Local 6 president Charles (Chili) Duarte.

Shut Down Tight

Los Angeles — The strike of ILWU Local 26 against Thrifty Drug company operations in Southern California was going strong this week. The company continued to employ some scab warehousemen and drivers, the latter accompanied by shotgun-carrying uniformed guards. Only a trickle of cargo was moving.

(Pictures of the gun-toting private cops and guards are on page 3.) Unable to stop the guarded scabs, Local 26 is picketing Thrifty Drug warehouses here, in Anaheim and San Diego, effectively keeping away honest union warehousemen and Teamster drivers.

At the same time, 40 Thrifty Drug stores are being picketed with informational signs and leaflets. Union drivers as well as many potential customers are respecting the pickets.

San Leandro Thrifty
Shut Down Tight

San Leandro — The Thrifty Drug warehouse here, after re-opening July 3 following settlement of the Northern California warehouse strike, was shut down tight again on July 5 when three pickets from Los Angeles Local 26 took up stations at the gate.

The employees here, members of ILWU Local 6, and Teamster drivers, refused to cross the picket line.

"We are giving full support to the Thrifty Drug strikers of Local 26," said Local 6 president Charles (Chili) Duarte.

San Francisco — Following is a brief synopsis of the terms of settlement in the three year warehouse contract which runs to May 31, 1970. All the following amendments apply to the master agreement with the Industrial Employers and Distributors' Association, except where otherwise noted.

Hourly wage increases: 20 cents, June 1, 1967; 25 cents, June 1, 1968; 20 cents, June 1, 1969.

The same increase for women.

Vacations: Beginning January 1, 1969, an employee qualifies for four weeks vacation after 15 years service.

For houses which signed the independent memorandum of agreement before July 1, 1967, the wage increase shall be 25 cents, June 1, 1967; 20 cents, June 1, 1968; and 20 cents, June 1, 1969. All other provisions of the memorandum of agreement remain in full force except where further contract improvements have been negotiated.

Shift differentials: Beginning January 1, 1969, shift differentials shall be 12 cents on swing, 17 cents on graveyard.

Holidays: There are nine holidays. Seven are firm as at present. By August 15 of each year the employer must post two "floating" holidays for that year. If he fails to do so, November 11 and the day after Thanksgiving become the holidays for that year.

Next Issue

Stories and pictures of the July 5 "Bloody Thursday" commotions in West Coast ports were not received by The Dispatcher in time for this issue. They will appear in our next issue, deadline for which is Monday, July 17.

Sick leave: If illness results in hospitalization before the employee returns to work, the first day's waiting period shall be dropped.

Minimums: There shall be an eight hour guarantee Monday through Friday for all regular employees. Four hour guarantee on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays for regular employees and casuals.

Houses with shift operations are to be adjusted accordingly. For casuals there shall be an eight-hour guarantee or work for the balance of the regularly scheduled shift, whichever is less, Mondays through Fridays.

Life insurance: Coverage is extended for the length of time an employee is covered by hospital, medical and dental care.

New machinery and new processes: Under the new language, any questions arising on new job classifications or permanent layoffs as a result of the introduction of new machinery or new methods of operation may be referred to the grievance procedure. In the event of a permanent layoff, seniority may be extended to 24 months.

Protection of rights: All employees covered under this agreement are guaranteed the right to respect picket lines and hot cargo established by any Teamster or ILWU member of the Northern California Warehouse Council.

Health and welfare and pension plan delinquencies: After sufficient notice is given to a delinquent employer by both the trust fund trustees and the union, the union has the right to strike to enforce the collection of such delinquencies.

Seniority language: There are two minor modifications: (1) The extension of seniority protection for union officials, and (2) no employee may claim seniority in more than 20 cents, June 1, 1969.

San Francisco — "Warehouse Year—1967" reached its climax late last Sunday afternoon when more than 5000 striking ILWU and Teamster warehouse members voted by more than 90 percent to approve the pact that was won on the picket lines. It took three historic weeks of joint strike action, with the combined strength of both the ILWU and the Teamsters, to win the best warehouse contract ever signed.

Some 25,000 men and women from Bakersfield to the Oregon border were affected by the strike victory. Full support for the strike had been pledged by all divisions of both international unions.

Outstanding among the gains was the 65 cents an hour wage increase spread over three years — 20 cents this year, 25 cents in 1968 and 20 cents in 1969. Significant gains were also made in health and welfare, vacations, holidays, shifts and other fringe items. (See synopsis of settlement at left.)

The same wage raise was won by women. The employers' original offer, made early in April, was 27 cents over three years, with nothing added for women. Until almost the last moment, employers insisted on offering a slighter increase for women. The union negotiators never wavered on insisting on parity.

Warehouse Strike Victory

Terminology of Settlement

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Three Year Pact Wins 65¢ Hike

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T HE KEY to the warehouse contract victory was teamwork—teamwork between the ILWU and Teamster warehouse negotiators, teamwork between the joint strike committees, teamwork between the men and women who hit the bricks together and worked together as a unit. This united front was eloquently described by Local 8 president Chili Duarte at the big ratification meeting at the Cow Palace:

"You couldn't tell whether the pickets were ILWU or Teamsters. There are no locals, just warehousemen. Alone we could not have done it. The alliance paid off, and this is just the beginning. When the employers tried to split the ranks, split the ILWU and Teamsters, it didn't work. We worked together as a unit. This united front was a winning combination, enabling negotiations to speak across the bargaining table from a position of strength.

Back of the economic muscle on the picket line was the support of the international organizations of both unions. It was a winning combination, enabling negotiators to speak across the bargaining table from a position of strength. Almost from the start of negotiations it became clear there was no other way to win a good contract except on the picket line. That was where the power was. That is where the contract was won.

T HE WINNING TEAM was actually created long before negotiations actually started. It came into being when the alliance was first proposed several years ago, when the Northern California Warehouse Council, IBT-ILWU was formally established, with George Mock, IBT vice president and Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer as co-chairmen. But organization at the top was only a beginning. Following this there were many rank and file meetings to discuss strategy, establish demands and plan for action. A high point was the giant rally of ILWU and Teamster warehouse stewards on May 17, which overwhelmingly informed the leadership that if no satisfactory offers were made by employers, warehouse members were ready to "pull the pin."

The spirit shown on the picket lines and cooperation between the different locals gave clear evidence from the start that the ranks were determined to carry on in this united way as long as necessary to win a good contract. All the more remarkable is the fact that the majority of the warehousemen had never been on strike before. Yet they all acted like veterans!

The strike was one of the largest ever seen in Northern California, and won the best gains in the history of warehouse negotiations. The negotiations themselves were among the toughest, running for many weeks, often around the clock. But the results were inevitable, as long as the negotiators had back-up teams walking the picket lines.

T HIS KIND OF UNITY pays immediate dividends in wages and conditions; and just as important, pays dividends in security and dignity and respect for years to come.

Every situation has a "moment of truth" and this seemed most clearly expressed when it was reported at the ratification meeting that the union negotiators had been determined to hold out until the women received the same increase as the men. There was a thunderous applause, a roar of approval, a recognition from the men that their union sisters had walked the same picket lines and nothing less could be expected.

One woman striker stood at the floor mike at the big meeting and summed it all up in one terse statement to the negotiating committee:

"I think you did a helluva good job!"

W HILE VICTORY in the warehouse strike is being celebrated and we're hailing the achievement of an excellent three-year contract won by the ILWU and Teamster warehousemen in Northern California, we might also take a moment to remember that one of the men most responsible for the unity that made this possible is in prison today.

The man we're talking about is Teamster general president Jimmy Hoffa. And one of the reasons he's doing time in prison is just because he believed in this kind of joint venture.

In addition to this being an historic agreement—as far as wages and benefits are concerned, it's also historic in the sense that it is a real payoff to the working rank—and-file result from the development of unity in recent years between the two international unions.

Its impact will spill over, too, bringing benefits to workers in unions other than the Teamsters or ILWU—because of the lessons this brings the trade union movement concerning the values of the working people getting together, staying together, fighting shoulder to shoulder, instead of trying to outmaneuver and exploit each other.

This brings to mind that it is only a relatively short time ago when the two international unions—the ILWU and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters—were on a collision course at almost every point of their program.

WELL, IN VIEW of the united victory gained in the recent warehouse strike and the excellent agreement that settled the strike, recalling some of these past events when the two unions struggled against each other is not aimed at trying to point out any of the shortcomings that each of us has, and that occasionally still creep up in the minds of ILWU members who keep remembering the past.

Let's face it, the ILWU as a union is still a long way from being perfect. But that's its charm—its capacity to change. Still, we've made enormous strides ahead. And we certainly are a long way from the days when I personally recall what one of the Teamsters, prior to the merger with the AFL, said was a resolution supporting my deportation, and saying that the whole labor movement might be better off if the ILWU was washed out of existence.

We can afford the luxury of recalling these things now, because the recent warehouse strike has shown how well past mistakes can be washed out and how far we can move together when we have a common cause.

In all fairness, it should also be remembered that the organization that set out to do a job on the ILWU and try to put us out of business completely was the old CIO under Phillip Murray, prior to the merger with the AFL.

The fact that one result of that merger was to expel the Teamster union on all kinds of cockeyed grounds is really ironic. But it seems to me that—say what one will—the Teamsters union, biggest in the country, is still not limping, despite the great casualty of having its International president in jail.

I T WAS DURING a Western Teamster conference held in Portland, Oregon, March 1962, that both international unions drafted and signed the agreement establishing the Pacific Coast Warehouse Council.

A major objective set forth at that time was to seek a master contract for the warehouse industry on the Pacific Coast, with such a contract covering uniform wages and other conditions for all IBT-ILWU warehouse operations. The new contract adds up to just that, at least for Northern California, and is a big step toward fulfillment of the whole warehouse council program.

Supported by the splendid understanding and unity from down below, the Warehouse Council directed the strategy and negotiated that turned out so well.

T he co-chairmen of the Council, International secretary-treasurer Lou Goldblatt for the ILWU and International vice president Phillip Mock for the Teamsters, have demonstrated outstanding performance from beginning to end.

It was an excellent demonstration of harmony and teamwork at all levels. With workingclass discipline and solidarity down below.

S barry Hofa, speaking to his teamster conference in 1962, predicted such a contract would take that time. He correctly warned labor leaders to expect all kinds of attacks, especially from politicians in high places, who would view with alarm this wages and benefits increases made possible by international unions that had fought each other for so long.

It's well that we remember, while we hail a great victory for our warehousemen, that one reason Jim Hoffa is serving time in jail on trumped up charges was his constant drive for labor solidarity between the ILWU and the Teamsters.
John Burton
Termed Best In Capitol'

SAN FRANCISCO—With the warehouse strike ended, leaders of ILWU Bay Area locals planned this week for intensive campaigns for election of Assemblyman John Burton to the state senate.

"John Burton has the best record on labor-endorsed legislation of anyone in Sacramento," said Keith Eickman, secretary of the Joint Legislative Committee, representing all ILWU locals, auxiliaries and pensioners' clubs in the Bay Area.

He urged support for Burton's campaign for that reason and because "The outcome of this special election will determine whether the Democrats or Republicans will control the Senate."

Burton, a Democrat, is running for the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Eugene McAteer. The special election will be held Tuesday, July 18.

Canadian Unionists Set Up Fishermen's Defense Group

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Initiated by the Canadian Area ILWU, a Fishermen's Defense Committee was established in Vancouver on June 22 "to bring about the release of the imprisoned fishermen, help set up the fight against the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and raising funds for this purpose."

Three days earlier, on June 19, the independent United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union was fined $25,000 on contempt of court charges for allegedly disobeying an injunction secured by the employers in Prince Rupert against the UFAWU in a 3½ month old dispute with the Vessel Owners Association.

The three top officers of the UFAWU, president Steve Stavenes, secretary-treasurer Homer Stevens and business agent Jack Nichol were each sentenced to one year in prison.

In imposing the severe penalties, unprecedented in recent labor history in British Columbia, Justice T. A. Dohm warned that even more severe sentences could be expected in the future for "defiance of the courts."

VOTE

He found the union and its officials guilty of "gross and contemptuous interference in the administration of justice" for holding a membership vote on whether or not to send a telegram ordering Prince Rupert shore workers to handle "hot" fish as ordered by a judge.

The three UFAWU officers were immediately jailed pending appeal of their convictions to be heard in September.

Officers of the Fishermen's Defense Committee, elected at a hastily convened conference held on June 22, shortly after the sentences were passed, include Roy Smith, president of Canadian Area ILWU, Syd Thompson, president of Local 1-217 of the IWA, and Charles Stewart of the Amalgamated Transit Union.

The 17 unions attending the conference included the ILWU, IWA, Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 213 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Canadian Brotherhood of Transport Workers, Amalgamated Transit Union, and the Marine Workers and Boilermakers Industrial Union.

TWO RELEASED

The Committee immediately went to Victoria to see Attorney General Robert Bonner, on whose orders the three jailed UFAWU leaders had been refused bail.

Subsequently two of them, Stavenes and Stevens, were released on bail.

The stiff fines and sentences have been protested by many unions in the province, including the Vancouver and District Labor Councils.

The BC Federation of Labor has launched a province-wide campaign against the still continuing and increasing use of injunctions against labor.

The campaign includes a petition and car bumper stickers. Seventeen trade unionists, including ten ILWU presidents, have gone to jail in the last year as a result of the use of injunctions.

Linc Fairley
Is New Area Arbitrator

SAN FRANCISCO—Lincoln Fairley, director of the ILWU Research Department since 1946, was appointed this month as Area Arbitrator for northern California, replacing the late L. B. Thomas.

Dr. Fairley's name was proposed by the ILWU Coast Committee and approved by the Joint ILWU-PMA Coast Labor Relations Committee.

The new area arbitrator will assume his official duties as soon as he finishes up his current assignments as ILWU research director.
Hawaii ILWU Plans for ‘Pineapple Year’ 1967

HONOLULU—This is “Pineapple Year” for the ILWU in Hawaii. Planning and preparations are under way already for contract negotiations scheduled to start in October.

The industry-wide ILWU pineapple contract, covering some 6,000 workers on five islands, will expire January 1, 1968.

Voice of the ILWU, published by Local 142, reported in its June issue: “A pine caucus is tentatively set for October 2 . . . following the Local 142 Biennial Convention. All pine

Roy Smith
Re-elected
In Canada

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Roy C. Smith was re-elected president of Canadian Area ILWU in a membership referendum conducted during June.

First vice president for the coming two years will be Roy Dunphy; second vice president, G. W. Ball; third vice president, J. Johnstone; and secretary-treasurer, Tom Mayes.

A $2 assessment was approved, to meet heavy costs this year, with injunctions, legal fees and the convention.

Ballot totals were, for president: Roy Smith, Local 500, 1,291; Leo Labinsky, Local 502, 740. For first vice president: Roy Dunphy, Local 500, 1,396; W. H. McNiel, Local 500, 740.

Second vice president: G. W. Ball, Local 504, 1,645. Third vice president: J. Johnstone, Local 500, 1,391; Leo Labinsky, Local 502, 874. For secretary-treasurer: Tom Mayes, 1,815.

Guards in Hawaii
Win 2-Day Strike

HONOLULU—A two-day strike by security guards at Matson Terminals resulted in a contract for ILWU Local 160 and an end to moonlighting by cut-rate detective agencies.

Local 160 won complete work jurisdiction at Matson, as well as at Castle & Cooke.

The new agreements at both Matson and Castle & Cooke guarantee earnings of $671 a month. Built-in wage increases will boost this to $750 by 1970.

Strikers Hit the Mike

ILWU and Teamster warehouse strikers, meeting in the Cow Palace, hear a woman's point of view, as others queue up for their turns to speak. Consensus was that they had won a good contract and important victory.
Installation of the ILWU Washington office.

- Sent telegrams to US senators blasting any plans for establishing compulsory arbitration in collective bargaining.

Schedule Set

San Francisco — Daily Strike Bulletins from the ILWU-SWIFT in the Pacific Northwest were a daily treat: stories from the many picket lines, information on what was going on and what to do, some news flashes, illustrations and a verse or two.

Bulletin No. 13, near the end of the strike, reported that negotiations had been broken off, "Which means we tighten the strike — no leaks!" When neatly dressed employers go to work in the morning with sweet smiles for us, we tell them what we think of them. We forget the yak-rack about the ball game. Instead, we ask: Where the hell are the pork chops?"

Some picket line stories:
- "It Didn't Happen. Reserves were rushed to Colorado Fuel and Iron in Emeryville on report of a truck being loaded. Everything was straightened out satisfactorily."  
- "Ring Box Cars. Shreddi-Bartsho Foods in Santa Clara got two empty box cars in but 20 pickets from Local 6 proved it in too. Nothing happened 'cept the bosses are peeking out the windows and trotting in and out the doors."
- "Bribe Rejected. At Baruh Liquor, San Jose, struck by Teamster warehousemen, a picket lay down in front of a truck and wouldn't move—even when the boss offered him some beer."

COZY CHAT
- "A Warning. Two carloads of pickets visited the Super-Save Market, 3rd and McKinnon, when it was learned that a truck had unloaded Best Foods products from a warehouse in Oregon."
- "The pickets had a cozy chat with the manager, who promised not to receive any more Best Foods products until the strike is over. He was warned that an information picket line will be posted at his store if it happens again."

Orphan Seals Gotta Have Their Fish

San Francisco — A tale of orphan seals who gotta eat was heard by the Strike Clearance Committee and moved them to action.

Thirty-one seals and sea lions at Stanford Research Institute, subjects of a sonar study, had their food supply cut off by the warehouse strike.

An SRI spokesman told the committee the seals would have to be kept in a tank until they could have their weekly 1,000 pounds of fish from San Francisco. Some of them, he said, were orphans and would not be able to survive at sea.

The committee, representing ILWU and Teamster strikers, ruled in favor of the seals. Other emergency goods, such as hospital supplies, were released for use during the strike.

Hot Cargo Iced. A salesman for Ross Automotive Parts of SF, at arranged for a truck to deliver hot cargo to his parents' home, intending to pick it up himself and take it on to a customer. But when the truck arrived at his parents' home, 15 pickets from Local 6 were waiting and the truck turned back."
- "Cooperation. Local 6 reserve pickets rushed to Howard Pipe Supply in Berkeley to reinforce Teamster pickets, and persuaded company officials that it's better not to do warehousemen's work."
- "Scab Kidnaps Picket. At the Grinnell Company, Emeryville, a scab driver started loading his truck, disregarding a warning. When reinforcements showed up, the driver got the idea and unloaded. Brother McGeary got on the running board to give the driver some advice, and the driver suddenly took off. Brother McGeary climbed into the truck bed and hung tight. A cop finally stopped the scab truck and Brother McGeary was able to escape."

Office Workers Help Warehouse Strikers

San Francisco — Union office workers at the ILWU-PMA Benefit Funds office joined the ranks of other labor groups supporting the ILWU-HPF warehouse strike by supplying food to night-shift pickets at San Francisco warehouses.

The office workers, members of Office and Technical Employees' Union Local 29, collected and delivered the food each day to ILWU Local 6 headquarters.

Goldblatt on TV

ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt as he was interviewed by a television reporter at the close of the Cow Palace meeting. At right is George McNeill of Teamsters, co-chairman with Goldblatt of the Northern California Warehouse Council.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Federated Auxiliaries adjourned its four-day Biennial Convention June 23, after reelecting three of its top officers—President Valerie Taylor and Secretary Norma Wyatt of North Bend, Oregon, and Treasurer Gladys Hoover of Vancouver, Washington. Mrs. Ruth Harris of Los Angeles, who had been serving as first vice-president under executive board appointment, was elected first vice-president in a contest with Nadyne Hoover of Stockton, also of Seattle.

All incumbents were re-elected. These included Alice Soames of Vancouver returned to office as vice-president for Canada, over Marge Larrandusky of Chemainus; Jeannette Whitney, vice president for Northern California, successful over Dawn Buter of Oakland; and Nettie Craycraft, Seattle, vice president for Washington, defeating Clara Gould, also of Seattle.

Veva Phillips, Portland, and Gertrude Brasted, Wilmington, were elected without opposition to similar posts in Oregon and Southern California.

A MESSAGE FOR US

The slate was installed by the Union's Regional Director for Northern California, William Chester, who told the convention:

"Young people today are trying to find their way in the sun. They feel the society we are living in hasn't a lot to offer. Maybe these young people have a message for us."

Apparently the convention thought so, too. Resolutions were adopted which expressed the deputies' "concern as parents over the mounting casualty lists;" pledged support for Senator Fulbright's proposals for ending the war; and declared opposition to military conscription in any form.

DONATION

In other peace-related actions, the delegates voted to make a $500 donation to the Committee of Responsibility, a group of American physicians and laymen formed last December to bring Napalm-burned children to the United States for treatment.

The convention also adopted a resolution so, too. Resolutions were adopted which expressed the delegates' "concern as parents over the mounting casualty lists;" pledged support for Senator Fulbright's proposals for ending the war; and declared opposition to military conscription in any form.

"We have repeatedly been faced with the cruel irony of watching Negro and white boys on TV screens kill and die together for a nation that has been unable to seat them in the same school or church."

"We watch them in brutal solidarity burning the huts of a poor village, but they want them to live on the same block in Detroit."

"If America's soul becomes totally poisoned, part of the autopsy report must read Vietnam."

Fifty delegates, three alternates and 46 visitors were registered at the convention.

Also very much present was the delegate who wasn't there. This was Helen Schults of Auxiliary 18. She was at the Ukes Hall in Sacramento helping dispatch pickets and feed strikers.

Seattle was selected as the next convention city.
Plan Culinary Job Training For Minority Groups in SF

SAN FRANCISCO — A training and recruitment program which is expected to result in jobs for 130 underprivileged citizens of this city has been announced by the San Francisco Culinary Joint Training Committee.

A joint announcement of the program was made by Joseph Belardi, secretary of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel, Motel and Club Service Workers, Joseph D. Sullivan, president of the Hotel Employees Association, and David Rubenstein, counsel for the Golden Gate Restaurant Association.

The program includes fifteen occupations such as waiter, waitress, food checker and cashier, hotel clerk and cashier, timekeeper and/or storekeeper and maid.

Recruitment of trainees will be done through the California State Employment Service. It is hoped that those interested in the placement of minority unemployed and disadvantaged persons will refer applicants to the Department of Employment for proper processing.

All applicants will be uniformly treated, regardless of race, religion, sex, or creed, the committee spokesmen said.

Physical Exam Benefits Now on 2-Year Basis

SAN FRANCISCO—Trustees of the ILWU-PMA Benefit Funds have changed the conditions governing application of the $25 physical examination benefit to allow accumulation of benefits over two contract years. A man who does not use that benefit during one contract year will be entitled to a maximum $50 physical exam benefit during the following year.

This was done, explained administrator Anne Wayhur, to reduce the usual disparity between charges for these examinations and the amount the fund allows, to encourage members to have at least one physical and eye exam in a two-year period.

Some rock-decked bucks. Ray and partner, pictured here, downed a pair this past season in the high country of Utah out of Beaver, the sixth successful hunting trip in six years of stalking.

Here’s a few tips for shotguns:

• It is OK to shoot a solid ball through the poly-choke attachment of your shotgun, providing the “ball” is a standard load, not a homemade slug or too large. Buckshot may also be used and it must be noted that the buckshot works best through a fullchoke setting.

• It is dangerous to fire a 3-inch, 12-gauge shell in a gun chambered for a 2¾-shell. It can raise pressure as high as 15 percent. If there’s a weakness in your gun, this may be sufficient to burst the barrel, resulting in serious injury or death to the intruder.

• If a shotgun barrel is not too badly pitted, it can be polished out without greatly affecting the shot pattern or choke. But the job should be done only by an experienced gunsmith. It is not practical to attempt to remove pits from a rifle barrel, for by removing them you destroy accuracy. The ideal thing is to get a new barrel.

• Didja’ know that: The largest reptile in modern times is the “leatherback,” a marine turtle. Specimens have been weighed in at 1,500 pounds and measured eight feet in length. The trumpeter swan, with a maximum weight of 40 pounds, is the heaviest flying bird in North America. While the owl cannot move its eyes in socket, it can rotate its head 270 degrees.

ILWU members—in good standing—can earn a pair of the illustrated KROCODILE spinning lures. 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:

Fred Goetz, Dept. TD, Box 408, Portland, Oregon 97207

Please mention your Local number and state; ILWU members of the ILWU family are eligible, and, of course, retired members.

Everett Longshoreman Saves Japanese Sailor

EVERETT—Richard Heinzen, a B longshoreman here, saved the life of a Japanese sailor who had fallen off a deckload of logs. Heinzen dived into the water between the dock and the ship to rescue the man, who had suffered fractures of the pelvis, jaw, leg and collarbone.
The Real Muscle Was On That
Picket Line—And Never Forget It

The WAREHOUSE VICTORY was won on the picket line. A great strike—unified, solid, rank-and-file controlled—brought success to 55,000 warehousemen and women just as they finished their third week on the job. It was a fight in Northern California.

The union membership was kept in contact with daily developments on the picket line, and about the progress and progress of the strike, through daily strike bulletins. The rank-and-file effort was not only expressed through bulletins and on the bricks, but also in the frequent meetings, often several times a day, of the strike strategy committee as well as meetings of picket captains. There never was any question that this was a truly solid strike, with enormous enthusiasm and a firm conviction on the part of the strikers that they would hang tough until they won their demands.*

That is exactly what happened. It was solid and tough—and it was strengthened by the strikers' knowledge that they were supported by their families, and backed up 100 percent by the various divisions of the ILWU and the Teamsters union.

Actually, the quality of the leadership on the joint negotiating committee was a very important part of the picture. But the emergence of leadership within the rank-and-file, in my opinion, was the major missing development we've had to date.

If anyone had any doubts about young union members—well, they finally had to go on strike—and in most cases for the first time—those doubts can be forgotten.

Every day as the strike continued we saw younger members emerging from the ranks, and showing a remarkable natural ability to play a leading role shoulder-to-shoulder with the older members.

We saw their leadership ability where it really counts, on the picket line, meeting each problem as it came along, conducting their end of the strike in a manner that left most of us old-timers deeply impressed and truly delighted.

During the final week there was a large meeting of picket captains and local officers, gathered at ILWU headquarters, to talk over the strike problems of the picket line, how to handle particular individual problems, how to coordinate their activities, and much more.*

Believe me if the employers had any idea that the ranks of these two locals could be broken apart they would sure as hell have changed their views if they'd been at that picket captains' meeting.

That meeting, as much as anything, I've experienced during this strike, left me completely sure that the strikers would stay on the bricks until the employers met their just demands.

And when the final count was taken after that ratification meeting—with better than 90 percent voting for the agreement—there was no question in my mind how the contract was achieved. It was negotiated by a top-flight, ILWU-Teamster team that was able at all times to sit across the table and tell the employers "the real muscle is down there on the picket line." And never forget it!!

Negotiations in the last two weeks went as much as 18 to 20 hours. The final session leading to the settlement began at 4:30 p.m. Friday and went on until an agreement at 7:20 a.m. Saturday.

When the settlement was reached early Saturday morning, the only available meeting place was the vast San Francisco Cow Palace. It was agreed to hold a ratification meeting for the next afternoon.

Remarkably, overnight, the word spread fast and by 4 p.m. more than 5000 strikers were on hand. The Warehouse Council gave high praise to newspapers, radio and TV, as well as a live-wire union publicity committee for the job that was done. More than 50 ILWU and IBT officers were on the platform.

The co-chairmen of the negotiating committee, George Mock, IBT vice president and Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer presented reports on the exhausting negotiations and settlement terms. The committee was unanimous in recommending the settlement.

"It was the toughest ten weeks of negotiations I've ever been in," Mock said. "But we have in this package things that were thought impossible but were made possible by the membership on the picket line and the coordination and work of the negotiating committee. Unity between the ILWU and the IBT is the key."

Mock noted that toward the end the employer associations were starting to break apart when it became clear that they could not crack the alliance between the two unions.

Goldblatt spoke of his many weeks of negotiations with the committee and its co-chairman.

"I've never found a working partner as diligent as George Mock inplugging away at the job that had to be done," he stated.

"We had a tremendous back-up team but it was you on the picket line that got the job done. This is the kind of unity that will pay dividends for years to come."

FLOOR DISCUSSION

After discussion and debate on the floor—some of it critical, some in praise—the strikers cast ballots in a secret referendum. About 90 percent voted to accept the settlement—and the biggest, most unified warehouse strike became history.

Members of the negotiating committee, in addition to Mock and Goldblatt included:

Bill Williams, director of the Western Warehouse and Produce Council; Charles Duarte, ILWU Local 6 president; George Valter, ILWU Local 6 secretary; Frank Thompson, ILWU Local 17 secretary; Joe Dillon, Teamsters Local 605; Mark O'Reilly, Teamsters Local 868; George Pedrin, Teamsters Local 12; Frank Farro, Teamsters Local 833.