ILWU Asks
Opinions of
Members

"If you ask me, the union ought to..." Ever hear that, during the
afternoon break, or on the job? The answer sometimes is "Nobody
asked you."

But now you are being asked. Your union itself is asking a lot of ques-
tions, and it wants your opinions.

An "ILWU Survey of Membership Attitudes" will be mailed, toward the
end of January, to everyone on The Dispatcher mailing list. With it
will be a letter from the three International officers of ILWU, asking
your help in charting the union's course.

The survey asks your opinions on a dozen questions relating to union
programs and policies. Then there is a blank page where you can com-
ment more fully or write about any other subject you wish.

So far as is known at ILWU head-
quarters, this is the first time an in-
ternational union has polled its en-
tire membership on general policy
and program. (Some unions have
employed opinion surveyors to spot-
check their members on certain is-

C. I can
D. I can
regard to the job that the ILWU is doing, check whether you agree or disagree with EACH of the
statements:

1. The ILWU is fine the way it is. I
2. The ILWU is doing a better job than most other unions, but it could and should
   work harder.
3. The ILWU is doing a lot more for its members than other unions.
4. The ILWU is working on its most important issues.
5. The union is well-established and no longer has to struggle for its
   existence.
6. The union is changing rapidly. Many oldtimers are no longer around and more will
   be leaving shortly. There are many new members and new leaders are emerging in every local.
7. The conditions the union faces are different from those in the past.
8. The union is better off and has greater security.
9. The members are thinking about the union and its
   program. (Some unions have
10. The ILWU is covering the same issues now as when it formed in 1917.
11. The members believe the union is doing a good job.
12. The members believe the union is still needed.
13. The members are not doing a good job.
14. The members are not believed by the community.
15. The union is making the best of a difficult situation.
16. The union is a powerful force in American society.
17. The ILWU is not making as much progress as it could.
18. The members are not as involved as they could be.
19. The members are not as involved as they have been in the past.
20. The members are not as involved as they want to be.
21. The members are not as involved as their union leaders believe them to be.
22. The members are not as involved as their own business.

The survey can only be as success-
ful as the members choose to make
it. When you receive your copy,
please read it and think about it,
then fill it out in privacy. It is good
to talk about the issues it raises with
other members, but finally your
opinions are your own business.

Please be watching for the survey
in the mail, and send it back prompt-
ly in the postage-free envelope
after you have completed it.

The survey asks your opinions on
a dozen questions relating to union
programs and policies. Then there is a blank page where you can com-
ment more fully or write about any
other subject you wish.

So far as is known at ILWU head-
quarters, this is the first time an in-
ternational union has polled its en-
tire membership on general policy
and program. (Some unions have
employed opinion surveyors to spot-
check their members on certain is-

C. I can
D. I can

the union's course.

The survey asks your opinions on
does not have an answer.

So far as is known at ILWU head-
quarters, this is the first time an in-
ternational union has polled its en-
tire membership on general policy
and program. (Some unions have
employed opinion surveyors to spot-
check their members on certain is-

C. I can
D. I can

the union's course.

For further information, see The
Dispatcher, page two.
PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S State of the Union message was not only one of the longest on record, but one of the most half-hearted ever heard. Overlying the entire report of the President was an atmosphere that James Reston of The New York Times spoke about a few days earlier—a mood of distrust, of cynicism and disbelief, a feeling that the country was rolling like a train through a long tunnel and wondering whether there was any light at the end of the tunnel.

The President made no bones about his intention to keep the war going in Vietnam. Any suggestion that there might be an end to the bombing, the beginnings of negotiations, or some traction on the road toward an ending to the bombing of North Vietnam, was lacking in this message. Mr. Johnson, in fact, spent to engage in a war. It means social benefits, education, and the health of all the people.

This lack was all the more deeply felt because only a few days earlier UN Secretary General U Thant stated his belief that the National Liberation Front and Vietcong are independent, and not a stooge of Hanoi; that the American war hawks with their “domino theory” are incorrect; and that, “I intend to keep the war going in Vietnam.

Any suggestion that there might be an end to the bombing, the beginnings of negotiations, or some traction on the road toward an ending to the bombing of North Vietnam, was lacking in this message. Mr. Johnson, in fact, spent to engage in a war. It means social benefits, education, and the health of all the people.

This IS NOT to say that most working people aren't supporting the President and won't reluctantly make some sacrifices if called upon to do so. But anyone with a short memory can recall the difference between this bloody campaign in Vietnam, and the feelings of working people during World War II. Then there was scarcely a worker or union anywhere in the country that didn't agree to give up something because that was considered a true war of survival.

It is safe to say that if the situation remains the same, let alone getting worse, as it may well do, when 1968 comes around there is going to be changes. Those changes may take place in the White House, what it really boils down to is that you can't have guns and butter both in any real sense of the word, unless you mean that some can have it very good, while the majority has it very poor.

If we can read the meaning of a rising tide of resentment, frustration and distrust among working people, especially the poorer third of our nation, then what we read is the sentiment for stopping this war, and the quicker the better.

THE TREMENDOUS outpouring of stories about China from almost everywhere is confusing and unclear. One thing is sure, that is that there is an internal convulsion within the world's most populated nation. Any country is entitled to resolve its own problems in its own way. The most we can do is try to analyze the events in China—even from this far off position—in such a way that our own rank and file can at least get an idea of what is going on, and perhaps why it's happening.

There are certain things about China that go beyond argument. A global upheaval resulting from a general uprising of views between the various leaders who took part in the successful revolution some 18 years back. Two basic points of view are being expressed in this Chinese crisis: one group under the leadership of Chairman Mao, wants to keep revolution going; the other, under the leadership of Prime Minister Liu Shao-chi, wants to slow down and win. The former is strategically vital to western interests and the latter, to the embattled and isolated Communist regime that came into power under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

That's past history. What about the present? What appears to be taking place—as we view it from this distance—is a global upheaval resulting from a general uprising of views between the various leaders who took part in the successful revolution some 18 years back. Two basic points of view are being expressed in this Chinese crisis: one group under the leadership of Chairman Mao, wants to keep revolution going; the other, under the leadership of Prime Minister Liu Shao-chi, wants to slow down and win.

To some people this understandably sounds pretty inane, like a country going off its rocker. But there are others who take a more sober view of the situation. They say that the All-China Trade Union Federation has been dissolved and its offices closed, which he called, in this press release, “a final attack on China's workers' rights . . . . in flagrant violation of (China's) own constitution.” Some trade union documents reaching the ILWO indicate that Mao's head-on collision with the trade union movement is caused by the following factors:

Workers are being urged by Mao's followers—supported, sometimes with a little rough stuff, by the young Red Guards—to work harder, to produce more, to think along with Mao. The workers with Mao's thought, and who agree with such materialistic items as their pay checks, their production bonuses, their conditions, overtime, vacations and other fringe benefits. Workers in China and any other country I suppose, don't seem to get the point, and they've yelled to their trade union leadership to help them.

This trouble, however, sounds pretty insane, like a country going off its rocker. But there are others who take a more sober view of the situation. They say that the All-China Trade Union Federation has been dissolved and its offices closed, which he called, in this press release, “a final attack on China's workers' rights . . . . in flagrant violation of (China's) own constitution.” Some trade union documents reaching the ILWO indicate that Mao's head-on collision with the trade union movement is caused by the following factors:

Workers are being urged by Mao's followers—supported, sometimes with a little rough stuff, by the young Red Guards—to work harder, to produce more, to think along with Mao. The workers with Mao's thought, and who agree with such materialistic items as their pay checks, their production bonuses, their conditions, overtime, vacations and other fringe benefits. Workers in China and any other country I suppose, don't seem to get the point, and they've yelled to their trade union leadership to help them.

Workers are being urged by Mao's followers—supported, sometimes with a little rough stuff, by the young Red Guards—to work harder, to produce more, to think along with Mao. The workers with Mao's thought, and who agree with such materialistic items as their pay checks, their production bonuses, their conditions, overtime, vacations and other fringe benefits. Workers in China and any other country I suppose, don't seem to get the point, and they've yelled to their trade union leadership to help them.

Workers are being urged by Mao's followers—supported, sometimes with a little rough stuff, by the young Red Guards—to work harder, to produce more, to think along with Mao. The workers with Mao's thought, and who agree with such materialistic items as their pay checks, their production bonuses, their conditions, overtime, vacations and other fringe benefits. Workers in China and any other country I suppose, don't seem to get the point, and they've yelled to their trade union leadership to help them.
CRDC Hits Sales Tax In Oregon

PORTLAND — Workmen’s compensation and property tax relief without a sales tax emerged from discussions and reports at the CRDC’s January meeting as focal points of employee interest in the 1967 legislature.

The session had opened in Salem with a new governor—former news commentator and Portland dock worker Tom McCall—at the helm; and with a new and a better position to buttonhole legislators than some other segments of the labor lobby.

The CRDC opposes a sales tax because as do the winning legislators it supported in urban Multnomah county.

GOALS

Other legislative goals were outlined by the CRDC’s lobbyist at Salem, Ernest E. Baker. He said bills have been drafted to amend the job injury law rammed through the previous session by the insurance trust. These would:

• Up benefits for temporary total disability from their present starvation level.
• Eliminate the 3-day waiting period.
• Restore trial by jury.
• Establish time limits for action in hearings and appeals.
• Exempt persons with occupational diseases and with temporary-total disabilities caused by work accidents from garnishment, and reduce their monthly payment obligations.

Legislation also will be introduced by the labor groups to assure wage and price controls, and place a bill in the hopper making it illegal to import strikebreakers during a labor dispute.

SEEK HIGHER TAX ON PROFITS

At the national level, Baker quoted a letter from Portland labor aims and history in use in the Oregon school system, particularly at the high school level, was carried over from the CRDC’s previous meeting by International representative James S. Fantz.

Fantz, who heads the Labor in Learning,” issued by the Institute on Industrial Relations at the University of California, Los Angeles, as an annual publication for “one which should be on the shelf of every high school library, branch library and public library.”

Summing up his reactions to the book, Fantz said: “I do not believe that anyone who has read it for any length of time can help but have a picture of my life for some years now; this book recalls trends and indications I had forgotten as well as students, should read it.”

‘MEN AND MACHINES’

Ronald Vail of Local 4 recalled the many years of work that took place at the rally and the increase in taxation. He said that the union will shortly announce its proposals regarding the constitutional convention and fluoridation of the public water supply.

Community Planning Is Hawaii Aim

HONOLULU — ILWU Local 142 last week announced a “parti- cular legislative program” which it will support in the coming session of the State Legislature. The program, adopted unanimously by the union’s political action committee meeting here, places heavy emphasis on community planning, education and strongly resists “any state tax increases.”

Some of the other proposals contained in the union program will, if enacted into law:

• Raise the minimum hourly wage to $1.60 in two annual jumps. The current $1.25 minimum would go to $1.50 on July 1 of this year, and to $1.60 on July 1 next year;
• Increase the current $550 monthly guarantee required to exempt employees from the weekly overtime provisions of the wage-hour law to $700;
• Repeal the so-called dock seizure act which was enacted in 1949 for the purpose of breaking the lengthy ILWU longshore strike;
• Establish an employer financed disability insurance program which would provide benefits to disabled workers not eligible for payments under the workmen’s compensation laws;
• Repeal the amendments to the primary election law which became effective in 1968 and 1970;
• Require compulsory public liability and property damage insurance for all two-wheeled motor vehicles;
• Require automobile owners not insured for at least ten thousand dollars property damage and fifty thousand dollars public liability to pay five times the regular weight tax for license plates;
• Earmark a percentage of public construction union appropriations for works of art; and
• Liberalize eligibility requirements for the Western Federation of Miners.

EDUCATION GOALS

The union proposed a comprehensive legislative program for education which stressed the need to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio; establish a board of vocational education; improve school counseling and job training and increase appropriations for the University of Hawaii, public libraries, community colleges and public schools.

The union also urged that the Department of Education be given a “lump-sum” budget with guidelines controlling its spending and a goal of liberal academic education for each child.

Representative Legislative Eddi DelMello added that the ILWU will strongly resist any erosion in the Equalization Law fund and any increase in taxation. He said that the union will shortly announce its proposals regarding a constitutional convention and fluoridation of the public water supply.

Oath of Office In top panel, ILWU President Harry Bridges swears shipclerk’s Local 34 at January 5 meeting. Center panel, Bridges addresses meeting. Bottom panel, New “B” men were invited to attend meeting. For most of the younger men this was the first union meeting they ever experienced.

Mine-Mill Convention Votes Merger with Steel

TUCSON, Ariz.—Final convention of the 74-year-old Mine-Mill union was held here this week. It was a special convention called to ratify an agreement for merger of Mine-Mill with the United Steelworkers of America.

It will become effective February 1. The Mine-Mill international office in Denver will continue in operation until July 1 of this year, at which time the locals will be chartered by the Steel union, with new numbers, and the Mine-Mill staff will be assigned to regional headquarters or the international office of Steel in Pittsburgh.

Consolidation of the two unions, which together represent some 80 percent of the organized workers engaged in mining and processing of metals, will put an end to a long period of raiding and rivalry which has interfered with the exercise of maximum bargaining power with, huge, nation-wide and world-wide employers.

With the merger ratified, representatives of the two unions will meet soon to set bargaining goals for this year’s negotiations. Contracts in the non-ferrous metals industry will expire June 30.

The convention pledged assistance and cooperation to members of the Tucson Typographical Union, on strike since November against the publisher of the two daily newspapers here, the Arizona Daily Star and Tucson Daily Citizen.

Mine-Mill was organized in 1893 at Virginia City, Nevada, as the Mine-Mill was organized in 1893 at Virginia City, Nevada, as the Western Federation of Miners, by delegates from a few scattered locals. Its leading figure and organizer during the early years was “Big Bill” Haywood, who later became a leader of the IWW.

The name was changed to International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in 1916, as the organization expanded into the mines and into the cities, smelters and refineries.

Mine-Mill was one of the unions expelled from CIO in 1949, along with ILWU, for refusing to give rubber-stamp approval to the Truman administration’s cold war policies.
Thirty years, one generation, is a short period of time in history. But in American labor history it seems a long time, long enough that those who fought epic battles in 1937 find it hard today to tell the next generation what it was like.

It was 30 years ago this month, in January 1937, that the great General Motors sitdown strike took place. Like the west coast longshore strike of 1934, it changed the lives of hundreds of workers and inspired millions of others to organize.

On December 30, 1936, a shift of workers entered the Fisher Body plant in Flint, Michigan, and did not leave until February 12. They held the plant like a besieged fortress, despite tear gas, bullets, cold, hunger, a flu epidemic, rumors and managed impregnations.

Six other GM plants were occupied by strikers.

Speedup was the issue that triggered the strikes. There were plenty of other issues, but speedup was driving men half mad. A Buick assembly-line worker told how the men would suddenly set up a frightful aboriginal howling which would spread throughout the entire plant before letting up, as the feeling of frustration and outrage caught an outlet.

He said that at the end of a shift he could not remember where he had parted his car; “the morning was so long ago.”

**NEW KIND OF STRIKE**

The sitdown was a strike technique, used previously, but not widely, in France. It suited the conditions of mid-depression America perfectly. The majority of workers in the auto plants were new to industry and unions and had been hauled from farms and small towns, many of them from the South. They were terrified of losing their jobs.

With the strikers all together, inside the plants, morale and discipline were maintained and no man had to face a supervisor or cop alone. An “outside” strike, with pickets between the plants, authority and strikers subject to pressure away from the group, would not have succeeded at all.

Early in the strike, GM obtained a court injunction ordering the workers out of the plant. Strikes against entering the factory were organized and with strikers subject to pressure away from the group, would not have succeeded.

With the strikers all together, inside the plants, morale and discipline were maintained and no man had to face a supervisor or cop alone. An “outside” strike, with pickets between the plants, authority and strikers subject to pressure away from the group, would not have succeeded.

There was every indication that GM would have induced city and county police to use enough force to empty the plants had it not been that Governor Frank Murphy, newly elected with strong labor support, used the National Guard to retrain the cops.

With the strike stabilized toward the end of January, union strategists decided that they could tip the balance their way by bringing the huge Chevrolet motor plant into the strike. While this plant was not as well organized as some others, the workers definitely wanted to join the strike. The problem was to overcome fear of supervisors.

Like military strategists, the strike leaders planned a diversion in a nearby smaller plant. This drew supervisors and police away from the motor plant long enough for union leaders in the plant to call everyone off the job and barricade the entrances.

Finally, on February 12, GM capitulated and a union contract was signed. While it provided a wage increase, that was minor. The important issues were union recognition and grievance procedures, to end the speedup and bullying by bosses.

At the meeting which voted unanimously to accept the contract, these comments were heard from the floor: “We can’t be bought. If I’m going to smash the first boss that looks like he could buy us, I’ll be goddamned if I ain’t going to smash the first boss that looks like he can get me fired.”

**PITCHED BATTLES**

At Fisher One, pitched battles were fought between strikers and police. Copper sulfate was thrown into the strike, but never succeeded in driving out the strikers. A crew wearing gloves would douse them in water, the shells and douse them in buckets of water. The police used clubs and guns and were confronted with water hoses, sticks, car hinges and bearings.

Police cut off food supplies to the sitdowners. Union members and wives on the outside passed food through windows and found other ways of getting it in.

On January 18 workers left three of the smaller plants under a true in which the union agreed to evacuate the plants in return for a company promise not to operate the struck plants without a union agreement. The two big Chevrolet plants were about to be evacuated when union leaders learned through a friendly newspaper reporter that GM had set up a meeting with the Flint Alliance, a company union. The sitdown continued for another four weeks.

There was every indication that GM would have induced city and county police to use enough force to empty the plants had it not been that Governor Frank Murphy, newly elected with strong labor support, used the National Guard to retrain the cops.

With the strike stabilized toward the end of January, union strategists decided that they could tip the balance their way by bringing the huge Chevrolet motor plant into the strike. While this plant was not as well organized as some others, the workers definitely wanted to join the strike. The problem was to overcome fear of supervisors.

Like military strategists, the strike leaders planned a diversion in a nearby smaller plant. This drew supervisors and police away from the motor plant long enough for union leaders in the plant to call everyone off the job and barricade the entrances.

Finally, on February 12, GM capitulated and a union contract was signed. While it provided a wage increase, that was minor. The important issues were union recognition and grievance procedures, to end the speedup and bullying by bosses.

At the meeting which voted unanimously to accept the contract, these comments were heard from the floor: “We can’t be bought. If I’m going to smash the first boss that looks like he could buy us, I’ll be goddamned if I ain’t going to smash the first boss that looks like he can get me fired.”

**PITCHED BATTLES**

At Fisher One, pitched battles were fought between strikers and police. Copper sulfate was thrown into the strike, but never succeeded in driving out the strikers. A crew wearing gloves would douse them in water, the shells and douse them in buckets of water. The police used clubs and guns and were confronted with water hoses, sticks, car hinges and bearings.

Police cut off food supplies to the sitdowners. Union members and wives on the outside passed food through windows and found other ways of getting it in.

On January 18 workers left three of the smaller plants under a true
This is the storage dome. Gypsum ore in the form of rocks is piled here in huge mounds. The ore, from which plaster of paris is made, is drawn from the dome, crushed, ground, cooked at high heat, and becomes a fine powder called stucco.

Most of this stucco is combined with various other ingredients to produce plaster, and mixed with water, becoming a thick substance which, shown above, is squirted on a continuous roll of heavy manila paper.

One of the Local 20 members is shown preparing a roll of paper to be hoisted to the production line.

Here the board is inspected by Ray Oros, president of Local 20 (left) and John Massey, the take-off man.

Here the stacked building board is high-piled, ready for shipment.

Plaster is sandwiched between two thicknesses of paper by rollers, and here is seen on the 650-foot long board line where the core sets. It comes back through the dryers seen at the right, where it becomes a fireproof wall board.

In the calso mill, some of the plaster is sacked and shipped. Here, lift driver Kenneth Deigler moves a pallet load.

This is the sacking machine for the dry plaster. Operator is Local 20 member W. H. Smith.

A flat car is prepared to receive loads of plaster board. Carloaders are Samuel Brylos, left, and Larry Hughes.

Last September, following joint ILWU-Teamster negotiations with Kaiser-Gypsum Company, three-year contracts were signed for three plants by ILWU Local 20, Long Beach, ILWU Local 6, Antioch, Calif., and Teamster Local 117, Seattle. Gains were considered among the best ever achieved in this industry, and a tribute to ILWU-Teamster joint action. On this page are pictures of the production process at Kaiser Gypsum in Long Beach, with members of Chemical, Allied, Office Workers Local 20 on the job.
SCDC Blasts Reagan’s Fund Slashing

WILMINGTON — The January meeting of the Southern California District Council of the ILWU, held at Local 13’s hall, soundly scorched the incoming Reagan administration in Sacramento for starting its maiden voyage by threatening to slash education funds, poverty funds, and welfare measures.

Council secretary Nate DiBiasi, who is also ILWU legislative representative from Southern California, filled in the council delegates on the extensive anti-labor and anti-minority and welfare legislation bills being poured into the hopper in Sacramento. DiBiasi stressed the great dangers facing the labor movement, and urged that labor start now to take the initiative away from the new, conservative, state administration, and fight for the introduction of legislation in labor’s interests.

Speaking of his work for the union in the state capitol, DiBiasi said, “I don’t intend to go to Sacramento to make friends with the enemies of labor, I’m going up there to fight them.”

DIBIASI HONORED

One of the orders of business for the lengthy and enthusiastic council meeting included a letter from the recently resigned head of the California Consumers Council, Mrs. Helen Nelson, who presented a scroll to DiBiasi for his work in behalf of consumer legislation.

DiBiasi urged that an organized labor campaign be started immediately to send letters, telegrams, make phone calls, and plan visits to legislators to make labor’s voices heard on every issue of significance.

One delegate from Local 13 reported frankly that considerable sentiment existed among voters on the waterfront favoring Reagan’s proposals to force university and state college students to pay tuition. The delegate, Richard Ho, urged that the union undertake to explain to working members the need for opposing such proposals.

He was seconded by Wil Solomon of Local 36 who noted that organized labor pioneered in instituting free public education in our country, and should continue to fight for these benefits.

STUDENTS

Another Local 13 delegate, Harold Billiarde, stated that labor should make a more sensitive understanding of students and their problems. He was backed up by auxiliary delegate Rhea Wager, who noted that the people who will suffer the most by Reagan’s tuition proposals are workers.

Bill Lawrence, retired, presented a long list of the anti-labor top business executives who have been appointed to head up divisions of the state government — including top leaders of so-called “right-to-work” drives.

The consequences of such appointments, Lawrence stated, will be even greater burdens heaped on the lower and middle income working-class groups.

Ralph Abel of Local 30, Boron, wound up the discussion as a noted Italian philosopher, Matteo, who said: “Freedom is like the air that you breathe. You do not feel its loss until it is gone.”

Also noting that 1,200,000 registered voters in California failed to vote, Abel further quoted the American philosopher George Santayana, who said: “He who does not remember the tragic lessons of history is condemned to re-live them.”

In other actions the council:

• Congratulated secretary-treasurer Sigmund Arywitz on his election to the post in the Los Angeles AFL-CIO Central Labor Council.

• Approved Chick Loveridge’s report on Attorney Edward Moss’s eloquent appeal against capital punishment, and commended Governor Brown on communicating several death sentences to life imprisonment before he left office. Edward Moss has been invited to speak on the subject of capital punishment at the next council meeting in February.

• Voted to send to President Johnson in opposition to the proposed six percent surtax increase, as well as the recent proposal to merge the Departments of Labor and Commerce.

• Sent a letter to ILWU regional director Bill Piercy congratulating him on being named by labor writer Dan Swinton as one of labor’s “Men of the Year.”

• Urged all ILWU locals to send observers to the California Democratic Council convention, and to work to rebuild the CTC.

ILWU Group Hits Ouster Of Powell

OAKLAND — In its first meeting of the year, the East Bay ILWU Joint Legislative Committee scorchingly addressed the recent ouster of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell as chairman of the House labor committee, calling this action “an anti-labor move, whose real target is the labor movement, and whose motive was to bring into the chairmanship a congressman less sympathetic than Powell.”

The joint committee, made up of Locals 6, 10, and 34, urged that letters be written to East Bay congressmen and to the speaker of the house, asking for a reversal of action against Congressman Powell.

The committee noted that if some of the charges hurled at Powell can justify the House action, then similar action should be expected against many other congressmen.

Warehouse Local 6 Protests Tuition

SAN FRANCISCO — Unconvinced by Governor Reagan’s heated denial that he had recommended cutting the budget of the University of California, Warehouse Local 6 unanimously opposed such a move.

Along with many other organizations and countless individuals, Local 6 also protested against tuition fees at any state college or university.

In a letter to Reagan, president Charles Duarte and secretary-treasurer George Valler of Local 6 wrote: “The consensus of discussion, all opposing increased costs to the students, was that young people from working and middle income homes could not afford increased costs and such costs would work a real hardship on them.”

Officers for 1967

CRDC Auxiliary officers were installed by Grace Piper (left) of Vancouver Auxiliary 11.

Receiving the gavel is Ada Dorset of Auxiliary 14, president of the CRDC group for 1967. Vernice Munger of Auxiliary 14 is vice-president; Yeva Phillips (right) of Auxiliary 5 was re-elected secretary-treasurer.
Early Retiring Docker Tells What it Was Like

Alex Waters, a charter member of ILWU Local 10, retired January 1 after 35 years on the San Francisco waterfront. A former local executive board member, Waters says he is the last to retire of the Negroes who were working at the time of 1934 strike.

Alex Waters

I am retiring earlier than the normal age of 65. Under this new contract a longshoreman can add years to his life. I wish that others who qualify would do the same, not wait until you are disabled. It would also give the younger generation a chance for a better future.

I first came to the waterfront during the depression years—1932. I was born on the gulf, in Galveston, Texas. My father and uncle were longshoremen so it was natural for me to want to be a longshoreman. Times were hard, jobs were scarce in California, especially for Negroes. I was the lucky one to get a job at that time as there were only two docks on which Negroes worked: Luckenbach, Pier 29 and Pacific Mail, Pier 37. There were 14 Negroes for each company—six dockmen and eight holdmen, a total of 28.

During those bad old days, not good old days as they are referred to, the longshoremen had shapeup, kickback, red book, blue book, company union. The Negroes had nothing; we were left out of the 1966 contract.

1934 STRIKE

The deplorable working conditions brought about a strike and also brought back to the waterfront some very militant Negro brothers who had voiced protest against the shipowners and their working conditions. Too many of them have either died or retired but they did their part to build this great union.

When the strike ended we had a substantial number of Negroes who had risked their lives to help this union win. That's when the slogan was adopted—"An injury to one is an injury to all."

The ILA, under Joe Ryan (Local 37), was slow to live up to the jobs such as winch, jitsiey or gang boss were denied us.

Then came the CIO and the leadership of Harry Bridges emerged. That changed things for the Negroes. In 1939-40 we obtained skilled jobs and in 1943 gang boss jobs. I was the first Negro gang boss and was elected with being the first Negro distributor.

So, brothers, especially minority group members in this union have come a long way toward equality for all. Although we still have problems in our union we have the right and duty to solve our differences in our own rank-and-file way.

GREAT INHERITANCE

We older brothers who are retired or are about to retire leave a great inheritance to you in future years. Literally it is innumerable to elaborate on. Looking back, it is not much different now than when we in our own era ship disagreed, but nobody could divide us.

We must warn the younger future longshoremen that you have rights and also responsibilities. Your duties to your union men to keep your union strong are payment of dues, being cooperative for work, attending your union meetings, safety on the job and learning your job thoroughly.

There is one other thing—don't let us forget the brothers who built the union you now enjoy and who were also bouts of the 1936 contract. Without them we would not have a union. Remember if you live long enough a day you will be on pension. For me, how sweet it is.

Best wishes to all.

Alex Waters, No. 1409
Local 10

Southern Cal Compress Unit Votes ILWU

LOS ANGELES — ILWU membership was extended to a new area this month when cotton compress workers in the Imperial Valley near the Mexican border voted 31 to 1 for representation by Warehouse Local 26.

One vote was cast for the International Chemical Workers Union, AFL-CIO, which had asked for the election. Forty-two were eligible to vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot.

One vote was cast for the International Chemical Workers Union, AFL-CIO, which had asked for the election. Forty-two were eligible to vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot.

One vote was cast for the International Chemical Workers Union, AFL-CIO, which had asked for the election. Forty-two were eligible to vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot.

One vote was cast for the International Chemical Workers Union, AFL-CIO, which had asked for the election. Forty-two were eligible to vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot.

One vote was cast for the International Chemical Workers Union, AFL-CIO, which had asked for the election. Forty-two were eligible to vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot.

One vote was cast for the International Chemical Workers Union, AFL-CIO, which had asked for the election. Forty-two were eligible to vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot.

One vote was cast for the International Chemical Workers Union, AFL-CIO, which had asked for the election. Forty-two were eligible to vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot vote; some did not appear during the secret ballot.

LARGE INHERITANCE

An excellent theme song for the majority of steelhead anglers might well be “Drifting and Dreaming.” Drifting a lure, that is, and dreaming that a big lusty ironhead will take exception to whatever happens to be drifting—lure or bait.

“Drift fishing” not to be confused with “boat drifting,” simply means casting lure or bait from a stream bank in an upstream direction, allowing the current to sweep the lure toward the stream bottom. As the offering progresses downstream, the drift fisherman alternately raises and lowers his rod tip, keeping the lure moving as it bumps along the bottom—where the steelie usually dwells.

That is the basic method used by most drift fisherman, but when on the subject of gear a wide variance in preference will be found, whether it be bait-casting equipment with the revolving-spool, quadruple-multiplying reel and oblong bait rod; spinning equipment with the open or closed face, stationery spool spin reel, or the angler who uses a needle-foot, heavy drift rod with the new freespool casting reels.

Let’s face it, the preference varies, but tackle-sales indicate 8-lb. test monofilament line to be most widely used. In heavy, current currents, stronger test lines are employed; in clear, shallow waters, lighter-test lines, offtimes down to 2-lb.

Ten years ago the steelheader’s first and virtually only choice of lure was fresh cluster eggs. Today the various steelie lures have gained in favor—shiny brass, nickel or copper wobblers or spinners, plugs or the popular buoyant-bodied lures, like lures, bait drifters or Okie drifters, the latter two lures designed to simulate a glob of salmon eggs. It’s a matter of preference as to gear and lures but in most instances steelheaders will agree on one outstanding point—they fish the bottom.

One of Washington’s great steelhead fishermen, Bob Colgrove of Vancouver, shows a pair of chrome-plated beauties he nailed in Sandy River, Oregon, tributary of Columbia River.

Steelheaders are well aware of that familiar situation when the frantic hooked fish takes off downstream like a jet and often, because of a stream-bank impediment, you are unable to follow it.

We’ve found it a good idea when this happens to slack off line immediately, about 15 yards or so. Usually—you hope—the slack will be carried downstream with the current, creating a “bowed line” in back of the fish. This produces pressure of the line behind the fish will oftentimes prod it into a panic, which is likely to be upstream in a better position for sliding bank.

ILWU members in good standing can earn a pair of the illustrated KROCODILES, a colored photo of the fish needed is a clear snapshot of a fish—hunting scene—and a few words as to what the snapshot is about. Send it to:

Fred Goetz
Steelheaders
Box 508
Portland, Oregon 97207

Please mention your local number. Of course, retired members are eligible.
Workers in East Bay
Vote ILWU

SAN LEANDRO—In an NLRB election here last month, workers at the Golden Grain Macaroni Company voted overwhelmingly for Warehouse Union Local 6, ILWU. With 158 workers eligible to vote, and 152 votes cast, it was Local 6, 92 votes; Bakery and Confectionary Workers Union, 60. There were no votes for the company.

Employment at this plant is approximately 15 workers during the peak season. The plant produces, packages, and ships a large variety of pasta products.

Organization consultant was headed by ILWU International representative Ole Fagerhauge. Activity leading to this victory began after 87 percent of the employees signed up with Local 6, and the union filed a petition with the NLRB on September 30, 1966.

Leaflets passed out at plant gates, and conversations at Local 6 East Bay headquarters, discussed the kind of gains the local has made, including setting up an area pattern for wage increases, medical and dental plans, paid sick leave, holidays and vacations, pension, strict attention to job security and grievances, honest finances, and democratic rights for the membership.

Golden Grain members of Local 6 have elected stewards who will serve as job representatives. They are preparing a draft proposal to present to the membership. These include John Lindholm, chief steward; Ed Butler and Steve Hendrix, assistant stewards; John Detweiler, Florence Shick, Clarence St. John, Clarence Deming, MacVea Griffin, Laverne Metzger, and Viri MacDaniel.

Murnane to Serve Again
On Our Port Body

PORTLAND—Francis J. Murnane, 1966-67 chairman of Local 6, has been appointed to the Oregon Port Authorities Commission by Governor Mark Hatfield. Murnane resigned from that body last year in order to devote more time to former governor's re-election Haffa's successful campaign for the US Senate.

Gift copies of "Men and Machines" published jointly by ILWU and PMA, were presented to other commission members by Murnane, with a letter suggesting they might wish to visit the hiring hall to see "how longshoremen are dispatched to the jobs fairly and efficiently, in a professional, without favoritism, providing a labor force that is noted for its skills, dependability and alertness to the needs of an expanding waterfront.

Murnane said the book would help pinpoint developments observed on creditors and comment on longshore work front and that a visit to the hall would round out the picture.

General O. R. Walsh, commission chairman, said he was pleased the book careful reading and concluded "a very well done presentation." He added that a visit to the hiring hall would be on the agenda during the first half of this year.


Seattle Plans
Options to purchase three waterfront areas totaling 27 acres have been acquired by the Seattle Port Commission. Areas are outlined in photo above. Plans include installation of two 700-foot ship berth, Harbor Island, completely man-made with 25 million cubic yards of dredged material, may cease to be an island. Tentative plans call for filling the channel between the Fisher and Elliott Bay Lumber Co., properties, adding about ten acres to the acquisition. At another corner of the island (upper right in photo) dredges are at work adding 15 acres of fill. This is the former site of Todd shipyards.

Some New Thinking Now Needed
On Organizing The Unorganized

Of the hard facts of life that must always be faced by trade unionists is that if a labor organization hopes to increase its strength and power, it can only be done by bringing in new members. For the more than 30 years that I've been in the organization, the ILWU I've said this repeatedly, and it is as true as we face the new year as it was in the 30's.

While we emphasize the need for growth by bringing in new members, it should be done in a more businesslike manner, without favoritism, providing a labor force that is noted for its skills, dependability and alertness to the needs of an expanding waterfront.

Murnane said the book would help pinpoint developments observed on creditors and comment on longshore work front and that a visit to the hall would round out the picture.


Seattle Plans
Options to purchase three waterfront areas totaling 27 acres have been acquired by the Seattle Port Commission. Areas are outlined in photo above. Plans include installation of two 700-foot ship berth, Harbor Island, completely man-made with 25 million cubic yards of dredged material, may cease to be an island. Tentative plans call for filling the channel between the Fisher and Elliott Bay Lumber Co., properties, adding about ten acres to the acquisition. At another corner of the island (upper right in photo) dredges are at work adding 15 acres of fill. This is the former site of Todd shipyards.

Some New Thinking Now Needed
On Organizing The Unorganized

Of the hard facts of life that must always be faced by trade unionists is that if a labor organization hopes to increase its strength and power, it can only be done by bringing in new members. For the more than 30 years that I've been in the organization, the ILWU I've said this repeatedly, and it is as true as we face the new year as it was in the 30's.

While we emphasize the need for growth by bringing in new members, it should be done in a more businesslike manner, without favoritism, providing a labor force that is noted for its skills, dependability and alertness to the needs of an expanding waterfront.

Murnane said the book would help pinpoint developments observed on creditors and comment on longshore work front and that a visit to the hall would round out the picture.