CHICAGO — There was electricity in the air as the National Labor Leadership Assembly for Peace opened its two-day session at the University of Chicago on November 11. One participant expressed the general feeling when he said, “The great thing is that this is happening. The important thing is that we are here, making a beginning.”

At the conference there were officially registered 253 trade unionists, from 50 international unions, who had converged on Chicago from 38 states.

Out of two intensive days of listening to experts’ speeches and out of panel discussions covering every aspect of the war and its impact on the lives of labor came a statement of policy saying the Vietnam war is “contrary to the best interests of our country” and promising that a significant section of labor will be heard at last on the issues of peace.

ACTION PROGRAM

The program arrived at was broad enough to appeal to most working people and their American community neighbors, yet specific enough to be put into action right away:

- An immediate and unconditional end to the bombing of North Vietnam—a step that has been advocated by scores of the world’s political and spiritual leaders, including UN Secretary-General U Thant.
- Following a bombing halt, our government declare “a clear and unambiguous statement of intention to negotiate a settlement of the war with the parties directly involved ... including the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam.
- A call to the United Nations, “after a halt in the bombing, to initiate discussions aimed at achieving a permanent cease-fire and a permanent peace.”

(See full text of policy statement, page 3.)

That the demand for unconditional cessation of bombing could lead to negotiations for permanent cease-fire became all the more apparent as dramatic after a permanent cease-fire and a permanent peace.

The speakers and panelists many of them among the outstanding experts in the fields of Far Eastern affairs, economics, the military, peace politics and labor— to a man stated the need to the bombing of North Vietnam— a step that has been advocated by scores of the world’s political and spiritual leaders, including UN Secretary-General U Thant.

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The subcommittee then heard a spokesman for the US Labor Department, who also supported the bill.

Senator Yarborough, presiding at the hearing last week, lauded the Senate bill to raise workmen’s compensation benefits have remained static.

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Morse Praised

WASHINGTON — Testimony on a Senate bill to raise workmen’s compensation payments for longshoremen and harbor workers from $70 to $105 a week was heard for two days last week. The subcommittee then recessed for about two weeks. When hearings resume, ILWU representatives will be heard.

Senators Ralph Yarborough, subcommittee chairman, and Wayne Morse, vice chairman, had to interrupt the hearing because of full-day Senate sessions during the week of November 20.

ILWU SPOKESMEN

Julius Morse, welfare director for Local 10, San Francisco, and Francis Murnane, who has been nominated without opposition for president of Local 8, Portland, were here to speak for the ILWU when the hearings are resumed.

First witness to be heard was Rep. Phillip Burton of San Francisco, who has introduced into the House a bill (HR 13689) identical to the Senate bill (S 2485) under consideration. The Senate version was introduced by Morse and Yarborough.

Burton cited figures to show that average weekly longshore earnings have risen 45.5 percent on the Pacific Coast since 1955— a significant section of labor will be heard at last on the issues of peace.—Continued on Page 3

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THE MOMENT the National Labor Leadership Assembly for Peace was convened in Chicago, everyone knew something very special was in the air in the windy city. It was immediately apparent that the best laid plans had underestimated the number of labor leaders who would show up publicly to immediately apparent that the best laid plans had underestimated the number of labor leaders who would show up publicly to lay it on the line for peace. The rooms were overcrowded, overflowing, not enough seats. It was the best news yet.

Organized labor — representing a solid base from the mainstream of the AFL-CIO was suffering the joys of standing-room-only — for peace.

Certainly some unions have spoken up for peace consistently — such as the ILWU and UE among the independents, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the AFL-CIO. Now those who have been speaking up are no longer alone, no longer isolated in their dissent. Here was proof positive that they're willing to die to protect their homes... “A people like this cannot be licked,” he said.

THE ONLY TWO MONTHS ago he asked Ho Chi Minh and Premier Pham Van Dong, the general who conquered Dienbienphu: “What are you willing to do so that this war can be ended?”

These men answered: “Stop bombing and stop bombing unconditionally.”

“I have to pay interest on it — and then maybe can't pay it back, you're bound to go broke.

This was no one-time shot and there was no place for the gung-ho types who so often populate peace conferences — and end up just talking to themselves.

These are practical union leaders, who understand the complexities of politics.

That is why they came up with a program that can be presented to the rank and file of their unions, that can provoke discussion, that can — to put it bluntly — be sold to the man in the street in any American community.

T HIS VIEW was eloquently expressed by a Negro leader of the Packinghouse workers who told a panel that he isn't satisfied just talking about peace at this conference.

“I'm a delegate to the AFL-CIO Convention in Miami in December,” he said, “and I intend to take the floor there and talk about peace and make that convention take notice. The fact that we're here will make it easier for me to reach the rank and file. There won't be any more of that hush-hush about the war in Miami the way it was in the past.

We're going to bring peace out into the open!”

The assembly's statement of policy calls for an end to the bombing and then negotiations. This makes sense — as long as people believe it is possible. But many have been consistently brain-washed, told by the administration and military that it can't be done.

This is why the high point of the Chicago meeting was a vivid and scholarly presentation by a man with great experience in depth. He is David Schoenbrun, former Columbia Broadcasting commentator, who described what many considered to be the key talk, because he told it like it is — in Vietnam, in Hanoi itself, where he visited only two months ago.

He recalled that Ho Chi Minh was hailed by the United States as a great patriot when he fought the Japanese to a standstill. Schoenbrun met Ho in Paris in 1946 and everyone called him an ally and a patriot. When he led the fight to throw off the yoke of colonial France — and did so in eight years of fighting, ending at Dienbienphu, people still considered him a great Vietnamese patriot.

Then came the spirit of Joe McCarthy and John Foster Dulles, who created America's traditional sympathy with anti-colonialism — and the rest is history. The Saigon newspaper carried a photo of this man who was willing to face up to the present tragedy in Vietnam.

Schoenbrun described the fighting qualities of the Vietnamese, their intensity of nationalism and their history of battling for national independence and their willingness to die to protect their homes... “A people like this cannot be licked,” he said.

The British are in a situation that any householder can understand. If your debts are greater than your assets, if you spend more than you earn, if you borrow money and have to pay interest on it — and then maybe can't pay it back, you're bound to go broke.

Any American worker could understand that if the dollar suddenly was worth 85 cents when you walk into a store then you could only get 85 cents worth of food for that same dollar bill.

The basic cause for all this remains the enormous and constant pressure by the United States for the British to maintain heavy military spending, even though the country has been paying for this with half-starved children in Britain, sitting by empty house and empty coffers, and could be a sitting duck in this age of nuclear missiles, and would be a lot better off if she didn't invest a nickel even in a B-B gun.

The British are gambling business will pick up in those things the British do best — such as woolens, cars, Scotch whisky, and so forth. That's not bad for those of us who can't maintain heavy military spending, even though the country has been paying for this with half-starved children in Britain, sitting by empty house and empty coffers, and could be a sitting duck in this age of nuclear missiles, and would be a lot better off if she didn't invest a nickel even in a B-B gun.
Stop Bombs, Start Talks, Make Peace, Restore Sanity

At banquet, four from ILWU are at near side of table. From left: Harry Bridges, Charles (Chili) Duarte, Keith Eckman, Paul Perlin.

ILWU’s Bridges comments from floor.

We:DISPATCHER.

November 24, 1967

Policy Statement of the Labor Leadership Assembly for Peace

Chicago, Illinois November 11-13, 1967

We: 523 TRADE union leaders, coming from 50 international unions, have just concluded two days of thoroughgoing examination of the war in Vietnam and its impact on the labor movement and American society. We have had the benefit of expert counsel on a broad range of foreign policy issues, including the danger of nuclear proliferation, our relations with China and the emerging nations, the problems of world trade and economic development, and the role of the United Nations.

CRITICAL MOMENT

We have met at a most critical moment in the history of our nation and the world. An undeclared war in an obscure corner of Southeast Asia threatens to explode into a world atomic conflict. World confidence in our government’s credibility and integrity is being eroded by the administration’s policy of accompanying each professional peace desire for peace with a massive military escalation. Despite the unwavering support of the administration’s Vietnam policy in the official councils of labor, this Assembly has demonstrated clearly that there exists at all levels in our unions the same disquiet, frustration and opposition that characterize the American people as a whole.

We: In labor feel impelled to speak out against this war.

American dead and wounded now exceed 100,000.

Military and war expenditures—and taxes—rise.

Our giant corporations are reaping enormous, unconscionable profits.

Our programs aimed at eliminating mass poverty and achieving general prosperity are being systematically dismantled.

SILENCE IS BETRAYAL

To remain silent in this crucial period would constitute a betrayal of the finest traditions of independent labor action and democracy which are the heritage of the American labor movement.

In speaking out against the administration’s Vietnam policy, we add our voices to those of millions of other concerned Americans, including statesmen, scholars, clergymen, students and businessmen.

We believe this war is immoral.

We believe our continued support of this war is contrary to the best interests of our country.

We believe there can be no justification for expending the precious lives of our American youth and dollars in the all-too-large number of Vietnamese men, women and children.

END BOMBINGS

We therefore urge an immediate and unconditional end to bombings of North Vietnam—a step that has been advocated by UN Secretary General U Thant.

We urge further that our government dismantle a bombing halt with a clear and unambiguous statement of intention to negotiate a settlement of the war which has been a direct violation of the conflict, including the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam.

We realize that there is no easy or instant formula for peace in Vietnam, especially after almost three years of steady escalation of the war. Therefore, we urge our government to initiate a sincere search for a negotiated peace settlement, and we fervently hope and urge that the other side respond affirmatively. We call upon the United Nations, after a halt in the bombing, to initiate discussions aimed at achieving a permanent cease-fire and a permanent peace.

MAKING VOICES HEARD

We emerge from this Assembly with a reinforced determination to make our voice heard and our influence felt by our policy makers. As a continuing Labor Leadership Assembly for Peace, we shall seek to express the underlying and deeply felt peace sentiment of American workers, and their concern over major foreign policy issues as they affect the labor movement and the nation. We shall encourage the formation of Labor Leadership Assemblies in those areas where they do not already exist.

American labor must play its part in bringing this savage war to a swift and just conclusion, so that we may devote our wealth and energies to the struggle against poverty, disease, hunger and bigotry.
Trade unions enjoy many rights with many official documents providing these rights to the workers. All questions concern labor, wages, conditions, etc., is agreed to by the unions. Since the beginning of this year new wages have been implemented. The factories have said a tax in securing these wages. The unions do not necessarily accept what the state ministry offers them. Unions have demanded higher wages, and gotten them!

For one day we visited the monastery at Rila. It took the entire day to travel to it by car. It was built in 927 A.D. and over the centuries it had been burned down at various times and rebuilt. But during the Turkish rule it kept many books and the Bulgarian culture was preserved through these books. It is kept in perfect condition by the state as a historical monument.

Visit Steel Plant

The next day we visited Kremikovski Metal Works. We met with Nikol Kolev, deputy chairman of the union. He informed us that in 1948 the plans were laid to build the first steel plant. (Prior to the war Bulgaria had only one small plant in operation which only produced 4,000 tons for the entire country.) The first steel plant was finished by workers and named the Lenin factory. The factory produced 56,000 tons of steel that year. In 1963 that same factory produced 3,000,000 tons of steel. But it didn’t satisfy the needs of the country, so later the Kremikovski factory was built. A large deposit of ore was discovered near Sofia, so this was chosen for the site. The factory is self-sustaining with its own hydro-electric plant and service department.

The Kremikovski Metal Works employs 28,000 workers of which 15,000 are building a form and 6,000 running the machines. In this factory alone, by 1970, 1,500,000 tons yearly will be produced. They expect 3 million tons by 1980. All technical assistance and the machines came from the USSR. They said 24,000 workers will be employed in the plant itself in 1980.

The average age of the workers at the present time is 32. Twenty-eight percent of the workers are women. There is a hospital on the grounds. The workers eat in shifts at factory canteens. About 1600 workers attend night school at the factory in order to get high school diplomas. The plant is 98 percent union.

The metal workers’ work week is six days, seven hours a day. They are qualified in several types of work and the more hazardous works six hour shifts. There are actually no holidays, except with a four week group relieving. The shifts are rotated throughout the month so that everyone works three shifts with no premium pay given. (Food is free at the plant, one hour for lunch on their own time.)

The average salary is 140 leva per month, approximately $70 US. When the norms are reached at the plant they get bonus pay up to 30 percent over normal wages, based on monthly norms. For workers traveling a long distance, a 10 percent allowance is paid.

Vacations

Vacations for metal workers are based on 14 days for eight months work. For each year worked they can receive one day plus up to a maximum of 31 days vacation. The vacations are rotated by years so that everyone has a chance at choice months.

Pensions at the plant start at 50 years of age for workers who have done the heaviest type work, 10 years younger for the lighter work, and 15 years younger for the lightest work classification. Fifteen years in the industry qualifies workers for pensions. In order to qualify one must work past 60 to get his 15 years in. Out of the workers’ last 10 years they take his highest three years wages and average those years with the years before it. Then he receives from 70 to 90 percent pension, depending on the type of work. All pensions above 60 that means cal care is free after retirement as it is when he’s working.

On September 9, we participated in the National Day of Independence. The whole city of Sofia was decked out with Bulgarian, Russian and the blue flags of peace. We witnessed a three-hour parade in the morning with many placards denouncing the war in Vietnam. That afternoon we were taken to a soccer game and saw the army team beat the militia 3-0. This particular stadium seats 50,000.

The next morning we left in two autos for Varna. En route we saw many homes in the process of construction. Unlike Hungary where most of the new homes were of similar construction these seemed more varied in size and shape. All are built of bricks, some with plaster covering.

We arrived in Varna at 5:30 p.m. and exchanged greetings with local union officials and spent the night at a resort hotel. The next day, we went sight-seeing along the Black Sea, and saw many resort hotels with guests from all over the world. Took in some sun ourselves and had mainly a day of rest. We were informed all these large hotels were built under the degeneration had visited Bulgaria in 1960. It reminded us of Miami Beach.

The next day we finally visited the docks. First, we met Vasi Tersies, the port director, Ivan Vasilenov, chairman of the dockers’ union, Simen Trifonov, secretary of the trade union and Gradi Sirakov, secretary of the District Union of Transport Workers. During the course of the
norms are pre-set by the government jointly with the port authorities and the union. However, they can make changes on the local level, in the unloading of special types of cargo, with the union and the port authorities getting together as far as manning is concerned.

Work shifts are 8 hours for the first two shifts and 6 hours for the third. No differential in pay as shifts are rotated and each brigade works the three shifts over a period of a month. There is no overtime as a new gang will finish up the short shift and then be placed on a new start to finish their shift or utilize in warehouses to finish the day. When brigades are utilized they are paid an hourly wage when not direct against ship.

Gangs are ordered between 4 and 5 p.m. for the next 24 hours work. A special group of men set up gangs and inform the brigades through a chief stevedore on the job where they will be the next day. The chief stevedore as he is called has usually one assistant for each shift. He is a combination supercargo and working boss and is directly responsible for loading or unloading vessels. He works a twelve-hour shift and has every other day off.

The brigades work a six-day week with the seventh day off—but not necessarily Sunday.

Bulgarian Black Sea Port of Bourgas.

The day off depends upon the work load in the harbor. They also have tallowmen (clerks) in the warehouses and against hatches, depending on the type of cargo being worked. On load outs of general cargo, clerks are used on each hatch; the same on discharges. (We observed later on they were informed 27,000 members of the transport union work in Varna. Our interpreter was Mrs. Petina Boiarova for the day in addition to our regular one, George Karasimeonov, a student at the Sofia University.

After leaving Varna, the next day, traveling by car, we arrived at Bourgas, another port on the Black Sea. They hadn’t planned for us to visit this port as their program had us scheduled for the inland city of Stara Zagora. So we ate lunch in Bourgas. As we left the city we had the driver slow the car down so we could look at the port area on a hill. Bourgas is only 6 to 8 hours for the third. No differential in pay as shifts are rotated and each brigade works the three shifts over a period of a month. There is no overtime as a new gang will finish up the short shift and then be placed on a new start to

55 years of age. The amount of pension is based on the type of work done on docks.

As the workers’ lunch period broke up we joined the officials and toured the docks. We saw many ships and watched ships being worked. We saw a 100-ton barge crane. Most of the work is concentrated in Pakistan and Russia.

As in other socialist countries, the workers have mechanized their cooperatives and have made substantial gains under the cooperative system.

We were also told in the last two years mechanization was causing a few problems because the people replaced by machines had to be retrained for six months for new jobs.

We were also told in the last two years mechanization in agriculture has increased production 40 percent in the region. They expect a 60 percent increase by 1965. Also that the role of the union is to try to get as much mechanization in the villages as possible to improve working conditions for their members, as well as the best in wages, and to insure new housing for their workers and families.

We visited a Russian war monument atop one of the hills in the center of the city. Other than that the streets are well paved with over 55,000 books in it. The building housed some 75 kilometers away. In 1955 Plovdiv had a Black Sea. They hadn’t planned for us to visit this port as their program had us scheduled for the inland city of Stara Zagora. So we ate lunch in Bourgas. As we left the city we had the driver slow the car down so we could look at the port area on a hill. Bourgas is only 6 to 8 hours away.

As the workers’ lunch period broke up we joined the officials and toured the docks. We saw many ships and watched ships being worked. We saw a 100-ton barge crane. Most of the work is concentrated in Pakistan and Russia.

Vacations are scheduled. Injured dockers receive 85 to 88 percent pay when injured or sick depending on the type of work done. Pensions: 25 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 20 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 25 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 30 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 35 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 40 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 45 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 50 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 55 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 60 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 65 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 70 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 75 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 80 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 85 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 90 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 95 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 100 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 105 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 110 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 115 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 120 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 125 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 130 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 135 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 140 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 145 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 150 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 155 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 160 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 165 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 170 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 175 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 180 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 185 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 190 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 195 years minimum on docks to be eligible, at least 200 years minimum on docks to be eligible.
NCDC to Weigh Runoff Election Candidates

SAN FRANCISCO — The run-off congressional election to be held December 12 in San Mateo county, NCDC is sending a mailing to all ILWU members in that county, and to council delegates, inviting them to the meeting. The two candidates are Democrat Roy Archibald and Republican Paul McCloskey, the winners in a field of seven at the primary election of November 14.

NCDC secretary Michael Johnson told the delegates about a report and recommendations on automobile insurance adopted by the House of Representatives and sent to him by Rep. Jeffrey Cohelan.

Johnson said this had been turned over to Barry Silverman of the ILWU research department so that he could make recommendations about it to the joint council meeting—NCDC and SCDC—to be held in Fresno December 15 and 16. The secretary read a resolution adopted by the ILWU policemen's club of Oakland, asking congress to raise the maximum Social Security benefit to $300, and others accordingly, because retired persons cannot live on the present benefits, with a maximum of $125 a month. This resolution was approved unanimously by the delegates and referred to the joint council meeting in December.

Following discussion of the possibility of a peace slate at the Democratic party convention next year, a motion was adopted to invite Jerry Hill, president of the California Democratic Council, to the joint council meeting in Fresno.

The meeting heard reports on the Chicago meeting of the Assembly for Peace by Carl Smith, secretary of the Columbia River chapter, and the goals of enacting a sales tax, adding a surtax as one way of "slowing down the consumer." The meeting heard reports on the Chicago meeting of the Assembly for Peace by Carl Smith, secretary of the Columbia River chapter, and the goals of enacting a sales tax, adding a surtax as one way of "slowing down the consumer."
Bailey, Smith Win Local 10 Primary Vote

SAN FRANCISCO — Local 10 longshoremen will hold their primary election November 16-18 elected Bill Bailey vice president and Carl Smith secretary-treasurer.

A run-off will be held for the presidency between Walter Nelson, with 471 votes and Cleophas (Bill) Williams, with 899 votes. Two other Local 10 members elected in the primary were Robert Rokhatich, 48 votes, and Mike Samaduroff, with 37.

Six men were nominated for business agent, with three to be elected in the final, to be held November 30, December 1, and 2. Running are Leon Barlow, Tony Gomes, Richard Harp, Nils Lannge, Dave Littleton, and Larry Wing.

Nine dispatchers will be chosen out of a field of 18.

Also elected in the primary were the sergeants-at-arms: Ray (Wrap It Up) Feliciano and A. Bignone.

Trustees elected include Glenn Ackerman, Bill Bailey, Archie Brown, James Kearney and David Tucker.

Other longshoremen elected to standing committees include: publicity — Jim Anderson, and David Thomas, promotions — Jim Anderson, Archie Brown, Bert Donlin, Eddie Jones and Howard Livingston.

Local Labor Relations Committee will be Bill Bailey.

Ten caucus delegates were elected: George Ashcraft, Bill Bailey, Archie Brown, James Kearney, Nils Lannge, Dave Littleton, C. W. Mayfield, Joe Crunk, Mike Samaduroff and Carl Smith.

Local Union Elections

Local 8, Portland, Ore. — Local 8, ILWU, Oregon, will hold its final election December 2, 23 and 26, 1967 to fill the offices of mariner, stewards, CRDC, grievance board and 25 members of the executive board. Nominations will close on Dec. 13, 1967. Voting will be between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. at 422 NW 17th Ave., Portland, Ore.

Local 11, San Jose

SAN JOSE — Local 11, ILWU, will hold its election December 4 and 5, 1967 to fill the offices of president, secretary-treasurer, stewards, executives,[sic] at-arms and delegate to the district council. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. at 500 Lorraine Ave., San Jose, Calif. Members at the following locations will receive ballots through the mail: Healdsburg, Hollister, Camp-bell, Sonora. Mailed ballots must be returned by December 5.

Local 30, Boron

BORON — Local 30, ILWU, will hold its election December 6 to fill the offices of president and business agent, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary, sal-megants-at-arms, executive board member, trustees, guide, ballot com-mittee chief steward, and may be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. at the union hall, 29248 Tetrick Street, Elsinore, Calif.

Local 46, Port Hueneme, Calif.

Local 46, ILWU, Port Hueneme, Calif., will hold its election December 14-15, 1967 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 11 members of the executive board.

Nominations will be made Dec. 1, 1967 at ILWU Hiring Hall. Polling will be between the hours of 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. at ILWU Local 46 Hiring Hall, 29248 Tetrick Street, Elsinore, Calif.

Local 53, Newport

NEWPORT—Local 53, ILWU, will hold its election December 18, 19 and 20, 1967, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, dispatcher, marshall, commi-ttee members, delegates and 8 executive board members. Polling will be during business hours beginning at 7 a.m. December 18 and closing at 6 p.m. December 20 at the hiring hall, 606 S.W. 18th St., New-port, Oregon. Final nominations will be made at the regular meeting December 19.

Local 54, Stockton

Local 54, ILWU, Stockton, Calif., will hold its election December 21, 1967, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary, night and relief dispatcher, all committee members, and 9 members of the executive board. Nominations will be made from December 8 through noon, December 16. Polling will be between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. at 22 North Union Street, Stockton, Calif. A run-off election, if necessary, will be held on December 27.

Local 83, Pelican, Alaska

Local 83, ILWU, Pelican, Alaska, will hold its primary election December 12, 1967 and final election Jan. 9, 1968 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and one member of the executive board. Nominations will be made Dec. 12, 1967. Polling will be between the hours of 8 a.m. to close at Community Hall, Pelican, Alaska.

The following letter is from Al Hansen of 222 S. 54th St., Tacoma, a member of ILWU Local 23:

"Thought my fellow members might be interested in a fish story, not about the ones that got away but about the ones that we weren't permitted to catch.

"Each year we take a trip up the Columbia River to fish some lakes around the 1st of September. When we arrived there a few days before we were told by the Forest Service that all the lakes were closed because of the extreme fire hazard.

"Three days after Labor Day, the word was received that fishing would be permitted, that it was a mistake, and the area should not have been closed to all fishing. Naturally, we took off as soon as possible and were rewarded with good fishing as you can see by the enclosed pic of one of our catches of rainbow that ranged from nine to 12 inches."

Some of the veteran members of ILWU Local 8 might wonder what ever happened to their fellow member Harry Pilcher, formerly of Portland, Wash. We heard from Harry recently; sent us a letter and pic from his home at 29248 Tetrick Street, Elsinore, Calif. 92330. Harry’s retired and getting in lots of fishing. He writes:

"Dear Fred: Just to let the old-timers know that I’m alive and kicking — and doing lots of fishing although a different type of fishing than I did in Oregon and southwest Washington. Enclosed is a photo of myself with a catch I made of Lake Elsinore this past January. We live less than a mile from the lake and fish there often. We often fish the Salton Sea, and the ocean at Ocean..."

Deadline—December 4

Next Dispatcher

Portland, Oregon 97207

Highly-rated duck and goose-hunting area in California is the Delavan Refuge in Colusa County. Here’s a pic of a father-and-son scattering gun dogs who found it to their liking. Mike and Jim Serrano of San Leandro...

ILWU members in good standing — and the members of their family — can earn a pair of the illustrated KROODICHE fishing lures. All that’s required is a clear snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene — and a few words about the photo is about. Send it to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. TD
Box 508
Portland, Oregon 97207
ON THE MARCH

By J. R. (Bob) Robertson

Still Tough to Figure Out
Why Workers Resist Organization

THE LIFE of a trade union is organization. The function of a union is service to its membership. These are the dynamics of the trade union movement, whether it means bringing in new membership, negotiating contracts, taking care of grievances, and persuading the membership, too few of us, to realize the total significance of this job.

We KNOW that the unorganized worker lacks the security that powerful unions — and only powerful unions — give him. Yet knowing this, we are continuously confronted by the question: Why are so many workers fearful of becoming a part of the trade union movement?

Indeed, it would be quite revealing if it was possible for any full-time organizer to take a group of rank and file members and tell them about the benefits of unionization. Given that, it would be possible to answer the question: Why do workers resist organization?