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HIPER SCALE
Colgate workers in Berkeley now will be making 15 cents an hour on the average more than those in the company's three other plants, in New Jersey, Indiana and Kansas City. In previous years, the company has used settlements in those plants, arrived at early in the year, to combat contract demands in Berkeley.

Major Gains In New Pact At Colgate

OAKLAND — Colgate-Palmolive workers at Berkeley won a major victory in a new three-year contract last week. With a strike scheduled to start April 5, agreement was reached at 3 a.m. of that day and ratified by a membership vote of more than 90 percent before the morning was over.

The agreement was recommended unanimously by the negotiating committee, was discussed at an 8 o'clock officers' and stewards' meeting and approved by secret ballot at a 10 a.m. membership meeting. This meeting, previously scheduled, would have made strike plans to go into effect immediately if the settlement had not been satisfactory.

There are more than 300 Colgate workers, forming a unit of ILWU Warehouse Local 6.

Wage increases are 20 cents, 19 cents and 18 cents per hour across the board at the start of the respective contract years. In addition, there are classification gains for 20 percent of the workers and an extra 12 cents per hour over the three years for maintenance mechanics.

OTHER GAINS
Other contract gains include:
- Improved medical plan.
- Substantial improvements in the pension plan.
- A dental plan covering the employees' full families, to take effect at the start of the third year of the contract.
- Five weeks' vacation after 25 years of service, starting January 1, 1970, and 4 weeks after 15 years, starting immediately.
- The area sick leave pattern — full pay starting on the second day of illness; in case of hospitalization, full pay starts on the first day. Five days of paid sick leave are allowed per year, cumulative up to 20 days.
- An increase of 2 cents an hour in shift differentials to 12 cents for swing shift and 17 for graveyard.
- Seniority is extended to 24 months in case of layoff of an employee with five or more years' service.
- An apprenticeship program for maintenance mechanics.
- Rate retention for eight weeks in case of an employee whose job is not working and who is transferred to a lower-rated job.

ONE OF OUR union brothers was murdered last week in Memphis, Tennessee, while he was engaged in union business. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. had been unanimously elected an honorary member of ILWU at a Local 10 meeting last September. We were honored and happy to have him because he was our kind of man. Now he is dead. We are deeply angered. We are concerned for our nation.

Out of the assassination, out of the anguish of the recent days and out of the profoundly moving experiences some officers of this union shared at the funeral for brother King in Atlanta, we have been forced to take stock of where we stand— as a union, as citizens of our communities, as a nation.

Where do we stand in the fight for the equality of man? Where do we stand on the sickness rampant in our society and what can we do to heal it?

Martin Luther King was in Memphis doing trade union work—organizing. He was working with the city's garbage collectors, almost all Negroes, who were striking for union recognition and for a payroll checkoff of union dues. But they were striking for something even greater—something that hits at the very heart of the deep south establishment: the right to be recognized as men: as the equal of white workers who were not denied union recognition. And in so doing, in the course of their months long struggle, they mobilized the Negro community. By their show of solidarity and courage, they brought their cause to the attention of the entire country, and finally to the attention of the whole world.

Martin Luther King
1929-1968

EDITORIAL

61 Days on Bricks

Big Gains as Pine Strike Settled

HONOLULU — A new four-year agreement, which brings vast benefits to regular employees, as well as to intermittents and non-regulars — and protection to covered seasons for the first time — has been ratified by an overwhelming majority, to end the 61-day old industry-wide pine strike.

In a state-wide referendum, conducted April 7-8, union members voted better than 5 to 1 in favor of accepting the new contract. The vote results were 2881-yes, and 527-no.

Workers began returning to their jobs on April 9.

A moment of silence was observed at all unit ratification meetings and by the full membership, in respect to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The strike started on February 8, when pine workers voted 19-1 to hit the bricks. It was the first industry-wide walkout of pine workers since the 1947 "Pine Lockout," which lasted about a week.

The new agreement, which expires January 1, 1972, includes the following key gains:
- Wages — will be paid out in five increments, retroactive to Feb. 1, 1968, as follows: 56c to the first four labor grades, and graduated thereafter, from 96c for labor grade 6, up to 1.06c for labor grade 11 — which takes in the skilled trades.
- Seniority is extended to 24 months in case of layoff of an employee with five or more years' service.
- An apprenticeship program for maintenance mechanics.
- Rate retention for eight weeks in case of an employee whose job is not working and who is transferred to a lower-rated job.

HIGHER SCALE
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Two major points on which Local 6 negotiators insisted, and which — Continued on Page 2
Dr. King came to Memphis to demonstrate that non-violence is a powerful weapon because it does not mean invasion; does not mean passivity; does not mean surrender. He came to show the power of the non-violent weapon; and to carry the message he has spoken so often—that the labor and civil rights movements must move hand in hand; that they need each other; that organized labor is essential to the liberation of minorities in America, and that equality is essential if the labor movement is to be alive and vital.

Dr. King was planning to broaden his activities into a poor peoples' march on Washington later in the month, to use non-violent power to immobilize the machinery of the nation's capital until adequate steps could be taken to meet the terrible plight of the poor—of all colors and backgrounds.

Brother King was assassinated in the midst of his great work. His courageous widow told it simply: "He gave his life for the poor of the world—the garbage workers of Memphis and the peasants of Vietnam."

And now we in the labor movement are faced with profound questions as we take stock: questions of urgency and the need to recognize that the time for action is NOW. This is something Martin Luther King understood so well when he wrote the book he titled: "Why We Can't Wait."

We in this nation, and we in labor especially, cannot wait any longer. Dr. King was prophetic in so much that he said. His most recent prophecy was only a few days before he was struck by a white assassin's bullet was that if Congress and the American society don't do something creative and constructive for the poor among us—there would be more violence this summer. Why? Because the conditions that brought last summer's riots are unchanged, are still notoriously with us. And if nothing is done to change those conditions, the violence would lead to an armed camp, he predicted, and the rise of "a fascist state" by 1970.

Dr. King didn't have to predict what a fascist state would bring. The labor movement shouldn't need these things spelled out. It should have sufficient memory of recent history to know what fascism does to the labor movement.

The Negro people cannot be asked or expected to wait any longer. They cannot be told they must wait for the goodies this country has in abundance to drop in their laps in some sweet day by and by. They cannot be asked to wait till doomsday for an ordinary clean place to live, or a decent job with fair pay, or for schools their kids can learn something in. The Negro people—of all colors and backgrounds—had to take notice. If the officers have raised some red flags, then let us take notice and know that the time for action is NOW. This is something we've been asking ourselves, as we sat down to discuss and publish this editorial: Now that Dr. King is dead, and no matter how desperately his leadership will be missed, isn't it possible—in fact necessary—that we in labor share with the civil rights movement the responsibilities of leadership?

Because we know the time is short, we must undertake two essential tasks:

- We must clean up every pocket of racism in our union—and no ifs, ands or buts!
- We as a union must take up our share of responsibility in cleaning up racism in the rest of the union in our nation.

We must be willing—no matter how much it hurts and who is hurt—to say things that may hurt. If it strains friendships, so much the worse, but the time is too short to condone any more discrimination in unions.

We start with ourselves. Get our own house in order. While our record may be better than most, it is a long way from what it should be.

And we talk to our friends and allies. We point out that the survival of the trade union movement in America may depend on ending race discrimination. We recognize the importance of solidarity and of strong alliances. But this doesn't mean keeping our mouths shut.

Now something new has happened, tragic and heartbreaking. But a corner has been turned. The death of Dr. King has not only shocked the world, but millions of workers and others who closed their eyes to the realities of racism in a sick society are now prepared for the first time to listen to discussions of the problem, to think about it, to change their ways of thinking. The massive outpouring of humanity at the funeral, the tens of millions who saw it on TV, at home and around the world, has helped create a new climate in which we see a glimmer of hope.

We now stand on the threshold of a new social situation, in which we, as unions, must start to act to end the racist diseases—or some outside agencies will step in and interfere in our existence as unions.

If we want to preserve our union rights then we cannot accept the idea that some unions have the right to remain sanctuaries for race discrimination. We cannot protect those sanctuaries. Union autonomy and independence cannot be preserved if it means practicing discrimination. We cannot have it both ways. The best place to cure the disease inside the trade union movement is inside the family.

Our members work in many docks and plants and shops where other unions also have contracts. The time seems about ripe to tell lily-white locals that we won't work side by side with them if they insist on maintaining racist sanctuaries.

One other thing we can do in helping the courageous men and women who worked as pioneers with Dr. King is to help in the work of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. If the SCCLC asks the labor movement to help, to build, we'll be there with bells on. If they call a national conference for labor, we'll be there and encourage others to join. In other words, we'll put our money where our mouth is and ask others to join us.

The officers of the ILWU, in planning this editorial, came to the conclusion that the time is now to try to change peoples' minds. In our opinion a tremendous number of people have been forced to take notice. If the officers have raised some animosity among some members and friends, so be it—some toes must be squashed.

What matters most now is that the rank and file get into action and end discrimination in the house of labor—while there's still time. We can't wait.

Harry Bridges  J. R. Robertson  Louis Goldblatt
Local 6 Wins
Big Increase
At Deadline

Continued from Page 1 —

they won, were that the across-the-board increase was to be in terms of cent-per-hour rather than a percentage and that women would get equal pay for equal work.

Effective date of the contract is April 1.

Negotiators were Local 8 president Charles (Chili) Duarte, secretary-treasurer George Valter and East Bay business agents Bill Burke and Paul Heide, in addition to the rank-and-file committee: chief steward Strode Reynolds, Jerry Phillips, Mike Kavanagh, Manuel Martinez and Dave Rosenberg. The committee was assisted by research director Barry Silverman.

CENTINIAL CAN

OAKLAND — Negotiations with Continental Can Company were broken off by Warehouse Local 6 on April 1 because company negotiators had failed to respond to union demands. The present contract will expire April 15.

Negotiations were resumed April 10 at the company’s request and its promise to make a contract offer.

MANLY

OAKLAND — ILWU Local 6 has made demands upon John Manville management in Hayward for severance pay for its workers if the company goes through with announced plans to discontinue operations in California. The Hayward plant has been shut down tight since early January by a strike called by Local 6 after three months of futile negotiations.

Francis Murnane, Local 8 Head, Dies

PORTLAND—Francis J. Murnane, 53, president of longshore Local 8, ILWU, died suddenly here Wednesday night, April 10, while chairing the local’s regular stop-work meeting.

A member of Local 8 for 22 years, Murnane had held practically every union office. He served as president for several terms and was many times a caucus and convention delegate. He had also been a member of the Columbia River District Council.

Recently, Murnane testified before Congressman House rather than a percentage of the biggest contingents from the ILWU. Across the speaker’s platform was a huge banner:

“Keep B.C. Free; Beat Bill 33.”

The bill, passed by the provincial legislature last week, becomes law at the will of the government. It gives the cabinet authority to ban strikes and set wages and working conditions in the province. Penalties in fines and jail sentences are provided against unions and unionists for breaches of the bill.

KING EXTOLLED

A minute’s silence was observed in the memory of Martin Luther King, described by BCFL president Staley as “one of the great men of our generation.”

The biggest applause at the huge audience, sat in groups under the local union banners, with one of the biggest contingents from the ILWU. Across the speaker’s platform was a huge banner:

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Bill 33 is an attempt to blame the workers for inflation,” he said, noting that no attempts are being made by the government to control profits or prices.

For Morris, vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, pledged the support of the national labor body in fighting compulsory arbitration. Calling the bill “a menace to all Canadian workers,” he warned that if provincial governments would now try to follow BC’s example.

Canadians
Stop Work
In Memorial

VANCOUVER, B.C. — All ILWU locals in British Columbia stopped work for a half-day in remembrance of the death of Martin Luther King.

This man stood for things within the heart of all of us,” said Unitarian minister Rev. Phillip Hewett. The Canadian Association of the Advance of Colored People students at the University of British Columbia hold a noon hour memorial meeting Monday, April 8.

“The contribution of Martin Luther King to the cause of freedom for his people and to the cause of peace for the people of the world has not been surpassed and will not be forgotten.”

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MARTIN LUTHER KING—fighter for peace and human dignity—had a special relationship with the American working people, and an especially close relationship with the ILWU.

"I don't feel like a stranger in the midst of the ILWU," Rev. King told a Local 10 meeting last fall. "We have been strengthened and energized by the support you have given to our struggles."

Over the last fifteen years, he touched our lives in many ways, especially in developing a clearer understanding of the connections between the peace and civil rights and labor movements. And his life was touched by us—as he told us when he became an honorary member of ILWU.

The basic similarity in the struggle for peace, the rights of the working man, and civil rights was stressed repeatedly by Rev. King at a meeting of the National Labor Leadership Assembly for Peace in Chicago last November.

The recent desecrating effects of the War in Vietnam on the national economy, King said: "The inflation of the war cuts the pay of the employed, the pension check of the retired, and the savings of almost everyone. Inflation has stopped creeping and begun running. Working people feel the double impact of inflation and unemployment. It is the inescapable contradiction between war and social progress at home."

The ILWU, always in the forefront in the fight for human dignity, first began its work in support of Dr. King back in 1956 when a Negro woman, Mrs. Rosa Parks of Montgomery, Ala., refused to give up her seat, refused to obey laws which assigned Negroes to the back of city buses. The struggle for integrated seating was punctuated by violent retaliations, bombings, beatings and threats, from the city authorities, and succeeded only because of the historic "walk and pray" bus boycott organized by Dr. King.

In August, 1956, Local 10 sent a contribution of $1,000, and the International Executive Board sent a check for $250 to aid the boycott.

"As a labor leader and civil rights leader, I am deeply interested in furthering our cause."

The relationship of the Montgomery movement and trade union struggle was noted in the ILWU Dispatcher in a review of Rev. King's chronicle of the bus boycott, Stride Toward Freedom.

ILWU Research Director Lincoln Fairley wrote: "The Montgomery incident, in the 1954 General Strike, was an electric indication of basic unrest. . . . The struggle is in many respects the same. The objective in both is more democracy and first class citizenship; the method is one of mass struggle; the opposition comes from those who profit by exploitation. In both cases, the world is watching."

ILWU representatives participated in one of the first of the great Negro marches on Washington, DC, which was organized by Rev. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the NAACP and many Negro church groups, in the spring of 1957.

Rev. King also showed an increasing concern with the civil liberties of all Americans, a struggle close to the hearts of all trade unionists who fought the government's twenty-year deportation action against International President Harry Bridges.

In 1961, Rev. King joined Bridges, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and 400 other labor and civic leaders in signing a newspaper advertisement calling for the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Martin Luther King led a series of demonstrations, pickets and protests against racial discrimination in Birmingham, Ala., in the spring of 1963 which unleashed massive and brutal repression of Negroes by the Birmingham police. All America was shocked as it watched on television the beatings, bombings, and mass arrests of thousands of young people in the demonstrations for integration of all public facilities.

These sympathies aroused by these atrocities, and by the sight of the courageous Negroes of Birmingham led the ILWU to take the lead in San Francisco in organizing a "Human Rights Day."

In May, 30,000 citizens turned out to a rally organized by ILWU regional director William Chester and Rev. Hamilton Boswell. ILWU members were conspicuous in the parade.

In a letter of appreciation for this expression of solidarity, King wrote to the ILWU:

"Without your moral support we would be caught in a dungeon of despair without knowing that many people on the outside are supporting us in our struggle. . . . You are telling the world that the rights of Negroes cannot be trampled in Birmingham without impairing the rights of every American."

That summer, as a result of his leadership of the Birmingham movement, King was jailed. That was only one of some 20 times he was imprisoned for his work for social justice.

Perhaps one of the most emotional filled moments in the history of the civil rights movement occurred in August, 1963, when Dr. King, fresh from the Birmingham campaign, climbed the podium in front of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington to address nearly 300,000 blacks and whites who had gathered from all across the nation to demand justice and equality.

"I HAVE A DREAM"

It was here that King told of his dream for a better America.

"I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal."

FOUGHT SCAB LAW

The following spring, Dr. King proved his increasing solidarity with the labor movement by urging Negro voters in Oklahoma to help vote down a "right-to-work" amendment to the state constitution. In his message to the Negroes of Oklahoma, Dr. King pointed out that labor's fight in this case was equally a struggle for Negro rights.

In a letter in this case provided the necessary margin for the narrow defeat of the union-busting amendment. And, it was later noted.

In 1965, the eyes of the nation were riveted on Selma, Alabama, as a voter-registration drive ran into the armed might of the state. Following
of Dr. King were once again beaten and hosed as they non-violently demanded their rights. Sailors and trustees demanded that they be permitted to take part in the democratic process.

The conscience of the nation was stricken as television and the newspapers brought us pictures of Negro greats at the Selma bridge being struck down by clubs, tear gas and bullwhips wielded by Alabama state troopers.

At the rally, called on 24 hours notice, a roaring crowd of 3,000 workers and citizens heard Harry Bridges say:

"We're ashamed and shocked at the developments in Alabama. This attack on defenseless people, men, women and children. Anyone who watched those television pictures and the assaults on people seeking to invoke the non-violence of Dr. Martin Luther King. If the American labor movement and any national American rights must feel ashamed that high state officials would carry out such shameful acts in the name of law and order."

In response to a request from Rev. King, Locals 6 and 10, San Francisco, and Local 13, Los Angeles, declared a boycott against Alabama products.

"It is the obligation of the American labor movement to stand forth with the Negro. We're going to hit them where it hurts."

ILWU President James Herman added: "We hope by this action . . . we will start the American labor movement toward assuming its responsibility that until this day they have neglected. We hope that other unions the country over will take their places in the deep south . . . We hope that the American labor movement will start responding from this day forward and will not sit back and let the masters and kids do the work that rightfully belongs to us as well."

ONE OF US

Last September, Rev. King formally joined the ranks of labor as he was made an honorary member of Local 10. Here, he emphasized that the labor movement and the civil rights movement shared the same enemies and the same goals.

"What we need," he said, "is a radical re-distribution of political and economic power so that in a nation already sick with wealth, there will not be so much poverty."

Re-asserting his faith in non-violence, King added: "If the final analysis a riot is the language of the unheard. Remember," he continued, "that development in Alabama Sholley Carmichael created the darkness of crime and poverty, and a war in Vietnam."

Rev. King always hoped that the labor movement would have its strength in a campaign for peace in Vietnam. To the assembled National Labor Leaders, he said: "Peace for Peace he said the "loud clear voice of labor has been missing," from the peace movement.

"The absence of that one voice was all the more tragic because it may be the decisive one for tipping the balance toward peace," he added.

San Francisco — ILWU members here honored Dr. Martin Luther King by stopping work and holding a memorial service on the day of his funeral, April 9. The service was held in the auditorium of Longshore Local 10, of which Dr. King was an honorary lifetime member, where he had spoken last September.

The service was jointly sponsored by Locals 6 and 10, with invitations to officers of other locals here: Shipclerks Local 34, Walking Bosses Local 91, Watchmen's Local 75 and Office Workers Local 67.

The service was chaired by Gayne Varter, secretary-treasurer of Local 6. The invocation was by Rev. John Pierce of Ebenezer Baptist Church, a former member of Local 6. Charles King of that local sang a hymn and the theme song from "Exodus" with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Pierce.

Nikki Bridges, wife of the ILWU president, also spoke and in tears as she said: "We are not guilty for what has happened because we are white, but because we heard a call for help and we did heed that call."

DIFFICULT DAYS

Leon Barlow, business agent for Local 10, recalled Dr. King's dream of a better world and his friends. He was much concerned about Dr. King's assassination, he said, not only as a personal tragedy but also for its effect on the struggle for rights of Negroes. "We have some difficult days ahead," Barlow warned, and closed with the biblical quotation: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Roland Corley, business agent for Local 6 in San Jose, quoted from Dr. King's address of last February 8 in which he spoke of the kind of epithiphany he would want — one that would say he had led a life committed to helping the poor and unfortunate. Corley referred to Dr. King's dream of a better world and closed with "God speed fulfillment of his dream."

International secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt spoke of Dr. King's support of a labor struggle in Memphis and added: "His was an effort to establish collective bargaining rights for an entire people — the black community — an organization strong enough, dedicated and disciplined enough to bargain with a society which has failed to accord them equality and justice."

He quoted from Dr. King's address to the Labor Leadership Assembly for Peace last November in Chicago: "How can the administration with quivering anger denounce the violence of ghetto Negroes when it has given an example of violence in Asia that shocks the world ... Only those who are fighting for peace have the moral authority to lecture on non-violence."

Bill Bailey, vice president of Local 10, also spoke of violence in this country in its relation to the Vietnam war. "The man who shot and killed Rev. King," he said, "is perhaps a man who believed that for the horrible deed he performed that he would end up having a medal pinned on his chest . . . ."

"What else can one believe when they see glorified in the newspapers the man who shot to the President of the United States pinning a medal on a man's chest because he slaughtered with his own hands X number of men, women and children in a country a few thousand miles away, or because he dropped tons of napalm on people whose only offense in life was trying to set themselves free."

Bailey recalled Dr. King's address to a Local 10 meeting last September, and his praise for the ILWU as a union that practices brotherhood. Revels Cayton, an ILWU oldtimer, now state legislative representative for the city and county of San Francisco and deputy for social programs, spoke as representative of Mayor Alioto, who was in Atlanta to attend the King funeral.

A guest speaker was Kenneth Fints, president of Local 400, City and County Employees Union.

Work Stopped in Tribute to King

San Francisco — Work was stopped in tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King at many ports on the west coast of the United States on April 9.

Docks were shut down all day at San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton, Sacramento and all ports in British Columbia.

Work was stopped at 1 p.m. in the following ports, according to information received at ILWU International headquarters: Seattle, Aberdeen, Coos Bay, Astoria, Port Huerne and Wilmington.

Warehouses in the San Francisco Bay area were closed in the afternoon, as were many of those in the Los Angeles area.

Dried Fruit Workers Stop Work April 9

San Jose — All plants under the jurisdiction of ILWU Local 11 closed at noon April 9 in tribute to Martin Luther King. This action was taken on the initiative of Local 11 and with agreement of the employers.

A statement adopted April 6 at a meeting of the executive board, stewards and trustees of the local declared that "Any true monument to the memory of Martin Luther King must be the complete end of white racism and all its effects and the return of our boys from Vietnam now so that our many sore problems here at home can be effectively tackled."

Message to Mrs. King

Portland — Ed Mapes and A. F. Stoneburg, CRDC president and secretary, wired Correia King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King.

"The basic foundation of our union involves recognition of the brotherhood of man . . . Dr. King was a martyr for these same principles. Your husband's devotion to this cause will light the way for those who follow."
This is the second part of the Overseas Report on Israel. The first part, in our previous issue, described Hidatrad, the union of Israeli workers, relations with the Arabs who live in Israel, and the big port of Ashdod. This section starts with the role of the Kibbutzim, agricultural collectives, in the economy and social organization of the country.

The Kibbutzim or agricultural collectives play a vital role in Israeli society although members number only four percent of the population. This proportion decreases due to immigration and the development of farm technology.

A ride through the present day Israeli countryside can be compared to one through the San Joaquin Valley. Tractors, irrigation pipes, orchards, cotton fields and packing sheds are met at every turn. They bring home the fact that the farms of Israel are some of the most highly mechanized in the world, and, in recent years have made the country agriculturally self-sufficient.

The Kibbutz we visited, Bar-el-Kaie, is situated a short distance from the Egyptian frontier and exhibited recently completed concrete underground shelters that were built for the safety of the children. In the nursery, the 'sheds' being used by the producer can form a valuable link in the country's defenses.

The Kibbutz concept follows idealistic and spartan lines and this was the scene at Bar-el-Kaie. We first visited the homes of the workers. They were minimal structures having a bedroom, a sitting area and toilet facilities. All eating occurred at a central dining hall. A worker contributes 47 hours a week, with the required flexibility that an agricultural enterprise requires. There is no individual property and money is absent from the internal economy of the group. All goods and services are rendered through the cooperatives, with a yearly payment of money to cover those needed personal items, vacations expenses and travel.

Children Raised Apart

The ability of both sexes to contribute full time to the Kibbutz rests on the fact that the children are raised apart from their parents. From infancy through high school the needs of the children are attended to by specially trained personnel. Each facility and the nursery for the school dorm is unique and self-sufficient.

The first encounters are likely to be those of one's peer group, and this will probably be the beginning of a continuous association that will only be broken when the young adult enters two years of military service. This insular and cohesive social organization forms a backbone to Israeli society. It requires the discipline of conforming to very exacting standards. Those people of an artistic or individualist bent generally find it necessary to forsake Kibbutz life.

Problems of the Third World

Besides extending limited credits, involving itself in projects and aid to 80 other countries, the institute conducts classes for trade unionists and cooperative leaders in Tel-Aviv. These classes come to grips with the problems of the third world. Following it are classes in international co-operation.

"The Labor Movement and Its Role in the Developing Countries," "Rural Development," "Problems of Housing," are some of the many courses offered by the institute.

In these classes sit the future leaders of this third force of the future world. The institute feels that through its program it is building those friendships that are so necessary to Israel's survival. More and more, the institute is taking students from countries which have common boundaries with Israel's current antagonist. Also in setting up these programs they feel that they are doing justice to those who have been exploited and have suffered the domination of the colonial powers.

There is also a department of Arabic Affairs at the institute to improve relations with Arabs inside Israel, mainly those living in the villages. This department aims at overcoming the isolation and misunderstanding that exists. This includes teaching Arabic to the Jews, emphasizing common interests, attacking the feelings of supremacy that exist among sections of the Israeli people, overcoming the inertia of village life, bringing Bedouins (Arab nomads) into the school system. The problems are endless. Even the basic one of a legally recognized marriage between Jew and Arab is yet to be resolved. Many of them seem too familiar in the light of our own social system and recent history.

Waste and Hatred of War

A trip to the Syrian heights a few days later with much love and patience, sought to impart to us that which is the spirit and life of Israel. It is the older border with a white painted sentry box hardly big enough to squeeze into. Here a lone soldier of the UN stood guard.

Problems of the Third World

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Why Are We in Vietnam?

Trade Mag Clues You in

What would be in store for the people of the United States should succeed in enforcing its will by means of a military victory?

Fifteen years ago the Korean war ended, leaving South Korea an occupied country. While the occupation forces were nominally United Nations troops, the bulk of them, just as had been true during the fighting, were from the US. Since that time, South Korea’s relationship to the US has been one that is variously described as “puppet,” “neo-colony” or “client state.” The advantages of having “client states” — if you are an owner of a US corporation — have been set forth very frankly in an American trade publication. Footwear News, in its issue of May 11, 1967, gave its readers longshore and inland waterways.

“Already in Korea are Fairchild, Motorola, Oak Electro/Natics, Signetics. ‘LOW PAID PEOPLE’

“Korea’s greatest attraction to the world of international trade and industry is undoubtedly its industrious, intelligent, dexterous — and low paid — people. A land somewhat smaller in size than the state of Virginia has a population of over 28 million.

“THERE is an unemployment problem of 7 percent and an even greater under-employment problem estimated at 25 percent. Fifty percent of the population is under 20 years of age. There is an abundance of labor that will not soon dry up . . .

“And they do work cheap. Girls start at $10 a month, an assemblage line at from $10 to $15 a month. The average monthly wage level for skilled workers is $40 for men and $30 for women; that of semi-skilled workers is $30 for men and $23 for women; that of laborers is $31 for men and $15 for women; for office workers, $44 for men and $33 for women. Graduate engineers are available at $1,000 a year . . .

“Sure sign that Korea has arrived on the international economic scene is the coming of American banks to Seoul. Within the next few months branches will be opened here by the Chase Manhattan Bank, First National Bank, Senate Bank and the Bank of America . . .

“Veteran international girl-chasers divine Korean girls tops. They are taller than the Japanese and have much better legs. Korean men are considered States AID officials here regard as significant the results of the recent visit here of the so-called American businessmen. A group of 29 leading American businessmen headed by former Undersecretary of State George W. Ball, now chairman of Lehman Bros. International, came here during March on a ‘private investment and trade exploratory mission.’

“Within two weeks of their visit, of the 23 manufacturing companies represented on the mission, 14 had expressed interest either in negotiating for a tie-up or in sending a feasibility team to this country.

“Already in Korea are Fairchild, Motorola, Oak Electro/Natics, Signetics.
just exactly what other businessmen lower wages while at the same time turning out more work. The employ-
do—he gets the job done at the low-
est possible price.

ILWU Members

At King Funeral

SAN FRANCISCO — Nine ILWU members attended the funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King in Atlanta and took part in the march through the streets of that city, according to re-
ports received at the International Union office here. Seven of these were officially representing their local unions.

Longshore Local 10 here sent as its representatives: International president Harry Bridges, regional di-
rector William Chester, Local 10 president Cleophas Williams and secretary Curt Smith. Warehouse
Local 6 sent its president, Charles (Chilli) Duarte and business agent Curtis McClain. Warehouse Local 26 in Los Angeles sent its president, George Lee.

Two members of Local 10 went to the funeral on their own: Nils Laninge and Keith Gluck.

Pine Strike Settled

Continued from Page 1

ILWU Members

More Work for Members in Seattle

This recommended program will bring more commercial cargo into the Port of Seattle. This program has been submitted to Local 19, Lo-
cal 9 and PMA Employers and the Port of Seattle. According to Get-
tings, “The PMA and the Port of Seattle are waiting for Local 19 to
make a decision.”

The PROGRAM recommended by
The Regional Office essentially
the Regional Office would mean that:

1. All handling of cargo to and
from the ships or barges will be done
by members of Local 19, once such
cargo is delivered to the transit
sheds.

2. All moving of cargo within the
transit shed from place to place
within the same transit shed or
another transit shed will be done
by members of Local 19;

3. All car loading and unloading
done at the transit sheds, of cargo
in connection with the loading of ships
or barges, shall be done by Local 19
members;

4. All car loading or unloading
done on trackage adjacent to the
transit sheds, of cargo not going into
the transit sheds, will be done by Lo-
cal 9 members;

This program, if adopted, will
mean that the members of Local 19
will do all the work connected with
the handling of cargo in the Transit
Sheds except the delivery of cargo
into or the removal of cargo from the
Transit Sheds.

I know about all the arguments
and theories advanced by some of
our members in which they say that
all work done on the waterfront is
longshore work. All I can say about
this type of talk is “Look around for
yourself and see how much of this
work people say is longshore work is
being done by other than ILWU
people.”

Under the PROGRAM recom-
manded here, ILWU people will get
this work, which is now being done
by other workers under much
poorer wages and conditions. Get-
tings warns:

“The chips are down. We either
pick them up and go ahead or we let
them lay and slip further back.
Then, in a short time, we will find
Local 19 membership confined to
working only on the ship, in other
words—to the bull rail.

“Anyone who has taken the time
to read The Hook written by Brother
Jerry Tyler, knows that the time has
come to do something about the
work leaving this Port. The program
recommended here by the Regional
Office and International will help do
that job.”

There are only two ways to go,
says Gettings:

“One, is to continue as we have in
the past, refusing to compromise or
change, holding on for a while long-
er and then one day winding up like
the proverbial "DOOL ROLL" or like
some other unions in this country
that once were strong and today are
just about defunct because they re-
 fused to compromise and advance
with the times.

“Second, we can go ahead with
this program or a better one, if any-
one can come up with it and expand
our job opportunities by facing up to
the facts of life.”

He concludes in typical fashion:

“Of course, some people won't like
what is said here, but I don't give a
damn about that. What I do care
about is that we do something to
build this union bigger, better and
stronger before it is too late.”