Special Caucus Called

SAN FRANCISCO—A special caucus of Pacific Coast ILWU longshore, ship clerk and walking boss locals will be convened here Thursday, Aug. 20, at International headquarters, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.

This special caucus was called at the request of Wilmington longshore Local 13 after a stop work meeting held July 8 at which Local 13 officials were polled. When a majority of the locals voted concurrence with the request the caucus was called.

This action was taken in accordance with Article X, Section 6 of the ILWU Constitution which reads in part:

"A conference of any occupational group must be called by the president when requested by a majority of the locals of that group. Such a conference must be called at a place designated by the president at a time not later than thirty (30) days after such a conference has been requested."

Hawaii Pay Guarantee Improved

HONOLULU—The ILWU and the stevedoring companies of Hawaii agreed, August 5, on an improved form of wage guarantee. Effective June 28, the 32-hour weekly pay guarantee is available one week per month, instead of 13 weeks as before. This will mean a little more income in the long-haul.

ILWU Regional Director Jack Hall says "The stevedoring companies have only postponed the resolution of the longshoremen's problems by:"

• "Refusing to discuss the labor pool which immediately becomes one of the major issues when the basic collective bargaining agreement expired on June 30,"

• "Refusing to agree to use the mechanization fund to sweeten up our proposals in order to encourage voluntary separation at this time."

Hall said that with such an attitude by the companies he didn't think longshore negotiations next year are going to be easy.

Local 12 Donates $200 to Mississippi Freedom Union

NORTH BEND—Local 12 members, at their August 5 stop work meeting, voted to send $200 to retired Local 12 member Tom Kelly whose exploits as a freedom fighter in Greenwood, Mississippi, have attired the waterfront.

Into the Thames A ship seen leaving the South-West India Dock in the Port of London, heading out into the Thames River. For a report on Great Britain by three ILWU overseas delegates turn to pages four and five.

Washington Report

Good Domestic Issues but No Foreign Policy Debate

By Jeff Kibre
(ILWU Washington Representative)

Sizing up the 89th Congress to date, it is apparent this has been a most productive year for domestic legislation. Heading the list of major measures enacted so far are Medicare and the Voting Rights Bill. Should repeal of Section 14 (B) of Taft-Hartley be approved by the Senate, as there is good reason to expect, this major labor proposal will also rank as a headline-maker.

Congress acted this year with unusual speed. An important reason for the speed was reform of the House Rules Committee, a step that prevented this body from practicing tactics on bills which offend its Dixiecrat majority. Another reason, of course, was the overwhelming majority enjoyed by the Democratic Party in both the House and the Senate. A related factor was the virtual integration of the G.O.P.-Southern Democrat coalition that dominated Congress, particularly the House, for many years.

Despite the fast pace and high productivity of Congress, this has not been what old-timers would term an 'exciting' season because most of the proposals, having been around for many years, lack any sense of wallop or drama.

The legislation already enacted Medicare-Social Security—A twenty-year struggle to provide elderly Americans with adequate health care came to a partial climax when Congress on July 28, finally approved the King-Anderson bill providing hospital care and an optional medical care plan for senior citizens under the Social Security system. The legislation also included a 7 percent boost in social security retirement benefits.

Legislation already enacted

Local 10 president Robert Rohatch and Local 14, Eureka, Calif.

Local 14, ILWU Eureka, Calif. will hold its Fall meeting the full week of November, 1965, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 11 members of the executive board. Nominations will be made at the stop work meetings of September 15 and October 20, 1965. Polling will be between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 a.m. daily at Fifth Street, Eureka, Calif.

Burton, Mailliard

S.F. Solons Back Skills Training

SAN FRANCISCO—Follow-up action by this city's two United States congressmen gave another shot in the arm to the ILWU-PMA program of federally-financed skills training for longshoremen.

San Francisco Mayor John F. Shelley, in response to a joint request by Local 10 and the PMA, endorsed the programmed project that aims at training dockers in handling the increasing amount of automated cargo equipment on ships and piers.

Shelley wrote Congressmen Philip Burton (Dem.) and William S. Mailliard (Rep.) that he was "impressed with the proposal" and urged that they introduce legislation to make federal funds available.

Both congressmen responded favorably.

Burton asked Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz to study the ILWU-PMA proposal with a view to determining whether such a program could be conducted under existing legislation such as the Manpower Development and Training Act.

"I support this program fully and would appreciate any assistance you can give me in implementing it," Burton said in his letter to the Secretary of Labor.

Congressman Mailliard in his Washington office voiced full support of the project and pledged "significant steps towards providing training in an industry which has rapidly become mechanized and automated.”

Mailliard also stated his belief that the program “would be eligible for federal funds under the Manpower Development Training Act.” He recommended that Mayor Shelley confer with representatives of the ILWU-PMA and Department of Labor officials to work out a detailed plan.

Local 10 president Robert Rohatch said a meeting was scheduled with the employers to discuss latest developments and a date was being set for meeting with Department of Labor officials to expedite skills training program. Kenneth Austin is secretary of the local’s promotion committee.

NO FOREIGN DEBATE

In addition, many veteran or key Congressmen seem to suffer from a deep sense of frustration—a feeling that the really basic issues of the day—those involving foreign policy—have somehow been removed from the scope of Congressional action.

There have been no great debates on the issue of Vietnam or the occupation of the Dominican Republic, actions which in the past would certainly have stirred the Senate to prolonged dialogues.

One other point needs some mention. President Johnson has generally been acclimated for his leadership in making Congress perform. At the same time, it should be understood that the President seldom displayed any boldness in his proposals to Congress; in fact, the President, as the record shows, consistently adopted a more conservative attitude on welfare measures than the Congress. This was true on Medicare, the excise tax cuts, on the aid to education, area redevelopment, and similar proposals.

Highlights of the legislative record include the following:

NO FOREIGN DEBATE

More Domestic Issues but No Foreign Policy Debate. As a twenty-year struggle to provide elderly Americans with adequate health care came to a partial climax when Congress on July 28, finally approved the King-Anderson bill providing hospital care and an optional medical care plan for senior citizens under the Social Security system. The legislation also included a 7 percent boost in social security retirement benefits.
The Fire This Time

"I WAS THIR police that caused the rioting," said a young man. "There was a lot of confusion for the police beating Negroes touched it off."

"That's true, but you got to respect the law," said the bartender.

"Respect the law!" The quietest of the group, Jim, jumped up. He pulled excitedly on his shirt collar. "We're supposed to represent the law. Why should I respect the law?" The existing respect breeds respect, just as the establishment better take heed of it. No one knew that respect breeds respect, just as the Negro police, when the rebellion erupted in the Watts district, is now, we have to know that respect breeds respect, just as the Negro police.

The above is a slice from a story by San Francisco Chronicle correspondent Mike Mills, published August 8, 1965. The Negro copy boy on the Chronicle who happened to be on vacation in Los Angeles when the rebellion erupted in the Watts district is now, we have to know that respect breeds respect, just as the Negro police.

The young Negro he quoted asked a very good question. He asked, why should I respect the law? Why should we respect the law? The law don't show no respect for the Negro.

The above is a slice from a story by San Francisco Chronicle correspondent Mike Mills, published August 8, 1965. The Negro copy boy on the Chronicle who happened to be on vacation in Los Angeles when the rebellion erupted in the Watts district is now, we have to know that respect breeds respect, just as the Negro police.

A LETTER OF this editorial has observed cops at first hand in several large cities over the years. Some have human compassion and many are just plain vicious and love to inflict cruelty. Being on the police beat in one midwestern city which we shall leave unnamed, he attempted to expose how the police could boast a remarkable record for solving crimes. It was simple. Each day they grabbed all the hoboes riding a freight train into the state. Heaven help them if they were Negro Mexican American. They were beaten unmercifully until they confessed to all the robberies, burglaries, etc. Friendless, with no money for bail or lawyer, they pleaded guilty on advice of an always drunk public defender and were railroaded off to the state penitentiary.

The story was documented, but the newspaper would not print it — for good reason: it was part of the same political machine that ran the police department.

That was forty years ago, and one could hope that police work had improved since then and surely it has in some cities if not Los Angeles.

Almost every story printed about the Watts area riots indicates that Los Angeles policemen consistently and pointlessly treated the Negro residents with contempt, as objects of suspicion with no right even to be within sight of a cop.

Without warrant or any probable cause, Negroes have been jerked from their automobiles and made to stand with hands over head while cops searched them.

The cops maintain a firm belief that every person in black skin was guilty of something and they might find out the guilt if they shook them down often enough.

One Negro was quoted as saying: "A man gets tired of having a cop's bully club in his face all the time."

Perhaps they knew not that they were touching off one of the most destructive riots of history, but in view of their experience it was understandably human that a group of Negroes would rally to the aid of a Negro being arrested on suspicion of drunk driving. Their act started chain reaction involving arson, murder, sniper, rock throwing and looting. Many otherwise law-abiding, but frightened people were suddenly striking out blindly at everything that had hate to them — at white landlords and merchants, at enforcer joblessness, hopelessness and all the evils of the slum, but most especially at the human indignities heaped upon them by the cops.

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It May Concern" letter which said the entire crew conducted itself in and 34." (See second panel, above.)

"When such vessels return to ports treated, Ill - fed Pakistani Seamen.

National Maritime Union, Teamsters Union Local 85, and ILWU Locals 10

Their return home negotiated by had a sign alongside reading: "Ill- bus (furnished by the Teamsters)

discharge books that said their con-

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has won an important victory for all

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in the most democratic manner, and at all times

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We labor

LABOR UNITY

The crew knew from the moment

they walked off that they were among friends. The longshoremen

The 45 Pakistani sailors who

in the Southern California area. It

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Kauai for similar agreements.

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A REPOR ON Great Britain can only be made by someone who has seen Britain. To the American who has seen only a few miles of this complex society there would require far more than the time of this paper to have a true idea of what the so-called "reserves" of the British people is simply not true. The working class of England, Wales and Scotland were open and friendly, ready to discuss, debate or do whatever they could for us. The team of Oka-sa, who included a technical worker, a miner, a Canadian longshoreman, and Lannon, a San Francisco warehouseman was itself a kind of experiment in fraternal relations. We learned a lot about each other and worked together with never a bad feeling or word.

We saw a great deal, met many people—officials and rank-and-file, on and off the job. We found the people and things we discussed with. We were on ships, in warehouses, at coal pits; in meetings and classes and election campaigns; in the local pubs and in workers' homes. Wherever we went the ILWU was known as we could be seen, a union, and many people asked us to convey personal regards to our officials.

We arrived in London the night of May 1, just in time for the annual Sunday May Day parades. When we told the immigration officials why we had come they said we had arrived for an hour. Their welcoming words when they finally let us through were: "Please don't cause any trouble."

A Tolerant Society

Britain is a tolerant society, whether it be religiously or industrially (we never saw a young man with short hair), public kissing, politics or the French Riviera. The only thing we found that really bothered us was the traffic. We were amazed that we saw no accidents, although traffic moves unbelievably fast; the streets are crowded with people and cars seem to race each other. We had no problems.

The British living standard is lower than ours. While food, clothing and rents in public housing are about how to achieve it.

living Standards Are Lower

The British living standard is lower than ours. While food, clothing and rents in public housing are lower priced, television, refrigerators and things like redevelopment, schools, health and finances and land for municipal housing their 42 to 44. The average age can still be seen, but construction is going to gain a decent standard of living. There were times we felt we were taking our on at a fantastic rate and the many slum areas on are about how to achieve it.

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is a problem, with meeting attendance ranging from 5 to 10 per branch officers are appointed, and committee members are elected. Regional trade group committees are elected by the membership, motions from a branch go to the trade group where, if it is local issue, policies are handled. If the issue has national implications, it would go to the national trade group committee. The General Executive Council is the chief administrative authority of the TGWU between conventions and its functions are similar to our International Executive Board. The Biennial Delegate Conference is elected by the membership on the basis of one delegate for every 5,000 members, and one delegate for each additional 2,000. Officers and executive agents have the right to speak on the floor but not to vote at these conventions. The conference reviews the general administration of the union and determines policies on union, legislative and other affairs. Administrative officers are all appointed after passing an examination and generally must come from the industry they will service. On the local level these trade union officials, as they're called, do much the same job as we assign to business agents. At dock workers, the official must have worked 5 years in the industry. There is approximately one official for every 3/4 thousand members. They process grievances and do general administrative work, and represent the men without cost in job-connected court cases, compensation cases, etc. They also administer strike benefits, accident pay and funeral benefits. For these services, the individual member pays about 17 cents a week in dues. The appointment system has, in many cases, led to a wide schism between the rank and file and the union. TGWU officials, when they took you up, were not greeted and didn't seem to know the members. In one case, on the London docks, the official (and we) were jeered by the workers. The members at the officials as too close to the employers. This has led, in London, to an "unofficial committee," and a splinter union on the British docks.

Trade Union Congress

The Trade Union Congress (TUC) is the British equivalent of our AFL-CIO. Some 9 million workers from 170 unions are affiliated to it. The TUC is a national body used as a voice for the members to speak to the government. It passes resolutions, lobbies for the unions and runs a trade union college; the TUC also initiated the Income policy and hopes to work for the complete solidification of all the unions down to about twenty. We visited the beautiful new building which is built around a memorial to trade unionists who died in the two world wars. The lovely wood floors and wall panels were donated by the AFL-CIO. The TUC had planned for the Labor Party, to share the building, but this didn't come off so offices are now rented to private industry.

Union Education Way Ahead

Education is one field that we felt the British workers were ahead of any American union. Unions like TGWU provide home correspondence courses on the history of the labor movement, the workings of the union, etc., courses range from branch officers and shop stewards training to basic, trade union law, economics — everything that might be of benefit to trade unionists.

Many unions provide day and weekend schools and night classes, and scholarships are available through competitive tests for one or two year full student programs at the Trade Union Congress College, London School of Economics and other institutions. We sat in on a trade union seminar at the London School of Economics to hear about the economic difficulties faced by the miners and others. We were shown around the lovely new Smith Square on the London docks. A dockers' official told us that if the men hadn't been paid by 11 a.m. on pay day, work would stop. As we left Liverpool dockers hit the bricks in a dispute over rates for dusty cargo.

While we were in the industrial midlands city of Birmingham some 200 Mrs. Mopps—cleaning women in a large factory—broke through the streets with their mops and buckets, on strike because a retired worker hadn't been replaced. Another worker's tactic is "work to rule," where in retaliation against employer injustices, the workers follow the rule book to the letter, a very effective form of slowdown.

Automation Widely Welcomed

In contrast to the early days of the Industrial Revolution when the Luddites broke into factories to smash the machines, mechanization is today widely welcomed in Britain. Unions, employers and government encourage automation as the means of raising productivity and the standard of living, and to ease the worker's labors. In docks and warehouses many small mobile cranes and fork lifts are in operation; automated equipment is increasing production in the coal mines.

But bosses are bosses, always trying to make a quick buck at the worker's expense. On the docks, where wages are based on piecework, the employers want to reduce the rates, claiming quicker handling of more tonnage with mechanization. In another case the introduction of three forklifts has displaced 50 workers. In some areas the challenge of the machine has been met by doubling gang sizes at the same tonnage rates; in others by simply maintaining the same wage scales.

In nationalized industries like coal, where automation is causing a high job loss, the jobs are phased out slowly, using attrition rather than layoffs to shrink the work force. If relocation is necessary, a job and home are found before the workers move. We found great interest in ILWU's M&M pact. The London Unofficial Committee of rank and file dockers is digging very deep into M&M and feels that there is much they can learn from it in their battle to save jobs in the face of mechanization.

Co-ops Are a Way of Life

Cooperative societies play a large role in British working class life. There are co-op travel agencies, insurance, printers, food, sporting goods and department stores. The London Cooperative Society had 11 million members. While the introduction of American-style supermarkets hurt the co-op for awhile, they have regained their ground; in most smaller industrial towns the co-ops are very strong. Co-op members buy shares and receive dividends—a percentage of their spent money returns to them, and the co-ops usually offer lower prices and better buys than private stores.

The second part of this report on Great Britain will deal with the ports of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Cardiff and Glasgow, and with the life of Welsh miners, and Scottish workers.
Draft of a letter discussing the escalation of the Vietnam War and the impact on the economy and workforce of the United States. The letter mentions the need for peace and disarmament and the role of organized labor in supporting these goals. It also highlights the economic and social effects of the war on American workers, including increases in consumer prices and a decrease in wages. The letter concludes with a call for action to end the war and promote a peaceful resolution.
Pedro Cop Is Union-Busting On His Own

LOS ANGELES—Pickets from ILWU Local 20 found themselves on the receiving end of a little birchite static by a Los Angeles policeman as a result of the riots in Watts, according to a report by Bill Piercy, ILWU Southern California regional director.

The devil's brew consisted by the cop included anti-unionism, racism and red-baiting, plus a little preachment about the ghosts of free enterprise.

Here's the tale told by Piercy:

"Mr. Snow, one of the San Pedro division cops, is picketing the Destreuxol Corporation at 1450 West 228 Street in District Local 40, the council's newest affiliate, for the purpose of winning union recognition after a majority of employees voted in favor of ILWU.

"Several days ago one officer Snow approached the picket line and, according to Piercy, advised Local 20 members to "knock off this picket line, for we're in the colored district."

The pickets kept on picketing. Then Snow reportedly added: "You pickets are doing the work of the communists by being on this line. It's a communist picket line." He also quoted, "I know that he knew this to be a fact because he's made a study of unions for the last eight years."

"Don't you take the line away and let this man operate under the free enterprise system."

"COMMUNIST GOVERNOR"

Finally this San Pedro division cop clinched his argument (probably trying to make points with L.A. police) with the following: "Our communist Governor is codding the Negroes. We're talking to colored people. We're using gun butts on them."

Piercy, at last report, was on his way to Los Angeles Police Department headquarters to file a complaint.

And Local 20 pickets are still picketing.

The delegates spent some time discussing an article in the July 9 Dispatcher reporting the victory of Local 24 pensioner Tim Kelley in the recently forming Mississipii Freedom Labor Union. A $50 donation was voted the old timer to help continue the work.

The council also authorized Sec. Treas. Keenan, long active in Local 8, Portland, to write a representative from the district third district, Edith Green, asking her to explain her stand in vote against repeal of Section 14-B of Taft-Hartley.

Vancouver, BC Grainhandlers Win Strike

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The 72 day strike of 450 Vancouver grain handlers clinched in a union victory.

Main issues in the dispute were wages and a law suit by one of the grain companies against the union for a "wild cat" strike last September.

The ILWU-backed strike began against one company and ended up with all grain shipments being tied up.

The settlement provides a wage boost of 40 cents spread over three years, $100 cash settler for each man, and improvements in vacations and differential pay. The law suit covering the union will be dropped.

FULL ILWU SUPPORT

The ILWU gave full support throughout the strike to the grain handlers—members of the International Brewery, Soft Drink, Cereal and Directory Workers Union. This aided a donation of $3000 raised by an assessment of $1 per member.

"The settlement was excellent," said Ed Sims, Canadian chairman of the grain handlers' union. "Praise is due to all unions in the area for the support they gave in principle to the ILWU. It's a day's work for the members who worked closely with us. It's victory for all who believe in the strategy used by our committee of the BC Federation of Labour in coordinating the strategy used by all unions."

Sims added that strike procedures paid off. "We had a very well-developed image of labor in the public, in the parliamentary field and among sections of the press."

HUGE WHEAT DEAL

The signing of the contract followed closely on the heels of an announcement by the government that Canada had concluded a deal to sell 214 million bushels of wheat valued at $456 million for each to the Soviet Union. It is the second largest wheat sale in Canada's history.

CRDC Elects Officers; Asks Vietnam Settlement

PORTLAND—Ed Mapes, Local 43, was elected president, and R. J. Kreman, Local 8, was elected treasurer of the Columbia River Dry Dock Council.

They replace J. K. Stranahan, Checkers Local 43, and Ernest E. Baker, the group's legislative representative, both declined to run for re-election.

Sun Sense

Heading a warning this month is an American Cancer Society pamphlet on skin cancer, this lady protects herself from such action at a stop work meeting to negotiate the difference between us and the Company, when the company sent a letter to each of 140 members on the bricks since June 21 stating, "We cannot make a decision whether it makes more sense to open the plant again or close it for a further review of the matter."

"The Company's letter came as a surprise," said the Strike Committee. "The threat to close the plant has been held over our heads every time our contract was open for renegotiation. In the first meeting at the beginning of April 14 we finally settled our grievances and concluded our contract."

"I DON'T WANT" to catch salmon, really want to score via "mooching method," dyed-in-the-wool hitchhiker John J. Foster of Local 8, Portland, and Vicky Thompson. We caught but eight of the 24 shad we hooked. Setting a hook in a herring under a gaff or knife is another. It's a real "thumper" and, when hooked in fast water, is a nervous peck.

"Jigging for herring is a lot of fun. A typical herring leader is from four to six feet in length. Enough lead is secured to the free end of the line."

"Tie a No. 6 gold or silver hook six inches from the lead and five additional hooks on the leader spaced about six inches apart. The bare hook is run through the smallest mite-sized gem that Vicky has hoarded for 10 years which out-hooked all the aforementioned."

A word of solace to the good wife of a hunter: "Do not become alarmed or apprehensive if he calls in his troubled sleep for "Betsy."

"Betsy" ain't a woman, either."

Surf fishermen along the rocky coast can use a light leader of cheesecloth filled with sand or gravel, to keep the hooks off the bottom. Surf fishermen along the rocky coast can use a light leader of cheesecloth filled with sand or gravel, to keep the hooks off the bottom.

Alfred Gilbert, the group's legislative representative James S. Fantz.

VANCOKVER, B.C. — After the deadline at the Oregon City Falls. We were indoctrinated into a unique and successful method for catching that elusive member of the sea-going profession, the chinook.

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We deal in the last issue with the general problem of "red-baiting"—which means any system of false propaganda or a smokescreen around the real issues by using phony labels and scare words, in about the same way that real purveyors of unionism—which means the best way to avoid dealing with the real issues, benefits, job security, dignity and much more.

Let's go on with that subject of "red-baiting" because it's not something that can be avoided just by wishing it away. Let's face it, folks. It can cut deep. It can be a poison. It can hurt and maim and destroy union organization.

A lot of people talk about "mccarthyism" as if it's ancient history, that it's been laid to rest and the country is free of it. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is being revived all around us—in foreign policy and in domestic issues.

For example, we are fast becoming a warfare state again, and American men are on fighting fronts—usually in the name of "carthyism" as if it's ancient history. We've got a department of defense that is to recognize it and make enemies of anyone who is not fighting the cold war. And then—go on and do the job, come to the table, let's talk about real issues, talk about what the union has won, and can win if workers are willing to fight to help themselves.

Let us remember this, there are professional outfits around who specialize in red-baiting. They are willing to file false charges or testify to anything that will make their fellow worker look bad. There are those who use evil tricks to try to force the red-baiting out of a situation. The way to handle these attacks is to force the red-baiting out in front—and the way to do that is to recognize it and make enemies of anyone who is not fighting the cold war. And then—go on and do the job, come to the table, let's talk about real issues, talk about what the union has won, and can win if workers are willing to fight to help themselves.

That's why there's no use in playing psychology or in playing the victim, in avoiding getting to the heart of the matter—which includes voting rights, housing, schooling, jobs and people getting kicked around because their color is different.

In trade union terms we see this all the time. I was told by a dockworker about a sidelight to the recent situation in which three unions pooled their forces to help the Pakistani crew on the Friesland. After they struck their ship because they couldn't stand the rotten food and brutal treatment any longer.

The spokesman for the group—so chosen because he could speak English better than any others—said that some of the ship officers and company officials had hinted out, even threatened him, by blaming him for the walkout, they called him an "agitator" and "troublemaker."

In other words, they baited the individual—and conveniently overlooked the hard facts of the situation—the stinking fish, the wormy rice, the verified beatings, the insulting treatment. Those were the real issues, but it was a lot easier to throw the blame on a so-called individual "agitator."

Organizations often get the same treatment. Here's an example:

Two weeks ago the ILWU organized the Hawaiian Islands, and through a tough fight raised the basic wage for a pine pinner to the first line cultural wages in the world today. The union organized and hammered out contracts that are unparalleled in the industries covered—with grievance procedures, medical aid, other fringe benefits, vacations, pensions, etc.

We'll bet that for years island employers and their political hacks yelled "red" as often and as loudly as possible. But the workers were better prepared to see what they had won, what they had done. Not some of whimpering nonsense. The result was that I used to meet workers there, in the fields, canneries, even in some of the many industries, and they would say to me, in effect, "If wanting something better for myself and my kids is being a 'red'—so let them call me a 'red'." If winning decent wages and conditions makes me a 'red'—OK, let them call me a 'red'." I got some points to show for it.

One of the secrets of the success of the ILWU in Hawaii has always been that they were not going to let a lot of name-calling and red-baiting stand in the way of organizing. And going back a lot more years, everyone knows that if the workers were to organize in 1934, when some union had fallen for that kind of crude they would never have won what they have today.

But you can't ignore "red-baiting" if only because it is definitely in the ascendency today. What you do when you're organizing is to determine with the workers what they want and how much fight they have in their guts! If they have all these ingredients, then they're ready to go!