 PERCENT. BUT DALLAS COUNTY RANKS THE WORST. ADJOINING WILCOX COUNTY HAS NEVER HAD A NEGRO VOTER, ALTHOUGH 78 PERCENT OF THE COUNTY'S POPULATION IS NEGRO. LEON COUNTY (SELMA) BOWED TO STREET PRESSURE, AND A NEGRO VOTER WAS ELECTED. WILCOX COUNTY HAS NEVER HAD A NEGRO VOTER.

THE FBI COMES IN FOR SHARP CRITICISM BOTH IN CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES. IN ITS PURSUIT OF CRIME, THE FBI TACTICS INCLUDE ILLEGAL WIRE TAPPING, OPENING MAIL, ENTERING HOMES WITHOUT SEARCH WARRENTS, AND OTHER TACTICS.

THE FBI'S INDIFFERENCE TO CIVIL RIGHTS—AND IT IS ALMOST ENTIRELY A LIBRY-WHITE ORGANIZATION—LED DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AND OTHERS TO BILL INVESTIGATING THE CRIMES. THE FBI HAS BEEN CRITICIZED FOR BEING MORE INTERESTED IN INVESTIGATING CIVIL RIGHTS CASES THAN IN INVESTIGATING CRIMES. IN THE SOUTH, THE FBI HAS BEEN CRITICIZED FOR BEING LESS THAN ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT INVESTIGATING CIVIL RIGHTS CASES. THE FBI'S INDIFFERENCE TO CIVIL RIGHTS—AND IT IS ALMOST ENTIRELY A LIBRY-WHITE ORGANIZATION—LED DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AND OTHERS TO BILL INVESTIGATING THE CRIMES.

THE WORK OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH—NEGRO AND WHITE ALIKE—IS BRINGING THE MEANING OF FREEDOM TO YOUNGSTERS. THERE IS ACTUALLY A FORM OF "UNDERGROUND EDUCATION" IN THE COFO (COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS) FREEDOM SCHOOL PROJECTS. THESE SCHOOLS NOT ONLY TEACH THE YOUNGSTERS ABOUT HISTORY, BUT ALSO TEACH THEM ABOUT THE MEANING OF FREEDOM THROUGH THE HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE.

THE HISTORIC SENSE OF THE WORD. THE NEGRO PEOPLE ARE NOT ONLY AMERICANS, BUT THEY ARE MOVING TOWARDS THE TOTALitarism AND DISCRIMINATION . . . CLEARLY EXPRESS WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE BELIEVE.

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**Fixed Rights Fighter Wins Job, Back Pay**

**LOS ANGELES—** Sylvester Jackson, an ILWU steward at Max Pac- tor was reinstated to his job last month after the company fired him for allegedly leaving the job without permission.

Jackson was taking part in a civil rights demonstration, and after advising his employer he would not be at work.

Local 26 took the case to the arbitrator who ruled he was not dis- charged for just cause. The company was ordered to reinstate him with- out loss of seniority or other bene- fits and reimburse him for lost time

Jackson received a check for over $1800 in back pay due him.

**The arbitrator said that there his decision "...the grievant did not leave work on the morning of March 9, 1965, without permission to do so because he advised the company of his intention to commence of his shift that he would not be at work that day. His resultant absence to take part in a civil rights demonstration did not warrant discipli- nary action."

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**Henning Cites Craftsmanship Of Negroes**

**WASHINGTON, D.C.—** Given the equality of work opportunity, the American Negro will demonstrate once again his skills and talents," Under Secretary of Labor John F. Henning told an Urban League civil rights conference at Howard Univer- sity.

"The American Negro was mainly responsible for the building of the Old South. In fact, the Negro ar- tisan, prior to 1865, dominated the skilled trades in the South," Henning said.

He also said that the repeal of Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act would mean "new life and lib- erty" for the Negro as well as whiteworkers of southern States.

**Violent Prejudice**

He said that the union shop was essential to the Negro worker of the South in his struggle to obtain meaningful work.

Expanding on his observation that Negro craftsmen had built the Old South, Henning said that at the close of the Civil War, of the 150,000 workers in the south, 100,000 were Negroes.

As an "interesting historical foot- note," Henning said that there were 310 Negroes employed in the total work force of 400 at the Confederate Naval Arsenal at Mobile, Alabama, in 1865.

By 1900, the Under Secretary said, Negro craftsmen of the South had lost their prominence. He said his- torians generally attributed the de- cline of Negro craftsmen to two causes: the collapse of Negro community life which immediately followed the Civil War, and (2) vio- lent and anti-Negro prejudices in every phase of economic and social life.

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**Seattle Expansion**

**Good visibility sent a Port of Seattle photographer aloft for this unusual picture of harbor facilities undergoing a multi-million dollar expansion and modernization program.**

The photograph, taken from an altitude of 3,000 feet, shows 13 ocean-going vessels at berth from Pier 20 up and beyond East Waterway to Pier 42. A portion of the downtown business district is visible at right above center.

**St. Francis Square Residents Win Fight To Cut Tax Rate**

**SAN FRANCISCO—** One of the nation’s outstanding experiments in multi-racial cooperative housing for low and middle income families—St. Francis Square—got a tax break from the Board of Supervisors here this week. Taxes will not be raised.

St. Francis Square first received national attention when the ILWU and PMA sponsored its development at no cost to either the union or em- ployers—in order to provide decent housing for those who cannot qualify for public housing or reasonable private quarters.

It was built not only for the able planning that went into its design and construction, and for its low cost, but also for the great community social benefits to be gained in a former slum area, through multi- racial living.

The existence of St. Francis Square is responsible in good measure for desegregation of at least one school, and for creating a healthy neighbor- hood atmosphere.

A threat to St. Francis Square arose when the San Francisco assess- or Russell D. Wolden recommended an assessment figure of $12,171.34, which would have forced tax increases for each tenant of be- tween $23 and $30 a month—which could have made a difference be- tween continuing to live there or being forced to move for many ten- ants.

This was seen by many as an at- tack on the idea of cooperative hous- ing, and a boost to big business in- terests who have been trying to stop such low cost housing and, in effect, to reserve the downtown area of the city to either the very rich, or the very poor, living in slums.

The Board of Supervisors voted unanimously to reduce the assess- ment to $510,000, the same as last year.

The multi-racial characteristics of St. Francis Square was considered the most telling reason for maintaining its reasonable tax rate.

**The Reverend Thomas Deitrich, who lives in the Square, and who is pastor of the Howard Presbyterian Church, said of the apartment co- operative:**

"It can become the yeast to raise the social conscience of San Francisco."

Another speaker favoring reten- tion of the present lower tax rate was Daniel Del Carlo, secretary of the Building Trades Council, who spoke of himself as the "goddad of St. Francis Square."

He said, "These people who live in St. Francis Square stuck their necks out (when they agreed to become members of the cooperative). What are you going to do? Chop them off?"

The San Francisco Chronicle in its front page report on the tax deci- sion, stated: "The Board of Supervisors balanced taxes against people—and voted for people."

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**Grays Harbor Plans Modern New Terminal**

**ABERDEEN, Wash.**—The $2.5 milli- on port improvement plan of Grays Harbor, Washington, was hailed by ILWU Local 24 officials as a prime step in encouraging the group of the entire harbor.

Jack Pufian, president and Max Yekich, secretary-treasurer of the local loaded port officials on their recently adopted plan to construct a new marine terminal in 1966.

The local officials wrote, "A new marine terminal can invite more shipping activity into the area while providing new avenues of economic development and growth."

The deep water pier facility is scheduled to be built at Cow Point, with plans for a 600-foot-long pier, a $235,000 crane with a 50-ton ca- pacity and a 40-ton backup and storage area.

The all-weather, ultra-modern port facility design was termed "one of the best in the Pacific Northwest."

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United Arab Republic (Egypt)

The two delegates to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) met for the first time two days before taking the plane for Egypt. A friendly relationship was established instantly. We left Vancouver, B.C., April 11 and arrived in Cairo, UAR, April 12. We were unable to contact trade union officials the first four days because the UAR was celebrating its greatest Moslem holiday—Greater Bairam—(Feast Day). During this holiday labor is at a standstill. The people all dress in their finest, and the parks, playgrounds and the banks of the river Nile are crowded from early morning until late at night.

The population of the UAR is between 29 and 30 million people, with a population increase of about 24% to 3 percent per year. The government and the unions are stressing birth control, with good progress being made among the factory workers, but slower among farmers and people in rural areas. If the people practice birth control, we were told, better living standards, housing, etc., will develop that much sooner.

The UAR land area is 386,000 square miles, nearly 250,000 per square mile.

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Common sight—Farmer on way to market.

about two-thirds of which is desert. Approximately 28 million people live on 3 percent of the land mass. There are more people living per square mile in the UAR than in any other nation—nearly 220,000 per square mile.

Cairo, capital of the UAR, with its four million inhabitants, is one of the ten largest capitals of the world, and the most important in Africa.

On April 14 we met with Wibor Ira Wright, labor attaché, US Embassy, Cairo. He was very cooperative and gave us information and assistance that helped us make contact with the trade union officials. He was very sincere and unbiased in discussion and both of us highly respect him.

Our next visit took us to a sugar refinery and a modern Coca Cola plant and warehouse, the largest in the Middle East. It produces 8 million cases per year. Wages for common labor, 15 pounds ($US$45.30) per month; supervisors and leadmen, 40 pounds ($US$103.50) per month. Our next visit took us to a sugar refinery and warehouse.

Potatoes exported to Germany, in Alexandria.

Industry 85% Nationalized

Industry in the UAR is 85% nationalized. The UAR Charter stipulates that half the seats in all the peoples and parliamentary councils on all levels shall be allocated to the workers and peasants. A worker was appointed Minister of Labor. With this set-up, there is no anti-labor legislation. The right to organize into unions is made legal by law, and encouraged. The July Revolution of 1952 still inspires toward the realization of its aims, including the right to rest and security.

To qualify for pension and to receive the maximum amount of 75 percent of the worker's wages, the worker would have to be employed for twenty years and have reached the age of sixty. There are a great many workers who are insured under the National General Trade Unions, and then in 1964 they were further reorganized into 27 National Industrial Unions. The Federation of Labor acts as a coordinating body and represents all unions in the UAR. Further union work is done at national and international meetings and conferences. It is affiliated with the All-Arab Confederation of Labor.

The primary unit of any national union is the trade union plant committee. Only one committee may be set up in a plant. The villages in the farm or agricultural areas also have a union committee set up for each village of fifty workers or more, provided these villages apply for union membership. There are approximately 5600 farm villages.

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By CONSTANTINE SAMSON
Local 142, Hawaii
and
JOHN TADICH
Local 3, Seattle
workers, at no cost, while others go to government hospitals and clinics.

Since industry is 85 percent nationalized, and it is a socialist country, the government must and does play a greater role in economic affairs than in the United States. A large part of the national income is spent on economic planning, in an increase in national production, consumption, income, and the problem of controlling population increases.

Since the revolution in 1952, about 825 new plants have been built. Older plants are being expanded and modernized with new machinery while production continues. A large number of these plants are foundries, an industry which plays a vital role in the economy of the country. Women have responsibility to avoid any excessive wage demands or benefits if the national economy would be adversely affected. The UAR receives economic and technical aid from other countries. We saw new machinery from Denmark, East and West Germany, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, Holland, and some electrical gadgets from the United States. The Soviet Union is providing the financial, technical and mechanical aid to build the Aswan (Big Dam), which will eventually provide an additional 2 million acres of much needed agricultural land as well as electrical power. The agricultural area now is roughly 6 million acres. The Egyptians are equipped with Soviet and Czechoslovakian weapons.

The important aid from the United States is wheat, corn, and flour. The UAR produces 10 million acres of wheat and imports approximately 2 million tons from the United States, in the value of 142 million dollars, and without which the city dwellers would suffer a serious shortage of this staple food. Our wheat is sold to the UAR at bargain prices, and the money is then loaned back on 30 to 40 year loans at an interest rate of about 5/12 of 1 percent. What do the workers think about this program? We would say that the vast majority are not aware of this program, meet only a few trade union people, but when we arrived there were about 100 officials and workers present. They stood and applauded for several minutes after which the first speech of welcome was given from a union official from the rice and flour industries.

Your two delegates addressed the gathering next, and judging from the applause, our remarks were well received. The hospitality and friendliness of this gathering is something we will never forget.

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Great Advances in Education

Evidence of the advance of higher education in the UAR is that in 1952 there were approximately 30,000 students in universities and institutes. By 1965-66 this number had increased to over 100,000. Roughly one-third of the nearly 5,000 students in schools in other countries are in the United States.

Free education at all levels became a basic social right for every citizen from which society can only benefit from the talents long hidden in the darkness of ignorance. Seventy percent of the primary grade age children are receiving schooling today. Those who are not in school are primarily on the farms or in distant rural areas.

There are large areas in cities where housing, even by their own standards, is woefully inadequate. Conditions in farm villages are primitive, with the huts being constructed of mud or adobe, straw roofs and dirt flooring. One hand water pump often serves the village.

We saw thousands of newly constructed apartments, and in all areas visited, apartments are under construction, generally four to six stories high, and built with large construction equipment. The staging is of wood, and all construction material is hauled or carried upward by rope. The method seems primitive and slow, but somehow the job gets done. Most of these facilities are low-priced units, rented to small income citizens and workers.

We saw little or no begging and no one sleeping on the streets, from which we conclude that government provides in some manner for everyone. The shops and stores are well stocked with all kinds of goods, and the people are buying. For the average worker, the quality is not the best, but the majority are relatively dressed, and in general, present a healthy and happy appearance.

The living standard of a worker receiving the minimum wage would be on a bare subsistence level, even though the average income is much less than in the United States. On the question of luxuries, President Nasser remarked on December 24, 1964, "We must find the necessities for everyone. After that come the luxuries which we can all do without." The masses have enough to eat, although the majority consume the simplest and cheapest available. Fruits, vegetables, greens, bread and rice are the staple diet, with little meat being consumed. All these foods are reasonable and plentiful. Coffee, tea and soda pop are very popular. Some drink beer, but little or no hard liquor is consumed since it is against the religion forbid it.

A final highlight of our trip was the May 1 Labor Day parade of at least 300,000 workers. There were floats of all kinds and the parade took three hours to pass a given place. It concluded at a large square where President Nasser and others spoke to the workers. On May 2, we left for home.

Summary

The workers, plant officials, unions certainly support President Nasser. "We don't love him, we adore him, he is our saviour," was heard from many people, including University of Cairo students with whom we talked.

If the program now goes for many years, and we believe it will, the UAR will, in the distant future, be a country its workers will be proud to call their own. We would like to thank all those in the UAR who gave us willingly of their time and showed such patience and understanding to two workers from the United States who came seeking information and were rewarded also with friendship. To our own ILWU members, officers, and Executive Board, nothing can express our gratitude, and we sincerely hope we served you well.
Southern Cal ILWU Council Studies Area Poverty Growth

LOS ANGELES — This growing, sprawling area is suffering increasingly from the effects of poverty, ILWU Southern California District Council delegates were told at their July 9 meeting, at which they concentrated attention on this national question.

Examples were given of whole areas which have long suffered privation in jobs and educational opportunities.

Golden Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar H. Larsen will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary July 2. They were married in Vancouver, Washington in 1915. Larsen longshored in Portland from 1926 to 1963, transferred to Wilmington, where he worked until his retirement in 1963. During many of those years he was sergeant-at-arms in the Local 13 hall, and took an active part in union affairs. Mrs. Larsen is a member of the women's auxiliary. Their son, and their grandchildren are honoring them with an open house buffet at 321 Wisconsin Street, Long Beach, 4 to 8 p.m. August 1, all their friends are cordially invited.

ILWU Office Workers Make More Glasgow

SAN FRANCISCO — A new contract covering office workers at the Ace Paper Company. The contract negotiated with the Distributors Association provides an average increase of $16 per month during the life of the contract. Other features are: Retroactive pay from January 1, 1965; one extra holiday bringing the total to 10; three weeks vacation after five years; and pay for jury duty and funeral leave.

Full Health Coverage for Thrifty Drug Retirees

LOS ANGELES—All retired members of ILWU-AKBA Benefit Funds were provided with full health and welfare coverage for themselves and their spouses commencing July 1, 1965, Trustees of Local 26 Warehousemen's Health and Welfare Fund, announced last week.

The union's agreement with Thrifty Drug last year provided for this coverage, but unfavorable court decisions regarding its legality held up inauguration of this program. Many conferences were held to resolve the matter and the way finally cleared to put this long needed benefit into effect.

Fourteen retired employees of Thrifty Drug will now be covered for health and welfare and all future retirees will receive the same benefits.
Pensioners Listed

For Locals 6 & 17

SAN FRANCISCO—Recent additions to the ILWU Locals 6 and 17 pension lists include the following members:


Manuel S. Andrade, Safeway President, Portland, Oregon 97201.


CRDC Alert on Drive to Push Right-to-Work

PORTLAND—Columbia River District Council president Ernest Baker has alerted all Oregon locals to the new move by "right-to-work" forces to mount a petition drive to get a right-to-work initiative on the Oregon ballot next year.

The warning also called the locals' attention to a second warning from the Director General: Section 15(b) of the federal Taft-Hartley law may not be repealed this session of Congress unless all members and locals step up their letter writing campaigns on this subject.

The CRDC's July 11 meeting in Vancouver, Washington, appeared to be necessary to step up the drive against the repeal of 15(b) when Interna tional Executive Vice President John O. Neidorf of a recent experience after he read a letter which was published in a Portland paper, in which he spoke of the "right-to-work" provisions of T-H.

RIGHT WING ACTIVE

Soon after, he said, he started receiving a volume of mail from extreme right wing groups and individuals who enclosed their political and sensational brochures not only favoring "right-to-work" but opposing all forms of social welfare.

Fanz emphasized the value of keeping letters moving to the newspapers as well as congressmen.

Baker announced that there will probably be an all-Oregon labor meeting in September to do some of the "right-to-work" threat and other pressing labor matters.

Reporting on the recent joint meeting of five major international unions concerning the woodworking industry, Fanz emphasized that more contacts be developed between these unions and that their representatives be invited to appear and speak at a future joint meeting.

Fanz’ report concerned the July 1 meeting of top officials of the ILWU, Teamsters Union, International Longshoremen's Ass'ns of America (ILWU), Lumber and Sawmills Workers, and the International Federation of Western Pulp and Paper Workers.

The meeting drew preliminary plans for coordinated action leading to the contact expired dates and common economic action.

Announcement of the meeting was made at the time by a joint press statement signed by ILWU Vice President J. E. Robertson, and ILWU President A. F. Harding.

In other business, the delegates heard that the Local 8 Pension Fund is in good condition.

We Hear that retired longshoreman N. B. Jackson, Seattle (Local 19), has been spending quite a bit of his retirement time at Hicks Lake in Thurston County, Washing ton. Here's a pic of Brother Jackson with his latest catch—a stringer of perch and catfish from Hicks Lake, naturally.

**A MILLION or so years ago, the dinosaurs roamed the earth:**

Geologists and physicists do not all agree upon the ages of the different formations. Though they dominated the land through brute force they were dwarfed in intellect. A relatively small dinosaur would tower 12 ft. high, measuring 25 ft. from nose to tail with a brain the size of a fist.

Largest of the Dinosauria was the Brontosaurus, otherwise known as the "Thunder Lizard." His tusk made the earth tremble as he moved from one local to another over the land in search of sustenance, oftimes coming in conflict with other life forms. For food per day, a Brontosaurus may have reached a length of 60 feet and a height of 15 feet.

In that age, the fish of the seas were just as large. So large, in fact, that a race of horses, hardly larger than a cocker spaniel, was destroyed, through their competition, to grow to its present size.

In a past issue of this column your columnist passed along a tip for "sensitive duck fanciers" and "taste of the wild game," and the warning also called the locals' attention to the "right-to-work" threat and other pressing labor matters.

"We're particularly anxious for fellow Local 501 member, Ross Fleming, to view the pic. How's that for piscatorial juices, Ross, especially that chrome-plated sea 'bow?"

**BIG SHOTS and LITTLE FISHES**

By Fred Goetz

DOUG HARPMAN of Vancouver, British Columbia, a member of ILWU Local 501, has been striking it rich on recent junkets to the Port Hardy area of Vancouver Island and so has one of his favorite fishing partners, his daughter, Sandy.

The following photo provides graphic proof of the finny pudding fixed to the United States, although it is believed that the western waters of the Pacific there offer better conditions. Though they dominated the land through brute force they were dwarfed in intellect. A relatively small dinosaur would tower 12 ft. high, measuring 25 ft. from nose to tail with a brain the size of a fist.

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In that age, the fish of the seas were just as large. So large, in fact, that a race of horses, hardly larger than a cocker spaniel, was destroyed, through their competition, to grow to its present size.

"I love to hunt ducks and am particularly fond of the meat that. I think the treat..."
Bad Bill for The Jobless Is Signed

SACRAMENTO—Despite the objections of organized labor, Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. has signed AB 518, the only unemployment insurance bill of consequence to pass the 1965 session of the California Legislature.

The governor in his statement said:

"Because it provides needed and overdue increases, particularly in maximum benefits, and because I have signed the measure.

"At the same time, I am not in agreement with all the provisions of the bill, and I regret that the legislature did not see fit to act on a number of important recommendations."

Michael Johnson, ILWU legislative representative, said he urged Brown not to sign the bill by Assemblyman George McAteer (D-Torrance) because it was its negative features outnumber its more positive ones and thus increase in weekly benefits (to $65) for the highest paid workers.

The major deviation from other bills was from the San Francisco Labor Council, which voted unanimously last Friday night (July 16) to urge Brown to veto the bill because it would "punish and penalize" low-wage workers by granting improved benefits to only a relatively small number of well-paid workers.

MAJOR DEFECT

Major defect in the bill, in the view of the San Francisco Labor Council, is the increased rigidity of the present provision for the maximum benefits. It will increase drastically the waiting period for workers who quit or are fired for alleged "misconduct."

Effect of these provisions is a marked increase of the number of workers who will be killed by the law, Duarte said, because its negative features outnumber its more positive ones and thus increase in weekly benefits (to $65) for the highest paid workers.

Among the measures being sweated by the San Francisco Labor Council, is the increased rigidity of the present provision for the maximum benefits. It will increase drastically the waiting period for workers who quit or are fired for alleged "misconduct."

Very much like fingerprints, no two organizers are alike, and cannot be expected to operate in precisely the same way. Under any given set of circumstances no two organizers would approach the same challenges in the same area.

NCDC Supports Bemis Strike, Backs Mississippi Challenge

The ILWU action parallels that of the San Francisco Labor Council, which voted unanimously last Friday night (July 16) to urge Brown to veto the bill because it would "punish and penalize" low-wage workers by granting improved benefits to only a relatively small number of well-paid workers.

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Continued from Page 1—

The council heard a report by a delegate of the Bay Area Pensioners Association that said the oldtimers were delighted with the recent pension agreement negotiated between the ILWU and the Bemis Company.

The ticklish problem of parking on the San Francisco waterfront is growing mess, led the council to appoint a committee made up of one longshoreman, one clerk, and one warehouseman to meet with the port director.

This IS not in any way meant to be critical of long-term contracts—nor to suggest that there is any lack of interest in labor-management relations—but it is meant to emphasize the fact that members do not participate in organizational activities.

What it boils down to is that when the average union man’s economic problems are solved for the life of the contract, he also "beds down" as far as his union is concerned. Once he “has it made” he seems to figure that the union has given him everything he wants, and all he’s obliged to do is pay his dues and possibly attend an occasional meeting.

So close this column by emphasizing that they are new to organizing than just hiring a few capable men to beat the bushes and use their talents, media, and techniques to sign up new members.

Indeed, it must be pointed out that finding new ways to encourage membership participation is equally important to finding new areas in which to organize.

For 44,000 workers annually. The San Francisco Labor Council places a higher estimate, 65,000 workers, on this feature of the bill.

Most odious of the new requirements is one that will require a worker who quits or is fired for misconduct to pay a fine equal to his last two week’s wages before becoming eligible for jobless pay benefits.

Labor Council Secretary George Johns pointed out that Ass. Governor Brown and the USDLC were among the first to come to the aid of organized labor and workers.

Much of the character of the 1965 sessions was being shaped as the Governor worked his way through a mountain of bills left on his desk by the departed legislators. He was working against a July 23 deadline.

Among the measures being swept out by ILWU representatives was AB 1036, the ILWU’s auto insurance bill. Signed by Assemblyman Willie Brown (D-SF), it would require notification of reasons for cancellation of a policy.

Warehouse Contract

Ahead on Equal Pay

SAN FRANCISCO — President Charles (Chile) Duarte of ILWU Western California District Council of Longshoremen, said this week that the equal pay law for men and women who do the same work will be critical of long-term contracts—nor to suggest that there is any lack of interest in labor-management relations—but it is meant to emphasize the fact that members do not participate in organizational activities.

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NCDC Meeting Notice

The next meeting of the Northern California District Council of ILWU will be held at Local 11 headquarters at 501 35th Ave., Eureka, on Saturday, July 31, and will begin at 1 P.M., and not at 10 AM as previously announced.