On the Bricks: Some 600 workers, mostly women, are on strike against Barth and Dreyfuss Company in Los Angeles. They line up, with cap looking on, to heckle the few scabs who showed up. These workers, recently organized into ILWU Local 26, are striking for a healthy increase over their current sweatshop wages, and for decent working conditions. Strikers ask sympathizers not to buy Royal Terry towels.

BC Federation Fights Injunctions

VANCOUVER, BC—Action to end the use of injunctions in labor-management disputes, to bring about the release of imprisoned trade union leaders and demands for improved labor legislation highlighted the 11th annual convention of the B.C. Federation of Labor held here Oct. 31-Nov. 4.

Attending were 405 delegates representing 126,247 members, a gain of 16,000 members over last year. Canadian area ILWU locals were represented by 18 delegates.

"The year 1966 saw the courts find honest men and women guilty of contempt (of court) in two instances, saw trade unionists herded into jail like common criminals," said Federation president E. T. Staley in his opening report to the convention. "Their crime: protesting the callous attitude of their employers and the disgraceful use of the courts through the strike-breaking injunctive weapon."

"You can't go on whipping your horse if you want to get plowing done," he warned. "There's a point where the horse stops neighing and starts kicking and that's the point we have reached against the use of injunctions in labor disputes." Bitterness over the use of injunctions and a strong feeling for demonstrative action to show labor's opposition flared up in a prolonged and heated debate when delegates by a 194 to 192 vote rejected a resolution which opposed as "detrimental and to our imprisoned brothers" any march on the court house on the day on which the appeals of the imprisoned trade union leaders were to be heard.

In a compromise resolution the delegates then agreed that the convention convene on the court house on the day before the appeals "and march around the court house for approximately one hour, then reconvene at the convention hall."

Speaking in the debate Roy Smith, Canadian Area ILWU president, declared "a tendency to be against militancy here and there."

We're convinced," he said, "this battle won't be won without the rank and file being involved and without the rank and file knowing what they're doing, so people enacting laws will get the message."

Over 400 delegates and trade union supporters participated in the demonstration. Placards carried by those parading read: "No Injunctions in Labor Disputes;" "Unionists in Jail, Cabinet Ministers Are Free;" "Equality Yes, Injunctions No."

Specific actions are to include:
- A lobby of all members of the provincial legislature;
- A defense fund to fight injunctions based on contributions of $2 per member;
- A demonstration at the court house on the day before the appeals and has shown no desire to negotiate on any reasonable grounds.

Local 26 won bargaining rights for the Barth and Dreyfuss Company. The company produces Royal Terry towels for the Barth and Dreyfuss Terry Cloth Towel Plant in a representative election in August. The union vote was better than 2 to 1. The company produces Royal Terry towels.

ILWU, Teamsters Pledge "Warehouse Year" in '67

SAN FRANCISCO — Preliminary preparations are already under way for joint ILWU and Teamster negotiations that will make 1967 a "warehouse year." ILWU and Teamster warehouse locals in California will present a united front in bargaining when negotiations begin after the turn of the year to renew a contract covering some 25,000 members in commercial and distribution warehouses between Bakersfield and the Oregon border.

The current three-year contract, jointly negotiated by ILWU and IBT warehousemen in 1964, expires next June 1. Outstanding issue in the next contract is expected to be a substantial wage increase.

December Target For Wage Fund

SAN FRANCISCO — The target date of November 18 is not going to be met for the distribution of the $15 million Wage Guarantee Fund.

The trustees of the fund anticipate that payment to eligible longshoremen and clerks will be made sometime in December. The trustees reported this week that the delay is being caused by a number of reasons, some of which have been faced by joint port labor relations committees under the established rules. Some of these men have a right to a review by the coast arbitrator and are utilizing all steps in the grievance procedure. Until these hearings are completed and decisions rendered the final distribution must be delayed.
H ELL HATH NO FURY to compare with modern women when they become aroused by injustice and decide to act. Though often slow to move, hesitant about stating their feelings in public, and held back by convention and custom, once they reach the point of no return and hit a picket line—then anyone who gets in their way had better watch out. Women can be tough and militant.

Examples are everywhere to be seen these days. First to come to mind are the Americans and Negroes who hit the picket lines around hospitals and supermarkets, against the cruel rise in the cost of food to feed their families. And of course, even to the corridors of public buildings to protest the war against poverty on the trade union battlefield, which is still the most effective way, on the national poverty level. And whether the women are in trade union line or have taken over in a marijuana dispensary, the movement to care for the children and the elderly is growing and is being supported by the whole community.

AND AGAIN, on another level, but still marching in protest, there is the growing and apparently effective nationwide protest of women picketing supermarkets and grocery stores, against the cruel rise in the cost of food to feed their families. And of course, long before any of these recent activities, the Women’s Strike for Peace drew home its considerable lessons long ago on the deadliness of radiation, the poisoning of children’s milk, the prayer that their sons be brought home — and won.

And whether the women are in trade union line or have taken over in a marijuana dispensary, the movement to care for the children and the elderly is growing and is being supported by the whole community.

W H A T S T A N D S O U T H E X C L U S I V E L Y is that the battle lines in women’s fight against poverty and injustice are to be found in front of hospitals, supermarkets, government buildings.
Chico Nut Plant Picks Local 17

CHICO, Butte Co., Calif. — ILWU Local 17 was chosen to represent workers at the Continental Nut Company in the November 28 National Labor Relations Board election held in this community, some hundred miles north of Sacramento.

With 174 people eligible to vote, ILWU called a vote against the other union, with two challenges, it was announced by Frank Thompson, secretary-treasurer and business agent of Local 17. ILWU organizer Oscar Jordan spent an entire day campaigning to crack one of the largest nut companies in the Northern California valley.

Thompson pointed out that when the union started its organizational campaign the company voluntarily raised wages, presumably in order to discourage the vote from going for the union. During the busy season, the work force consists of about 120 women and 54 men.

The base wage rate is now $1.93 per hour. An hour now there have been no pensions, no 40-hour week, no sick leave and inadequate vacation plans. The union intends to move in as quickly as possible to start negotiations for better welfare provisions, plus other benefits.

A meeting of workers at Continental Nut was scheduled to elect a contract committee to set up demands. Continental is the second major nut plant to be organized in Northern California. The other one presently under union contract is Diamond Walnut, Stockton, working under Teamster jurisdiction.

"Jessie Stove" with 16-foot deckload of lumber developed 15 percent list after one and a half days at sea and returned to Victoria for unloading.

Victoria, BC.—After a day and a half at sea, the "Jessie Stove" with a deckload of lumber developed a 15 percent list and had to be returned for unloading.

The dangerous work of unloading was undertaken under the supervision of Canadian Area ILWU safety director Andy Kotowich and Victoria ILWU president Stan Bailey.

"Huntsland" but ILWU members had left the job minutes earlier because of the developing list.

Union Rap Hospital Rate Increase

SAN FRANCISCO — "We are convinced that if all the facts were on the table, it could be shown that the executive committee could be absorbed with little or no increase in rates," ILWU Local 14 secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt asserted in a statement presented to the governor's fact-finding panel.

Goldblatt was one of several labor spokesmen who proposed that hospitals be placed under public utility control by the state. He is ILWU representative to the Council for Health Plan Alternatives, which is expected to meet soon to deal with the critical problem of hospital rates.

Other unions comprising the council are the Teamsters and several major AFL-CIO organizations.

The nurses' increase of $100 to $180 a month in October, with more to come next April, was strongly opposed by ILWU nurses in the other unions. It was granted upon recommendation of the panel appointed by Governor Brown.

FED UP

The raise was followed by hospital spokesmen's predictions of bed-rate increases as high as $15 a day.

Goldblatt's statement continued: "As consumers of hospital care, we are becoming increasingly fed up with the arrogant position of the hospitals — their unwillingness to make public their financial condition, or to entertain any consumer participation."

"If this attitude persists, I can guarantee a rising demand among the unions for some sort of public regulation of hospital rates, perhaps through declaring hospitals to be public utilities."

Back of Poyer's statement was the assumption that adequate wages for nurses would have to result in increased bed rates.

"Since the hospitals hide their financial condition, it appears somewhat hypocritical on the part of those who oppose the nurses' increase on the ground that it will hurt the consumer. Their concern about the poor consumer has never led them to take him into their confidence about the basic problem of patient rates.

"While we do not consider ourselves to be experts in the organization of medical care, including hospital operation, those of us who have been active in the Council for Health Plan Alternatives have become convinced that there is a great deal of waste and inefficiency. This appears to be the consensus among experts."

"Substantial increases in compensation for the nurses and for other seriously underpaid workers employed by the hospitals could have the effect of increasing efficiency and reducing labor cost."

The California Nurses Association, too, has called for a public inquiry into rate-making policies of private hospitals.

"So far as we know there may be no justification for higher bed rates to pay our higher salaries," said Roy Goldblatt, chairman of the CNA's Bay area negotiating committee.

Members at Wilmington OK Pact

WILMINGTON — A new two-year contract with benefits totaling 35½ cents an hour has been approved by employees of Vegetable Oil Products (formerly Drew Foods). These workers form a unit of Chemical-Alled Office Workers Local 20, ILWU.

A wage increase of 7½ cents an hour was effective October 15. Three additional increases will be made during the period of the contract: 4 cents on April 15, 1967; 7 cents, October 15, 1967; 5 cents, April 15, 1968. Total wage boost will be 29 cents.

On July 15, 1967, a dental plan will take effect, costing the employer 5 cents an hour per employee. It will cover the employee for the first year, and his wife starting a year later. Children may be covered starting with the third or fourth year.

The vacation schedule has been improved to three weeks after five years. These workers already had four weeks after two years.

HEALTH PLAN

Starting October 15, 1967, these workers will be covered by the Kaiser health and welfare plan, an improvement over the present one.

The pension plan will be improved by an additional company contribution of 2½ cents an hour, starting September 15, 1968.

Some 28 other improvements were made in contract clauses dealing with labor relations, grievance procedures, meal periods and working conditions.

The negotiating committee was led by Sidney London, contract administrator for Local 20, assisted by International Representative Chet Meske and Charles (Chili) Duarte, president of Local 6, San Francisco. Other committee members are Ed Hempeck, Greg Phillpott, Jim McKeven, Vince Chacon, Grant Gulley and Bob Johnson.

Joe Ingram Dies

BRIDGEWATER, Okla. — Joe Ingram, long time ILWU member, 1934 strike veteran and World War I vet died here recently.

Shake Peter Ting, member of the three-man ILWU overseas delegation in Southeast Asia, greets a longshoremans on the docks of Bangkok, Thailand. Delegates will soon be home to report on their trip.
China? Which Paper Do You Read?

FORTUNE

Red China in Corroration

The conclusions reached here are based on a journalist's circuit of the principal listening posts and watch-towers on the rim of China—Tokyo, Taipei, Hong Kong, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Peking, Peking.

by Charles J. V. Murphy

If one clear meaning has emerged from the turmoil which since midsummer has agitated that vast, withdrawn nation, holding almost a quarter of the entire human race, it is that the Mao Tse-Tung version of Communist theory and practice has failed catastrophically.

For seven years the Peking regime has sought to confront the world with a blank wall. This vast body politic publishes almost no official economic statistics, admits few travelers, and makes a secret of the personality, background, and relationships of the people at the summit of power.

All this notwithstanding, the regime has been unable to keep secret the enormous fact of its failure. What is going on about and under Mao is not so much a struggle for power of the sort that periodically shakes the Kremlin. It is a desperate, even brutal effort by Mao to rescue a situation which has alienated and even revolted all but the most insigificant fractions of the international Communist movement, and has failed to supply China with even the elementary means of a workable society, let alone a nation.

Purely on the basis of its own critical state, China should never have been able to survive for any length of time. But China has not only survived, it has managed to accumulate an industrial, social, economic, and political system which if not mature is at least somewhat stable. The question is how.

A look at her present progress shows that industrial production on the upswing and continuing to rise. China has more than proved its ability to plan and execute its own national construction programme on a large scale. Known as the People's Republic of China, and as a land not known as under-developed country, it has invested from its own resources, and has organized and enlarged a strong and efficient scientific and technical team.

It must be said that China was wholly dependent on foreign sources for its requirement of petroleum products, coal, and steel equipment before 1949, but now she claims to be able to supply over 90 per cent of steel products and about 90 per cent of industrial plants and equipment for her present requirements. In petroleum, she is now self-sufficient.

Mao still has no solution for lifting the food supply above a bare subsistence level, but for impeding a self-sustaining velocity to the faltering and haphazard impulse toward industrialization.

G. W. Ball Re-elected

By Victoria Local 504

VICTORIA, B.C.—G. W. Ball has been returned as president of Victoria Local 504 of the ILWU. Other officers elected include: vice president G. C. Richards; secretary-treasurer and dispatch G. F. Snelling; recording secretary J. McKay; executive board members: W. B. Jackson, K. Rowlands, J. E. Gray, J. Morgan.

Far East Trade & Development

PUBLISHED IN LONDON, IS WIDELY READ IN EUROPE AND THE ORIENT BY THOSE CONCERNED WITH TRADE BETWEEN THOSE AREAS. IT IS A CONSERVATIVE PUBLICATION WITH A DISTRIBUTION記者 me in the field of world trade.

During the last 17 years the government has been laying the foundations for a completely modern industrial structure, and has now formulated its plan for the next five years. China is determined to make the new plan no less successful than the first two have proved.

The regime is determined to make the new plan no less successful than the first two have proved. Gone is the poor and underdeveloped country, wrecked by disease, famine, and food. In its place is a China vigorously alive and marching toward prosperity.

Constant technical progress and a steady rise in labour productivity have been the major factors in building new enterprises, communication, transportation and improving the country's distribution systems.

For a vast country of 9.6m. sq. km., and a population of 650m., to have accomplished as much as China has done in the development of its national economy, within a span of 17 years, is indeed a tremendous achievement.

A Japanese analyst reports on a study of China's struggle to become an industrial power. He estimates that a breakthrough to economic growth driven by industrial investment may be five to 10 years off.

By Geoko Uchida

If we take Japan to be typical of the modern industrialized country, then by nearly all the indexes China is 10 to 15 years behind in technology. It is a striking fact that the Japanese engineers who have visited China recently have in almost every case found Chinese engineers today confronting by the same problem Japan attacked about 15 years ago.

Since China seems to be repeating our history technologically, we can perhaps also make a forecast of her likely development in economic terms.

She has emerged from the "take-off" stage (to borrow a term from the US economist W. W. Rostow) and entered the industrialization stage. If she follows the experience of Japan, she will soon accumulate enough technical knowledge and experience to break the bottleneck, and in a period of rapid economic growth, a growth that is driven by industrial investment.

In 10 to 15 years she might attain a per capita income equal to Japan's present figure ($620). In that case China's gross national income would be about 70 percent as large as that of Japan, a very substantial achievement.

How far off is the impending breakthrough for China? My own estimate is five to 10 years. One may wonder, of course, whether recent political events in China, apposition to the outside world largely in the activities of the so-called "Red Guards," will affect this timetable. In this connection I shall observe that China suffered from similar political instability in the years before World War II. Thereafter the pace of her progress toward industrialization was quick.

Local 24 Veteran

Ed Walker Dies

HOQUIAM, Wash.—A retired veteran of ILWU Local 24 died recently, after a lifetime of work on North West waterfronts.

He was Robert (Ed) Walker, 75, retired since 1956 under the ILWU-PMA pension. He first came to Grays Harbor in 1916 and had lived in Hoquiam for some 40 years.

Walker was an organizer and charter member of Local 24, had served as union president, secretary, dispatcher, member of the executive board and labor relations committee.

REGION: Far East Office of Trade & Development, Japanese Seventh Anniversary

November 11, 1966

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Walker was an organizer and charter member of Local 24, had served as union president, secretary, dispatcher, member of the executive board and labor relations committee.
Mrs. Ah Quon McElrath, social worker with Hawaii's ILWU Local 142 for the last 10 years, spent three months this summer in Alabama with the Tuskegee Institute Community Education Program.

With nine other students, she was placed on the project through the School of Social Work at the University of Michigan where she spent the last academic year.

A S I DROVE DOWN Highway 80 into Alabama last May with some of my fellow students from the University of Michigan School of Social Work, I was immediately struck by the heavy scent of honeysuckle and magnolia and the rolling hills with their verdant growth.

I thought that this was not much unlike Hawaii which greets its visitors with fragrant hibiscus, multicolored hibiscus, and ever-green mountains.

But the similarity ended there. For me a lifetime resident of Hawaii, the similarity ended as soon as I saw the first signs "Colored Only" and "White Only" at drinking fountains, rest rooms, and doctors' offices.

It isn't that I was unprepared for this kind of difference spawned by centuries of biology and race supremacy. After all, I had read books of the South; I had seen the reports; I had studied the statistics of the Census Bureau; I had seen pictures in magazines and newspapers.

But the difference became even more glaring as I began to work with the Negroes and whites during the three and one half months that I spent in Alabama.

For me who had come from a mixed-race background where people have learned to make accommodations to living and working with each other without loss of skin color, the extreme division between black and white in the South and the evils this division has brought about were hard to take.

I lived on the Tuskegee Institute campus in Macon County (sponsors of the Community Education Program is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity and education for welfare, then moved into Lowndes County where I worked on a health survey.

While on campus, I lived in the dormitories where all my roommates and new-found friends were Negro. Eighty-five percent of the Tuskegee students are Negro and do not have financial help to go through college.

Many of them come from impoverished rural homes where people have learned their childhood chopping cotton, picking vegetables, and planting cotton just to obtain an education in schools definitely inferior and inadequate.

While working in Lowndes County, where 81 percent of the 16,000 residents are Negro, I learned the first hand knowledge of what poverty really means.

The median income for Negro families in Lowndes County is $953 a year. The income in the Negro family with whom I lived came from the woman's working sporadically as a domestic at $10 per week, six days a week, 10 hours a day and from contributions from her relatives who had gone North, and from whatever she could sell from her gardening.

$2.50 PER DAY

About 50 percent of the able-bodied workers in Lowndes work at agriculture where the wages are $2.50 per day, for Negro field hands. Certainly a far cry from Hawaii's organized agricultural workers who are the highest paid in the world.

The other Negro members of the work force were lucky if they could find jobs in the few service stations, government offices, and in adjoining counties.

Many of the young girls with whom I talked told me that they made only 50 cents per hour working in restaurants and hospitals.

Parents worried about their sons and daughters who could not find work in either Lowndes or the adjoining counties.

It is no wonder then that Lowndes has an unemployment rate of 16 percent, 10 percent more than the figure which classifies an area as "distressed."

During the time that I was in Alabama, some of the Negro janitorial staff at one of the universities wanted to stage a work stoppage to force the administration to increase their wages.

The personnel department got wind of this move. The department head herded the workers into a room, tossed a bunch of keys on the table and said, "If you don't pick up that bunch of keys and get to work right away, you'll all be fired."

The leader of the group said afterwards, "What could we do? We can't get jobs anywhere else, and we've got to feed our families, so we picked up the keys and went back to work."

In another county, a worker tried to get some of his fellow workers to join with him in a walkout to force the manufacturing company to increase their wages.

This worker was picked up on a trespassing charge and sentenced to six months in jail.

After seeing what the ILWU has done for workers not only in Hawaii but also on the mainland, it is hard to stomach the fact that even now in the United States the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively is frustrated at every turn.

For there is almost no industrial democracy in the South whose history is full of frustrated organizing drives, violence, and fear, plus segregated localities.

This is not to say that there are no unions down South. There are, but by and large they are the craft locals whose orbit of organization is narrow.

The labor unions can still provide an answer to the economic problems of the impoverished workers if they will get off the dime.

During the time that I lived in Lowndes, I found not only what it means to live without conveniences, but also how little human beings really need.

Every night I would carry water from the outside to pour into a #3 tub for a bath. Anyone used to "conventional" tubs and showers should try a bath in a #3 tub.

We washed dishes in two dish pans because there was no sink and no running water in the house.

After bathing, washing clothes, dishes and brushing my teeth, I always made sure that the water was dumped on the plants. The water's not for wasting, especially when many of the families must buy running water. Diska was the only water source. This is one reason why many of them in Lowndes were surprised that as many of the families must buy running water. Diska was the only water source. This is one reason why many of them in Lowndes have never had a bath.

Almost everyone in Lowndes has a picture of bad teeth in their family. The national average is one doctor recommended to serve a population of 1,000 in a year; in Lowndes, where there are 16,000 people, it is one doctor per 785 patients.

In San Francisco, the average is one doctor for every 300 people. The national average is one doctor per 785 patients. In Lowndes, where there are 16,000 people, it is one doctor per 785 patients.

As for dentists, there are only two of them in Lowndes. Dental authorities say that there should be one dentist for 1,500 patients.

The average is one doctor per 785 patients. In Lowndes, where there are 16,000 people, it is one doctor per 785 patients.

For me who had come from a mixed-race background where people have learned their childhood chopping cotton, picking vegetables, and planting cotton just to obtain an education in schools definitely inferior and inadequate.

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Many of the mothers we interviewed said they would not have had so many children if they only knew how to plan. Many of them had one or two deaths in the family.

One of the mothers we interviewed said she had had seven stillbirths.

As I met with families in their homes and as I passed the old shack houses and dirt roads almost all roads leading to Negro communities are paved), I remembered the families I used to see in Drem City at Kahului and the neat little homes that our members own or are buying in Walipai, Ewa, and the other plantation communities.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN

After I began working on the health survey with my colleagues from Tuskegee and with volunteer medical and dental workers who belonged to the Medical Committee for Human Rights, the toll of diseases, of discrimination, and man's inhumanity to man became clear.

We examined 2,000 men, women, and children in Lowndes County.

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Auxiliary Women Help to Re-unite Coos Bay Family

COOS BAY — Two Oregon tots stranded in a German orphanage since January will be back with their grandparents, the Herbert Morris of Coos Bay, in time for Thanksgiving, and probably sooner, thanks to the efforts of President Letha Lucas, Mrs. Joe Jakovac and other members of ILWU Auxiliary I.

The children, Herbert Paul Morris, 3, and Linda Elaine, 2, were taken from their grandparents’ home, where they had lived since Linda was eight days old, and whisked to Germany by their German mother, who was eight days old, and whisked to Germany by their German mother, ostensibly for a visit. Instead she took them in an orphanage in Hanover for their humane disposition.

Although the tots were born in this country and their father is an American, they were moved to Germany by their German mother, who was eight days old, and whisked to Germany by their German mother, ostensibly for a visit. Instead she took them in an orphanage in Hanover for their humane disposition.

Mrs. Lucas asked 17 labor and civic organizations for monetary help. Auxiliary members placed Christmas-wrapped jars for donations in over 60 business establishments in the North Bend-Coos Bay area.

Local 12 voted a $200 donation, the Retail Clerks sent a large check; the ILWU women started a Christmas” fund.

All of these stories add up to a SLOW FILTER. Although Alabama boasts of a very progressive public health code, the effect of such a code is only slowly to the residents of the state. Alabama stands 48th in health expenditures; just as it stands 48th in expenditures for its school system.

In Lowndes County, $20,000 is appropriated by the county for public health activities. Of this amount, $10,000 is put up by the county and the other $10,000 by the state which only last year levied a one cent tax on cigarettes to pay for the operations of the departments of health and mental health.

So in Lowndes County the per capita expenditure for the county health department comes up to $1.25 per year, the cost of 12 and a half glasses of coke over a counter.

All kinds of statistics and stories can be written about Lowndes and many other Southern communities. There are the stories of high interest rates, the tent cities built up by families evicted from their homes for registering to vote. Lowndes still has its tent city where four of the original 75 evicted families still live, the separate but unequal schools attended by Negro children (only one out of every 25 Negro children in Alabama attends a desegregated school), the governor who received a rising ovation in the legislature when he shouted defiance of the desegregation guidelines.

In the North, the stench of poverty and the stench of power in this local situation makes sense. And they see nothing wrong as you see the children batting and catching balls for granted.

Nothing short of massive federal and trade union intervention can bring to the South the great society that we boast about so freely. The great society simply does not exist in the South but also in the North.
**Election Notices For Coast Locals**

Local 6, San Francisco and Bay Area

Local 6, ILWU, San Francisco and Bay Area, will hold its election on Thursday, November 17, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, South Beach, for the offices of president, secretary-treasurer, dispatchers, business agents, convention and district council delegates and a total of 28 members of the executive board from the various divisions. Also on the ballot will be the following propositions:

- "Are you in favor of raising dues $1.00 per month so that member's beneficiary will get $1,000 life insurance; and beneficiary of members who retire after this insurance goes into effect will get $500? (This includes all dues paying members no matter what their working status is.)"

All polling will be on November 17 at the following locations:

- **Peninsula**: November 17 (Thursday), 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., 150 Golden Gate Avenue, ILWU Building, South Beach, no other locations.
- **North Bay**: Vote at the following locations:
  - 6 a.m. Locker Room—7 a.m. to 8 a.m.
  - 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
  - 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
  - 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.
  - 11 a.m. to 12 noon.
  - 12 noon to 1 p.m.
  - 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.
  - 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
  - 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- **South Bay**: Vote at the following locations:
  - 6 a.m. Locker Room—7 a.m. to 8 a.m.
  - 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
  - 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
  - 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.
  - 11 a.m. to 12 noon.
  - 12 noon to 1 p.m.
  - 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.
  - 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
  - 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

**Dockers, Widows On Pension List**

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the list of 150 dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans no later than December 7, 1966 through noon December 17, 1966. Polling will be on November 17 at Longshore Hall, 401 Commodore Ave., Anacortes, Wash. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. fellow. The ILWU-PMA plans:

- Local 54, ILWU, Stockton, Calif.
- Local 25, Anacortes, Wash.
- Local 26, ILWU, Anacortes, Wash., will hold its election Dec. 9, 1966 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 3 members of the executive board. Nominations will be made until Dec. 19, 1966 at stop-work meeting, 401 Commercial Ave., Anacortes, Wash. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. at Longshore Hall, 401 Commercial Ave., Anacortes, Wash.
- Local 31, Bandon, Oregon, will hold its primary election Dec. 9, 1966 and final election Jan. 5, 1967 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 3 members of the executive board. Nominations will be made Dec. 1, 1966 at regular stop-work meeting. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. at City Hall, Bandon, Oregon.
- Local 32, Everett, Wash., will hold its primary election December 5, 1966 and final election January 5, 1967 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 3 members of the executive board. Nominations will be made December 5, 1966. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. at Union Hall, 1015 Hewitt Ave., Everett, Washington.
- Local 54, Stockton, Calif., will hold its election Dec. 22, 1966 and run-off election Dec. 29, 1966 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 3 members of the executive board. Nominations will be made from December 7, 1966 through noon December 17, 1966. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. at 22 N. Union St., Stockton, California.

**Gibbles To Be Bagged**

**HAVING DEALT in the last two columns with dressing techniques for deer and pheasant we put the cap on the series with a rundown on "HOW TO DRESS A DUCK."** (You'll note we used a Canadian honker in the illustrations, a large bird, easy to handle. Basically the same method can be used for other birds. Artwork by Harold Crider Smith, staff artist, Oregon Game Comm.) Here 'ts:

**Step 1** - First thing is to start at the head feathers and work toward the breast. A proven method for picking is to grasp small groups of feathers between thumb and forefinger and turn hand over in a moving motion to turn a key in a keyhole. You may tear the skin if you try to remove too many feathers at a time.

**Step 2** - At this point the oil gland in the tail may be removed. Cut the entire gland free and make sure you remove all whitish material in the two glands under the skin. (Leaving feet and head on up to this point provides "handles" to work with.)

**Step 3** - Bird is "broken down," providing easy access for removal of internal organs after lateral incision is made along base of backbone. For large birds the edge of the table serves as a futurum.

**Step 4** - Remove liver, heart and gizzard for giblets. Peel away muscle from giblet sac; careful not to cut into sac. Wrap giblets in wax paper for storage in body cavity if the bird is to be frozen.

**Step 5** - Wash bird thoroughly and drain well. After draining, the bird can be packaged in freezer bag, aluminum foil or double-thickness bag. Lack of sequence and a proper handle will provide excellent insulation, helping to retain the cold through the warm days. Hang the birds up at night if possible and leave hanging in the shade during the day.

In field dressing the internal organs must be removed. Also make an incision in the neck to remove windpipe and crop. If crop contains food matter, its removal is essential as spoilage in this area can taint the meat. Remove gizzard, heart and liver.

**USE NO WATER TO CLEAN THE BIRDS!** Wipe the body cavity with a clean rag and let all the inside organs be removed. As the body cavity dries, a glaze will form and act as a protective film against flies and other insects.

If, by days warm up a bit, pack the birds in a sleeping bag or wrap in canvas to help hold the cold.

ILWU Members and the members of their families can earn a pair of the illustrated LUREH Wobbler by sending in a clear photo of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is about. Send it to:

Fred Goets, Dept. TDLX, Box 508, Portland, Oregon.

Please mention your local number. Of course, retired members are eligible.

**ZIP-Or Else No Paper**

Please look at the address label on this copy of your Dispatcher and let me know:

Is there a five-figure zip code number after the city name and state? If not, it will have to be added at once or you will not receive the paper after the end of this year. The US Post Office will refuse second class mail without zip codes, starting January 1, 1967.

If your label lacks a zip number, tear off the corner of the page with the label, write your zip code in ink, mail it plainly, and send it to the local union secretary. (If there is any mistake in your name or address, correct it on the label.)

Also, whenever you send a change of address to The Dispatcher or to any ILWU office, please be sure to include your zip number.
ILWU, Teamsters Pledge 'Warehouse Year' in '67

The joint ILWU-IBT meeting, held November 30 of this year, convened again in December and January, and chaired by George Mock, president of the Western Warehouse and Prototype Council, IBT, set up machinery expected to strengthen the bargaining process.

In a letter dated November 3, 1966, and sent to all warehouse locals of ILWU and the Teamsters in Northern California, it was stated that "experiences of the past nine years have shown that through the cooperation of the Teamster and ILWU warehouse locals and through the informal machinery of the Northern California Warehouse Council we have made excellent in the area, and it will be a high degree of stability within this industry."

With this as a starter, machinery is now in operation, officers of both unions stated, to make 1967 a "warehouse year" in every sense of the word, backed up by the strength of both international unions.

Continued from Page 1—

BOYCOTT URGED

During the course of the strike Local 26 members passed out leaflets at such stores as the May Company, Newbury, J. C. Penney, the Broadway, Sears, and many others, giving information on the strike and asking customers not to buy Royal Terry towels.

Several days ago, Bert Corona, president of INAP (Inter-American Political Association) spoke to the strikers, and a statewide boycott of the Barth and Dreyfuss terrycloth product is under consideration.

Last month the workers here heard an inspired speech by Mrs. Dolores Huerta, an organizer of the Delano farm strike and vice president of the United Farm Workers Association, who described to them what the farm workers achieved on the picket line in the valley grape strike.

THEY CAN DO IT!

Local 26 business agent Frank Lopez, who has been concentrating his efforts on the Barth and Dreyfuss situation, reported that after the women heard Huerta many of them left thinking, "If they can do it, so can we."

The union had attempted, by any effective means at their disposal, and called in conciliators to attempt to settle the strike; they walked away from negotiations without success. At last report further conciliation efforts will still be tried.

Since the strike started, a local court has granted the company an injunction limiting the number of pickets at each entrance, and the distance from the two buildings that pickets must stand.

TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS

Frank Lopez commented, "These women have had terrible hardships in that sweatshop. Sometimes when it rains outside, the water pours indoors to the point where the women must work with towels as they have nowhere else to keep from getting wet. There aren't enough restrooms, it gets terribly hot in the summer, and freezing in the winter."

"But these are good, honest, hardworking people who have been exploited for so long, and discriminated against for so many years, that they finally decided they had enough."

MEXICAN-NEGRO UNIONS

"They are showing great militancy. And the most beautiful thing to watch," Lopez continued, "is the complete unity between the workers and the Negroes. The bosses tried to divide them, as bosses always do, but they didn't, and they won't do it."

"They are not going to stick together."

The negotiating committee, in addition to business agent Frank Lopez, consists of Mrs. Marita Gonzalez, Soledad Cisneros, Elvira Galindo, Eunice Humes, and George Ellis.

Due to the national holiday schedule The Dispatcher went to press while election returns were incomplete. Analysis of results as labor is affected will appear in the next issue.