Officers Nominated Unanimously

SAN FRANCISCO—The three International officers of ILWU were nominated without opposition during the final session of the 17th Biennial Convention here, April 7. They are President Harry Bridges, vice-president J. R. Robertson and secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt.

The name of each officer will be placed on a referendum ballot for election to another two-year term. The election will be held within the next two months, on a date to be set by the International Executive Board.

Chairman of the nominating session was James Herman, president of Shipclerk Local 34 here.

Martin Jugum of Local 19, Seattle, in nominating Bridges, described him as “a Paul Bunyan among labor leaders.” In a brief acceptance, Bridges expressed warm approval of its preliminary negotiating phase

Warehouse Negotiations Under Way

SAN FRANCISCO — “Ware

House Year—1967” moved into its preliminary negotiating phase Wednesday, April 12, when ILWU and Teamster spokesmen for the Northern California Warehouse Council presented contract demands to warehouse employers.

Negotiations for a Northern California warehouse contract, which would cover some 25,000 ILWU and Teamster members from Fresno to the Oregon border began at the Fairmont Hotel here when the joint union council met with representatives of a number of major employer associations and independent employers.

This was the first joint meeting at which the unions presented their separate reports to the council. The meetings were held in Northern California.

The union co-chairmen, ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt and IBT international vice president George E. Mock, requested that both sides negotiate jointly. They urged employers to set up machinery to bargain for the entire industry.

The value of this type of bargaining was highlighted last week at the

Convention Theme

US Labor
Power Key
To Progress

SAN FRANCISCO — The organized power of working people still holds the greatest potential for social change in this country, President Harry Bridges declared in his keynote address to the 17th Biennial ILWU Convention, and this theme was affirmed by many statements and actions throughout the gathering.

Meeting here during the week of April 3 to 7, the convention attracted attention far beyond that normally accorded a union of ILWU’s size. The reason, clearly stated by guest speakers and in the reports was leadership in trade union policy as well as in collective bargaining.

There were 316 regular delegates, representing 63 locals, and 31 fraternal delegates. Six Auxiliaries and five pensioners’ groups were represented. They came from the three West Coast states, Hawaii, Alaska and British Columbia—and a fraternal delegate from England.

The Convention responded warmly to speeches by Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon, Einar Mohn, director of the Western Conference of Teamsters, San Francisco Mayor John Shelley, and Clive Jenkins, general secretary of a British trade union.

ONLY REAL HOPE

Some people have been inclined to kiss off the labor movement as a factor in today’s national scene. Bridges said, because of relatively “affluent” members and aging leadership, “the labor movement is sound and still holds the greatest potential for social change in this country.”

“We are highly critical of many things the labor movement does, or rather doesn’t,” Bridges said.

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Introduction

The trade union movement in the United States of America is at a new stage of development. Both the national and international unions are begin-ning to assume an unprecedented role in tackling issues of concern and articles in the na-tional press, we do not believe the labor movement is in a crisis, as such. It would be more accurate in our opinion to say that the labor movement is as a watershed in its history. New things are going to happen in the labor movement which they take remains to be seen.

There is a new, post-war genera-tion of workers who are begin-ning to assume leadership as leaders of the 1930's move from the scene and are ready to carry with them the same set of values that they have always followed. This is under-standable. The post-war struggles have not been the same as the ones in the last productive years. All of us have heard the remarks of old timers who, when they talk about the union and its history, are inclined to see things in terms of the "good old days." Frankly, when we recall the mistakes of the past, there are still struggles, we hope to never see those days again. Younger members meanwhile grow up in an environment that reflects these "history lessons."

There is bound to be a gap in the generations and in view of his-torical developments, the young workers of today will probably not see the union in a different light and expect it to perform a function that is not as important to them at the moment. This gap not-withstanding, we are confident in the future of the organized labor and in the determina-tion of trade union forces to this end — to protect their gains and to fight for improvements.

In FIGHTING POWER

This fight for power, the fight of organized labor isn't something you can put in the bank for use on a rainy day. It is the only real work of the union, by organizing the unorgan-ized, making the union a decl-isive instrument in tackling issues of concern to the membership ranging from day to day, local and national, from social care and taxes, and through the continued role of the unions as a defender of the underdog and un-derprivileged.

Where unions drift toward busi-ness unionism, which is to say that they cater to the cup- row, self-interest groups, even though this has the unfortunate ap-peal of "I'm all right, Jack, you shift for yourself," the net result will be the weakening of such unions and isolation from their own member-ship and the loss of friends and al-liances who are important in tough times.

There is a rumbling in the labor movement. Some of it might be more than the shuffling of feet in the changing of the guard. But no one can overlook developments as increased rejections by the mem-berhood of recommendations, the fighting determina-tion of workers such as the air line mechanics to resist every kind of pressure until they got a satisfactory agreement, the major upheaval in some important unions. This clash between the United Auto Workers and the AFL-GIO, and perhaps most significant of all, the notion of labor endorsed candidates in the last general election.

There are those who say that nothing can be done about union loyalty or union activity when times are tough and the workers are good and the members are making sacrifices. Let them take a couple of notches in their belts, then they will get moving," is a common re-mainder in the labor circles.

That's another way of saying that unions are weakened by achieving temporary boosts of their influence and perhaps a better and more secure life for their members. Yet, this is not a logical way of thinking. Let's start with the point that unions come into existence only to correct the injustices done by an employer or group of employers. Then, once the injustice is reme-died the union has lost its purpose or is merely standby machinery to make sure the injustice is not re-peated.

A WAY OF LIFE

If, however, we see the unions as a way of life, as the main reason of the working man and women to tackle most issues which concern them, we see them at the centre of developments in the quality of educa-tion, medical care and retirement, from civil rights to peace, and many other challenges of living, then the role and the future of the union has a different meaning.

With the advent of long-term con-tracts, this clash between "business unionism" and militant, progressive unionism, becomes even more pro-nounced. In this case of business unionism a militant comes to look at the union as a necessary evil or as some kind of insurance policy he ought to carry. If it doesn't pay off as he is pleased, he goes looking for a new policy, or gets rid of the agent.

When the union comes into existence only to correct the injustices done to workers by an employer or group of employers, the unionism a member comes to look at the union as a necessary evil or as some kind of insurance policy he ought to carry. If it doesn't pay off as he is pleased, he goes looking for a new policy, or gets rid of the agent.

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There is bound to be a gap in the generations and in view of his-torical developments, the young workers of today will probably not see the union in a different light and expect it to perform a function that is not as important to them at the moment. This gap not-withstanding, we are confident in the future of the organized labor and in the determina-tion of trade union forces to this end — to protect their gains and to fight for improvements.

Perspectives

In the months immediately fol-low, there will be the most pressing job confronting the entire International Union — the warehouse negotiations in Northern California. Closely related to these negotiations will be the very important work of the principal ILWU contracts in the Los Angeles area as well.

The report that the preliminary work has been done by the head-di-vision in preparation for these nego-tiations, particularly the organ-ization and strengthening of the Northern California Warehouse Council, ILWU-LCP. This will be a powerful weapon to help secure the major gains called for in the ware-house area; it is quite another thing to put them into paper and put them into daily practice. This is the true mean-ing of what is now being termed "black power."

It is one thing for the average member to support the Negro in the right to vote in the south, to eat in a restaurant or sit in a pub-lic place. It is quite another thing when pressures start for integration and equal education through the schools, for equal housing and the right to live in any community the Negro can afford, and where the de-meanor of a Negro becomes more and more insistent and strident as the days go by.

GOALS

The perspectives and goals of the International union in the months ahead will be:

1. Going all out to make 1967 a "Wages Year.

2. The International Union will fight against any attempt to impose wage guidelines or other restrictions on organized labor.

3. Intensifying the efforts of the union to bring the labor movement into the fight to bring an end to the military adventure in Vietnam, and to work with all progressive labor forces to this end.

4. To take on some of the difficult aspects of the current civil rights movement, and forego efforts to impose wage guidelines in the labor movement where much remains to be done, and, secondly, by the foresight of organizing, to bring an end to discrimination.

5. To follow closely and cooperate with all other new and developing movements in the trade union movement, when such developments are directed toward revitalization of organized labor, the reaffirmation of its independent role and the direction of its energy to-ward a broader scale of organization, the development of the new business unionism.

6. We will continue to fight for the rights of workers in world trade with all countries and bring an end to the cold war, to admit China to the United Nations and to reopen trade with China.

7. We intend to continue with our overseas delegations and to continue to demand that these delegations be permitted to travel anywhere in the world without restrictions — and that the governments of China, Japan, South Korea, North and South Viet-nam. In this quick and changing world, especially as it contributes as much to international understanding and to the progress of the peoples that must be solved to insure world peace as individual contact and personal observations that can be made by workers visiting with workers in other countries, as our overseas dele-gates have done. Conversely, the time longed for by world government should drop its restric-tions against the right of trade union delegations to visit the United States to see for themselves how we function and live.

8. We will continue to participate in broad trade union and community programs wherever possible, as in 1967, when the California Council for Health Plan Alternatives, promotion of better health care as a right, is scheduled for next March in San Francisco.

9. In the field of national legis-la-tion, we recognize the limitations of the possibilities for immediate gains, but will bend all efforts to improve social security and other programs of particular work with other unions to begin the counterattack on the en-tire basis of the system, still coming of one of the major bane in the life of the working man.

The struggle is a political action and one which will get traction only to the degree that we get broad political support. The broadest possible support that perhaps most important of the is-sues confronting our society, the mapping of a program that will encour-age and enlarge the day-to-day work of the union and the kind of sharing in this work by the mem-bership as a whole.
More on Officers

Introduction

Continued from Page 2—

on the tough answers is the trade union movement. The Democratic Party does not have it. The Republican Party does not have it. But both of them always have it only because they haven't been challenged.

If anything has assured the survival of the ILWU, it is that we have tried to understand and struggle with these facts of American life. We have tried to build a union which doesn't fear to take on these problems.

NO MAN'S COLLAR

The members of the ILWU, whether they agree or disagree with a particular point of policy, believe that the union belongs to them. They carry with them the union as an independent organization which is a man's collar. They feel that the union is a place where anyone can say what he wants and get a chance to be heard.

Fundamentally, they believe the ILWU is a place of refuge and aid for anyone in trouble. They feel that they carry on in the finest traditions of the American rebel.

We have confidence in this new generation. They are a bright, tough, talented lot not going to settle for being just card carriers. They are going to fight for the action from their union, or they will find the answers elsewhere.

We will depend on labor's strength and the help of our natural allies, the minority peoples and progressives in all walks of life, to make the changes called for in America. We will never forget that whatever we got, we got with our own hands — the establishment never gave us a thing.

As we look at the American scene, we will need to establish a counter force to the right wing other than a progressive and aggressive labor movement. Millions of people in America who fundamentally have the same goals, even though they may give some objectives different priorities.

The ILWU has its job cut out. The efforts over the years to isolate and destroy us have failed. The union survived without surrender of its principles or basic program. To the contrary, these principles have made survival possible, a reservoir of goodwill, not only among organized labor to try out our ideas, but also among many people outside the labor movement who accept us and respect us for what we are. We don't make any claim to having all the answers elsewhere.

It's the waterfront division's turn in 1967; now the warehousemen are seeking a turn. Negotiations start immediately after the convention.

The pattern of cooperation with the Teamsters which has been so successful in recent negotiations is being followed again. But this time it goes all the way. Demands are drawn up and agreed to jointly; negotiations will officially be conducted by the ILWU-Teamster Warehouse Council, with each local of both organizations giving the Council power-of-attorney to act on its behalf. If a strike is necessary it will be called only on the basis of a pooled vote by both organizations; and the final settlement, similarly, will be adopted by a majority vote of the entire membership directly involved.

While it is of course hoped that a strike will not be necessary, the membership is preparing for that eventuality. Attendance at the Local 6-19 convention last month was the biggest ever — testimony to the seriousness with which the warehousemen are approaching the negotiations.

A successful conclusion of the Bay Area negotiations will assist the warehousemen in Southern California to make comparable gains. They have several important negotiations coming up in the next few months.

This convention pledges the warehousemen full support; moral and financial, and wishes them the greatest success.

Brother Huntley—'You're a Fink'

A telegram was sent to Chet Huntley, NBC news commentator, by the convention condemning “the action you have taken to go through APTRA's picket lines and attempt a back-to-work movement.” President Bridges acknowledged a motion from the floor as a message to Huntley: “Brother, you're a fink!” The convention received and responded to a telegram from the striking American Federation of Television and Radio Artists and voted full and unanimous support to the APTRA strikers.

Statement of Policy on

Nominations

Continued from Page 1—

adopted a constitutional amendment increasing salaries of the three top officers and the wage schedule of executive board members.

The new scale, effective April 15:

- International president, $18,000 per annum; vice-president and secretary-treasurer, $17,500 each. This is an increase of approximately $3,000 a year for each officer. Bridges has received $15,340; the other officers, $14,560.

- Committee members and other delegates supporting the amendment noted that some waterfront workers make more than the new scale for the ILWU president, and that other top union officials are paid four or five times as much, in many cases. There was no opposition except that voiced by some officers during a committee session, and the vote was unanimous.

- Pension rates for International officers were increased from $500 a month to $750.

- The wage schedule for executive board members was increased from $20 to $35 a day.

PER CAPITA

In another constitutional change, per capita paid by locals to the International was increased from $1.50 a month to $1.75. The following was added to Section la of Article IX of the constitution: “25 cents of this amount shall be earmarked for purposes of building a new International headquarters and shall be discontinued at such time as the new International headquarters has been paid for.”

ILWU warehousemen in the Bay Area and Los Angeles are determined to achieve such substantial gains this year as will make 1967 memorable. The main push is on wages.

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**The War in Vietnam**

In Vietnam the most barbarous war of modern times continues without let-up, despite the fact that substantial sections of the world are crying out that it must be stopped. American casualty lists are rising seriously.

During the last two years alone, according to official Pentagon figures, more than 4,000 Americans were killed and 46,602 wounded. Scarcely a week goes by without another major American death and those killed aren't around the 200 mark, and it will get worse unless the fighting stops.

The cost of the war to American taxpayers — around $2 billion a month — has virtually put a stop to the dreams of a “Great Society” and a more meaningful battle against poverty.

But most important, the moral deterioration in our country is frightening. Americans are now taking for granted that a society can lie with a straight face and there is virtually no sense of outrage.

The draft has seriously disturbed this country. We agree with Alaska Senator Green’s statement in the Senate on March 10 that Congress should “examine the moral and legal basis for the war.” And we also agree with Senator Hatfield “examine the moral and legal basis for the war.” And we also agree with Senator Hatfield on behalf of all the people concerned.

The ILWU position is that we don’t belong in Vietnam and should get out. We cannot play up to the whole world. But we also know that the practical realities of politics and power, that make sense to the average American, including the bulk of the labor movement.

We believe such a program can be found in the recent proposal by J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

**The basic elements of Fulbright’s program are:**
1. A negotiated peace in Vietnam between the South Vietnamese government and the National Liberation Front, an agreement involving the Viet Cong.
2. An end to the US bombing of the North; reduction in the scale of military operations; an international conference to guarantee these agreements.
3. The self-determination should be guaranteed by a referendum — a plebiscite that should be observed.

We likewise support United Nations Secretary General U Thant’s three-point program: (1) Cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam; (2) Sealing down of all military activities by all sides; (3) Willingness of the United States to respect and guarantee the peace.

The program espoused by U Thant and Fulbright is the only one that will bring to the attention of this country to Vietnam.

**SENATOR YOUNG**

I should like to quote Senator Steve Young: “The South Vietnamese government Front,” he said, “is essentially independent of Hanoi.” He added: “It is headed by a Saigon lawyer who is not a Communist and probably controls three-quarters of the land area of South Vietnam. The Viet Cong forces are the major adversaries against which our forces are fighting. Of course, Viet Cong delegates must participate in any conference on peace to be restored in Vietnam.”

Senator Frank Church said: “As far as I know, the South Vietnamese are divided and still divide Vietnamese.”

And look at the arrogance, the teemings just to demonstrate how accurate he is: “It is the worst of all the big guns.”

Two years ago at our Vancouver convention we heard from Senator Hatfield. And I think it is worthwhile to repeat a few of his statements, just to demonstrate how accurately he had the situation right. Here are a few of the things he said:

“This is essentially a civil war, and by people who want no intervention anywhere in the world. They are innocent of the French do not want the interference of the United States. This is what we have to deal with in a friendly government not to resolute aggression was a request made at our instance; in other words, we were in effect asking ourselves to come in there. Again, the same point made by Senator Hatfield this afternoon.”

Roger Hilsman, who served as Director of Intelligence in the State Department and Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs under President Kennedy told the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that “The South Vietnamese are fighting to the last American boy and certainly will fight to the last American.”

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The South Vietnamese are supposed to have 600,000 men under arms. And last year the South Vietnamese forces are used for so-called “policing actions” plus a little trading with the U.S. forces on the border — and so forth.

**CREDENTIALS**

Now if we want to support General Ky, we ought to know a little about his credentials. General Ky was interviewed by the New York Post on July 18, 1965. He said: “People ask me who my heroes are. I have only one: Hitler!” That is the man we are supporting.

Now I realize that many of these things get contradicted by official statements, by this increased credibility, that it’s been economically this much I do know and this much the record shows; that fundamentally we have here is a civil war.

Our job at this moment is simply to try to find a solution, because we recognize the realities of power, of “face,” recognize the realities of the prestige of governments and of individuals. Some people call it “honor,” other people call it “arrogance.”

In this resolution I believe we have something around which we can all work, and I hope that we can explain and buttress to our members something with which we can go to the rest of the labor movement to form the broadest possible coalition to get the kind of steam that we need behind a drive that will finally untangle us from this horrible mess.

**On Behalf of My Son in Vietnam**

SAN FRANCISCO—Paul Heide of Warehouse Local 6 spoke in support of the Vietnam resolution “on behalf of my son is in Vietnam.”

Heide said: “We must do everything we can to bring to the attention of this government our opposition to this war.”

More women than ever were delegates to this year’s convention. Some of those representing Hawaii are pictured above. Close attention of delegates to convention discussion on peace is evident in this photo.

**Goldblatt in Peace Appeal to Labor**

**It’s a Civil War, We Should Get Out**

Goldblatt in Peace Appeal to Labor...
Hatfield: Stop Sending Boys to Viet Meatgrinder

SAN FRANCISCO—A major event of the ILWU convention was an address by US Senator Mark Hatfield, Oregon Republican, on the morning of April 4. This was widely reported in the press. The Senator was given a prolonged rising ovation by the delegates. Motions were adopted that his address be printed and printed in The Dispatcher.

Senator Hatfield's address follows, in condensed form:

I am aware that I was invited to speak not because of my party label but rather because I am concerned, in spite of my party label, but regardless of party labels, there are great issues today that face us all as Americans.

One thing today that faces this country is the issue of peace and war.

You read today in the press of our country that barely 37 percent of the American people endorse the war — that the President Lyndon Baines Johnson, is conducting the war in Vietnam I submit to you he does not enjoy the support of the American public on this most fundamental and important issue that faces the free world today.

WHY?

Why is there a lack of confidence in the way the war is being conducted?

This administration has distorted the facts of history in order to justify the present policies in that war; it has confused and has misrepresented in order to try to win the American public's approval. And in that process they have not only lost their effort to win approval, but they are losing fast the support of the free world.

We are told that this is a "war of aggression." The facts of history tell us very clearly that this was basically a struggle for independence. Anyone who knows the history of Vietnam knows that there was an occupation by the Japanese during World War II and the way the President of the United States America supported the efforts of Ho Chi Minh — a Communist — to oust the Japanese during that period of occupation and that Ho Chi Minh became the leader of the non-infring, illiterate Vietnamese of what they wanted as an independent Vietnam.

They were not sophisticated to think in terms of ideology, in terms of concepts of what any other ideal of government; but rather they saw in the leadership of Ho Chi Minh an expression of their nationalism, of their desire to be independent of any intervention, of any country.

They didn't want the Japanese, they didn't want the French: they don't want the Chinese and they don't want the Americans. They were telling us that was part of the struggle of independence of Vietnam.

DIEM

Back in 1954, let us not forget, there was a regime that was placed in power at that time called the "Diem Regime," a regime that was not accepted by the American government — a regime called the "Diem Regime" that represented the interests of the French. Because of the oppressiveness of this regime, because of its lack of prog- ress, because of its anti-Communist stand and because of its promises of land reform, there grew a movement, a dissatisfac- tion, a disillusionment, with this regime.

During this phase of the war in Vietnam — that has been going on for twenty years — broke it out in the midst of Communists, non-Communists and anti-Communists under the National Liberation Front

Oregon's Senator Mark Hatfield tells convention the Vietnamese want to be left alone to wage their own struggle of independence.

And secondly, I think another reason is that they have misrepresented the United States policy there. Do you remember these words of Secre- tary McNamara? On March the 15th, 1962, on May the 12th, 1962, on Jan- uary the 29th, 1964, on November the 19th, 1964, on all occasions Secre- tary McNamara said to you and to me, the American people: "The only reason we are in Vietnam is to pro- vide training for the South Vietnam- ese Army."

He said: "We have no plans to throw combat United States troops into the South Vietnamese war." And it was the same Secretary McNamara who told the American people in 1961: "Things are going well. Much better!" in 1962: "There is great progress in Vietnam"; in 1963: "We see the end in sight in Vietnam." In 1964: "We are going to bring a thou- sand boys home this year.

Of course that was an election year, you remember.

1964: "We are going to bring a thousand boys home this year, and all the boys will be home by Christ- mas of 1965.

These are the misrepresentations — you might call them "tragic misrepresentations" — but I say this is ample evidence and eloquent testimony of why there is little enjoyment of confidence by this administration.

AMERICANIZATION

The Americanization of this war is almost complete. We find today that the South Vietnamese have become operators in their own war and that the American boys are the ones that are fighting this war. We have moved into a position of world policeman where we are going to fight to liberate the world to fight other people's wars.

We are determined to establish lit- tle "welfare states" regardless of the cultures and the histories and the dissimilarities of our states.

We have limitations of our re- sources in this country. And we who come from Oregon with the natural resources that we enjoy there, our concern is with conservation of our resources; with conservation of natural resources!

When they tell us that we are going to expand this war and that we have a right to ask some questions.

What is the balance sheet today? Don't the American people have a right to know what we have ex- pended and what we have in return for our investment?

LIVES

We have spent lives, lives and more lives, dead and wounded equip- ment and material. And yet today we control less of South Vietnam than we did two years ago.

Let me remind you that the French lost 96,000 dead and wounded men fighting the very same policy of trying to find a military solution to a political problem.

We have a responsibility in this country to tell the American people to exhaust relentlessly every possi- ble alternative to the present war policy that has led us deeper and deeper into the quicksand of this Asian war.

And let me remind you that this ad- ministration has lost the capacity to solve the problem.

1952

In 1952 we were told by the ad- ministration and a would-be succes- sor that we were hopelessly in- volved in Korea. There was no one with whom we could negotiate. We were told that in Korea we had to spend more money and more men.

But, regardless of your party label, remember this: Dwight David Eisen- hower said, "I don't believe it. I will find a solution." And he extricated us from Korea.

We Republicans have a unique re- sponsibility to come up with a choice and not an echo in 1968 on this war and peace program and policy; that if we make that choice, that we will have an administration that will not exhaust relentlessly every possi- ble alternative to the present war policy. We have a responsibility in this country to follow and explore and find a military solution to a political problem.

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A Salute to Jeff Kibre

SAN FRANCISCO — A resolution honoring Jeff Kibre upon his retirement from active service to the union was adopted by the convention.

Following a recent heart attack, his second, Kibre was forced to retire. He had served ILWU as Washington representative, and before that as a representative of the Fishermen's Union.

Earlier, Kibre had been secretary of the United Studio Technicians Guild in Hollywood.

In a greeting to the convention, Kibre wrote: "From my 15 years' experience with big league politicians, the best and the worst, I have accumulated this one overall lesson: don't depend on our politicians, Democrats or Republicans, for your welfare. Only a strong, resolute union with the vision and the courage to act within the world of realities can protect the working man and woman — and the peace of the world."

The resolution follows:

JEFF KIBRE

Whereas: Jeff Kibre has devoted his life to the ILWU and to the Fisherman's Union; and

Whereas: For the last 15 years he has served the union as its dedicated and distinguished Washington Representative; and

Whereas: His work in that capacity has been of direct and important benefit to each and every local of the ILWU and to all its members; and

Whereas: His health now forces him to take disability retirement, Therefore be it Resolved: That the delegates to this 17th Biennial Convention of the ILWU commend Jeff for his loyal and able work on behalf of the Fisherman's Union, and especially for his brilliant service as the ILWU Washington Representative.

We extend our greetings to Jeff and his wife Pearl, whose devoted attention has helped him to weather the tough spots in his career, especially these last two years of ill health. We hope even though he is unable to work full time for the union that we may continue to have the benefit of his experience and judgment. Aloha!

SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the official roster of delegates who attended the ILWU 17th Biennial Convention, April 3-7:


Local 14, Eureka, California: Melvin R. Eagleson, Richard Peters; 15, Juneau, Alaska (See Local 84); 17, Broderick, California: Peter Garcia, R. B. Snellson; 18, Sacramento: Duane Peterson; 19, Seattle: Joseph D. Brewer, James L. Costa, Martin Jugum, Shaun Maloney, Oliver S. Olson, Raymond Reinhardt, Thomas Richardson, James L. Spellacy.


CRDC Donates To Bodine Heart Fund

PORTLAND—The Columbia River District Council at its March meeting voted to make an annual contribution to the Howard J. Bodine Memorial Fund.

The donation will start this month on the first anniversary of Bodine’s death, and will consist of a $25 check to the American Cancer Society and a $25 check to the Oregon Heart Association.

The action followed reading of a letter from Francis J. Murnane, past president of Bodine’s home local (Local 8), urging Bodine’s name be “enrolled as a fighter against these two scourges of mankind — cancer and heart disease.”

SAFETY CODE

The meeting heard from a trio of Oregon legislators, Reps. Wally Priestley, William Stevenson and Howard Willits. Willits introduced CRDC’s bill providing for an interim committee with labor members to study accident prevention and recommend changes in the state safety code.

Safety on shipboard, as well as dockside, occupied much of the delegates’ time.

The discussion was touched off when Henry Lander of Local 8, warned of the safety hazards on mothball ships, and on vessels being transferred from the East and Gulf coasts for the Vietnam run.

“SALEM REPORT

CRDC’s “Report from Salem” was praised by an influential Oregon Voter as one of the most informative bulletins on legislative happenings issued by the “various organizations and lobby groups” at the state capitol.

The paper, founded in 1915, said the union publication, edited by CRDC’s legislative representative Ernie Baker . . . discusses in plain language some of the more intricate problems of concern to longshoremen in the fields of workmen’s compensation, taxes and industrial safety.

J. W. Rooney Killed In Grain Elevator

LONGVIEW—Local 21 lost one of its most active members Friday, March 16 when John W. Rooney, 41, was killed at the Continental Grain Elevator.

“His death, though tragic, was not unexpected,” a CRDC delegate said in grim understatement of the tragedy.

The local has applied for “B” status for the oldest surviving son, 18, as the sole support of the widow and three younger children.

Rooney, 41, was a former CRDC delegate and had served on the local’s executive board and labor relations committee.

Picture Can Be Ordered by Mail

Copies of the above picture can be ordered from Moulin Studio, 181 Second St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105. In size 8 x 20 inches, dull finish, the cost is $2.50 plus 30 cents. In size 10 x 16, glossy finish, the cost is $3, plus 30 cents for mailing.


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Frank Look at Racial Discrimination by Unions

Twelfth grade civics class from Wilson High in the Hunters Point-Bayview ghetto area visited the convention — and, by chance, just at the time race discrimination, and how it hurts the young, was under vigorous discussion.

SAN FRANCISCO — After much discussion of racial discrimination during one session of the IBEW's racial bars, by consideration of several resolutions, a section of the officers' report titled "Racial Discriminations by Unions" was adopted. It follows, in part:

The ILWU has always been in the forefront in attacking discriminations both as a matter of public policy, and within its own ranks. It has a record second to none, and its rank-and-file members can look with pride on its many accomplishments.

At the same time, the American labor movement, which is thought of by many as the leading force in fighting for freedom and equality, has now become the object of attack from many in the Negro community.

And so, in a sense, we have a foot in two worlds. On one side, we are a vital part of the labor movement and are included in the criticism which is heaped upon all unions.

On the other hand, our record is good in the matter of civil rights. This contradiction raises a number of questions to which we must find answers for ourselves and the rest of the labor movement.

What then is the labor movement's record, and what are the facts of the situation?

A quick review of labor and the Negro is worthwhile, especially because it shows a more progressive trend than most people realize. As recently as 37 years ago, at least 22 international unions, most of them in the railroad industry, constitutionally barred Negroes from equal membership.

With the growth of industrial unionism and the leadership provided by the CIO, most of these unions had dried their racial bars by 1943. The large industrial unions organized hundreds of thousands of Negroes. By the early 60's, all unions had dropped the racial restrictions in their international constitutions.

HIGHER PERCENTAGE

In 1930, only 69,000 Negroes belonged to trade unions. By 1965, this number had grown to 2,000,000. In this quota-conscious age, this is a much higher percentage of the black population than is true for the white population.

Negroes' self-image, in mobilizing Negro consumer power, and in demanding federal law enforcement.

The second source of attacks on unions stems from the fact that Negroes see discrimination in their local unions. Most workers — Negroes and other minority groups — have dropped their racial bars by 1943. The large industrial unions, most of them in the railroad industry, constituted tens of thousands of Negroes. But they are still barred from equality of membership. It is true that unemployability in the building trades is mostly Negro enrollment as of December 1964.

The answer is certainly not to be found in establishing black counterparts to Jim Crow locals, or in the union-busting tactics of "right-to-work" laws.

EMPLOYER

And let us not forget that in the overall it is the employer who has the final say in hiring Negroes or in promoting discrimination — and still is.

But unemployment is no excuse for their own house cleaning and find their own answers, before other forces try to force answers for them. The answer is certainly not to be found in establishing black counterparts to Jim Crow locals, or in the union-busting tactics of "right-to-work" laws. Such laws do irreparable damage to the labor movement as a whole and particularly to the lowest paid workers. They also catch the full brunt of wage cutting in an area where workers are difficult to replace. And nothing but trouble can result if outside forces start doing a hatchet job on trade union contracts and the security they provide.

In a nutshell, what we're saying is that this discrimination in unions must be handled by the unions, and clean unions have obligation to the entire labor movement to probe, expose and, if need be, force all unions to drop and reverse their discriminatory practices.

Racial discrimination in unions threaten the wages and the conditions we have struggled to obtain and which are embodied in our collective bargaining agreements.

Contracts come into being by the will to fight, by solidarity and unity. Discrimination is a bosses' weapon. Fighting discrimination is a union job!
Convention Nominees for ILWU Executive Board

Hawaii
Nominees, all of Local 142, are (from left): Saburo Fujisaki and Eddie Lapa, sugar division; Regino Colotario and Harold Ichimura, pineapple division; Antone Kahawaiolaa, general trades.

Northern California
Charles (Chili) Duarte, Local 6; Carl Smith, Local 16; Michael Johnson, Local 34—all of the San Francisco Bay area.

Southern California
Carl Walters and L. L. (Chick) Loveridge, Local 13, Wilmington; Paul Perlin, Local 26, Los Angeles.

Puget Sound - Alaska
Oliver Olson, Local 19, Seattle; George Ginnis, Local 23, Tacoma; Donald Gilchrest, Local 32, Everett.

Canada
Robert Peebles, Local 500, Vancouver.

Oregon & Columbia River
G. Johnny Parks, Local 8, Portland; Hartzel Siron, Local 40, Portland.

Election Rules
All candidates for International Executive Board seen on this page will be on the ballot for the biennial referendum to be held in less than two months. No more than one candidate from any local or from a division of Local 142 may be elected. Therefore the men above assured of election include all in Northern California and Canada; Paul Perlin, Local 26, and Antone Kahawaiolaa of Local 142.

An Anti-War Greeting from Sen. Gruening
SAN FRANCISCO—Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska, who addressed the 1965 ILWU Convention in Vancouver, BC, sent the following message to the 17th Biennial Convention here:

It is a great pleasure to salute the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union at its meeting in San Francisco.

This labor organization has led the way in effecting a sound and enlightened program of industrial relations. It has pioneered in creating arrangements which will protect both the worker and the public interest. It has set an example of industry-labor relationship which could well be accepted as a model by all labor organizations.

On another issue, it is particularly gratifying to me to hail this ILWU convention because of its sound and constructive stand in opposition to the folly of our military involvement in Southeast Asia.

As one who has opposed this war unceasingly, both on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere, for over three years, and will continue to do so, I welcome the support of so important a group of workers.

I am confident that the ILWU will continue to work actively for a cessation at the earliest possible moment of this illegal, unconstitutional, unjustified, and monstrous war, whose effects cannot be other than utterly disastrous in every aspect, and the alleged justifications for which are wholly without foundation or validity.

Sales Tax Boost Dies
OLYMPIA—Governor Dan Evans' bill to boost the state sales tax from 4.2 percent to 4.5 percent died quietly in the Senate last week.
Labor Power for Progress, Convention Theme

continued from page 1—

not do, but we are not going to join the enemies of labor in attacking. We must build toward unity. The convention was opened by temporary chairman Charles (Chili) Duarte, president of Warehouse Local 6, San Francisco and East Bay. "With our first ILWU convention in 1938," he told the delegates, "our union has consistently remained a hard-fighting union, one that upholds outstanding labor's basic fundamentals: no discrimination, the right of a worker to a job and security.

He quoted Abraham Lincoln: "When private rights conflict with human rights, human rights should prevail."

The convention opened with tributes to the heroes who compensated workers replaced by mechanization and automation. This is leadership, looking ahead and matching the new techniques of management with new techniques by unions."

President James Kearney of Longshore Local 19 discussed the growing problems of cities, "complicated by the recent changes in the political scene, where the reactionary behind Barry Goldwater are replacing liberal legislators with men who intend to turn the clock back 50 years." Labor must form coalitions against them."

President James Herman of Shipworkers Local 144 discussed the rise of the right wing and the business administration. "We have the same bosses, but it is still an ocean to us.""

The convention was also addressed by the leaders of the National Federation of Transportation Workers of Mexico: Fernando M. Lucin, Juan Benumex Aguirre and Modesto Rivas.

AGAINST WAR

A resolution declaring that "We don't belong in Vietnam and should get out" was adopted after thorough discussion, highlighted by the address of Senator Hattel."

The convention voted unanimously for two resolutions dealing with the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Two resolutions dealt with farm workers. One reaffirmed the "demands for extension of all labor and social legislation which now applies to industrial workers to farm workers."

The other asserted "We are convinced that the common interests of the farm workers, Teamsters ILWU and labor as a whole demand the establishment of no-raiding policies and a joint program of organizing the millions of un-organized farm workers in this country."

The convention discussed at length and adopted a statement of policy on Capital Punishment.

Despite some progress on civil rights, the statement says, "the gains have been small compared to the efforts expended. The growing economic gulf between white and black workers has produced new ferment among American Negroes, especially in the North."

The convention closed with a declaration that "our union in no way should have been dealt with first," and then adopted a resolution from John L. Lewis, retired president of the United Mine Workers,"now is the time to strike the United States Government of America."

The convention concluded with a statement calling for "reform in the public schools," referred to as "the United States."

The resolution concluded. "And we must see to it that such notorious darlings of the right wing and the business community . . . who intend to get these two groups of workers apart. We will make no separate agreement. It's not too important which union they belong to, but they need to be organized." A resolution affirmed that "the ILWU continues its support of Hoffa and the Teamsters' union. . . . We have no intention of being intimidated or threatened in any way at any time, by those forces that jailed Teamster president Jimmy Hoffa.

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Einar Mohn, director of the Western Conference of Teamsters, told the convention that "the ILWU has a special responsibility as a warehouse union to the history and record of the United States."

"The ILWU was of special significance, because joint negotiations are in preparation, with ILWU Locals 6 and 17 working with the Western Conference of Teamsters' negotiators in a single committee, facing the joint employer group."

Mohn pledged that "We are not going to let the employers maneuver to get these two groups of workers apart. We will make no separate settlements."

Mohn prefaced his talk with an aside: "Past strikes are in good health and spirits; he hasn't given up the fight"—referring to Teamster president James R. Hoffa.

A resolution on Capital Punishment urged its abolition and recriminations charged against Congressmen Powell. . . . We call to the convention, the conven- tion closed with a statement calling for "reform in the public schools," referred to as "the United States."

The resolution concluded. "And we must see to it that such notorious darlings of the right wing and the business community . . . who intend to get these two groups of workers apart. We will make no separate agreement. It's not too important which union they belong to, but they need to be organized." A resolution affirmed that "the ILWU continues its support of Hoffa and the Teamsters' union. . . . We have no intention of being intimidated or threatened in any way at any time, by those forces that jailed Teamster president Jimmy Hoffa."

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"We believe that Senator Dodd should have been dealt with first," the statement continued, "and then whatever penalty was meted out to him could have been applied to Congressmen Powell and any other who are going to support the President's Budget.""

A resolution was passed on the "riots" in Watts and elsewhere. It's not too important which union they belong to, but they need to be organized." A resolution affirmed that "the ILWU continues its support of Hoffa and the Teamsters' union. . . . We have no intention of being intimidated or threatened in any way at any time, by those forces that jailed Teamster president Jimmy Hoffa."
Office staff from International headquarters put in long hours during convention week. Part of them are seen here in temporary office set up at convention hotel. After committees hammered out statements and resolutions, this crew mimeographed, proofread, collated and stapled them in enough copies so that everyone could have one and another if he lost the first. A vote of thanks was given the office workers at the close of the convention.

Statement of Policy on Adam Clayton Powell

The House of Representatives went beyond the provisions of the US Constitution in refusing to seat Adam Clayton Powell as being duly representative of and elected by 74 percent of the voters of Harlem.

The Constitution calls only for the qualifications of age, residence and citizenship.

Powell's alleged conduct is no different from many, if not the majority of all Congressmen and a major reason for the vindictive action against him is due to bigotry and his fine record as the head of the Labor and Education Committee.

Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut has been under fire for years for using campaign funds for personal purposes, for double billing similar indiscretions, the reaction is beyond the provisions of the US Constitution in refusing to seat Adam Clayton Powell as being duly representative of and elected by 74 percent of the voters of Harlem.

He is barred from his House seat and he faces arrest for contempt of court if he returns to New York.

Election Notice

Local 63, Wilmington

Local 63, ILWU, Wilmington, California, will hold its primary election June 1, 1967 and final election June 7, 1967, to fill the offices of secretary-treasurer, one labor relations officer, one labor relations clerk, and seven members of Marine Clerks Memorial Association, Inc. Nomination and election could be applied to Congress Powell. Only in this fashion could the US Congress have escaped the charge and the disgrace of racism.

We call for an immediate prosecution of all members of Congress who may have committed the same or like alleged violations charged against Congress Powell.

Copies of this statement will be sent to our congressman, the press, and to Congress Powell.

Here’s a pic of John with a 22-1b. Chinook nipped from the mighty Columbia, off the sands of Walton Beach, Sauvies Island. He duped this chrome-beautiful beauty on a time-proven technique, a regular workable cherry bobber. John, we hear, had been anchor-fishing the lure in the current offshore for quite a spell and decided to bring in his rig and change to salmon-cluster eggs. He had retrieved about 2-32s of his line when the fish struck.

In retrospect it seems odd that less than 10 years ago, anglers believed the only lure capable of attracting a salmon was either a trolled wooden plug—or the fall fishery—or a large wobbler such as the F.S.T. or Reeker lure in the spring. Some of the older timers still use these lures, and with success but there is an ever-increasing trend to bait, especially in the fall fishery, specifically, red herring, “mooched” at various below-surface depths to the bottom.

Average mooching outfit consists of a sinker, a drift or drift-spool rod, with a fairly sensitive tip; a large capacity spin reel, medium trolling reel, a capacity casting reel or surf caster. Lines should range, according to the water characteristics of the rod, anywhere from a 10 to 20-lb. test line. In most cases the spool capacity of your reel will determine that.

Mooching leaders range from 12 to 18-lb. test. Many moochers use as a leader heaver than their line, taking into account the sharp teeth of the Chinook.

Crescent-shaped weights with swivels at either end to cut down line twist are the chosen mooching weights. The weight of the sinker is governed by the depth you’ll be fishing and prevailing current. Sinker ranges from one to six ounces.

D. E. Hammer of Tacoma, Washington, keeps the halibut pot boiling. ‘In a recent column you mentioned the catching of several large halibut taken off the west coast, some over 100 pounds and closed by credit. Herbie Dubois of Seattle, Washington, has the largest sport-caught specimen—a 240-pounder from the Atlantic briny off the tip of Cape Ann.

‘I respectfully call your attention to two catches recorded in the Alaska Sportsman of August, 1966. One was a 325-pounder, taken by Paul Jones of Homer, Alaska, in the Kachemak Bay area, another a 413-pounder by Karl Tag of Haines, Alaska.

You are right, D. E., the two halibut from Alaska waters do not even approach the weight of Dubois’ catch but I failed to note either one of them being made via the sport-fishing method, that is, caught by rod and reel and laid to the deck by the angler who hooked the fish.

Again I say, there are no official sport-caught records kept on halibut. As far as my records go, Dubois is credited; unofficially with the largest. Perhaps a large one has been caught on rod and reel. If so I would be happy to learn the details and pass them along.

T H E U R G E TO “go west,” has throbbed in the hearts of many Americans in the last two centuries or so. Taking its place among such far-west travellers as Daniel Boone, Davy Crockett, Lewis and Clark, etc. is a pen-raised Illinois mallard drake. No doubt bored with his wire-screened abode and staid pellet feed, he literally flew the coop, crossed the continent and, alas, wound up on the Sunday dinner table of Bob Queirolo of Portland. He downed the long-range flyer while hunting in the sloughs near Scappose, a well-traveled area for Oregon and southwest Washington ILWU scattergunners.

The cross-country flight is quite outstanding, since only a few such journeys are recorded each year. Most of the eye-opening, long-range duck flights take place in respective flyways—north-south junks. Precious few birds ever make the east-west trip.

Searching through our records, I find a Pennsylvania released drake, holding the mark for the longest westward flight, was a mallard bagged in the state of Washington. But this was a wild duck, whereas the Illinois mallard was a tame bird more than two generations removed from the wild.

It was banded last June at Nilos farms, an experimental shooting preserve near Alton, Illinois. It was one of several thousand birds, trained to fly over a specified route to ponds for passing-shooting purposes.

ILWU members—and the members of their family—can earn a pair of the illustrated KROCODILE fishing lures. All that’s necessary is a clear snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is about.

Send it to: Fred Goetz, Dept. TD, Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

Please mention your local number and indicate zip code. Of course, retired members are eligible.
Statement of Policy on Civil Rights, Black Power

In the last decade, principal emphasis has been on integration, on fair employment practices and on fair housing. The objective has been to overcome the barriers created by segregation, legal or de facto, in houses, restaurants, schools, housing, jobs and unions.

The methods have been direct action and legal enactment. The last big push along these lines forced the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

Despite some progress on these fronts, the gains have been small compared to the efforts expended. Fair employment practice laws have had little effect. School integration proceeds at a snail's pace. Housing re-development programs have resulted in the number of Negro houses going up, but one slum into a more expensive one.

Millions of Negroes, escaping intolerable conditions in the South, have moved only to encounter a new set of intolerable conditions. Unemployment, sharply reduced for white workers, is still high for Negroes. Negroes are still largely confined to the low-paying jobs where wage increases have been least.

**FRUSTRATIONS**

The combined result of frustrations with the civil rights approach and of the growing economic gulf between white and Negro workers has produced a new ferment among American Negroes, especially in the North.

This has surfaced in the "riots" in Watts and elsewhere and has led to a new philosophy and program often labeled "black power." Floyd B. McKissick, national director of CORE, describes the meaning of "black power" in the Negro community.

1. The growth of Negro political power.
2. The building of Negro economic power.
3. The improvement of the Negro self-image.
4. The development of Negro leadership.
5. The encouragement of federal law enforcement.
6. The mobilization of Negro consumer power.

The ILWU should understand this and in supporting this concept of black power, our union in no way means to depart from the principle and use of labor power, which is the united strength of all workers, of all colors, races, beliefs and national origins.

**Dispatcher**

Helps Combat Log Ban Bill

SALEM — The February 3 ILWU Dispatcher and its picture of ships in the Port of Vancouver, B.C., loading logs for Japan took star billing at the Oregon legislature last week.

The occasion was a committee hearing on a log quota bill which popped up in the Senate after another log ban measure was heard in the House.

Proponents said Canada doesn't ship logs abroad, we should follow suit and "save" ours.

CRDO lobbyist Ernest E. Baker took issue with the contention and cited an article in The Dispatcher to prove his point.

Members of the Senate committee on natural resources expressed interest in seeing the paper and its story of five ships loading logs at the same time in the Canadian port, most of them bound for Japan.

They got their wish next day when Baker showed up with five copies of The Dispatcher airmailed from San Francisco.

The bill in question, SFM 3, asks the President to open negotiations with the Japanese on the export of logs and demands that quotas be placed on the exports.

A Weyerhaeuser Co spokesman who said his firm—a major exporter of the logs—supports the negotiations but not the quotas, charged one was imposed it would result in the Japanese putting a quota on American imports.

**On the March**

By J. R. (Bob) Robertson

Hard-Hitting Convention Program

MUST Be Translated into Action

A NOOTHER convention of the ILWU has come and gone. This was the 17th Biennial Convention—the 17th since the founding of our union.

Over the years one is bound to review events in his mind, and if it were possible to review the programs that were adopted at the 17 Conventions one could almost be sure that the major tone of all of them would be this: Hard-hitting programs were adopted which affected the economic, social and political lives of our members, our nation, and the world. And another thing would stand out — these programs were meant to be put into action.

The Convention held in San Francisco last week followed this same general pattern. Hard-hitting programs were adopted covering broad fields dealing with economic well being, social advances, and political action. Its primary purpose was to develop a base for the next two years that will guide the membership along the path of security in their economic, social and political lives.

ACTUALLY, the programs stemming from this convention would be running out of our ears if all we were concerned with was passing resolutions. In fact, if passing resolutions could solve the economic, social and political problems of our society, we’d all be living in an ideal world. But, it isn’t necessarily so!

So, the results must be measured in concrete action that will translate these resolutions and statements of policy into something real.

The organizing department of the ILWU is faced with usual world-renowned problems in both serving the locals and regions and various divisions, and in organizing the unorganized.

Rest assured, the full energies of this department will be thrown into these two major activities.

And even more to the point at this stage when negotiations are going on under way in the Northern California warehouse industry, and at a time when, as we see it, small organizing in other industries, such as the Teamster drivers, the employers are getting increasingly tough, the many emphasis in the immediate future will be to throw our energies to the direction of the warehouse division, to make sure of success in this “Warehouse Year—1967!”

Head of the Officers’ Report committee pictured as they conferred on the speakers’ platform during a convention session. They are, Curtis McLain, business agent of Local 6, who served as committee secretary (center) and James Herman, president of Local 34, committee chairman (right), Charles (Chill) Duarte, president of Local 6, who was chairman of the Resolutions Committee, looks on.

Statement of Policy on un-American Committee

The House UnAmerican Activities Committee was first set up under Representative Martin Dies (D., Texas) in 1938 for the purpose of obstructing the progressive New Deal policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It was his view that the New Deal was part of the world Communist conspiracy and he set up his committee to make his point.

Through all the years since then, it has been used to smear labor unions — our own has been a frequent target — and those who work for peace, civil rights and other humane causes.

The committee does a disservice to our nation in many ways, among others:

1. It confuses public debate about important issues such as peace, nationalism, religion or other matters of opinion.
2. By using the power to publicly smear and blight the careers of individuals, it infringes the frank and open discussion of public issues which is the heart of our democracy;
3. It violates our freedom of thought and expression. In the words of the Supreme Court: “If there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion or other matters of opinion, to force citizens to confess by word or act their faith therein”;

NEXT ISSUE: A complete resume of all convention resolutions, texts of major resolutions not included in this issue, text of address by fraternal delegate Clive Jenkins of Britain, a report on results of the ILWU Membership Attitude Survey, highlights of the Publicity and Education committee’s report, including recommendations concerning The Dispatcher.

Deadline for stories and pictures from your local union — Monday, April 24.