LA Drug Strike Is Authorized By 87% Vote

LOS ANGELES — An 87 percent strike authorization has been voted by wholesale drug workers of Local 26. Voting was by secret ballot, plant by plant.

By that overwhelming margin, the members rejected the "final offer" of the joint committee of employers. The current contract between Local 26 and the 19 wholesale drug companies will expire April 30.

The union's demand is wage parity with Northern California—equal pay for equal work for all drug workers employed by the same companies on the West Coast.

At a packed membership meeting this week, the union set up plans for picketing and other strike activities.

Local 26 leaders emphasized that they are working in close coordination with other ILWU warehouse locals on the Coast and have the cooperation of the Teamsters' union.

The ILWU convention brings together delegates elected by the rank and file from the West Coast, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii. They will be greeted by Mayor Shelley; they will hear Oregon's Senator Hatfield, a proponent of peace in Vietnam, Clive Jenkins, British union officer, Dan Del Carlo and Einar Mohn, West Coast labor leaders.

But the major task of the delegates is to review the work of their union and set goals for the next two years. There will be wide-open discussion on every subject of consequence to the members, their communities, their nation and the world: Peace on earth will loom large; and so will some soul-searching on home grown subjects such as race discrimination, anti-labor legislation, political gains and losses, pork chops and the welfare of our neighbors. All-out support for 'Warehouse Year—1967' will be the most pressing immediate challenge.

A convention is more than a gathering of individuals. When the committees start to move, when debate begins, when policies and programs are held up to close view and the 350 men and women take on the job of charting the union's course, then a convention becomes truly something whole and alive in its own right—something more than the sum total of all its parts.

Macadamia Nut Strikers Win in Hawaii

HONOKAA, Hawaii — Strikers at Macadamia Nut of Hawaii ratified a settlement March 17 which achieved their strike objectives.

The 22-month agreement covers field workers at Honokaa and all future operations by the company on the island of Hawaii.

Wages for field workers now are the same as at Royal Hawaiian Macadamia orchard in Keeau—$1.87 an hour. Prior to union coverage they were only $1.25.

Wage increases range from 18c an hour up to as much as $1.00 for some who received classification adjustments. Increases are retroactive to February 1.

HOUSING

The new agreement includes provisions for housing, maternity leave, dental, medical and pension plans, plus these new features:

- Two more paid holidays.
- Continued on Back Page
The 17th Biennial Convention of the ILWU, scheduled to open in San Francisco, will certainly have something in common with all other ILWU conventions. That is, it will be a working meeting in which all the delegates, estimated to be in the neighborhood of 350, will participate in hammering out union programs and policies for the next two years.

If there is any significant modification from past conventions, it will be in two areas: (1) There will be a substantially larger number of younger delegates than in many years. (2) The delegates will have an opportunity for the first time to study the responses to the survey questionnaires and perhaps achieve a deeper understanding of the members' attitudes concerning ILWU policies and practices.

The younger population in the union, might well ask: What importance does a convention hold for the members? What does it mean? Is it just a bunch of delegates traveling to spend five days in San Francisco having a good time for themselves? Is there any difference between an ILWU convention and those of other unions?

The answer to that last point is yes, there is a marked difference between our conventions and most other unions. First, they are working conventions. The rank and file is represented. They run according to the most democratic rules experience can devise. And every delegate is expected to participate.

The convention is the top policy-making body of the union. Here's where the delegates lay down orders to serve as instructions and guides not only to the International officers but to the staff, the regional directors, the field representatives, and to the International executive board for the next two years.

There are a few areas where the ILWU convention, does have complete authority. This includes amending the International constitution, and making certain financial decisions, such as setting the officers' salaries and changing the per capita tax. The convention is also responsible for the nomination and primary election of the national officers and members of the International executive board.

But that's where the convention's formal authority ends and the real power of the rank and file delegates takes over. The International officers must be elected by a rank and file referendum, something that happens in too few other unions.

The International officers, for example, submit reports covering the work of the union, and especially what they've been doing to earn their salaries for the last two years. But these reports, plus all other resolutions before the convention, can be changed, torn up, modified, rejected — if that's what the convention desires.

Parliamentary rules of the convention allow for a tremendous latitude and range of free expression and democratic procedures.

Although convention committees are appointed by a delegated pre-convention group, each delegate can serve on any committee of his choice, or even on several committees.

Every resolution submitted by locals must be acted upon — one way or another. They cannot be ignored ever. The convention, as a matter of fact, can order a rank and file referendum on any matter — and such referendum must take place! This is truly a unique method of running the union, placing real power and reliance on the rank and file.

If the ILWU convention is never a passive forum for generating new, but an active instrument where ideas are set into motion to work for the benefit of the rank and file.

Lots of ground is covered, and it's a clinch this 17th Biennial Convention will carry on these same traditions.

What it really adds up to is that the State Department in this case is allowing the combination of AFL-CIO president George Meany, and his foreign policy advisor, Jay Lovestone, to pick and choose which visiting international unionists will be coming to this country. Again, the State Department is directly discriminating against trade unionists.

That point must be made very clear, because there are a great many visitors from the countries of Eastern Europe who have been traveling throughout this country under cultural and musical agreements. And that is fine as far as we're concerned. But since when is it okay to permit a musician, a ballet dancer, or actor, to entertain and travel in San Francisco, and then forbid them to present their own political beliefs, even if they are from Eastern Europe? It's been the custom in all our conventions and every other international understanding and cooperation with other unions.

The delegation that have been refused included three outstanding trade unionists from the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations in the USSR, and two men from the Polish Seamen and Dockers Union.

When we invite these unionists we made contact with various people in the nation's capital, especially an old friend, Senator Warren G. Magnuson, to inquire about visas. The International office was informed by Magnuson on March 24 that the State Department informed him that the delegates from Poland and the USSR would be "ineligible to receive visas under Section 212(a) (28) of the Immigration and Nationality Act related to membership in, affiliation with, or activities associated with certain proscribed organizations." In addition the State Department said the "entry of these persons into the United States is contrary to the public interest.

In other words they are ineligible to be guests at our convention because, presumably, they are members of, affiliated with, or associated with communists. What in hell party would they be expected to associate with in Poland and the Soviet Union?

What the Russians and the Poles don't seem to be afraid is to let them come in and travel and look around and speak to people. What are we afraid of? It's understandable that every country has the right to exert its own sovereignty, and set up barriers for strangers. It is well known of the leaders of legitimate maritime and longshore unions is creating a disgraceful record for our nation and some of the smallest-minded characters who populate the State Department.

How ridiculous can they get when, the State Department says that delegates from the ILWU for a few days at an open convention, with the full press, radio and TV present, can in any way be detrimental to the nation's security? Now what do we do about it? Do we pass resolutions? That's easy. Or should we perhaps go a step farther and do what the Russians have done, and pass United Nations resolutions? It's been the custom in all our conventions to have open visitors address the delegates and generate international understanding and cooperation with other unions.

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**Firms Try to Grab Funds, SDAC Warned**

WILMINGTON — The Southern California District Council at its annual meeting, held here at Longshoreman’s Hall, heard ILWU legislative representative Nate DiBiasi, who also is president of the Southern Council, describe the hostile and restrictive attitude toward the labor movement developing in Sacramento since the election of Governor Reagan, noting that Phil Battaglia, Reagan’s secretary, seems to be “running the show for the governor.”

DiBiasi stated that the majority of legislative representatives from other unions are shawing very little interest in the Sacramento scene except for such items as unemployment insurance, responsibility and workers’ compensation.

The greatest need, he added, is to try to get unemployment insurance for farm workers.

Insurance companies in general, he said, are tiring to get a stand on the state’s sick and disability funds, especially since so many unions are now dominated by Reagan supporters, most of whom have put up funds.

One area DiBiasi said will cause difficulties will be a dock safety bill, but if it gets here it will probably clear the Assembly as well.

**ONE VICTORY**

One victory in Sacramento was defeat of the Reagan administration’s drive against colleges and universities, and pressure to charge tuition. The fight will go on, however, DiBiasi stated.

“Faced with the oil companies on the same basis that other oil-producing states do we could raise $300 million a year that could eliminate the need for property taxes on the small homeowners,” DiBiasi continued.

The council dropped its regular order of business to hear a number of local candidates, including Dr. Julian Nava, who is running for Board of Education Office No. 3 against the anti-labor incumbent.

Other candidates endorsed include Tom Bradley for a second term in the City Council in the 10th district, Dr. Doctor for Board of Education and George Miller for Congress. Ralph Abel, Local 30, Boron, was elected to the SCDC vice president, following the resignation of Helen Robello in February.

**COMPLAINTS FROM WORKERS**

In other actions, the council:

- Protested the appointment of Betty Furness as Federal Consumer Council—a commercial TV operator, with absolutely no experience in the field.
- Favored raising unemployment compensation for farm workers, even if it means more modest gains for the rest of labor.
- Supported withholding taxes for the state, on condition that this would make it possible to collect taxes from people in the state who are here only part of the time, so that they too can pay part of the cost of state business, and reduce some of the burden on permanent residents.

The council also heard Carl Keesling, chairman of the steelworkers union, and a one-time member of Local 6, speak of his experience in the April 15 demonstrations for peace in Vietnam, to be held in San Francisco the same day. He expects the steelworkers might go on record at their next convention “in support of the anti-war interna-ray of any other country.”

**Bufano Mural**

One of two murals by the world renowned artist-sculptor Beniamino Bufano as it was being set in place, panel by panel, in the Oakland headquarters of Warehouse Local 6. There are nine panels in this interior mural, each weighing from 750 to 950 pounds. A smaller mural on an exterior wall of the building has four panels. Above, left, Bufano supervises the placing of panels. Holding ladder is Herb Johnson, the building’s architect. Right: Part of the mural can be seen above the speaker’s podium.

Bufano shipped all of the pieces to Oakland from Italy and began work unrolling the mosaics early this year.

The works are among many supported by the ILWU membership.

The works by the world-renowned Mexican muralist, designed a heroic mural for the ILWU headquarters in Hawaii. Longshore Local 10, in San Francisco . . . because of the lack of industrial space. Therefore to utilize land as an airport which would be available for industrial use will only continue the present policy of forcing industry to leave this city.

**Oregon Log Ban Measure Defeated by House Group**

SALEM — A move in the Oregon legislature to ban shipment of logs to Japan was defeated by the Natural Resources Committee following a hearing March 20. Representatives of five ILWU locals appeared against the measure to help the Columbia River District Council’s legislative representative, Ernest E. Baker.

Donald Van Brunt, SCDC’s member on the panel against Free Trade (organized to fight the log ban initiative in Washington state) summed up ILWU’s case against the Oregon measure.

More than 5,000 people are directly employed as a result of log shipments,” Van Brunt said. These payrolls in 1967 added over $425 million into the economy of the Northwest.

Tight money, increased productivity and mechanization of the lumber industry, as well as southern US and Canadian competition—not the log

exports — are responsible for small mill closures and unemployment in certain areas, he brought out.

**FALSE CLAIMS**

Baker branded the claim that export restrictions would create jobs in the sawmill belt “a provisory measure, one that could never be kept.”

Equally false, he said, is the assertion that Japan buys no processed lumber from American sources.

Proponents of the log ban were in force at the hearing, but after listening to the CRDC’s presentation, they told the committee chairman they had nothing to say.

With the ILWU delegation were Ernie Payne, harbor master of the Port of Coos Bay, and Jerry Dood and Dick Gilman of the International Woodworkers Union.

On the Senate side, but apparently present, was SIM 3, a log “quota” measure.
SOUTH VIETNAM, a country of 65,000 square miles, is situated in the southeast corner of Asia, and occupies the eastern coastal strip previously known as the Indochina peninsula. The population is approximately 16 million people, of which about 1 million are refugees who fled from North Vietnam. The country is rich in natural resources and produces an abundance of rice, rubber, coffee, tea, and other products.

**Saigon—the Cesspool of Vietnam**

When you get off the plane at Saigon the air is so foul you feel sick. In the city many of the streets are open sewers and garbage is dumped everywhere. The city was built for about a quarter million persons but now has two and a half million. Many of them are homeless. They sleep in doorways or under the bridges, or on the sidewalks. Some live in big cement sewer pipes along the waterfront. When it rains the streets become flooded and garbage is spread all over. You wonder where the people go during the rain.

Saigon is so crowded it is a law that you must have only one-third. One-third means that you must stand in line to get a newspaper. The people are cold and don’t seem to care about anything but money. There is much stealing. Little children beg for coins and some of them will pick your pocket. You see them shining GI shoes and they are proud of it. You have to admire her and her staff for what a wonderful job the workers are doing. On the other side, they are saying that the union is a hindrance. She feels as they do—that the war is being dragged on.

There are families who own barges. When a ship comes in loaded in the stream they use these barges and the whole family works at loading or discharge of cargo. We were unable to find out what they were paid.

The CVT is trying to organize a hospital workers’ union. They are unpaid and they work. Their wages and the working conditions are very poor. Another program that they are really pushing is to get Saigon children to school. There are 18,000 school rooms short of what is needed and at the rate the government is building schools it will take twenty years to meet the needs of today.

In meeting with various military and civilian officials we have come to the impression that the morale was very high. They feel that the war is on an upgrade. In going through the USO, we met the director, a young lady from the States. You have to admire her and her staff for what they are doing for our military people out there. She feels as they do—that the war is being won. I will quote her: “In the month of October, 270,000 servicemen went through the doors of the USO. You hear very little grumbling. The general talk is of the war and the day that they will be home.”

A thing of great interest is the payroll. People are asked, “If you live in a hotel, who is paying off?” A soft drink truck can go into the outlying districts, whom, you are told, are being paid off. An oil truck can do the same thing. Sometimes you wonder who are the Viet Cong and who are not. This is because you see these vehicles going out to the surrounding areas where the terrain is cut and coming back without a scratch.

In meeting with the AID people, you find they are dedicated and are striving to do a job far beyond what they are required to do. You go to the AID Distribution Center and see what the government is doing in terms of being dispatched to these people. You will see a lot of this getting done out here and they are paying attention to what they need. As we all know, about 101 sailors on the West Coast we work with the “handselage cargo” and we have a lot of satisfaction it goes and who gets it. After what I have seen, I would say that our program is well worthwhile.

Saigon has thousands and thousands of refugees who have to be fed, housed, and clothed, and this is what the AID Program is striving to do.
Through the efforts of certain government agencies in Saigon, there is in the making a hiring hall for longshoremen. Whether or not it will be in the style of the ILWU on the West Coast or the AFL-CIO unions have donated money for medical supplies and powdered milk for the children.

The CVT has a branch of longshoremen here that is dedicated or because they are trying to correct an injustice of the local people is a necessity. At a refugee hospital, when we came into the grounds, we saw American GI's digging ditches, laying pipelines. The guide said these men are off duty and volunteering their help in doing this work.

In the hospital with beds for 300 people there are over 900 bed patients. Children are lying three and four to a bed with no mattress—just a mat over the springs. Two adults are put in the same bed. The guide says that arm or leg amputations are not considered major operations. In October they have had hundreds, mostly of the head, chest, and stomach, and many burn cases. As you walk through the hospital and see the people here, I think the people the staff are staying because they are dedicated or because they are trying to correct some wrong the Vietnamese are trying to do to our kids. There are a lot of recent victims of war. Some are caught in cross fire. Some are caught in the napalm bombings. Others are just accidents of war.

People Need 100 Times More

One could talk for hours on what you see in this little compound whose needs are 100 times more than they have. When you walk outside and see the GI's voluntarily working, you realize that our people are human too.

From the hospital we went to the AID School—another one of the many programs that the United States AID Programs is putting on: a language school with 492 adult students being taught how to operate it; electric welding classes being taught; shorthand; typing and Ear. This is an adult education program sponsored by our government.

At times you think that they could go a little faster, that they are too busy, but that they can't. They don't have enough help, materials or equipment. They would like to beat the way of life under a political system that does nothing, I feel, strong enough on the human side.

Perhaps you will not agree with me, but after all I was in Saigon and the people are more to be pitied than to be censured. They did not ask for this war and they do not want it. They would like to be left alone. I don't say that they want to go back to the old system the French had; they just want to make their own way in life.

I had the privilege of meeting the Mayor of Da Nang who is a very dedicated and honorable man and who has lost 12 members of his immediate family. My interpreter said the easiest way to find his Honor was to go to his office at any time between 6:30 in the morning and 9:00 at night. He is working for his belief in people. After a visit with his Honor, you leave wondering what is under the sober mask of his face. You feel good when you get to leave, "I hope this war ends very quickly—with very, very few casualties."

There were no GI's walking the street. My guide informed me that for the people of Da Nang the head of the military made the city one huge hospital. This is for the small people of the town, it made it possible for them to live on the small wages that they make. American dollars take the living conditions of the local people clear out of range and open the door to mass theft in order to get the necessities of life.

The military government of Da Nang decided to have a check on draft dodgers who were working for the various contractors and military bases in and near Da Nang. It started at daybreak and by noon they had called it off, because they had all gone underground and no Vietnamese were working.

So the word was out the check was off and by 1:30 all the jobs were going full blast again. So you see, these people are more interested in working than to take a day off to talk to their own country.

In leaving Da Nang, I thought about a statement by the Secretary of the Longshore Union. He took me outside, pointed to a monument and said, "This is only a symbol for the dead, but it should be a thought for the living; that without the necessities, we must die. My people are dying from the war, and that is unnecessary. The people are dying from malnutrition and this is unnecessary because the free world wastes so much. I have dedicated a living to build and build up my people and someday we can talk about a free world."

Back in Saigon, I received a visitor from one of the government agencies. He asked what I thought of the trip, and I told him just what is written here. He asked me what I said to him and what he would publish it. I said to him that he doesn't know the longshore unions.

Abord the plane back to San Francisco by way of Manila, Guam and Honolulu, one thought was on my mind. I am still looking at the people who are doing the fighting and let our boys come home.

I will say again that it is lucky for the Vietnamese people that I was not in Vietnam. I will say that I was in Vietnam. I will still take the same position—BRING OUR BOYS HOME!
A quarter of a century has passed since an event took place on the West Coast of the United States that most of us must recall with extreme embarrassment. It doesn’t seem possible that it could have happened. But it did.

It was 25 years ago, between January and April, 1942, when an estimated 116,000 people on the West Coast were evacuated, as a result of rumors and the suspicions generated by the so-called “Japanese” barbed wire that was placed behind barbed wire in what was truly concentrated camps.

Their only crime was that they were Japanese ancestry.

In addition to the shock of Pearl Harbor, there had already been built up a long tradition of anti-Japanese feeling, not only in California. It was propelled by the Hearth press that for years had been screaming “yellow peril!”—enforced by politicians who saw a chance to ride into office on a wave of hysteria, accelerated by super-patriots whose know-nothings had been responsible for excluding the Japanese from entering the country or owning land.

Americans of Japanese ancestry, native born and foreign born alike, were uprooted from homes and businesses, from farms and professions, and with almost no warning, with less than a week’s time to put their affairs in order, were ordered by the commander of the Western Theater of Operations, General John L. DeWitt, to be herded into assembly centers, and then into so-called “relocation” camps.

BUT NOT IN HAWAII

It happened on the West Coast, yet not far away in Hawaii, where the actual Pearl Harbor attack took place, and where a large proportion of Japanese Americans were still there, of Japanese ancestry, almost none were interned. They kept right on working, as a key part of the Skilled Operations, headquartered at San Francisco, California State Industrial Union Council, CIO, which was the only labor voice in the state to speak against this drive toward American concentration camps.

Here are some of the things he told the committee: “We feel that a great deal of this problem has gotten out of hand. . . .”

As much as both the local and State authorities, instead of becoming bastions of defense, of democracy and justice, joined the wolf pack when the cry came out, “Let’s get the yellow menace.” As a matter of fact stands where the present situation is a great victory for the press and for the fifth column that is operating in this country, which is attempting to convert this war into a war against themselves, a war against the skilled labor force.

On the West Coast, racism was the ultimate disease that poisoned the climate. This is further demonstrated by the fact that no one ever suggested that German-Americans or Italian-Americans should be interned or “re-located” behind barbed wire.

How blatant was this racism? It came out clearly in a report written in 1943, by General DeWitt, titled “Final Report, Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942.” It was printed by the United States Government Printing Office. One paragraph stands out:

“The war in which we are now engaged, racial affinities are not severed by migration. The Japanese race is an enemy race and while many second and third generation Japanese born on United States soil, possessed of United States citizenship, purport to become Americanized, the racial strains are unobliterated. . . .”

It, therefore, follows that along the vital Pacific Coast over 115,000 potential enemies, of Japanese extraction, are at large today, and indications that these are organized and ready for concerted action at a vulnerable point. The very fact that sabotage has taken place to date is a disturbing and confirming indication that such action will be taken.”

Taking advantage of racial attitudes, almost the entire press of California picked up the cry to throw the Japanese-Americans out of their homes. Of course, the government, all 44,055 being an election year, there were few politicians who didn’t jump on the anti-Japanese bandwagon.

On the other side of the coin there were a few courageous Americans who tried to stop the tide. One of those was Louis Golubradt, today ILWU secretary-treasurer, who was then secretary-treasurer of the California State Industrial Union Council, CIO, which was the only labor voice in the state to speak against this drive toward American concentration camps.

The tide of hysteria could not be stopped, and in the first week of April, 1942, with only a few days in which to wind up their affairs, some 110,000 Japanese-Americans were forced to give up their homes, their machinery, livestock, office equipment, lands, anything else they owned and developed, and go into the camps. There was enormous social disruption. The Japanese in every town were being approached by people who wanted to buy their cars, furniture, radios, and anything else they could get for a quick buck. Every Japanese-American family lost something, many of them lost everything they had.

GO FOR BROKE REVOLUTION

All the while this misery was taking place, Japanese-Americans were fighting a war against themselves—as soldiers. Who hasn’t heard of the famed 442nd Battalion and the famous slogan “Go For Broke!” Hawaiian crash talking mean terming “shout the works.” The 442nd platoon are fighting Hawaiian heroes the way any other unit in American military history. They also suffered an unmentionable percentage of killed and wounded, some of them being wounded several times and going back for another shot. Altogether 35,000 Japanese-Americans served in World War II.

The relocation centers were not actually closed until 1945; the program didn’t cease until the middle of 1946, long after the war was over. The War Relocation Authority under its director Dillon Myer did try to relocate the people as best they could. The WRA set up field offices all over the West Coast to give the returning evacuees assistance—although violence still persisted in many places.

Significantly, after the war was over, in February, 1946, WRA director Dillon Myer wrote a letter to ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Goldblatt, saying in part:

“During the past few days I have been re-reading portions of the To- tal War Report and I believe the report relative to the evacuation of the people of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. . . . Yesterday I read your testimony of February 23, 1942, before the Committee. This letter is to express to you my appreciation and compliments for your understanding and your courage to make a statement that badly needed making at that time. I am sure there must have been other people who had the understanding, but hesitated to say what they thought for the record. I would like to extend my appreciation for the active and consistent support that the CIO in California has given to the program of the War Relocation Authority and for the magnificent stand they have taken throughout in relation to the principles that we tried to follow in carrying out our program.”

It’s almost impossible to put in dollars and cents values the losses that resulted from the physical and mental hardship and suffering of these Japanese-Americans. But there are some financial estimates made. In 1943 the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco estimated that the Japanese-Americans would approximate $400 million. Oct. 1, 1965, the government had repaid the evacuees and the last claim was reportedly settled with the total payment of $38 million. Less than ten cents an hour.

The feelings of the ILWU were well summed up in The Dispatcher of November 29, 1962, when Harry Bridges hailed the order permitting Japanese-Americans to return to their homes on the West Coast:

“...we have never believed that the test of loyalty should be the color of a man’s skin. Our brother Americans of Japanese ancestry should have shown their patriotism the hard way, as evidenced by our own members on the battlefield. It has been your unfortunate lot to have to prove yourselves by doing an even better job of combatting the yellow peril than anybody else.”

Dust storm hits Manzanar camp, where Japanese-Americans were held.
Lobby for Jobs

Part of ILWU delegation at Salem, Oregon, testifying successfully before Natural Resources Committee against move to bar shipment of logs to Japan. At table are Ernest E. Baker, CRDC legislative representative (left), and Donald Van Brunt of CRDC committee for free trade. Behind them are Henry Hanson (partly hidden behind unidentified man) and Eugene Bailey of Local 12; J. D. Platt and Jim Riesebery (on table). At present out of camera range was CRDC secretary R. J. Keenan of Local 8.

Labor Lobby Has Uphill Fight in Oregon Capitol

By Ernest E. Baker

CRDC Legislative Representative

SALEM—The 54th Oregon Legislative Assembly is still standing—after 90 days. A large employment insurance, consumer legislation, minimal wage and workers’ compensation—all matters of vital interest to the United Labor Lobby.

Disgusted over the slowness of action on bills to liberalize the 1965 session’s select list of the injured workers, five senators recently introduced a repealer on the entire three-way setup. It would abolish the Board and present State Compensation Department, reconstitute the Industrial Accident Commission to administer Workers’ Comp, require all employers to obtain coverage from the Commission, and restore trial by jury.

Hearings also have been held on some of our amendment bills, including FB 1625, which would provide the injured worker with two-thirds of his average weekly wage. The woodworkers and I carried the bill on this, with Ray Bellow of the Teamsters letting me speak for him, also.

SALES TAX

The question whether the legislators will sell a sales tax to the people still hangs like a sword of Damocles over this session. They’ll probably okay it, in spite of the $72 million treasury surplus. It is being ballyhooed as “property tax relief.”

Some idea of which property owners will get the relief was reflected in the admission of a Portland General Electric spokesman. He said his company would pay $11.5 million less in property taxes under the bill.

The homeowner actually would be out money on the package, after he had subtracted his “relief” from what he would pay out in sales taxes. The Bills also want exemptions on their sales tax payments.

Two bills of special interest to longshoremen include the one March 20 before the House Natural Resources Committee on the log ban repealer (see story, page 3).

FARM WORKERS

There were hearings on a series of bills dealing with the rights of migrant farm workers. They have been kicked from bean patch to berry field and back again.

The four bills introduced in their totality including HB 1516 to allow collective bargaining for farm workers, are so modest in nature they rate an immediate “do-pass.” Instead, rough going is indicated unless these forgotten workers get help and fast from the rest of labor.

Last week the Labor Commission’s office offered evidence to the Senate Labor and Industries committee that workers in this state are out $400,000 in back wages from employers who ran “you-and-run” operations.

Four bills were lobbed by ADC mothers for the benefit of families forced to accept public assistance. One of these would enable the aid-to-dependent-children recipient who manages to earn a few nickels to keep her earnings plus welfare help to maintain the minimum standard of living set by the federal government.

WATERFRONT

Two bills of great interest to those of us on the waterfront are:

• ELF 5, given a do-pass recommendation by a House committee last week. It asks Congress to grant more money to dig the channel of the Columbia and Willamette rivers deeper to accommodate the increasing number of large ships.

• HR 37, which I myself drafted when Governor McCall failed to implement CRDC’s request that he set up a state safety advisory committee to help bring about compulsory crane certification inspection.

Wills which infringe on basic rights are:

• HB 1750, which would “permit” picketing and publicity for purposes of advertising to the public that an employer does not employ union members or have a union contract, so long as (get this) such picketing does not interfere with deliveries at a picketed plant.

SEARCH

The “search-if-not-seizure” bill will not give some over-anxious cop the right to stop your car on the highway and search it—and you on almost any pretext. This has passed the Senate.

The Senate voted also to make the loyalty oath for teachers voluntary, even though the oath has been declared unconstitutional.

The strikebreaker-ban bill was tabled early in the session.

BIG SHOTS AND LITTLE FISHES

By Fred Goetz

The SPORTSMEN’S creed (author unknown)—There’s nothing in the world sweeter than the memories of an old sportsman whose record is clean. Let every word you utter, every deed, said and done in the name of sport be such that when the hair is gray your heart may be warmed by dreams of days in “been there” land.

THERE IS ONE advantage to deep sea angling, that if you can overlook the overall weight of all involved. A recent juncture by Mrs. Pauline Key, of South San Gabriel, Calif., chief steward of Local 26, and her husband, netted around 125 pounds of finfish, with an average weight of eight pounds. They managed to land a sailfish that tipped the scales at exactly 113 pounds. Action took place in blue Pacific waters off Acapulco, Mexico. Here’s a pic of the successful husband-and-wife angling duo with their finny treasure.

Sacramento

House Gets Dock Safety Measure

SACRAMENTO—Assemblyman Vincent Thomas (D-San Pedro) has introduced an Assembly Concurrent Resolution calling on the state Department of Industrial Relations to establish safety regulations and certificaton for shore-based vessels, derricks, and other equipment used in the unloading of ships in California ports.

“A serious problem has developed in California ports,” Thomas said. “Defective equipment is being used to unload ships, and accidents and deaths are resulting. The federal government has presently required the unloading equipment on board ship, but has no jurisdiction over shore-based derricks, derricks, and other such industrial material.”

Michael Johnson and Nate Di Biaggi, ILWU legislative representatives, commended Thomas for his concern with this problem and emphasized the gravity of the situation.

“They have at least eight deaths in California ports over the past three years due to workers handling defective unloading equipment,” they stressed. “In addition, accidents are occurring all the time and the problem cannot be resolved without the establishment of shore-based enforcement of state standards.”

“I believe the state has a responsibility to protect and safeguard the health of workers in the maritime industry,” Mr. Thomas concluded. “I trust this resolution will spur the state Department of Industrial Relations into taking necessary action.”

The resolution has been co-authored by State Senator Ralph C. Dills, to be presented by him in the Senate.

It’s that time of year again, when the old sailfish ball will soon provide soothing balm for that progressive disease known as “angleritis.” Here’s a few suggestions we’re throwing on the fire before you go:

RODS—Check for loose ferrules, a wobbly one can cause the line to break in two with a big fish on, or in exercising a sharp overhead snap cast. Replace. Make sure tip top and guides are free of nicks. Even a slightly-nicked one can ruin a clean line. Minimize it, then tie a piece of nylon stocking through the opening; if there’s a nick it’ll catch.

ELS—Give them a good dose of oil as last year’s oil may have evaporated. Reels, pocketed from saltwater corrosion, should be taken apart, soaked and scrubbed in soapy-water solution, then wiped clean with oil rag.

FOOTWEAR—Check for leaks in boots and waders. A leaky boot the first minute of opening day can chill the most ardent angler. TERMINAL GEAR—Shine up spinners and hooks, if you can. Hold shine with clear nail polish. Hone hooks to needle-point sharpness.

AND—Buy your wife a new pair of nylon stockings and a bottle of nail polish. Fix the fence; replace broken windows, fix the leaky faucets and clean the garage.

Situation: You’re out on the river without a ruler and you want to make sure your fish is large enough to keep. If you’re lucky enough to have a dollar bill in your pocket, just hold the fish beside the fish. The bill measures six inches.

ILWU members—in good standing—and the members of their family can earn a pair of the illustrated KROCODILE fishing lures. With the summer fishing season at hand, they should provoke a strike or two for you. All that’s required is a clear snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few- words as to what the snapshot is about. Send it to: Recreation Dept. T.D. Box 508 Portland, Oregon 97207. Please indicate your local number and your zip code. Of course, retired members are eligible.

Plante and London

Win Local 13 Runoff

WILMINGTON—Jerry Plante was elected president of Longshore Local 13 in a runoff election, and Joseph London, vice-president. Elected the first time around were Dick Rowin, welfare officer; Bill Rivero, day mistress; Eddie Carmiento, sergeant-at-arms; Joe Uranga, steward council chairman; David Erickson and Gene Peyton, trustees.

Election Notice

LOCAL 21, San Diego

Local 21, ILWU, San Diego, California, will hold its primary election and人脸识别 on Tuesday, March 14, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, and the remaining members of the executive board. Filing deadline is April 10, 1967. Polling hours will be 7 a.m. to 8 a.m.; 12 noon to 1 p.m.; and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. at 800 Gull Street, San Diego, California.
ILWU Endorsements
For Oakland Election
OAKLAND—Candidates in the April 18 city election here have been endorsed by the East Bay ILWU Joint Legislative Committee.

For mayor, the committee recom-

mends the incumbent, John Beard, (Local 144’s representative), Dr. Raymond Eng in Districts 3; Eli-

jah Turner for councilman-at-

large and Ted Haggard for the vac-

ant seat (Local 6’s representative, made for Districts 1, 5, or 7.)

For city council, they recommend

Barney B. Elliston; No. 3, Arthur

Thorn; No. 4, Lyman Penning, who

includes representatives of Locals 6, 10 and 34 and UE Local 1412, interviewed all the candidates runn-

g in those districts, went into the

rooms to talk and count the records of those who are incumbent.

The candidates called for volun-

teers to help work in the districts of endorsed candidates.

Greatest Challenge of Convention
Is Developing Youthful Leadership

As YOU read this the Seven-

teenth Biennial ILWU Conven-

tion will be under way in San Fran-

cisco. The entire union will be com-

mitted to the convention and with the International through the represen-

tation of accredited dele-

tions. The work for the last two years will be made, and general program policy for the en-

tire convention will be hammered out. These programs and policies will then become the responsibility of the International officers who will have the duty of putting them into effect through proper adminis-

tration and implementation.

Looking into the future, one of the most challenging issues to face the convention will be the develop-

ment of experienced and younger leadership to assume the responsi-

bility of carrying on the ILWU’s tra-

ditions in the years ahead.

This is not an easy task, and not even a very easy subject to discuss. But it is the business of the older, established leadership to encourage younger men and women to develop their natural talents.

Now anyone who has attained this status—and this includes leadership in any field—must be prepared to give up the mantle of prestige that goes with being a leader in the labor movement. Now we’re talking about younger men and women who have attained this status of professional leadership to manage to lead and excel in their profession naturally follows that those who have reached this status of seniority language.

But it is the business of the older, experienced leaders to encourage younger men and women to develop their natural talents. This observation is made in order to involve younger ele-

ments in the development of leader-

ship. The younger generation who can truly reflect the changing times and chal-

lenges. Failing to give recognition to this, failing to find constructive approaches and answers to this challenge, failing to find solutions, will have no future.

These observations are made in all seriousness, and are based on the fact that, in the last 30 or 40 years, the trade union movement has naturally followed that those who lead are looked upon as highly skilled and professional people.

As an example, take an individual who has attained, let’s say, a world title as a professional boxer. Too often such an individual con-

tinues to cherish the title after he has reached his prime, and simply loses the title as he reaches up his pugilism.

We’re dealing with some funda-

mental facts of life. Eventually age overtakes us, and that’s that. Need I point out that a careful examination of this individual into the labor movement in the country makes it clear that too many leaders have long passed their prime in terms of age, and ability to adjust to the changing times. For too many, the problem seems to be the challenge of change, the demands and needs of a new generation, leave some of these older leaders far behind.

With this broad approach in mind, it is my opinion that this convention is duty bound to develop programs to involve younger ele-

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