96% Yes

New Borax Unit Okays First Pact

WILMINGTON — First ILWU contract for US Borax workers here, providing major gains in wages and working conditions, was approved March 8 by a membership vote of more than 96 percent.

On January 25 of this year these workers had voted for ILWU, two to one, in a Labor Relations Board election. The Borax mine and plant at Boron, Calif., went ILWU in April, 1964.

Gains include an across-the-board wage increase of 22 cents, retroactive to March 1. The benefits total 29 cents for the 14-month contract, according to William Piercy, regional director. Deviation from the agreement was an important issue, Piercy said, because the expiration date, April 30, will be the same as that of Local 30 at Boron.

OTHER GAINS

Improvements over the former contract under the Chemical Workers Act included 46 changes in contract language. Among them were:

• Doubling of the pension benefits, from $2.75 per month per year of service to $5.50.

The pension guarantee, the same as at Boron except that it applies to men hired after a specified date, is never to be paid off because of sub-contracting not permitted by the contract, because of consolidation or changes in methods or equipment. Also, a man is to continue to receive his “red circle” rate if bumped back to the labor pool until a job is open for which he qualifies and which carries a rate as high as or higher than his “red circle” rate.

• Vesting was added to a former provision for extended vacations — eight weeks’ additional vacation after each five years’ service. Under the vesting clause, a man severed from the payroll for any reason will receive a cash payoff of money accumulated for extended vacation.

• A man who works one hour at a higher rated job will get four hours at the higher rate; if he works four hours at the higher rated job he will get a full day’s pay at that rate.

• A number of changes were made in classifications and a new job classification was added.

• Some sections of the former contract were deleted at the request of the union.

ELECTION

An election of officers will be held during the first week of April. Pro tem officers are serving this unit at present.

Negotiating committee members were regional director Piercy, International representative Don Wright, Dave Womack, John Schultz, Ray Freyermuth, Richard Long, Claude Chambers and Frank Hutchinson.

Excellent Returns on ILWU Survey

SAN FRANCISCO — Returns from the ILWU Survey of Membership Attitudes have been two-and-one-half times higher than predicted by experts in survey techniques. The overall average of surveys returned by ILWU members is 26.9 percent.

Specialists in questionnaire preparation and handling had told the ILWU research department that a report of two percent of the highest could be expected from a single mailing to each organization. They were not aware of the relatively high degree of interest in the organization that would be demonstrated by ILWU members.

Using mechanical equipment to record the answers, the research department is totaling them, overall and by various categories such as geographic area, age and number of years in the union. This information will be included in the officers’ reports to the ILWU 17th Biennial Convention next month and will then be reported in The Dispatcher.

A chart showing percentage of returns by areas appears above. While the percentage from Hawaii was lower than elsewhere, the likely reason for this appeared to be the longer time required for mail in transit.

The surveys were mailed during the last week of January to ILWU members on The Dispatcher mailing list. It was the first time any international union had gone to its entire membership for their opinions on the union’s program and recommendations on policy.

The questionnaire was completely anonymous. Like a secret ballot, this gave the individual union member the opportunity to express himself freely without concern as to who might agree or disagree.

In a letter accompanying the survey, the International officers explained: “In order to chart the union’s course at the April convention, we want to find out what you think. And you, other members of the ILWU are thinking about the union and its program.

“Do we all know the union is changing rapidly. Many oldtimers are no longer around and more will be leaving shortly.

“The conditions the union faces are different, too. The members are better off and have greater security. The union is well established and no longer has to struggle for its existence.”

Local 6 Wins Unanimous Vote at Chemical Plant

NEWARK, Calif.—Every vote cast in an NLRB election here was for ILWU Local 6. Of 22 Camfield Chemical Company workers eligible, 18 voted and all wanted ILWU to represent them.

This plant processes and packages petroleum products and battery acids, according to International representative Old Fagerhaug, who did the organizing job. He had the help of a rank-and-file committee: Anthony Rodrigues, Bill Yeager, Arthur Vazquez, Jim Barker and Leon McDonald.
the House of Labor—it is in our interest to stop this squabble. That test, in our opinion, was President Johnson's policies in Vietnam, in international politics, the AFL-CIO was saying in effect, to Reuther “the next move is up to you.”

The council didn't exactly act as if they were thinking of the status quo,” and described George Meany as not being part of the 20th century, as living in the past, avoiding movement toward racial equality, and generally being incapable of getting “off dead center.”

So what else is new?

The ILWU has been independent for a long time, and has no reason to regret it. We believe there is one real test by which our members can measure the meaning of this squabble. That test, in our opinion, can be directed toward the war in Vietnam.

If President Reuther and the UAW's leadership and membership are dissatisfied with the AFL-CIO's position on foreign policy, especially the continuing Vietnam war, then the UAW is now in a position to state this point positively—put their cards on the table, and say here is where we stand. As a case in point, if they came up with support for the highly realistic and eminently respectable program projected by UN Secretary-General U Thant, or the even more complete eight-point peace proposal presented by Senator Fulbright, then they're doing something that has real meaning, instead of getting involved in generalities.

On the other hand, if this is just another inner family hullabaloo about who happens to have the best formula for fighting “commies” at home and abroad, then we as union couldn't be less interested. Our reaction, at least at the International level, would be “a plague on both your houses.”

There are plenty of experts at the highest levels of government, finance and military, as well as in the established labor movement competing with each other in trying to be the biggest and the best “anti-communists.” What we're interested in is finding a few more experts, and a little more support for a program for establishing peace in this world. And we'll be the first to cheer whoever in big labor comes along with that kind of program.

The draft is of enormous interest to unionists whose experiences over the years demonstrate that the lives of working families are almost always the first to go, just as the major burden of paying the costs of war is placed on the shoulders of those who work for a living, black or white.

The draft is very much at issue this month since President Johnson in a special message to Congress announced plans to make major modifications in the draft system Training and Service Act which is due to expire June 30.

This system, President Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Selective Service said, is not impartial, leaves a great many young men uncertain about their future, often unable to plan whether they should go to school, get married, work at a particular job, or meet a variety of other demands.

The President's panel in addition stated that the Negro in America suffers an “inequitable status, not only reflecting social and economic conditions, but, the panel noted, direct discrimination in bypassing Negroes as officer material and technical trainees.

The GI Bill of President Johnson's proposal is to cut down on the number of draft boards, and to apply uniform policies of classification and appeal. He would set up a lottery system aimed at eligible 19-year-olds. This plan admirably would give these young men an opportunity to know whether or not they were to be drafted, and to make plans accordingly. Theoretically, at least, the risk of being drafted or otherwise, would be equal to all physically and mentally fit 19-year-olds.

That in brief is what has been proposed. What brings this into clear focus today, and why there is such a storm around the issue of the draft, is clearly related to the disgrounded feelings have to the murderous war in Vietnam. And, just to keep the picture in perspective, let's keep in mind that this is technically an undeclared war.

There is another way of looking at this question of military service. That is to put an end to the draft, and make service voluntary. Training men to fight—to kill people who happen to have the best formula for killing—especially in a civil war, is obnoxious to the American tradition. As a matter of fact, the great rush of immigration from Europe after World War I made the public demand a reaction against the system of compulsory impression into military service for kings and tyrants who had no objection to seeing people killed in order to maintain their regimes. Millions left Europe to get away from this system. There is nothing basically wrong in serving one's country in time of real crisis. The issue at hand is forcing young men to become involved in wars of suppression, and becoming cops to the whole world.

The famous historian and philosopher Robert Hutchins wrote recently, “We ought not to be fighting in Vietnam. But, if we are determined to do it, we ought first to try it with a lottery, well with a lottery, as following has ever been made that conscription is necessary.”

If an Army must be had, then make the wages and conditions and fringe benefits sufficiently attractive and you'll get all the volunteers you need. You'd also end the draft. You'd also end a system of discrimination that is outrageous a great number of Americans. Those who come from the homes of the poor, the largest proportion of these beings Negroes, are more likely to find themselves drafted and in uniform in the battlefield.

But something else comes to mind. We recall that in World War II, when there were clear cut issues and an understanding of what the world was about, and a common determinant in the Pacific, there were no deferments needed, and then complaints about the draft were to a minimum when we were attacked at Pearl Harbor, no one had to convince most young men that their place was in service to the country.

If there must be a draft, then there is much to be said for a lottery, even for 19-year-olds who, if they're drawn, know where they stand, and if their number is not drawn, have best the chance of escaping. This would give some equity to the situation and spread the burden a little more equally between the rich, the middle and the poor.

But we're still convinced that a volunteer army—just as now the Navy, Air Force and Marines depend on volunteers—would far out rank all other systems. If we can't make it with a volunteer army, then it only means that there aren't enough young men around who consider any of the current wars or police actions worth fighting. And if that's the case, then instead of worrying about where we're going to find men to put in uniform, we might do a little more worrying about where we as a country are going!
'Abolish CIA' Says Journal For Shippers

SAN FRANCISCO—The CIA should be abolished, in the opinion of Pacific Shipper, "Weekly Compendium of Pacific Coast Shipping," published here.

An editorial in the February 27 issue refers to "The CIA scandals arising from the exposure of secret subterfuges to other reputable student organizations," and notes that the CIA has been remiss in failing to identify the Central Intelligence Agency as closely with the military establishment against which we have been trying, in our small way, to work.

"This military establishment," the editorial continues, "as we see it, is closely linked with the military-industrial complex against which General Eisenhower warned . . ."

"We think that the CIA ought not be simply called to account . . . but that it should be abolished completely. We suspect that all the billions that have poured into it have done more harm than good, on balance . . . Its known responsibility for the Bay of Pigs and other fiascos is enough . . . to indicate that the country would be better off without a CIA or any other top-secret agency.

"Who, then, would see to the execution of American foreign relations and the forwarding of intelligence on what other countries are up to their sleeves? Why, the diplomatic and consular corps, of course, with little or no cloak-and-dagger by-play.

"We add abolition of the CIA to other things which the great philosophers for America's decline in international affairs: musing the military. That way lies the way to regain the self-sustaining country with no gigantic requests for loans or subsidies.

WASHINGTON—James R. Hoffa, president of the country's largest union, the Teamsters, appeared at the federal court house here on March 7 to begin an 8-year prison sentence on a charge of racketeering.

Before being taken to a federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., Hoffa said to newsmen: "It's a very unhappy day for me . . . they wiretapped, they room-bugged, they surveilled. They did everything unconstitutional they could do to place me in jail—which they have succeeded in doing temporarily . . ."

"I would urge each and every member who belongs to organized labor to remember this: none of the courts, none of the legislators understand your problems. Only those who have to work for a living by your hands, maintain a living by the sweat of your brow and take home a paycheck understand them . . ."

"I tell the governmen to do this to Hoffa can do it to any American citizen."

CRDC Secretary Hits Jailing of Hoffa

PORTLAND—Columbia River District Council Secretary R. J. Keenan called the imprisonment of Teamster president James Hoffa, as "an anathema against all labor." In a release to Portland newspapers, television stations and the state's labor press, Keenan declared "This case is a labor frameup. When one worker contributed to wages and conditions for people all over the country.

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"I would urge each and every member who belongs to organized labor to remember this: none of the courts, none of the legislators understand your problems. Only those who have to work for a living by your hands, maintain a living by the sweat of your brow and take home a paycheck understand them . . ."

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STOPPAGE

In Los Angeles, Teamsters Local 288 called a 24-hour work stoppage in protest.

IBT general vice president Frank Fitzsimmons became acting president in Hoffa's place. If Hoffa is paroled after 32 months, as is possible, he will return to the union's presidency. Meanwhile, contrary to some newspaper reports, he will not receive a salary from the union.

IBT vice president Harold Gibbons now serves as director of the central conference of Teamsters, a post formerly held by Hoffa.

The ILWU International executive board, meeting in December, 1966, said in a statement: "What has happened to Hoffa should be seen as a portent of what can happen to any part of the labor movement that refuses to go along with the establishment.

"The ILWU will continue to support Hoffa, and continue its joint jurisdiction activities with the Teamsters' union as part of the development of a sound, constructive program for the advancement and welfare of all American labor."

'TARGET IS UNION'

President Harry Bridges commented in his column, "On the Beam": "This case is a labor frameup. When Uncle Sam, with such tremendous and awesome power, buttedress with remarkable scientific devices and virtually unlimited economic resources, turns loose this strength to frame up one man, the chances of success are ultimately very good to gain a conviction . . ."

"The main target is not so much the leader but the union itself. The union will be severely handicapped by the jailing of one of the most determined and resourceful trade union leaders to come along in a long time in this nation."

"Eventually there will be a better understanding by a majority of the American people about the constructive role played by Hoffa in both the Teamsters Union and the labor movement in general."

North Bend Meeting Hits Log Ban Bill

NORTH BEND — Efforts to ban the export of logs to Japan met opposition from March 12 at a stop-work meeting March 2.

The action was voted after a letter was read from CRDC secretary R. J. Keenan, urging a "massive assault" by letter on the move to shut off logs, and after council lobbyist Ernest Baker discussed the latest anti-log measure to hit the deck in Salem.

The Oregon bill asks Congress to establish the state as a "market area" from which forest products may not be sold to foreign countries without "prior, primary processing.

Four of the bill's eight sponsors are from counties in longshoremen live and vote.

"This is your bread and butter they are trying to throw out the window," Baker said.

The Keenan letter asserted that the "economic balance of our nation depends on trade, not handouts," and pointed out that Japan is now a "self-sustaining country with no gi-

With the dropoff in lumber ship-
ments due to increased interest rates in California and East Coast building, logs represent what's left of Local 12's work.

Speaker Senator Mark Hat-
field of Oregon, will address the ILWU's 17th Biennial Convention which opens in Portland July 7. Hatfield, a liberal Republican, won his US Senate seat in a campaign that stressed his opposition to the present course of the Vietnam war. Another major speaker will be Frank E. Fitzsimmons, Teamster Union general vice president.

Data Workers Gain in New Hawaii Pact

HONOLULU — A new three-year agreement, raising wages by $50 to $120 a month, was ratified unanimously by white collar workers at Castle & Cooke Data Processing, Inc. The increase range from $20 to $40 a month now, and will be reported in July.

Among other gains are:

- 11th paid holiday — Good Friday
- Four-week vacation after 15 years
- Children's dental plan coverage extended to age 19
- Funeral leave improved so that it is paid by the company
- Extra vacation days will be allowed.

Longview Local 43 Improves Contract

LONGVIEW — Problems concerning equalization of work opportunity at the Welsh Panel plant and the company's decision to open up certain areas of the contract lead to negotiations which were concluded recently with what Local 43 regards as dramatic gains for its membership.

These centered on:

- The establishment of three new jobs stemming from the company's demand for a continuous production time.
- Strengthening of the seniority provisions to enable old hand to be available to senior men mechanized out of their existing jobs.
- The local last week to accept the new contract provisions.

Union negotiators included Carl Pedigo, Ed Mapes and Rose Byars.
When a longshoreman or clerk learns a skill such as driving a machine, his wages are better. He can also make extra money by going to different places on the docks to load trucks. He's moonlighting.

On the Alaska Bear, they had a 20-man gang structure, ten men working at a time, while the other ten were resting. This is not counting two winch drivers and two hook-up men on the dock and a lift driver.

There were women working in the hold sweeping up and breaking down the cargo. We couldn't get information on their wages.

The longshoremen mostly work barefooted, no safety precautions and no safety rules that we could see. They seem to prefer the Japanese cargo hook because they find it easier to keep in shape and the pay is better.

They keep a good clean house while they're working, due to the fact that most of them are barefooted.

Certain vessels coming to Thailand carry a great deal of tapioca flour. The companies will put carpenter gangs aboard the vessel as it enters the river. At the times the vessels will lay from one to ten hours and the object of the carpenter gangs is to load the pallet boards on the deck of the vessel to be used to load the tapioca flour.

When these people come aboard, they bring their families, their food, and cooking utensils as they may be aboard ship for a week or ten days. Their basic rate of pay is about 25 baht a day or $1.60.

A sight to see is the meal hour when the sampans come alongside the dock with food to sell to the longshoremen and other people working on the dock. They have their charcoal burners and thus they sell hot meals along with all the tapioca flour. This is a thriving business with the women folk as it helps to supplement the earnings of a family.

Government Controls Dockers

The dock workers here are directly under the Thai government's supervision. Motorized equipment is used sparingly because of the lack of skilled help to keep it in shape. Consequently, the consignees of freight coming to this country have waited as long as 90 days to get their cargo. Peter Ting reported: "I had heard so much about how Americans behave I wanted to see how true it was. I passed myself off as a native and I wasn't treated too well by American soldiers."

We went through farm lands and saw the water buffalos were plowing the fields. We could see. They seem to prefer the Japanese cargo hook because they find it easier to keep in shape and the pay is better.

Further on down the road, we came to what we would call a large puddle of water where we saw women fishing with their ancient nets and catching little fish 4 to 6 inches long. They put them in a crate of water to keep them alive until they reach the market.

The following day we went through the floating market on one of the canals that leads off the main river. Early in the morning the people come in with their sampans with the various products they have to sell. The people come in from up-country. The sampan is the easiest mode of transportation as there are canals through all parts of the countryside and it enables them to

Lunch hour. Sampans with food for sale to Bangkok dock workers.

Rice spiked on dock is swept up for use at home.
CAMBODIA is a kingdom without a king. Norodom Sihanouk (usually referred to in the US press as "Prince Sihanouk") is President of the Council of Ministers, an elective post. His father and grandfather were kings; Sihanouk is a descendant of the royal family. The only illiterates are those who are incapable of reading or writing. There are considerable stands of good timber, and all of the waters are heavy producers of fish.

Modern buildings in new section of Phnom-Penh.

School is compulsory through the fifth grade. The only illiterates are those who are incapable of learning or so elderly that they find it difficult to learn to read and write. The result is that Cambodians feel the pinch for foreign exchange.

Several years ago, the Cambodian government took a very bold step by nationalizing banking. The people, approximately six million of them, lead a frugal existence. The schools that they can afford are supported by funds provided by foreign governments and income from the tariffs charged on foreign goods. Only a fraction of the students ever complete the five-year course of study. In the upper grades of the schools, the notebooks are in a foreign language rather than in the language that the students are supposed to learn. There is no uniform for the girls in the public schools, and the boys in most schools are not required to wear uniforms. The people on the streets of Phnom-Penh are dressed in homespun khaki cotton, but the school children and teachers are in uniforms. All people in the country are eligible for health services, including labor legislation so broad in scope that it provides many forms of protection that come only with union membership in other countries.

The only illiterates are those who are incapable of reading or writing. The unions are not illegal; no attempt is made to repress union organizations, but the only union in existence is the Association of Longshoremen, that has been supported by the government for many years. The president of the union is Laau-Thouk, a very educated man who is a part of the industry, he is protected from unfair treatment. If he feels that he has been unjustly dealt with, there is a grievance machinery. If he feels that he has been unjustly dealt with, there is a grievance machinery. He is entitled to compensation for off-the-job illness or injury.

In this kingdom, the laws are not applied equally to all people. The government may or may not be able to prevent subversion of the economy. When a large amount of money is given to a country, there are always some people within that country who will try to divert a portion of it to their own use. Cambodia is a carry-over from the French colonial times. The Frenchmen troops having crossed the border in the course of a battle.)

The special hospitality of these people made them feel as if they were in your own home. After an evening spent in this type of atmosphere, we were already thinking that the people of Thailand are a friendly lot.

We took one day to go through the University of Chulalongkorn to see the new modern buildings being built. We had an opportunity to talk to two students who gave a little information on the education system of the country.

Starting with the primary schools, education is compulsory for children of 6 to 14 years of age. The English language is a compulsory-four-year course.

There are three types of schools: government school; private school; and church school. In each type of school, each student is treated according to his type of school. They are all uniform.

To hear these people talk, they realize they have one thing in mind, and that is to further themselves in the field of education.

We were invited to this boxing match and there is much gambling going on during the match. It's a brutal sport, consisting of karate, judo, kicking, etc. It's quite a popular event; the small stands or shops outside the arena sell food such as chicken, eggs, and people have dinner while they attend the boxing match.

Reputedly, gambling is the accepted way of living for those in a position to demand tribute. This is called tea money. We were informed that even money and money donated to the people of Thailand by other countries is considered fair game for tribute.

It is to be expected that even with martial law, political upheaval is not a remote possibility. Probably, without outside influence, one day there will be a spontaneous revolt and it will fail to the lot of the American military forces to pull the Thai government's chestnuts out of the fire.

Strong Feeling Against Graft

Then only, and most gratefully, will Cambodians accept it. He says that his country must never be in the position of having to defend against an accusation that someone skimmed off part of a gift for his own use.

(Editor's note: Relations between Cambodia and the US have always been cordial. The US ambassador is accused of our country of bombing and strafing two villages near the South Vietnamese border, later of shelling Cambodian territory. The US State Department at first denied, then later admitted the air attacks, stating that our military thought the villages were in South Vietnam. The shelling was defended on the basis of Vietnamese troops having crossed the border in the course of a battle.)

The main resources of Cambodia are rice, corn, jute, palm and cane sugar, and rubber. There are considerable stands of good timber, and all of the waters are heavy producers of fish. The people, approximately six million of them, are essentially agriculturalists. They are unusually attractive physically, and friendly. Originally the capital of Cambodia was at Angkor in the northwestern part of the country. This walled city of approximately a million inhabitants endured a drought that lasted for many years. Eventually, a decision was made to move the capital to Phnom-Penh in the south central part of the country.

The jungle reclaimed the old capital. It was rediscovered about a hundred years ago by a naturalist, Henri Mouhot. He told of turning a corner in the path through the forest and coming upon vast monuments hidden by foliages. Since then, the huge dedicated task of rehabilitation has taken place and still continues. The new city of Phnom-Penh, today's pleasant and comfortable seat of government with its busy river-front harbor and daily flow of aircraft carrying passengers to all parts of the world, is populated by over six hundred thousand people.

CAMBODIA, which is the Mekong River. Shipping must cross South Vietnam, via Saigon, to reach Phnom-Penh. The river is navigable for ships up to 400 tons.

A new ocean port has been built under a French aid program at Kampeng Som on the Gulf of Siam.

Cambodia broke off diplomatic relations with the US in 1965, at the same time rejecting American aid. Sihanouk explains:

"We need foreign aid, but cannot afford money aid because this subverts the people and subverts the economy. When a large amount of money is given to a country, there are always people within that country who will try to divert a portion of it to their own use. This subverts the people. When a large amount of money is placed on the top of the economy of a country, it causes inflation. This subverts the economy."

Sihanouk prefers material aid. He says that Cambodia would welcome the gift of a hospital, a clinic, schools, a highway, a bridge, apartment houses, housing of any sort, factories; for any of these gifts to be accepted, the giver must erect, equip, and if necessary, train Cambodian personnel to operate.

Continued on next page

bring in their native fruit, vegetables, fish, fowl, flowers, and whatever else you may want to buy.

TV blaring and a big four-blade fan keeping you cool. Again you wonder if you are in the old world or in the new world.

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Modern buildings in new section of Phnom-Penh.

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Several years ago, the Cambodian government took a very bold step by nationalizing banking. The then existing banks, or people in the business of lending money, were given six months to close out their affairs.

This resulted in a very serious financial crisis, as considerable money was sent out of the country, particularly by the Chinese money lenders. The result is that Cambodians feel the pinch for foreign exchange.

Having suffered a mediocre year of rice production in 1964, today their imports hold a slight edge over their exports. In Cambodia's attempt...
Federal Consumer Expert Replaced by a Huckster

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Esther Peterson, a recognized expert on consumer problems, was replaced as chairman of the Federal Consumer Expert by President Johnson as chairman of the Consumer Advisory Council shortly after that group had issued a report showing the need for government control over tricky marketing practices.

The study found that "College educated shoppers who were directed to select the least expensive package in 20 products failed 43 percent of the time, at an extra cost of 9 percent. Finding the least expensive package out of myriad weights and prices required difficult and time-consuming arithmetic. They took three times as long as the average shopper to make their decisions."

The report, titled "Consumer '66," emphasizes the need for federal, state and local controls over marketing practices.

LBU's new chairman of the Council is Betty Furness, well known as a pretty woman who operates refrigeration door and TV commercials.

When skeptical newsmen asked about her qualifications, Miss Furness replied: "And I'm going to find out the price of eggs, and I'm going to start learning about the small problems women have today, right away."

Some of the cruelest swindles are practiced freely in the credit racket, where high and mostly hidden surcharges are placed on every installment-bought item. Among the gougling practices are:

• Interest required on the full amount of the original loan or credit, rather than decreasing as the unpaid principal goes down;
• Adding numerous fees and charges that do not contribute anything toward the real cost of the article;
• Refusal to quote any rate of interest by merely telling the buyer he has so much to pay each month.

This last practice is especially harmful when applied to so-called "consolidation loans," which seem at first glance to help people, but which on a true annual basis amount to 12 times that much;

• Adding numerous fees and charges that do not contribute anything toward the real cost of the article;
• Listing the cost of credit as an apparent simple monthly rate, which on a true annual basis amounts to 12 times that much;

It is now time for us to begin learning about all these problems of our day, especially those that affect women and children."

Pensioners Help Bodine Memorial Fund
PORTLAND—The Columbia River Provident Memorial Association has voted a $100 treasury donation to the Howard Bodine Memorial Fund, President Mike Sketonger reports.

Personal contributions from oldtimers who knew and worked with Bodine will be added to the amount raised from the sale of $60 tickets to the 22nd annual membership meeting.

The meeting also featured a report from the CDC's lobbyist in Salem, Ernest Baker, on state tax measures, and the House Tax Committee's threat to "re-examine" the $7,500 property tax exemption the state presently grants to persons over 65.

Without pauper's oath drew most of the bodies involved in credit problems."

CITY WORKERS FIGHT FOR MOVE AGAINST RAISE
SAN FRANCISCO — Real estate owned companies, such as the Francisco Home Owners Alliance, are trying to stop all salary increases for city employees. The alliance is circulating a petition in an attempt to collect enough signatures to put the question of higher pay for city workers on the November ballot.

If some 3,000 signatures can be collected, there will be no raise for city employees in July and the funds will be impounded until the outcome of the November election is known.

Building Service Union Local 49, 256 and 68A called a special joint meeting for March 29 to plan a program of action.

OVERSEAS REPORT—Cambodia, a Democratic Land

Continued from preceding page to reverse this trend, she has encouraged production of consumer goods.

The key forms of enterprise: privately owned, jointly owned by government and private industry, and totally government owned. In the joint venture, the government insists on seeing enough money to have a controlling interest.

Today, the government is manufacturing paper from rice, straw, and bamboo, has a very substantial cement plant, fertilizer factory, and is developing hydro-electric power sites. As rapidly as they are able, they are getting into the production of jute of which great quantities are purchased to bag cereal crops.

A special school has been established to train administrative clerks, which gives him knowledge of his business. Cambodia expects rubber in considerable quantity, but today is installing equipment to retread tires. The materials, in the past, have had to be repurchased from the countries to which they exported rubber.

The Cambodian Army Signal Corps, on its own, has developed a factory to produce flash-light and other dry cells. The overseas purchase of these batteries was not a large drain on foreign exchange monies, but this is evidence of the effort of the country to reverse the flow.

Cambodia has one police force. There are departments of the national police in the provinces, in the cities, and there are three police sections as the largest gathering of delegates and observers from labor in the 15-year history of the volunteer organization in California politics.

The turnout at the labor caucus was estimated at between 300 and 500. There were 1,644 delegates at the convention.

Caucus has been criticized in the past for the low level of labor participation in its affairs and for its poor connections with the labor movement. The site of the caucus and the steps it took to establish a continuations apparatus indicated a turn may be at hand.

Panels from the Southern California District Council and Local 26 played a prominent role in the organization of the caucus. Carl Keser, United Steelworkers leader from Los Angeles, was selected as caucus chairman.

MANY UNIONS
Participants came from almost every branch of labor throughout the country. In addition to a dozen ILWU members—auto workers, steel workers, farm laborers, carpenters, electrical workers, social workers.

ILWU members, in addition to Perlin, included from San Francisco, Northern California Regional Director, Bill Chester; Local 6 President, Jim Kearney; Dave Jenkins, Dick Schaeser, Bob Rohatch, Carl Smith, Curtis McLean, Long, and Frank Jefferson.

From the new Boron local in Southern California came Ralph Abel and from Local 26 Will Somon.

Helen Robello of the San Pedro Auxiliary was an active participant in the convention. She is a member of the United Farm Workers Association and Pat D'Agostini, a member of the Sacramento auxiliary, was a candidate for the labor section, but was at the moment of the convention. Carl Keser, chairman, played a prominent role in the organization of the convention, and the continuations committee he named does not at the moment have official standing in CDC.

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Don Hopkins, casual dock worker at Everett, Wash., gives a pint to the Longshore Blood Pool, a joint enterprise of ILWU Local 32 and 4. Any longshoreman or family member may draw on the pool.

Local Union Elections

Local 1, Raymond
RAYMOND, Wash. At a stop-work meeting, Elbel Williams, elected secretary and business agent of ILWU Local 1.

Local 17, Broderick
Local 17, ILWU, Broderick, Calif., will hold its primary election April 27, 1967, and final election May 29, 1967, to fill the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary, dispatcher and 20 members of the executive board. Nominations will be made April 21, 1967. Polling will be between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. at the St. 4th St., Broderick, Yolo County, Calif.

Local 24, Aberdeen
ABERDEEN—Jack A. Puljan has been re-elected as president of Longshore Local 34. Other officers for 1967 are Cecil Maine, vice-president; Max Vekich, secretary and dispatcher, position No. 1; Gerald Pirtilla, dispatcher, position No. 1; Tony Zohowski, marshal; Edward Fitzpatrick, steward; Donald W. Wilson, local union security year trustee; Arthur Nelson, relief dispatcher; Gerald Pirtilla, council delegate; Glen Curtis, George Irwin and Gerald Pirtilla, labor relations committee members.

Local 30, Boron
BORON, Calif.—In a special election to fill two vacancies, William Pope has been elected vice-president of ILWU Local 30 and Curtis Petrey, secretary, recording secretary, according to president Thomas F. McCaffrey.

Auxiliary 8, Wilmington
WILMINGTON—Officers elected for 1967 by Auxiliary 8 are Marie D. Armstrong, president; Robbie Wilson, 1st vice-president; Opal Riggs, 2nd vice-president; Elbel Williams, secretary-treasurer; Lucille Jones, assistant secretary; Helen Wolvertner, treasurer; Edna Collins, assistant treasurer; Edna Moer, marshal; Dorothy Yaukel, parliamentarian; Ruth Wahlstrom, historian.

Open Housing Bill
OLYMPIA—The Washington Legislative passed an open housing bill last week banning discrimination by real estate brokers and agents.

It’s THAT TIME of year when big Chinook salmon come finning up the Willamette River, that warty red, ribbon, deep and wide, which runs through the heart of Portland.

These chunky Chinook, commonly known as springers, are targets for many ILWU members, not only members of Local 8, the Portland local, but visiting ILWU anglers from miles around, ranging from southern California to northern Washington. It’s one of, if not THE most heavily-fished-for run of salmon in the northwest.

In line with the foregoing we’re throwing a few ideas of equipment that might help you to catch one:

A popular technique in the lower river and slough area is to set lures anywhere from 8 to 15 feet deep; with each angler in the boat prop- gering at a different depth ‘til you strike pay dirt.

The troll technique customarily prevails for the unrelenting stiffness of the so-called “hog-line.” If and when he drifts off into the boat, the troll angler in the Milwaukie area will usually go down around 20 feet or so.

Productive trolling lures include thin-bladed wobblers, many models of spinners in larger sizes, and most recently, underwater—all rigged on wire spreaders with the weight attached to the bottom section of the spreader. So far, the trolling lures have been used, also, especially flatfish type lures.

In the upper river, above Milwaukie, anchor fishing is the fashion. Here the boat fisherman will jockey his craft to a position in the so-called “hog-line.” If and when he ties into a good Chinook, he’ll cast off; drifting downstream with the current, trying tolocate fairly placid water to land the lunker.

The anchor fisherman, fishing from the hog line, will prepare his lure rig in such a manner so that his weight—enough to anchor his terminal gear to the bottom of the river—will move the lure, fluttering free in an aggravating fashion (that is where the name “anchor fishing” was derived).

Anchor-fishing lures are basically the same as trolling lures. The cur- rent of the river activates the lure or bait, while the anchor keeps it in the forward motion of the boat.

There is no place for the light-tackle angling in this fishery. It’s tight-gointing with boats secured side by side. There is no longer enough room to land your fish as quickly as pos- sible, not to inconvenience the rest of the crew in their gear until the fish is landed.

Here, heavy gear is a must. Even at that, there are those among the anglers who are too impatient; they’re tough and unpredictable in their vigorous efforts to throw the hook.

Rods must be sturdy with lots of give-and-take in the tip, anywhere from 7¼ to 9 ft. in length. The once popular short rod boat, with stiff tip, is seldom seen in this fishery any more, some of the old- timers swear by it. They compensate for the unrelenting stiffness of the rod with grizzled thumbs that can exercise proper pressure on the reel spool, giving the fish line when need be.

In addition to the Willamette fish- ery, the run of Chinook fishing Chinook in Oregon. Both the Ump- qua and Rogue River play hosts to runs of spring Chinook, although the angler-take is considerably higher in the Willamette fishery, about 12,000 each year as compared to the average from the last 15 years’ take.

Past records indicate it takes about three days for a Willamette salmon angler to catch one fish!

Want to earn a pair of killer-diller trout lures? It’s easy if you are a member of the ILWU Local 1, you can send in a snapshot of a fishing and hunting scene—and a photo as to what the photo is about—to: Fred Goetz, Dept. TD

North Bend to Host Bowling Tournament
PORTLAND — ILWU Local 12 has announced its third Invitational Bowling Tournament, to be held May 13 and 14 at Bay Bowl in Coos Bay.

Local 12 has an eight-team league, and members of the union who may be interested at a different depth ’til you strike pay dirt.
Last week I attended the convention of the International Woodworkers of America, Region 3—which was held in the state of Washington. It was a very important convention, aimed at cementing the union unity necessary to bring about a period of time to develop methods to combine the strength of many unions in order to win gains against powerful economic interests that control wood sources and wood products.

For the last few years we've reported on the ILWU's cooperation with a number of unions in the wood industry, especially in the Northwest. We've discussed the attempt to bring better understanding between these unions with the ultimate objective of finding formulas to work together and, hopefully, to coordinate efforts during periods of contract negotiations.

I'd like to report that at the convention that the woodworking industry in the Northwest is controlled by powerful economic forces, giant monopolies that have a virtual stranglehold on practically every aspect of the industry from forest, through the processing, up to and including the final sale of the product.

The only possible way for the unions, collectively, in the face of such control to begin to fight back is to work together. It's really a matter of survival for the unions in the woodworking industry. If we are to successfully negotiate contracts in the interest of all the workers involved, our chances are clear. We must work together.

My report to the convention developed a simple approach. The proposal was to set up speakers' committees with representatives from the five major unions involved in joint activities. These are the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the Machinists, and the Laborers. We've established a joint ILWU. At least one representative from each of these unions should be part of this speakers' committee. A simple one-point program was developed, as follows:

The committee would appear in any city or community where one or more of these unions have members. The speakers would meet with meetings of all the union members involved, and a spokesman from the committee would outline the broad objectives.

What are these objectives? In simple terms, they are to mobilize the rank and file of each union around the program of joint support to back up all phases of our activity. This would become particularly important as we set about to negotiate contracts for the woodworking industry.

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