Special Payday  From San Diego up to Bell- ingham, December 30 was a very special day for longshoremen and clerks. It was the day when each eligible man received his share of the 13.6 million wage guarantee fund from the first (1961-1966) M&M agreement. At San Francisco’s Ferry Building, three of those who stood in long lines are pictured here as they finally made it to the pay windows. (Left): Benjamin Reyes; 21 years on the docks. “I took a trip with my wife, the last two weeks. Guadalupe and I are very happy. So is the kid, it is already spent. We’re going to put the rest of it away for the kids’ education.” Center: Alex Obiols; retired three months ago after 30 years. “I’m going to use this as some of my retirement money and buy a nice little ranch near Colfax. My wife and I are going to move there.” Right: Rodgers of Oakland; 22 years on the docks. “I’m going to pay some bills and put the rest in the bank to help with the kids’ education.”

At Last! $13,000,000 Is Distributed
SAN FRANCISCO—Pay windows at the Ferry Building were as hard to reach one day last week as World Series ticket windows. The day was December 30, the long-awaited “thirteen million dollar payday.” Some lines were half-a-block long. There were separate windows for regular paychecks and the special “bonus” checks, most of which were $1,233 before deductions. Many of those in the special line were older men; they had to be on the eligibility list in 1961 in order to get a slice of the 1961-1966 wage guarantee fund.

21,000 Apply
For 700 B Jobs
SAN FRANCISCO—A small want ad appeared for one day only, December 12, in three local papers, announcing that 700 men would be added to the San Francisco longshoremen’s list.

As of the last count more than 21,000 applications have been requested! That’s 30 applications for each available job.

Men from all walks of life—workers, professionals, unemployed, youths—are applying, anxious to work for wages and conditions won by the ILWU. The deadline for returning the six-page application blanks is midnight January 10.

Regional Director Bill Chester noted that this avalanche of applications is a tribute to the union and industry, and to the M&M program which has enabled men to retire earlier, and has opened jobs to younger men.

Meanwhile, a union promotion committee is at work to advance some “B” men to “A” status in the near future.

Who Said It?
In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.

That is no vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation.

(Turn to back page for name of author.)
THE ILWU HAD a good year in 1966—with major contracts signed down the coast, in Canada and Hawaii and with standing organizational progress in certain key areas. Now the entire union is setting its sights, gaining its strength, for 1967—which will be a “warehouse yard”!

And make no mistakes about it, it will be a tough year. Tough for many reasons. For one thing, bargaining with the wide ranging warehouse industry, with its multiplicity of employers and its traditional drives to try to keep wages and conditions down to a minimum, has always been tough. It will be a tough year indeed—because anti-labor winds are blowing a gale in Washington, where anti-strike legislation is a constant threat; and in Sacramento, the anti-labor, anti-union forces are on the ascendancy since Reagan was elected.

OUR GREATEST strength in warehouse negotiations will be where it has been for a long time: (1) In the fact that ILWU and Teamster warehouse locals will present a united front in bargaining. (2) In the fact that all the resources of the International union and all its divisions—especially waterfront—are pledged to make 1967 a warehouse yard, pledged to back the warehousemen to the hilt as they prepare to undertake negotiations soon. The present three-year contract, which had been jointly negotiated by ILWU and Teamster warehousemen in 1964, expires June 1. A joint negotiating committee has been set up with ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt and Teamster Vice-President George Mock as co-chairmen.

Major issues are going to be substantial wage increases and considerable welfare improvements. We have no illusions that the warehousemen can make as great economic gains as the waterfront division. It is, after all, a different industry. But we have no doubt that full support to the warehousemen—even including full backing of any strike action they may take—is ready and waiting from all ILWU divisions on the coast, Canada, Hawaii. When the rack and file is given all the facts, they’ll respond as always with muscle, finances, and anything else that is needed.

The basis for warehouse strength is to be found in the unity pact between ILWU and the Teamsters. The last contract, covering some 25,000 members in commercial and distribution warehouses between Bakersfield and the Oregon border was the best ever negotiated.

The foundation for succession goes back to the hard-fought battle for the ILWU and Teamsters jointly delivered a major victory after a three-day strike. In June, 1964, warehousemen of both unions again voted overwhelmingly to hit the bricks if need be, and unity at the bargaining table again won a substantial wage increase, many fringe benefits, a dental plan, group health and welfare coverage, vacations and much else.

THIS UNIY will win again. Demands and program will be formulated jointly, negotiated jointly and won jointly. Whatever will be negotiated will be subject to a rank and file referendum, and if a strike is necessary, it will only take place if there is an overwhelming majority vote in favor.

The fact that 1967 is a warehouse year doesn’t set aside other important tasks for this union—including preparations for a crucial International convention in San Francisco, and including continuous activities in political and social arenas, such as civil rights, peace, and much more.

But number one on the agenda for the coming year are the warehousemen, and we mean business. Warehouse workers in both the ILWU and the Teamsters have a real break coming and must command all the strength and resources of the union and complete unity in order to win these needed improvements.

T HIS NEGRO leadership that speaks seriously about “black power” is not really opposing integration if it means working hand in hand with other racial or religious groups, or working with the labor movement, or the churches, or the liberals. They are saying that this does not serve any truly significant purpose.

Integration activities do not change the basic economic and political situation that forces Negroes to discriminate against them on jobs or in schools, that denies them legal rights, or robs them and cheats them and beats them.

That is why this new thinking on “black power” is leading toward the idea that the Negro community must pool together its strength and win its place in the community through proper use of this power.

This is how McKissick describes the goals of organizing “black power” in the Negro communities of the nation:

1. The growth of Negro political power.
2. The building of Negro economic power.
3. The development of Negro self-image.
4. The development of Negro leadership.
5. The encouragement of Negro political movement.
6. The mobilization of Negro consumer power.

What seems to be involved here is the true meaning of self-determination. That is, that the group happens to be in the majority in (a ghetto or a state, for example) then it has both a right and a duty to demand and develop economic, social, political power. It has, according to such men as McKissick, the positive and proud recognition that the Negro can organize his group and many other national and religious minorities have done this in the past, and are still doing it, in order to set up a position from which they can operate successfully.

T HIS ACHIEVEMENT of power also recognizes that the ghetto is going to be around for a long time. The poor people of this country—and in the main majority, want to exert power to improve their conditions, develop their community, win their rights, find jobs, elect their candidates, and demand that law enforcement officials live up to the concept of equal justice under law. For example, in certain parts of the deep south, Negroes are in a majority in many counties. If the Negroes pull their political weight, they have the elect sheriffs, supervisors, members of school boards, representatives in legislatures, and much more.

The Negro leaders have understood that the only reason to win is to bargain and fight from a position of strength—and that means power. It means the ability to change the system’s going to be around for a long time. As long as the system is going to be around, they intend to get a piece of it—just like any other group in the country.
Local Asks Boycott of Royal Terry

LOS ANGELES—Union members at Barths Food Company are continuing their fight for a union contract by organizing a consumer boycott of Royal Terry towels. A 15-day strike was concluded in November. The union is continuing negotiations with the company.

An overwhelming majority of the workers at this company voted for the union in an NLRB election in August. Negotiations followed with a union drive to end sweatshop conditions, including wages of $1.30. The company refused to agree to a living wage and decent union contract.

A strike was called and almost all of the 500 workers hit the bricks. The company got an injunction restricting the picketing to one or two persons to an entrance and brought in strikebreakers.

Although the strike was terminated, the union is determined to continue its battle until a fair contract is won.

La Crosse and all local members and their friends to support the boycott of Royal Terry towels, a leading product of Barths & Dreyfuss.

Fish Workers Vote ILWU in Oregon

CHARLESTON, Ore.—Fish processing workers employed at Peterson's seafood plant here voted overwhelmingly in favor of affiliation in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The results favoring the ILWU over the company union were 60 for ILWU, three for the AFL-CIO, 21, Longview; 21, Longview; 4, Vancouver; 21, Longview; 4, Vancouver.

LA Nut Workers Vote ILWU, 14-4

LOS ANGELES—A company union here at the Alvo Nut & Bolt Company, also workers liberated themselves by voting, 14 to 4, to be represented by ILWU Local 26 instead of Alvo Nut Employees' Association (commonly referred to as Alvo Nut Association). Committee members who helped in the shop were Fulton Ray Nelson and Jimmie Polk, ILWU, and representative Chet Meake worked with the committee. Business agent Joe Ibarferred to as Chet Meske worked with the Local 26 instead of Alvo Nut Employees' Association.

Bridges Raps GI Strikebreaking

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU president Harry Bridges had this comment on the strike of 600 Sal- song dock workers whose jobs were taken over by USGI strikebreakers.

"First, it looks as if, despite the war, it is easier to strike in Saigon than here. However, the new M and M provisions require the grain operators to pay 25 cents an hour contribution into the fund, instead of the flat rate specified in the last agreement.

The terms of reference of the enquiry include the formula under which the tie up was ended which gave foremen a form of grievance procedure. The probe is also to include recommendations concerning methods of settling labor management disputes that may arise in the future on the waterfront.

Local 8, Portland Elects John Parks

PORTLAND—G. Johnny Parks has been elected president of Longshore Local 8, a 23-day tie up of the USGI in November, as an officer and business agent of Local 8, delegate to conventions and caucuses, member of ILWU and the 1966 Labor for Hatfield Committee. Parks is well known in ILWU as a laborer. He is former president of Northland Navigation, a union of the ILWU.

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Grain Handlers Win Big Gains in 5-Year Contract

PORTLAND—Negotiation of a new five-year contract between ILWU's four Northwest grain locals and the Pacific Northwest Grain Elevator Operators was announced last week by Donald Van Brunt of Local 21 and Bob Brandt of Local 8, chairmen and secretary of the union negotiating committee.

The document provides for the same basic wage scale as in the longshore master contract, plus significant new gains not provided for in the last grain agreement.

It still has to be ratified by the participating locals: Local 8, Portland; 4, Vancouver; 21, Longview; and 4, Vancouver.

Under the proposed new contract, grain handlers in the four ports will enjoy the same welfare, pension and vacation benefits as longshoremen. They will also, as in the past, be covered by the ILWU.

However, the new M and M provisions require the grain operators to pay 25 cents an hour contribution into the fund, instead of the flat rate specified in the last agreement.

HOLIDAY PAY

This is regarded as a significant step forward, as are new contract clauses covering holiday pay.

Under the old agreement the grain handler had to work six months continuously at the same elevator to be eligible for holiday pay. The new agreement does away with the elevator restriction—a significant new gain in ports with several elevators.

It also ups the holiday pay rate from six to eight hours, and otherwise clarifies and strengthens contract language governing holiday pay. The overall effect is to add many more dollars to grain handlers' earnings.

The operators in addition agreed on a training program for new men and new equipment. Also spelled out are some improved working conditions.

All cost items, including holiday pay, are retroactive to July 1.

On the union side, the negotiators were Johnny Parks, Tom Daugherty, and Brandt of Local 8; Andy Par- land, Misty Grogan and Van Brunt of Local 21; Lee Combs of Local 4; and Arnold Gunderson of Local 8 member Dave Holman, a long-time grain handler at Terminal 4, who was sitting in on the sessions.

The grain firms involved are Archer-Daniels-Midland; Cargill, Inc., Continental Grain, Louis Drey- nanz, and Peavey Company.

The talks started August 15.

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The grain firms involved are Archer-Daniels-Midland; Cargill, Inc., Continental Grain, Louis Drey- nanz, and Peavey Company.

The talks started August 15.
The ILWU in 1966 chalked up a solid year for contracts, a swinging year for organization. Outstanding agreements were signed on the waterfronts of the West Coast and Canada, in Hawaii sugar, in hotels and white collar fields, in desert mining, in chemicals, metals, and many other areas in the multiplicity of fields that ILWU represents. Hawaii and Southern California chalked up enviable records in organization and rights were set to keep up these dynamic drives. Looking ahead to 1967, all sections of the ILWU were pledged to making 1967 a "warehouse year"—in joint and unified negotiations and action between this union and the Teamsters. Following is a brief survey of the high points of the year past.

One of the longest longshore caucuses in history hammered out contract demands.

Major event of 1966 for ILWU was the new coast contract with PMA covering longshoremen and clerks. It continued and improved the historic agreement of 1961-1966 through which dock workers benefit from labor-saving machinery instead of fighting it. With an immediate wage gain of 50 cents an hour and 20 cents an hour increase in each of the last two years it added up to a total wage package of 90 cents an hour for the five-year term. It meant higher earnings now as well as greater benefits for those retiring.

Details of the M&M agreement for longshoremen and clerks were negotiated during the following months. That contract was signed December 19. In September, coast walking bosses and foremen won new five-year contracts with the same benefits, percentagewise, as those of the longshoremen's and clerks' locals.

Sacramento longshoremen concluded a new contract in September with a number of gains which were important to members at that port.

Hawaiian longshoremen and clerks won a wage settlement of 50 cents an hour early in September, retrospective to July 1. Local 142 and the employers reached general agreement on pensions and M&M, with substantial improvements in both. Details were left to further negotiations.

ILWU dock workers in the Canadian Area, after a 95 percent strike vote in July, won a three-year contract with the BC Maritime Employers Association on August 13. Gains were 90 cents an hour in wages and another 16 cents in improved pension and welfare benefits, vacation pay and overtime rates. Included was a dental plan, first in the industry in Canada. Also, the regular casual work force was to be covered by welfare benefits.

A major victory in Canada came at the year's end—recognition of longshoremen's right to paid statutory holidays. This came in the form of an amendment by Parliament to the Canada Labor Act.

When the act was passed last year, the BC Maritime Employers claimed it did not apply to them because longshoremen were not the regular employees of any company. They ordered the men to work on Victoria Day, May 24, and got a court injunction ordering ILWU officials to instruct union members to work.

No workers showed up that day; the injunction was invoked and nine presidents of local unions were charged with contempt of court and sentenced to three months in prison. After serving three weeks, they were informed by the minister of labor that the act would be amended to include longshoremen. Parliament enacted the amendment in December.

Another union victory in Canada came after a strike and lockout which closed west coast ports for three weeks. It started with a strike by foremen for union recognition, an issue in Canadian Area ILWU negotiations for a number of years past.

Canadians Strike and Win

Finally, on November 17, the foremen, members of Local 514, struck and set up picket lines which were respected by longshoremen and clerks. After five days, the employers obtained an anti-picketing injunction. Local 514 continued its strike and the BCMEA retaliated with a lockout. This continued until a special session of Parliament was convened in Ottawa which moved to develop a formula to protect the bargaining rights of foremen.

In August, another vote of Canadian members established Local 506 as the one ILWU local in the Vancouver port area, replacing former locals 501, 506, 507, 509, 510, 512 and 518. This merger was considered a milestone in the progress of the union in Canada.

A "sweet settlement for sugar workers" in Hawaii came with a three-year contract renewal in March. This followed five weeks of intensive negotiations and a 98 percent strike vote. The contract meant gains totaling 48 cents an hour for the 10,500 workers on 24 plantations.

"The best hotel agreement in Hawaii," according to ILWU representatives, was ratified in September by employees of Mauna Kea Beach hotel at Kawaihae. Wage increases, retroactive to April 1, were as high as 95 cents an hour.

An excellent first contract was negotiated at Hilo with the Royal Hawaiian Macadamia Nut company. Wage increases ranged from 50 to 56 cents an hour in the three-year pact.

Hawaii's Record of Progress

On Labor Day weekend, pineapple workers of Hawaii celebrated 28 years of progress with ILWU. While hailing the highest wages and best conditions of agricultural workers anywhere, they projected two themes for the future: "Political action for continued progress" and "World peace so our children may live."

Pensions for warehouse workers in the Bay Area were improved June 1. Under terms of Local 9's contract signed in 1964, the employer contribution to the pension fund was to be increased by 5 cents on that date.

Important gains for workers in the dried fruit industry were scored by Local 11 in a three-year contract renewal with three companies with properties at San Jose, Healdsburg and Rohnert. In addition to higher wages, there were improvements in pensions and seniority, a dental plan and a hiring hall for the one plant which lacked one.

In September, joint negotiations with the Teamsters union resulted in three-year contracts with three Kaiser Gypsum plants in two states.

Victories in the Desert

In the desert town of Boron, Calif., Local 30 negotiated a two-year contract worth more than 35 cents an hour with US Borax and Chemical Corp.

A first contract was gained by newly-chartered Local 35 only a month after winning a recognition election at an American Potash & Chemical property in Trona, Calif. Twenty-two hours of continuous bargaining and a one-hour strike did the job. The two-year contract brought total gains worth 34 cents an hour.

For the first time, pensions were provided for watchmen when Locals 75, San Francisco, and 26, Los Angeles approved new contracts on October 21. They also improved their wage scales and other benefits.

Early in the year, the Port Pilots Association of Los Angeles Harbor, a unit of Local 63, won an agreement calling for a wage increase of $3,000 a year and other benefits.

Thousands Were Organized

Thousands of new workers joined ILWU during 1966. There were active organizing drives in nearly every area.

Major organizing victories were won among employees of Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association.

At Honolulu, three elections were won in three weeks by Local 142, including laboratory and technical employees of Hawaiian Sugar Planters association.

Early in the year, 190 civil service employees of the Los Angeles harbor department signed up with the union, following a notable wage gain by pilots of that harbor in their first ILWU contract.

In February, 550 workers at American Potash
and Chemical corp. at Trona voted ILWU in a labor board election.

Workers of Capitol Metals in the Watts area became a unit of Local 28 after a fast sign-up campaign followed by a brief organizational strike.

Chip dockmen at Coos Bay and drug workers in San Diego voted themselves into ILWU.

At San Francisco, a new local was chartered—Office and Allied Workers Local 67, with units from newly organized employees of Woolworth regional distribution center and the Purity company.

**Political Action**

Except for Hawaii, labor political action in 1966 was a defensive fight against a rising tide of reaction.

In Hawaii, where ILWU is the major union, Governor John Burns was re-elected as well as by the Northern and Southern California ILWU councils were elected, liberal majorities in congress and state legislatures were cut. Anti-union forces were encouraged. The National Right-to-Work Committee gloated that the elections had created "the best climate to enact state right-to-work laws in over a decade." Positions taken by ILWU during 1966 on matters of public policy included:

- Endorsement by the International executive board of two congressional bills for creation of a Department of Transportation under direction of a cabinet member;
- Opposition to the filibuster which defeated repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley act, the section authorizing states to enact "right to work" laws;
- Praise for the California Supreme Court decision overturning Proposition 14, the constitutional amendment which had nullified all existing fair housing legislation.

A peace committee was set up by Warehouse Local 6, "to implement the ILWU convention resolution for peace in Vietnam."

In a year-end meeting, the International executive board renewed its plea for an end to the killing in Vietnam. "Why," the board asked, "if the killing can stop for even a few days, can it not be stopped entirely?"

**Warehouse Year**

The past year was marked by growing cooperation between ILWU and other unions. The proposal to make 1967 a "warehouse year" was developed jointly by ILWU and the Teamsters union. Warehouse locals of the two unions will present a united front in bargaining as the June 1 expiration date approaches for the current three-year contract covering some 23,000 warehouse workers in Northern California.

During October, mutual assistance agreements were signed by ILWU with the International Association of Machinists and the Western Conference of Specialty Unions. In a statement welcoming the latter agreement, Tom Randall, director of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Coordinating Committee, said that "other unions are expressing the desire to enter into similar negotiations with the independent ILWU ... If this can be accomplished, it will allow the overwhelming majority of the labor movement to concentrate its full efforts and resources in furthering its real objectives ..."

The ILWU International executive board, meeting in August, supported the IAM in its strike against several airlines. "Neither the Congress nor the President had any right to meddle in what was clearly a situation calling for honest collective bargaining," the board declared.

Six unions of the Northwest met in Portland during March of 1966 to pledge mutual support and coordination in contract negotiations. The unions, representing some 175,000 workers, were ILWU, Teamsters, Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Woodworkers, Pulp and Paper Workers and Western Conference of Specialty Unions.

**Mutual Assistance**

Under ILWU leadership, 14 unions met at North Bend to form the Southwestern Oregon Union Coordinating Committee, "to further the interests of all the unions within the area."

Warehouse Locals 6 (Bay Area) and 17 (Sacramento) opened the year with a joint convention; more than 400 delegates emphasized pension increases, organization and problems stemming from the war in Vietnam. At about the same time, Local 6 opened two new buildings. One, near the waterfront in Oakland, is of unusual design and was awarded a national certificate of excellence by the Society of American Registered Architects. On the other side of the bay, a centrally located hiring hall was opened in San Francisco.

Thirty-five members of Hawaii ILWU were guests of Ship Clerks Local 34, San Francisco, for a week of golf, sight-seeing and entertainment. This was a return visit; in 1965, 86 members of Local 34 started the Golf Goodwill Tour with a trip to the Islands, where they were treated to a round of tours and parties along with golf.

In a December meeting of the International executive board, a strong statement was adopted in support of Teamster president James R. Hoffa, "victim of a dirty, anti-labor frameup."

Local 6's pride—new East Bay headquarters.

Columbia River oldtimers at annual picnic.

Local 11 dried fruit workers okay pact.

Skill-training classes for new longshoremen.

January 6, 1967 Page 5
ILWU Auxiliaries Stress Peace and Civil Rights

In February a San Francisco-held meeting of California auxiliaries wired the “Bikini Day” national conference in Japan pledging to work for “an end to the war in Vietnam, the prevention of nuclear war and the total prohibition of nuclear weapons.”

Peace again rated priority at the Northwest Auxiliary conference in Seattle, in March. Participants diagrammed additional goals, including “admission of the real China to the UN, to give meaning to bomb test bans,” and support for legislation introduced by Senators Morse and O'Grady to ban the sending of draftees to Vietnam.

The statement called the war a “poor man’s war,” warned that the “special targets of the draft,” and “school dropouts and Negroes and voters for acts committed in our name.”

The overall policy statement on peace, legislation and civil rights adopted at a September board meeting in Longview went a step further.

RESPONSIBILITY

Noting that “these rights are basic to human progress,” the manifesto charged that if unions “had pursued peace as vigorously as they have pursued wage increases,” American labor today would not “share in the war economy. If this had been done...”

The great moral question of our time is one of responsibility as citizens and workers and as we have achieved our unique economic position in our own nation and in the world.”

STATE RECOGNITION

State-side auxiliaries earmarked donations for the victims of napalm, with British Columbia affiliates contributing to a similar Canadian fund.

When the U. S. government refused to airlift burned Vietnamese children to European countries where aid was available, the Northern California auxiliary council protested, asking that the travel ban be lifted as “an act of elementary humanity.”

“Looking Back”

Our federated auxiliaries have never been passive onlookers at the sufferings of others. This is demonstrated in reports, letters and press clippings datelined 1966.

“Do you have any message for him?” “Yes, indeed. Tell him to stop the fighting, to cease-fire in Vietnam continue until there is a permanent peace can be achieved in that unhappy country.”

“We worked on the boycott of meat and meat products, with Women Against High Prices,” said Nettie Craycraft, the Federated’s Washington state vice-president, who was bidding goodbye to her home auxiliary, “and to the Dow Chemical Company, boycotting Saranwrap.”

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Women of the ILWU Auxiliary being served lunch to members of Local 13 during a recent Saturday stop-work meeting.
Local Union Elections

Local 9, Seattle

SEATTLE-Wash., Frank H. Crosby has been re-elected to the presidency of ILWU Local 9 for the year 1967. Others elected were: Jerry Williams, vice-president; Eugene C. Hutton, secretary-treasurer; Randolph G. Kellogg, business agent; Paul E. Morris, recording secretary; Dimitri Jovick, sergeant-at-arms; Pete Cupic, sergeant-at-arms.

Ten members were elected to the executive board.

Local 54, Stockton

STOCKTON—Longshore Local 54 elected as officers: Eddie Cole, president; Carl Nys, Labor Relations Committee; George Williams, trustee. Other officers elected were: James T. Smith, Phil Badalaminti and Richard Rendell.

Local 32, Everett

EVERETT, Wash.—Longshore Local 32 named Iry Hansen as president for the 1967 term. Others elected were: Jerry Barmults, vice-president; C. T. Reese, recording secretary-treasurer; R. Holcomb, the new dispatcher; and E. Jenkins, relief dispatcher. Comfort.

Local Union Elections

Puget Sound Council delegate.

Big Shots and Little Fishes

BY Fred Goetz

LONGTIME COLUMN character, back-country angler Monte Clavey of Portland, Oregon, often goes fishing into the desolate, deep-wooded high country with goat-like jeep in search of virgin trout waters.

On a past summer junket he got the surprise of his life when he pulled off a 22-lb. bow cod 'til Nelson Jr. had to tone it down. That's life, I guess.

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We've had quite a few reports from ILWU members who sighted salmon fishing from the bank of Lake Coeur d'Alene, and have always recorded same. Now comes a report from an east coast salmon fisherman.
BLS Jobless Figures Low, Survey Finds

CHICAGO—Researchers here have conducted a door-to-door survey in three poor areas and have found the rate of unemployment to be a third higher than indicated by US Bureau of Labor Statistics figures.

This finding supports the position of labor unions, which have contended for years that BLS figures for unemployment consistently are too low. BLS counts only those who are actively looking for work. Unions contend that those who have become discouraged and stopped seeking jobs are still available for work and are certainly unemployed.

The survey was conducted by the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, working with the Illinois State Unemployment Service and the Cook County Public Aid department. They counted as unemployed all those of employable age who were available for work. This included "discouraged job seekers" who were not actively seeking work.

The Chicago group found an unemployment rate of 37.6 percent, compared with the BLS figure of 37.2 percent. They found that 65.2 percent of the unemployed men had been out of work for more than six months.

The researchers said that if they had included as unemployed those who were unable to work because of illness, the level of unemployment would have come up to 47.7 percent. Of the people surveyed, 78 percent were non-white.

Hawaiian Overseas Delegates Named

SAN FRANCISCO—Naming of Hawaiian overseas delegates was completed last week. At the time of the International executive board meeting last December, the division between delegates and alternates had not been made; this was not available in time for the December 23, 1966, issue of The Dispatcher.

Hawaiian delegates will be Jose Corpuz, Jean Sampalo, Haru Taguchi, John Ah Bo Lee, Lelani Nishikai and Abraham Palacay. First alternate will be Eddie DeMelio; second, John Ariumi.

East Bay Pensioners Hold Holiday Banquet

OAKLAND—East Bay Local 6 Pensioners Club celebrated the Christmas season with a banquet in the union's new headquarters.

Mistress of ceremonies was Bertha Schmidt, secretary-treasurer of the club. Other officers present included Birger Johnson, chairman; Frank Fregulia, vice-chairman; Jim Nelson, recording secretary; and Dave Hertberger, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Safety Awards

At a stop-work meeting of Local 19, Seattle, two longshoremen were honored for their efforts to save the life of another worker. They are W. E. Roeker (left) and Elias "Dutch" Schultz, shown receiving plaques from T. A. Rath, vice-president of Marine and Terminals division, Alaska Steamship Company. On November 18, Schultz was riding on a lift truck driven by Emmett Johnson when the latter collapsed with his foot on the accelerator. Schultz turned off the ignition and braked to a stop, then called Roeker, who helped with massage and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Despite their efforts and those of a fire department emergency squad, Johnson could not be revived. Awards were given in the name of the PMA-ILWU Employer-Employee Safety Committee.

Slogan for '67—Full Speed Ahead;
Full Support to Warehouse Division

THE MAJOR ILWU goal in 1967 will be successful negotiations for a warehouse contract. In Northern California the Local 6 master contract expires in June and already a detailed program of coordination and joint action and support with the Teamsters union is being effected.

In the coming weeks and months the entire ILWU—in all divisions—can be expected to throw its full weight behind the contract demands of the huge warehouse division.

The effects of the warehouse negotiations in Northern California will have a wide bearing on the future of warehouse groupings up and down the Pacific Coast.

Pensioners at Seattle Enjoy Xmas Party

SEATTLE—More than 200 guests enjoyed a Christmas dinner sponsored by Local 19 Pensioners' Club. Entertainment was by "Pineapple" Ray Reinhardt, a transfer from Local 142, Hawaii, and his wife, Eleni.

Visiting delegates were welcomed from Local 500, Vancouver; Local 32, Everett; and Local 23, Tacoma.

The Club has elected the following officers for 1967: Tom Richardson, president; caucuses delegate and convention delegate; George Von Doblen, secretary-treasurer; R. A. Sweeney, recording secretary and alternate delegate.

Seattle Credit Union To Meet January 23

SEATTLE—The Waterfront Federal Credit Union will hold its annual membership meeting Monday, January 23, at 8 p.m., in the main dispatching hall of Local 19 at 84 Union Street.

Credit union membership is open to all PMA employees in Seattle.

Matson to Use Containers in Far East Run

SAN FRANCISCO—Matson Lines have announced plans for a Pacific Coast-Japan freighter container service, to start in April.

At the start, two converted ships will be used, each with capacity for 464 containers and two shipboard cranes to handle them.

Two new vessels, each with 900-container capacity, will take over the run to Tokyo and Kobe in 1968, at which time the converted ships will be used for a "feeder" service between Japan and Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Southeast Asia.

Matson will invest $40 million in this project, according to Norman Scott, executive vice-president. Conversion of the Hawaiian Craftsmen and Hawaiian Planter to all-container use will be done by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., of Japan.

Each will be lengthened by the addition of a 52-foot midbody section.

A Great Oldtimer, Ras Karlsen, Dies

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU president Harry Bridges was musing sadly this week over the death of Rasmus Karlsen, one of the first gang bosses he worked with on the San Francisco waterfront.

Karlsen, retired Local 10 man, died December 23. Bridges was a hold man in Karlsen's gang in the early 1900's as the old steel dock in the 1920's and early 30's.

"A great oldtimer," Bridges said, "one of the last of the fast-disappearing group of old time sailors and longshoremen who knew the game from the bottom up."

The ILWU president reminisced about the time Karlsen was second mate on a steamer named City and Fred Baxter line that traveled from British Columbia and the Northwest running 70-foot piles to California.

"I was a sailor in the fo'c'sle on that ship when Ras was second mate. It was out of handling that kind of cargo that he became a crack long steel man."

"He was a crackfirst craftsman as a good fellow worker he always was. I worked under him during the difficult days when we were forming the union, and he was a good union man as well as a good gang boss."

"I'm sure sorry he's gone, but he was with his union to the end."

Answer to Who Said It

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

From annual message to Congress, January 6, 1941.

Buy a New Dress Pin for the New Year

Lapel Pins These attractive pins have screw-on buttons, can be worn in suit lapels, on sweaters or vests. Get them from your local secretary—ILWU member's pin, 25-year member, or retired life member.

On the MARCH

By J. R. (Bob) Robertson

Slogan for '67—Full Speed Ahead;
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