Hawaii Sugar Contract Expires

Exec Board Vows Total Support

HONOLULU — Some 10,500 ILWU sugar workers continued on the job, working without a contract, as the January 31 midnight expiration deadline passed without any significant change in the negotiating picture.

As The Dispatcher went to press there were chances that ILWU President Harry Bridges and Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt could arrive in Honolulu.

At the same time, the ILWU International Executive Board was meeting in Honolulu.

GROSS INEQUITIES

The Board — representing all regions on the West Coast, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii — was preparing a strong statement of full support to the sugar workers, not only for adequate wage gains, but for the elimination of the gross inequities in the highly mechanized sugar industry.

All locals of the ILWU have been asked to report their plans back to the ILWU offices in Honolulu.

"The workers here are determined to get wage adjustments that are financially in excess of the so-called..." (Continued on Page 3)

ILWU Hails High Court's Agreement To Hear Hoffa Chattanooga Appeal

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU officers voiced their hopes that the US Supreme Court's decision to review the Hoffa case would lead toward complete vindication and an end to the vendetta against the Teamsters and their president.

Hailed was the Supreme Court's announcement granting certiorari in the Chattanooga case. Congratulations you and the membership of the IBT. This is another addition to the many attempts by shipping companies all over the world to mechanize and speed around time of ships in port. It's officially called the "Cargo Robot." Invented and built in Norway and travelling on the Fred Olsen Line motorship Buffalo. Seen here in operation at Oakland's Howard Terminal last week, it is a lifting device attached to ship's gear on which loads are placed by a lift driver on the dock and removed by a lift driver in the hold. The mechanism is electronically controlled by the hatch tender so it can be turned to face the lift driver at all times, thereby theoretically eliminating contact on the front or in the hold to steg or unste.
What Path to Peace?

A SIGNIFICANTLY growing group of United States Senators, many of them members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, are openly challenging the administration's policy of deepening our military involvement in Vietnam. In addition to such men as Morse and Gruening, who have long been outspoken opponents of the Vietnam adventure, a total of 29 senators are reportedly in opposition to this policy.

The thrust of the challenge, led by Sena-
tor J. W. Fulbright, was noted in sharp question-
ing of Secretary of State Dean Rusk regarding the legal basis for what our govern-
ment is doing. This followed by only one day a letter signed by 15 Democratic sena-
tors to President Johnson urging him to continue suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam.

Challenged was the administration's re-
liance on the 1964 "Tonkin Gulf" resolution which Fulbright insisted was merely a re-
response to a specific attack on a US destroyer by North Vietnamese gunboats in the Gulf of Tonkin. The resolution gave Congression-
al approval for the President "to take all

The administration takes the view the reso-
tion is an interpretation of Secretary of State Dean Rusk's statement that to escalate the war is legally in the hands of Congress.

The administration makes the further point that to take to the air and said we're understate the case, extremely dangerous.

Once the issue has been opened to full and open debate, brought before the people, we hope further that this will happen to those who are the first to be thrown off base than he is in this case. He

We can only hope that this will happen to those in Congress and elsewhere who have had the courage to challenge this entire course. We urge that they be heard, that debate be fully opened, that voices of sanity prevail, that there be an end to the bombing while no stone is left unturned in the quest for peace.

THE ILWU wholeheartedly supported Pres-
ident Johnson for re-election in 1964. We still support him on domestic policy. For example, we support his war on poverty at home. But we oppose the war on the poor in Vietnam — which would eliminate not only poverty, but an entire people.

We strongly support such men as Ful-
right, Morse, Gruening and others who are challenging this dictatorial use of deadly power. President Johnson couldn’t be fur-

rassment during the course of the trial. Affidavits filed not only were the jury wined and dined while it was in a

So much for what theersen said he was in a case when he planted a spy within his defense councils during a previous trial in Nashville.

That trial ended in a verdict of guilty. But to achieve this verdict the Justice Department, under Bobby Kennedy, pedshed in some very weak shenanigans that were exposed publicly, and that shocked many Senators and Congressmen and members of the bar.

For example, there was that key witness, Edward Grady Partin—who the Jus-
tice Department first chose into the defense councils during the Nashville trial. He was a renegade Teamster leader from New Orleans, on whom the government had enough goods to stash away in the pen if they decided to do so. Partin’s relationship with Kennedy is worth further study, and hopefully the Supreme Court will look deeply into it.

Partin once drew a 15-year term as a burglar, broke out of jail twice, was dishonorably discharged from the Marine Corps, was involved in a "run incident," was charged with aggravated kidnapping, was indicted for forgery, and much more. In fact, on June 27, 1962, Partin was indicted on 26 counts—which could have yielded 78 years of prison and a fine of $250,000.

The first trial in Nashville ended in a hung jury. Bobby Kennedy, instead of leading a hue and cry that the administration and the world if he took to the air and said we're

After Hoffa was found guilty in Chattanooga, close investigation by the Teamsters showed the Justice Depart-
ment had enough goods to stash away in the pen if they decided to do so. Partin’s relationship with Kennedy is worth further study, and hopefully the Supreme Court will look deeply into it.

For example, there was that key witness, Edward Grady Partin—who the Jus-
tice Department first chose into the defense councils during the Nashville trial. He was a renegade Teamster leader from New Orleans, on whom the government had enough goods to stash away in the pen if they decided to do so. Partin’s relationship with Kennedy is worth further study, and hopefully the Supreme Court will look deeply into it.

Partin once drew a 15-year term as a burglar, broke out of jail twice, was dishonorably discharged from the Marine Corps, was involved in a "run incident," was charged with aggravated kidnapping, was indicted for forgery, and much more. In fact, on June 27, 1962, Partin was indicted on 26 counts—which could have yielded 78 years of prison and a fine of $250,000.

The first trial in Nashville ended in a hung jury. Bobby Kennedy, instead of leading a hue and cry that the administration and the world if he took to the air and said we're
Looking Forward

Serious discussion took place at last week’s meeting of the Council when the \textit{NCDC} reviews the Pro-Labor Program for 1966 Session of Legislature.

\textbf{LOCALS CHALLENGE}

Last week \textit{McClennen} demanded the council’s attention to the road block by asking for the implementation of a two-year contract with Harper & Row, and the council was urged him to call for round-the-clock sessions until the repeal bill is brought to the floor.

\textbf{LOW WAGE STATES}

The council discussed the road block and the council’s activities in Oregon. In a letter to Senator Morse concerning the Oregon solon for his support, Senator \textit{Keenan} said: “We can only urge a two-year contract with Harper & Row, and the council was urged him to call for round-the-clock sessions until the repeal bill is brought to the floor.

\textbf{STATES’ RIGHTS’}

These were areas where the council’s activities in Oregon were discussed. In a letter to Senator Morse concerning the Oregon solon for his support, Senator \textit{Keenan} said: “We can only urge a two-year contract with Harper & Row, and the council was urged him to call for round-the-clock sessions until the repeal bill is brought to the floor.

\textbf{STAYING IN LOCAL}

In the letter that the council’s activities in Oregon were discussed. In a letter to Senator Morse concerning the Oregon solon for his support, Senator \textit{Keenan} said: “We can only urge a two-year contract with Harper & Row, and the council was urged him to call for round-the-clock sessions until the repeal bill is brought to the floor.

\textbf{STATE DELEGATIONS}

Highlighting discussion on union participation in community districts and the implementation of the political programs for the 1966 state legislature, the council will meet with the Oregon Energy Commission to discuss the issue of water for specific issues.

\textbf{DISTRICT COUNCILS}

District Councils of both Northern and Southern California are already preparing to study candidates and their programs for the 1966 state elections. This will include the local presidents, the state senator and councilmembers as well as other local and state officials.

\textbf{REAPPPOINTMENT}

As a result of reapportionment, a significant number of new state seats will be on the ballot for the first time. The opportunity for direct action by the rank and file is very serious in Oakland, and not “slum clearance” that builds homes for people over 62 years of age, and complete exemption from all taxes for retired persons 65 or over.

\textbf{HIDDEN TAXES}

Hidden taxes are destroying the lives of the elderly and disabled. In a letter to Senator Morse concerning the Oregon solon for his support, Senator \textit{Keenan} said: “We can only urge a two-year contract with Harper & Row, and the council was urged him to call for round-the-clock sessions until the repeal bill is brought to the floor.

\textbf{ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES}

In a letter to Senator Morse concerning the Oregon solon for his support, Senator \textit{Keenan} said: “We can only urge a two-year contract with Harper & Row, and the council was urged him to call for round-the-clock sessions until the repeal bill is brought to the floor.

\textbf{NCDC REVIEWS PROGRAM}

For 1966 Session of Legislature.

\textbf{BRODERICK—The Northern California District Council, meeting here last week at Local 17’s headquarters, undertook a thorough review of a labor-directed program for the 1966 session of the California legislation.}

In addition to these wide-ranging discussions which occupied the entire meeting, the District Council selected as officers for the 1966 state legislature, the council will meet with the Oregon Energy Commission to discuss the issue of water for specific issues.

\textbf{SACRAMENTO DELEGATIONS}

Highlighting discussion on union participation in community districts and the implementation of the political programs for the 1966 state legislature, the council will meet with the Oregon Energy Commission to discuss the issue of water for specific issues.

\textbf{DISTRICT COUNCILS}

District Councils of both Northern and Southern California are already preparing to study candidates and their programs for the 1966 state elections. This will include the local presidents, the state senator and councilmembers as well as other local and state officials.

\textbf{REAPPPOINTMENT}

As a result of reapportionment, a significant number of new state seats will be on the ballot for the first time. The opportunity for direct action by the rank and file is very serious in Oakland, and not “slum clearance” that builds homes for people over 62 years of age, and complete exemption from all taxes for retired persons 65 or over.

\textbf{HIDDEN TAXES}

Hidden taxes are destroying the lives of the elderly and disabled. In a letter to Senator Morse concerning the Oregon solon for his support, Senator \textit{Keenan} said: “We can only urge a two-year contract with Harper & Row, and the council was urged him to call for round-the-clock sessions until the repeal bill is brought to the floor.

\textbf{ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES}

In a letter to Senator Morse concerning the Oregon solon for his support, Senator \textit{Keenan} said: “We can only urge a two-year contract with Harper & Row, and the council was urged him to call for round-the-clock sessions until the repeal bill is brought to the floor.

\textbf{NCDC REVIEWS PROGRAM}

For 1966 Session of Legislature.
OTTAWA—The labor-backed New Democratic Party will concentrate on a six-point program in the current election of the Canadian govern- ment. These were listed by national NDP president, T. C. Douglas, in a speech in the House of Commons as:

- an increase in old age pensions by $75 to $100 a month at 75 without any means test.
- an education at the university, technical and vocational level.
- a coordinated manpower program with growing political change.
- a publicly controlled medicare system.
- retaining control of the Canadian economy.
- an independent foreign policy to promote leadership in achieving peace in Vietnam.

NDP GAINS SEATS

The Liberals were the only party in the November 8 federal elections to increase its popular vote. Its 21 members held the balance of power in the 265-member House of Commons, and the Liberal government has only 24 seats.

“Foreign investors,” Douglas told parliament, “now control major segments of our economy. Our ob- jection to this is not based on any economic grounds. It does not make much difference to a Canadian whether he is exploited by a Ca- nadian capitalist or a foreign capitalist. He is still being exploited.”

Douglas proposed a Canadian De- velopment Corporation through which the government could make collective savings to supply capital for new industry and buy back in- dustry now in foreign hands.

He reiterated his party’s position on the war in Vietnam:

“We in this party believe the poli- cies followed by the US in Vietnam are wrong,” he said. “We believe they are legally indefensible and morally indefensible.”

“The Prime Minister should know that any attempt to involve Canada in this war is not only a waste of money, but it is a waste of lives and will split this country. It has never been divided since 1917. . . .

We are not anti-American. We must live in friendship with our great neighbor to the south, but our independence does not depend on the subservience . . . our most effective role is to do what many influential Americans have been doing, and that is to urge the US to accept a independent policy which means to accept a withdrawal agreement, which means an event- ual withdrawal by the US of its troops in Vietnam, to lower the Vietnamese, by free elec- tion, to decide what form of govern- ment they will have and whether or not North Vietnam and South Vietnam shall be re-united.”

Auxiliary News

SAN FRANCISCO — Another year of growth for Golden Gate shipping was reported last month by the Ma- ritime Exchange, with vessel mov- ements up by two 800-horsepower diesel engines. The overall traffic volume for the year was 1,171,731, and imported $578.4 million, in excess of a third of the state’s inbound cargoes.

Citing Department of Commerce statistics, the Exchange reported that the San Francisco net ton- age for 1965 was 915,060,000, down 3 percent in 1965 over the previous year. The exchange said that ship tonnage was up 4 percent above 1964 totals.

According to the Exchange, 9,376 vessels moved through the Gate last year, representing an aggregate of 52,451,000 tons of shipping. 1964's volume was 59,083 ships and 90,102,000 tons.

At the same time, the maritime exchange said that December’s traf- fic was up 2 percent over a year ago, with much of the increase due to citrus exports.

Ships of 31 nations visited San Francisco Bay and river ports last year, according to the exchange. “Major improvements in our navi- gation system—authorized by Congress last year—have been made on the San Francisco Bay project, which includes the construction of the new 500-foot Golden Gate Bridge and the development of new channels to accommodate growing size of ships coming into the Port.”

The increase in ship traffic has also led Exchange efforts to extend and unify regional VHF radio- telephones, and to study appli- cation of containerized cargo tech- niques.

Docks and Wharves

George Lucero, Francis Fink

Lucero & Fink Installed at Local 11 Meet

SAN JOSE — George Lucero, re- elected president of Warehouse Local 11, and other 1966 officers were installed in a meeting January 24 at ILWU Local 11 Headquarters. The secretary- treasurer, John J. Coll, and the vice-president, Mary Thorne is Francis Fink.

Executive Board members are: George Hinkle, Lucio Bernabe, Flora Cosarca, Manuel Hernandez, Irene Lavendusky, Cris Carmen, Frank Avila Jr., Lupe Mart- ines, Frank Caballero, Oscar Hart, Sam Zito, William Wigglesworth, and John Carrier.

Trustees are: Alfred Azevedo, Rose Zookchik, Ray Molea, and Ann For- moso.

Van Ship Due For Inter-Island Run

SAN FRANCISCO — A 338-foot foreign container freight vessel for inter- island runs is scheduled to be built by Matson Navigation Company at the New York yard of the Van Brunt Shipyard, in Beaumont, Texas.

The 84.44 containers will be loaded by 2,000-horsepower diesel engines, providing a speed of 11 knots. The ship will be equipped with a bow-thruster, a propeller mounted in a thrusterbowl, to aid in docking.

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the February, 1966, list of dock- workers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans:


Local 9B: Staff B. McNall, Christian, Ralph M. Clark, Victor Paulino, George H. Hinkley; Local 82: John J. Graff, Dennis H. Franci, John J. Bausch; Local 53; Willis H. Auld; Local 54: Ray Journell; Local 98; Vincent C. Christian.

Retired under ILWU-Alaska Benefit Plan:

Local 63; Charles M. Jensen.


Grape Gift

President Jim Herman of Ship Clerks Local 34 delivers a check for $1,000 to Farm Workers Association leader Cesar E. Chavez to aid in the grape pickers deal against Delano area growers. The money was voted by members of Local 34.

Dodge Tickets Are Prizes

SAN FRANCISCO — Dodger Tickets were among the prizes in the Annual Convention of the ILWU-PMA plans:


Local 9B: Staff B. McNall, Christian, Ralph M. Clark, Victor Paulino, George H. Hinkley; Local 82: John J. Graff, Dennis H. Franci, John J. Bausch; Local 53; Willis H. Auld; Local 54: Ray Journell; Local 98; Vincent C. Christian.

Retired under ILWU-Alaska Benefit Plan:

Local 63; Charles M. Jensen.

New ILWU Editor Is Veteran Newsman, Member of Local 34

Sidney Roger, the newly-appointed editor of The Dispatcher, is looking forward to lots of help from rank and file members and officers—to keep the information flowing from the union, maintained contacts, to make suggestions and criticisms, to toss brickasts or bouquets.

“There’s no time like the present,” Roger, a member of ILWU Local 34 said. “With crucial contract negotiations coming up — with all that means to our shop stewards, A. Perfick Jr., president, and file rank and file, the union paper forms the main lines of two-way communication.”

The new editor said he believes he’s got a good part of his life working in the field of communication. In recent years, he worked as assistant to Morris Watson, who is not only a renowned newsman but a first-rate teacher.

Roger became a member of Local 34 shiplayers in 1956 (having gone on the dispatch, hall route from extra to B man, starting in 1934). Before that he was many years in radio as a news commentator. His career started during World War II when he broadcast daily on the Armed Forces Network, later on other stations, and up through 1950 on the American Broadcasting station KGO.

During the war, he was a daily commentator for the Office of War Information, broadcasting via short wave on the Far East, Australia, New Zealand and Southeast Asia beams. He reported both on domestic and overseas stations, the entire session of the conferring conference of the United Nations in San Francisco.

In addition, during the war, he wrote a weekly column of analyses of Japanese propaganda for the San Francisco Chronicle.

After the war his news commentary was sponsored on local radio by the CIO in Northern California. In 1946-50, Roger covered the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt trial both locally and on daily broadcasts to Hawaii. At the time of the first verdict, he was tossed off KGO at Bridge's request.

He also covered the final trial—which saw Bridges vindicated.

After that Roger became a member of the union. He also started working the part-time for The Dispatcher.

In 1958 the Foundation honored him with a Fellowship Grant in the Mass Media, which led to two years at the University of California and a master's degree in Journalism. He also taught journalism, speech, English and dramatic literature at a number of Bay Area colleges. Roger still continues to broadcast—as a hobby—with a bi-weekly commentary on the news at KPFA-FM in Berkeley, California. His other major hobby is the theater—both as observer and participant. He likes to act in Shakespearean and the Greek classics (and has been in six plays in the last couple of years).

“From the beginning of time, people have never been too happy to get a decent settlement, we are prepared to ask the membership for strike authorization.”

At last report, union proposals for contract extension had been rejected by the employers. The proposals had also been suggested by federal mediators. A team of federal mediators were on the scene, and the state attorney-general was acting as an observer for the governor, but the union stated mediation was premature because there had been any significant collective bargaining.

The union’s negotiating committee first presented demands to the employers last November, soon after a census of 147,000, representing 10,500 sugar workers, unanimously approved a program of a substantial across-the-board wage increase, badly-needed changes in classifications, to face the increasing number of higher skilled jobs resulting from mechanization, plus improvements in medical and dental plans, vacations, holidays, severance pay, jTable, better housing for pensioners and widows.

“The employers are in the best financial shape they’ve been in since the industry started,” Hall said. “Prices have been moving up for years, they have gained favorable legislation, and production is rising and will continue to rise.”

The guild remembers

Watson's Fon D'well Farewell

SAN FRANCISCO — The end of nearly 24 years as founder and editor-in-chief of The Dispatcher was marked for Morris Watson January 28 by a sad, yet happy, party for him at ILWU headquarters, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.

International President Harry Bridges presided at the affair for Vice President J. R. Robertson in charge of presenting Watson with a number of gifts from International officers, staff members and various locals, and Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt reading messages from admirers all over the nation.

Little known to the present generation is the background of the man whose honor, integrity and energy (as one well-wisher put it) was honored January 28.

GUILD ACTIVITY

A veteran of World War I, Morris Watson began writing soon after his discharge from the army in 1919. He served as reporter, rewrite man, copy reader, movie critic and columnist for various newspapers in the East and Midwest, and in 1933 was one of the founders of the ILWU with Heywood Broun, which organized the Newspaper Guild of New York. Watson’s Guild activity earlier was related to his losing his job with Associated Press when the AP general manager ordered him to give up the Guild. The Watson Case, as it became known, was ruled in his favor by the NLRB. When the Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the Wagner Act in August, 1937, he went back to work at AP and then moved on to become a full time organizer for the CIO assigned to the Newspaper Guild. In August, 1942, Watson was asked by Harry Bridges to organize a newspaper for the ILWU, and the first issue of The Dispatcher appeared on December 18, 1942.

An unexpected highlight of the party for Watson was the presence of Judge Joseph Warren Madden, currently a professor at Hastings College of Law, as chairman of the NLRB in Washington, D.C., in the 1940s was the first to favor Watson in that celebrated case. Judge Madden recalled: “We needed a test case to take up to the Supreme Court. Morris Watson was available at the right time, presented us with a good case and we won.” He termed the Wagner Act “a charter of liberty for the unionization of American working people.”

THE GUILD REMEMBERS

Among the many telegrams, letters and notes which continue to arrive at The Dispatcher office commenting on Watson’s retirement and wishing him well is one from Charles A. Perlick Jr., secretary-treasurer of the American Newspaper Guild which says: “He will be remembered as the man who, through his Guild activity, gave his name to the landmark Supreme Court case that established the right, under law, of newspapermen to organize themselves into a union and bargain collectively for their security and advancement.”

Other messages, from Mayor John Shelley, Congressmen Phillip Burton, Assemblyman John Rutigliano and many more from rank and file longshoremen, warehousemen and other unionists, express regret and appreciation for the influence on the people he worked with.

Also significant are those from the other side of the labor fence.

From Charley Regal of Matson Lines: “Maybe you’ll knock out a book or two before you go. If so, I hope it’s a good one. If not, I hope you’ll be able to do it. After all, he’s the first that admitted that you were his earliest mentor.”

From Richard Lamb of Business Week magazine: “In my job I see a variety of union relations men, some very able, some unimaginably incompetent, and a lot in between. As you approach the type for the last time, you may find some satisfaction in knowing that you rank high on my scale.”

WARM WISHES

But it is from Watson’s cowokers over the years that the warmest of good wishes come—from dozens of them, from ILWU locals, from District Councils, from various national guilds—the American Newspaper Guild and others—speaking of The Dispatcher as “the backbone for our education as union wives,” and of Watson as a man “whose creative talents as Editor of The Dispatcher for many years have enriched the understanding and activities of our entire International Union.”

And finally, from Bill Glazier, former ILWU Washington representative and long-time friend: “Old newspapermen never disappear. They live on in the people whose copy they edited, cut, rewrote, and just threw away, like me. Affectionately.”

Kaufman Is Chairman of Local 501 Warehousemen

YANQUOUC, B. C.—L. A. Kaufman, a member of the ILWU, was elected chairman of Local 501, Warehouse Division. Vice-chairman is F. Doyle; secretary-treasurer, V. Woodford; business agent, D. Ewen, and dispatcher, H. Wettten.

Watson's Fon D'well Farewell

Watson’s Fon D'well Farewell

Watson's Fon D'well Farewell

Watson's Fon D'well Farewell

Watson's Fon D'well Farewell
A Gift to Prolong Life in Alabama

In the picture above, Local 6 trustees discuss with president Charles (Chili) Duarte (at head of table) the $1000 gift to train a practical nurse in Selma. Beside him are Mac Hull, Director of the Selma (Alabama) Hospital Fund Committee and Sister Joseph Gertrude of Catholic Social Service. The picture below shows Miss Doris Pocker, L.P.N., a 1926 graduate of the Good Samaritan Hospital School of Practical Nursing in the nursery of that hospital where she is presently employed. She is typical of the young women the gift will help train.

‘Watered Down’ Auto Law Is Scorched for Pro-Business Bias

SAN FRANCISCO—A state official was recently charged with “watering down” one of the key pieces of legislation won by the ILWU at the last session of the California Legislature.

Assemblyman John Burton (D-SF) charged that Stafford R. Grady, outgoing state Insurance Commissioner, has issued rules covering cancellation of automobile insurance policies that favor the insurance companies at the expense of drivers.

The new rules, which go into effect Feb. 12, are the result of a bill introduced at the behest of the ILWU and passed this year over the objection of the insurance lobby after several unsuccessful efforts at prior sessions. The major author of the legislation was Assemblyman Willie Brown (D-SF).

Burton, who was a co-author of the measure, hurled the charge that Grady “has been representing the insurance industry too long” and—as a final gesture on leaving office—watered down “the intent and meaning of our bill.”

The rules drawn by Grady still allow insurance companies to cancel new auto policies within 60 days of issue without giving any reason.

Burton says the rules are “indust-try oriented” and says remedial legislation may be necessary. He called the 60 day provision “a major loop-hole” for companies because it allows them to cancel policies arbitrarily.

Burton pointed out there have been cases in which drivers with good records have had their policies cancelled simply because they live in alleged “high risk” areas such as the Fillmore or Hunters Point.

Complaints against the arbitrary practices of auto insurance companies have been a long-standing beef with ILWU members.

SAN FRANCISCO—Warehouse Local 6 in a recent pioneer effort has become the first union in the United States to donate a scholarship grant to the completely integrated Good Samaritan Hospital in Selma, Alabama.

The Local 6 grant of $100 a month for 10 months will cover the cost of educating one of 25 Licensed Practical Nurses new training at the hospital. Twenty-three of the students are Negroes.

LABOR HAS COMMITMENT

Charles (Chili) Duarte, Local 6 president, in presenting the check to Mr. Mac Hull, director of the Selma (Alabama) Hospital Fund Committee and Sister Joseph Gertrude of Catholic Social Service, pointed out that the grant was in keeping with labor’s commitment to education, particularly among groups which have been handicapped.

Good Samaritan Hospital, established in 1943-44 to bring medical services to the Negro poor in the Dallas County area, has grown from a store-front clinic dispensing out-patient care to a complete medical center, employing the largest staff in the Negro area. It is staffed by six Sisters of St. Joseph of Rochester, N.Y., and 150 Negro and white personnel.

The campaign to start a teaching wing was initiated by an interfaith group consisting of a Catholic bishop, rabbi, and an Episcopalian minister after the demonstrations in Selma last year. The goal of the campaign is to expand the training program to alleviate the critical shortage of nurses and hospital facilities for Negroes in the Dallas County area.

Hawaii Organizes Big Gains In ILWU Hotel Pacts

HONOLULU—Big gains were won recently by the ILWU here when members ratified a three-year agreement with Inter-Island Resorts which brings outside island wages up to Waikiki hotel rates by June 1, 1966.

Wage increases range up to $1.21 an hour and, for the first time, outside island hotels will exceed Waikiki rates for some classifications.

The new agreement also raises the new agreement amounts to more than half a million dollars. It covers over 500 workers at the Kaanapali Surf, Naniloa, Kona Inn, and Walaka Lodge.

In addition, negotiations on classifications and formerly excluded jobs increased union membership by 48.

Among the new benefits are: strict seniority with no post on transfer to another hotel; birthday, sick and maternity leave; jury duty pay; children’s dental plan; separation pay; and a number of provisions improving working conditions.

ILWU representative Eddie Tangian was union spokesman; with negotiating team, Len Nihart, secretary Nani Keaniana, and members Clarence Lum Won, Brenda Elizur, assisted by business agents Haruo “Dyna” Nakamoto, John Arisumi and organizer Tommy Trask.

Spokesman for various departments were also called in at different stages of negotiations.

Dave Rader Heads Local 6 Pensioners

SAN FRANCISCO—Dave Rader was installed as Chairman of Warehouse Local 6 at a meeting held January 12. B. B. Johnson and Floyd Seal took posts as vice chairman in ceremonies conducted by Business Agent Curtis McClure.

Other officers installed were: Dave Heller, secretary-treasurer; G. Gusman, sergeant at arms; and Dave Rader, District Council delegate.

The Local 6 Pensioners who meet at the Good Samaritan Hospital in San Francisco, however.

19 Foremen Added To Local 98 List

SEATTLE—Nineteen new foremen members have been added to the rolls of Local 98 ILWU Ship and Dock Foremen, Washington (exclusive of Columbia River ports) since the beginning of the year.


Secretary Nani Keaniaina, and members Clarence Lum Won, Brenda Elizur, assisted by business agents Haruo “Dyna” Nakamoto, John Arisumi and organizer Tommy Trask.

Spokesman for various departments were also called in at different stages of negotiations.

Dave Rader Heads Local 6 Pensioners

SAN FRANCISCO—Dave Rader was installed as Chairman of Warehouse Local 6 at a meeting held January 12. B. B. Johnson and Floyd Seal took posts as vice chairman in ceremonies conducted by Business Agent Curtis McClure.

Other officers installed were: Dave Heller, secretary-treasurer; G. Gusman, sergeant at arms; and Dave Rader, District Council delegate.

The Local 6 Pensioners who meet at the Good Samaritan Hospital in San Francisco, however.

19 Foremen Added To Local 98 List

SEATTLE—Nineteen new foremen members have been added to the rolls of Local 98 ILWU Ship and Dock Foremen, Washington (exclusive of Columbia River ports).

These men were promoted from the rank and file by the ILWU. The additional members will have to be added in the new future in some ports due to increased shipping and attrition.

Calmar Will Shift To Richmond Pier

SAN FRANCISCO—Calmar Line, an intercoastal steel carrier, is giving up its East Bay business of the line’s own ships, according to Rae F. Watts has reported.

Calmar runs out of San Francisco on Parr Richmond Terminal Co., beginning in about six months in order to be closer to Bethlehem Steel Company’s plate-fabricating plant in Richmond. Cargo for Peninsula destinations will continue to be discharged in San Francisco, however.
Outrage in Mississippi

Air Police drag a demonstrator from an unused Greenville AF Base barracks.

(Full text of article...

The Mississippi Freedom Labor Union acted. Joined by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches, the MFLU led homeless, hungry, and cold Negroes on a five-mile trek to the deactivated Greenville Air Force Base. They brought blankets and mattresses for sleeping in the barracks. The federal government acted with typical dispatch.

Troops were sent in and bodily violence was used against these people out of the first half-way decent shelter many had ever known. Mrs. Susan Tyler, president of the Greenville Local, was thrown in jail for allegedly using profane language when these troops threw her out.

Typical, too, was the reaction of the whites. Two of the people who took part in this demonstration had shacks to live in. When they returned to them last night they found them, not surprisingly, burned to the ground.

**Poverty is a Crime**

How many cruelties can be added to the already existing cruelties that have always been the lot of these brave people's lives? Their crime is to be poor and illiterate in the Mississippi Delta.

Dispossession, starvation, and cold drove the Negroes to desperation. The Mississippi Freedom Labor Union acted. Joined by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches, the MFLU led homeless, hungry, and cold Negroes on a five-mile trek to the deactivated Greenville Air Force Base. They brought blankets and mattresses for sleeping in the barracks. The federal government acted with typical dispatch.

Troops were sent in and bodily violence was used against these people out of the first half-way decent shelter many had ever known. Mrs. Susan Tyler, president of the Greenville Local, was thrown in jail for allegedly using profane language when these troops threw her out.

Typical, too, was the reaction of the whites. Two of the people who took part in this demonstration had shacks to live in. When they returned to them last night they found them, not surprisingly, burned to the ground.

**March to Air Base**

Starvation and cold drove the Negroes to desperation. The Mississippi Freedom Labor Union acted. Joined by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches, the MFLU led homeless, hungry, and cold Negroes on a five-mile trek to the deactivated Greenville Air Force Base. They brought blankets and mattresses for sleeping in the barracks. The federal government acted with typical dispatch.

Troops were sent in and bodily violence was used against these people out of the first half-way decent shelter many had ever known. Mrs. Susan Tyler, president of the Greenville Local, was thrown in jail for allegedly using profane language when these troops threw her out.

Typical, too, was the reaction of the whites. Two of the people who took part in this demonstration had shacks to live in. When they returned to them last night they found them, not surprisingly, burned to the ground.

**Poverty is a Crime**

How many cruelties can be added to the already existing cruelties that have always been the lot of these brave people's lives? Their crime is to be poor and illiterate in the Mississippi Delta. Dispossession, starvation, and cold drove the Negroes to desperation. The Mississippi Freedom Labor Union acted. Joined by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches, the MFLU led homeless, hungry, and cold Negroes on a five-mile trek to the deactivated Greenville Air Force Base. They brought blankets and mattresses for sleeping in the barracks. The federal government acted with typical dispatch.

Troops were sent in and bodily violence was used against these people out of the first half-way decent shelter many had ever known. Mrs. Susan Tyler, president of the Greenville Local, was thrown in jail for allegedly using profane language when these troops threw her out.

Typical, too, was the reaction of the whites. Two of the people who took part in this demonstration had shacks to live in. When they returned to them last night they found them, not surprisingly, burned to the ground.

**March to Air Base**

Starvation and cold drove the Negroes to desperation. The Mississippi Freedom Labor Union acted. Joined by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches, the MFLU led homeless, hungry, and cold Negroes on a five-mile trek to the deactivated Greenville Air Force Base. They brought blankets and mattresses for sleeping in the barracks. The federal government acted with typical dispatch.

Troops were sent in and bodily violence was used against these people out of the first half-way decent shelter many had ever known. Mrs. Susan Tyler, president of the Greenville Local, was thrown in jail for allegedly using profane language when these troops threw her out.

Typical, too, was the reaction of the whites. Two of the people who took part in this demonstration had shacks to live in. When they returned to them last night they found them, not surprisingly, burned to the ground.

**Poverty is a Crime**

How many cruelties can be added to the already existing cruelties that have always been the lot of these brave people's lives? Their crime is to be poor and illiterate in the Mississippi Delta.

Dispossession, starvation, and cold drove the Negroes to desperation. The Mississippi Freedom Labor Union acted. Joined by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches, the MFLU led homeless, hungry, and cold Negroes on a five-mile trek to the deactivated Greenville Air Force Base. They brought blankets and mattresses for sleeping in the barracks. The federal government acted with typical dispatch.

Troops were sent in and bodily violence was used against these people out of the first half-way decent shelter many had ever known. Mrs. Susan Tyler, president of the Greenville Local, was thrown in jail for allegedly using profane language when these troops threw her out.

Typical, too, was the reaction of the whites. Two of the people who took part in this demonstration had shacks to live in. When they returned to them last night they found them, not surprisingly, burned to the ground.

**March to Air Base**

Starvation and cold drove the Negroes to desperation. The Mississippi Freedom Labor Union acted. Joined by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches, the MFLU led homeless, hungry, and cold Negroes on a five-mile trek to the deactivated Greenville Air Force Base. They brought blankets and mattresses for sleeping in the barracks. The federal government acted with typical dispatch.

Troops were sent in and bodily violence was used against these people out of the first half-way decent shelter many had ever known. Mrs. Susan Tyler, president of the Greenville Local, was thrown in jail for allegedly using profane language when these troops threw her out.

Typical, too, was the reaction of the whites. Two of the people who took part in this demonstration had shacks to live in. When they returned to them last night they found them, not surprisingly, burned to the ground.

**Poverty is a Crime**

How many cruelties can be added to the already existing cruelties that have always been the lot of these brave people's lives? Their crime is to be poor and illiterate in the Mississippi Delta. Dispossession, starvation, and cold drove the Negroes to desperation. The Mississippi Freedom Labor Union acted. Joined by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches, the MFLU led homeless, hungry, and cold Negroes on a five-mile trek to the deactivated Greenville Air Force Base. They brought blankets and mattresses for sleeping in the barracks. The federal government acted with typical dispatch.

Troops were sent in and bodily violence was used against these people out of the first half-way decent shelter many had ever known. Mrs. Susan Tyler, president of the Greenville Local, was thrown in jail for allegedly using profane language when these troops threw her out.

Typical, too, was the reaction of the whites. Two of the people who took part in this demonstration had shacks to live in. When they returned to them last night they found them, not surprisingly, burned to the ground.
Wood Unions To Meet on Mutual Aid

SAN FRANCISCO—Mutual aid in contract negotiations will be discussed by representatives of six west coast unions at the convention of the woodworking industry in Portland.

Committee coordinator J. R. Robertson, ILWU vice president, announced that a meeting which he stated "could be the most important meeting in the history of the coordinating Committee" was established two years ago.

A resolution was issued by Robertson to committee members of the following unions: Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers; Association of Western Forest Products Employers; Joint Council of Teamsters #37; International Woodworkers of America, Regional Council #3; and International Pulp and Paper Workers.

The main point on the agenda will be: "How each of the organizations can assist one another in contract negotiations."

There's No Substitute for Listening to Rank and File Opinions

A MOST impressive experience was mine last week, which reinforced my long-held faith and confidence in down-to-earth rank-and-file trade unionism. I want to pass this experience on to you, knowing that in most of our local unions the same brand of rank-and-file democracy is being practiced—and if it isn't, maybe this would be a good time to get all of us there. This is what happened. On my way back home from several days of planning negotiations in the design that I drifted into a meeting of union officers and executive board, and other committee representatives at Local 10. This was the first meeting of the year, basically a get-together to discuss policy for the ensuing year.

This happened to be a particularly important meeting because this is also the year in which the longshore contract terminates completely—a crucial year, in which, in addition to all the day-to-day routine problems that must be handled, consideration must already be given to 1966 contract demands. I assume all longshore locals will be having such meetings, plus membership discussions on how to hammer out a program in advance of Coast Longshore Caucus which is due in a few months, where final determinations will be made. I was there for more than four hours, and every minute of it hammered on the meaning of rank-and-file control.

Many times people on the outside供给侧, lore for a long time, about ILWU tick. Well, if those who ask me what makes the ILWU tick— and I have heard it more times than I can count—could have sat for four hours and listened to the discussion, they would have had the answer. There were approximately 50 people there: representing the leadership of Local 10, boards and committees, two international officers, Northern California regional director, and a Coast Committeeman.

There is the answer to that repeated question—which makes the ILWU tick. I suppose it would be much easier for me to outline a few of the things that were discussed, than to try to cover the fantastic number of ideas that were kicked around on the floor of that meeting.

Literally, the issues discussed ranged from ordinary job problems, to the more times than I can count—could have sat for four hours and listened to the discussion, they would have had the answer. There were approximately 50 people there: representing the leadership of Local 10, boards and committees, two international officers, Northern California regional director, and a Coast Committeeman.

There is the answer to that repeated question—which makes the ILWU tick. I suppose it would be much easier for me to outline a few of the things that were discussed, than to try to cover the fantastic number of ideas that were kicked around on the floor of that meeting. Literally, the issues discussed ranged from ordinary job problems, to things that would be talked about in the national board of directors, to the international officers, and the local members. There was a free-flow of discussion and debate, at times strong conflicts emerged, real disagreements, yes, even a certain amount of shouting.

It's not possible, as the debate ranged, strong as the conflicts were, at the end of the day, as more than four hours there was a collective decision made on what course to follow. There was an area of agreement whether it was trivial or matters of the most broad significance.

This was one of the most enlightening four hours I've ever spent in tune with the members of my national officer I sure as hell should do it more often. I didn't feel bad about it at the time, and in addition I couldn't have done it any better. I'd have been wise for all officials at every level in the ILWU to spend more time listening in as rank-and-filers debate and kick ideas around. I mean listening, not just talking, long it takes, and learning how to keep one's mouth shut.

The ability to listen, to take it all about the rank-and-file members of this union knowing what's going on, the boss and they know the strength and weakness of our own members, too.

So, what is it that makes this union what it is right there—the, the ability, and the built-in role of rank-and-file members to say their peace, the role of rank-and-file members to vote in way their union is to run.

I've known for decades, and that means, a long time, that the way only this union can really be, because the way to be strong is to be from within, weakness, the way is internal dry rot.

What's wrong with this piece of simplified something I've just discovered. I've learned a good way to learn is to listen to the ranks.