Canada Labor Backs Struggle In South Africa

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Canadian labor is backing liberation movements fighting for the liberation of the people of South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).

Addressing the conference were Abdul Minty, general secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the United Kingdom; Callista Moyo of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union; Professor Edisson Zvobgo of the Emissary and the People’s Organization; Bishop Desmond Tutu of Lentebo; Horst Kleimann of the Christian Institute; James Stuart of the South African Congress of Trade Unions; Renata Pratt of the Canadian Task Force on Churches and Corporate Responsibility; and Andrew Kalembo of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The Canadian Labor Congress helped finance the trips of two South African trade union leaders — Andrew Kalembo and Drake Koka.

ACTION PROGRAM

A collective ballot taken by Alderman Harry Rankin of Vancouver at the opening session of the conference netted over $1000 for political prisoners. Many Labor Councils also contributed.

The conference adopted a four point action program.

To raise funds and supplies for the Southern Africa Liberation movements, political prisoners and refugees.

To mount action campaigns against Canadian and South African investments in Southern Africa.

To organize labor action to intensify its actions in support of freedom, independence and self-determination in Southern Africa;

To establish a boycott committee to intensify opposition to the importation of wine, liquor and food from Southern Africa, and in particular to investigate Rothman and Carling-O’Keefe and their involvement in Southern Africa.

Bridges Accepts Post With World Peace Group

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU President Harry Bridges has accepted a position as one of six Vice-Presidents of the International Liusion Forum of Peace Forces. The Forum was set up in January when representatives of 115 countries — representing all political parties from Christian Democrat to Communist — met to establish the machinery for pro-detente, pro-disarmament groups to coordinate their activities. The group will also work for the support of national liberation struggles.

Ballots Out For International Vote, June 6-10

SAN FRANCISCO — Official ballots for the International Officers, International Executive Board members and Coast Labor Relations Committee members are now in the hands of the locals.

After meeting in San Francisco earlier this month, the ballots committee agreed to the Twenty-Second Biennial Convention assigned ballots to the locals on the basis of per capita payments for the last three months.

The committee which will supervise the overall conduct of the election, consists of Clophas Williams, Local 10, San Francisco; Mike Henry, Local 34, San Francisco; Duane Peterson, Local 7, Sacramento; Alpha Hunter, Local 6, San Francisco, and Willie Walker, Local 17, Sacramento.

The ILWU area will vote on the four titled officers plus International Executive Board members. Clerks and longshoremen will also vote for the election committee and on the question of whether the policy of “no double back” shall be enforced without exception.

Thus, a total of ten versions of the ballot have been sent out: one to Canada, one to Hawaii; and each one to the longshore and other divisions of the union in Northern and Southern California, Oregon-Columbia River, and Puget Sound-Alaska.

Voting will take place for the first time since a poll was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked, the public resistance question was last asked.

You control the outcome of the election.

The ballot must be received in the hands of the locals.

Each local must submit its own ballot totals to the International Balloting Committee. No combined totals will be accepted.

The Union Shop Meets Public Resistance

WASHINGTON, D.C. — By a 2-to-1 margin, Americans reject the idea of the union shop. The survey shows that 43 per cent of the public are opposed to the union shop, but that opinion against it has grown over the last decade. In 1966, when the same question was last asked, the public opposed it by a smaller margin, 49 per cent to 42 per cent.

The Gallup Poll revealed that opposition to the union shop was strongest among labor and professional people. Working-class responses were more pro-union shop, but not in sufficient strength to outweigh heavy opposition on the top end of the scale.

Lou Goldblatt Testimonial

SAN FRANCISCO — A dinner-dance in honor of retiring ILWU International Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt will be held beginning 7 p.m. Saturday evening, June 11, at the United Irish Cultural Center, 2700-45th Avenue, San Francisco.

Tickets are $25. Contact Horne Associates, 916 Kearny Street, Suite 209, San Francisco, California 94133. Phone: (415) 435-0919.
The Little Steel strike began in late May. The LITTLE STEEL strike began in late May. Details of the previous year brought General Motors into the fold, and organizing was proceeding rapidly in other industries. In March—without a formal picket—US Steel agreed to recognize John L. Lewis' Steel Workers Organizing Committee, to guarantee union shop, and to settle a $150,000 overtime. Hundreds of smaller firms fell into line immediately—by early May, SWOC leaders reported the signing of 140 contracts and the representation of 300,000 members. The morale of the American labor movement had never been higher—and it looked as though things were sewed up tight when on April 12, the Supreme Court declared that the National Labor Relations Act was constitutional.

Next target was so-called "Little Steel"—Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown and Inland. And in early May, the steel workers approached Little Steel's spokesman, Tom Girdler, to negotiate.

So much luck. Girdler hated unions and was determined to resist. With economic conditions turning down, Girdler copied the successful tactics used the previous year in breaking up the Machinists' organizing drive at Remington Rand—get the union out on strike, create a ruckus, bring in strikebreakers' car, a mob wrecked strike headquarters, in Youngstown, two were killed and 42 injured.

By mid-July, the strike against Little Steel was dead. It seemed as though the momentum of 1936-1938 had evaporated. CIO membership hit 4 million in 1938, and 12 million in 1938, and 12 million in 1940. By 1940, it was down to 3.6 million. In 1941, however, before the war broke out, the CIO renewed its organizing efforts at Little Steel, and in September, the companies finally sat down to bargain—the talks dragged on until after the outbreak of the war, and were ultimately settled when the Labor Board established the so-called Little Steel formula, which was the basis of wartime wage increases for all workers.

The Little Steel strike was a mob wrecked strike, and with a tight lid on economic growth—in the name of fighting inflation. However, the problems remain. For all their good intentions, the days in which the west—glued together by the Soviet "threat"—could act in a unified manner, are gone. The days in which Washington, along with a few spurts of activity here and there, they have been in recession since 1972. The weakest of them, England and Italy, have experienced almost nothing but growth from the last five years. While Japan, Germany, and the US are growing more slowly than expected. Each country has a similar set of problems—unemployment, inflation and a stagnation—complicated by the fact that their economies are so interdependent that hard times in, say, the US, are felt immediately across the board.

The conference was a political success. Jimmy Carter got a great press and the other leaders—most of whom are in weak political positions at home, plied glory. There were no public brawls, no embarrassing happenings. The statement issued afterward generally expressed the view that the well-being of the major capitalist nations, their desire to solve the world's economic problems, to assist the power nations and to avoid slipping into mutually destructive trade wars.

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This holiday spirit was met by police gunfire. After declarations of neutrality, it erupted into a battle between police and strikers, and 28 others were so badly beaten they required hospitalization, and some 30 more received in injuries ranging from trivial to serious. The police reported 35 of theirs injured, none was shot and only three required hospitalization. "The police," noted the La Follette Committee, "dragged the seriously wounded, unconscious men along the ground with no more care than would be employed on a common drunkard."

The actions of the Chicago police were an inspiration to strikers everywhere. In Massillon, Ohio, two strikers were killed, seven wounded, 16 arrested; in Cleveland, one picket was killed by a
An ILWU-sponsored effort to force Hawaiian sugar companies to act responsibly toward plantation workers displaced by the Big Five's search for bigger and better investment opportunities, has paid off for the union and for the entire North Kohala community.

Castle and Cooke—a giant multinational which, aside from its Hawaiian sugar operations controls Dole Pineapple, Standard Fruit, and scores of other operations from Alaska to Singapore—announced in March 71 that it was closing up its Kohala sugar plantation. The union responded to the company to do something for the more than 500 workers who would be laid off, and for the community of better than 3,000 who directly or indirectly depended on the sugar operation.

Successfully relocated ex-Kohala sugar workers include, from left, Haruko Mcintosh and Kanani Pagador, now employed at Kohala Nursery; Stanley Gonsalvez, at Orchids Pacifica; and Ronald Carvalho who are now grounds maintenance men at Mauna Kea Beach Hotel; and Dennis Maeda, who had eight years at Kohala, also at Papeekoe.

Other former Kohala workers are Leonardo Paranaconda and Fillmore Loosen at Papeekoe Sugar (they were both 20-year veterans at Kohala); Jonolino Hilarion, Emilio Cabal and Ronald Carvalho who are now maintenance men at Kohala Nursery; and Richard Gutierres and Albert Gunzma who work at Hawaiian Holiday, a well-known macadamia nut operation.

Delegates to the ILWU's Nineteenth Biennial Convention in 1971 declared that "Castle and Cooke does not have the right to unilaterally abandon an entire community which it created," and negotiations last year that worked the Big Five for concessions that there would be no contract in sugar unless the Kohala workers were protected.

In negotiations, led by International Secretary-Treasurer Leon Goldblatt, a program was developed: the union won protection for the workers' pensions and medical care for pensioners, industry-wide seniority, protection of accrued benefits and even an agreement to underwrite the interest payments on the workers' mortgaged homes. ILWU tried unsuccessfully to maintain sugar production in Kohala. But in follow-up talks, Castle and Cooke was persuaded to phase things out slowly until the final shut-down until 1975, rather than close down all once.

KOHALA TASK FORCE

On the political side, the ILWU sponsored legislation under which Gov. George Ariyoshi established a special "Kohala Task Force"—composed of government, industry, and labor representatives—charged with bringing new industry into the area while maintaining Kohala's traditional agricultural way of life.

The legislature and Hawaii county councils authorized an expenditure of 14 mil lion to encourage industry and create employment. It proved to be a sound investment under which more than 50 workers would otherwise have lost their jobs, providing unemployment compensation and well.

Some of the firms which has been established with state and federal help are reportedly on solid footing—some are still a little wobbly. They employ a total of 142 ex-sugar workers—109 permanent and 33 temporary.

Kohala Nursery, for example, employs 48 fulltime workers and exports from 35,000 to 47,000 plants monthly. It expects to reach a $1 million sales level by the end of 1977. Lapakahie State Historical Park, located on the Kohala coast, draws 300,000 visitors a year, employs 20 permanent workers. Firms like Orchids Pacifica, Kohala Plastics, Pacifica and Biakan Biogenics have all experienced some difficulties, but have reorganized their finances and are looking forward to future growth.

Even after the sugar union retained its office in Kohala to help its former members in every possible way. Many were placed in jobs at other sugar companies, or with state or county governments.

Of the 519 workers who were displaced by 1976, 136 took early normal or early retirement under a union negotiated pension plan; 142 found new employment in projects organized by the Kohala Task Force; 82 accepted state or county work; 13 passed away, 11 left Hawaii. Many opening were found for those who were not able to find work at ILWU Hotels, 41 remain unemployed. Kohola's Voice of the ILWU concedes that "problems have not been eradicated. Some of the jobs held by the ex-sugar workers are temporary in nature. There are also a handful on welfare, getting food stamps or receiving unemployment compensation. But the general situation would be a lot worse today if Kohala was left alone and allowed to die on the vine."

Master Warehouse Contract

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU warehouse workers covered by the Northern California master warehouse agreement will receive a $1.25 hourly increase, effective June 1, 1977. This brings the basic rate for freight handlers up to $7.40 per hour.

The three year master agreement was won by the ILWU's ILWU Northern California Warehouse Alliance in the summer of 1976 and expires June 1, 1979.
New Film Dramatizes Case of Workers at J. P. Stevens Company

A new color film, "Testimony—Justice vs. J. P. Stevens" had its joint worldwide premiere recently, at Alice Tully Hall in New York's Lincoln Center and at the Pilgrimage Century Plaza Theater in Los Angeles.

The mayors of both cities, plus prominent leaders in the religious, government, civil rights, labor and entertainment fields, were on hand to welcome the near-capacity audiences.

Sponsored by the National Citizens Committee for Justice for J. P. Stevens Workers, the 32-minute documentary is a shockingly intense portrayal of the struggle by textile workers in the south to win social and economic justice. It focuses on workers at Stevens' seven plants in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., many of whom vividly describe the inhumane conditions under which they toil.

BROWN LUNG VICTIM

A typical case shown is that of Lucy Taylor, who suffers from byssinosis—better known as "brown lung" disease and caused by inhaling cotton dust. After working 35 years in Stevens mills, she was denied any disability compensation by the company after she was no longer able to breathe on the job.

Brought to New York for the film's premiere, Mrs. Taylor asked support of the consumer boycott of Stevens products "for the people still working in the plants" and "for our children and grandchildren." A message from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reaffirmed support of 14 million AFL-CIO members in the consumer boycott of Stevens until it heeds its workers' rights.

LIKE BIRMINGHAM

Among prominent guests at the New York premiere were Mayor Abraham Beame, Coretta Scott King—who declared that "J. P. Stevens must be the Birmingham of the labor movement"—Dr. Martin Luther King, Sr., and Rev. Donald W. Shirley, Jr., president of the Union Theological Seminary, who is also in the film.

All pledged their complete support of J. P. Stevens workers until their cause is won and asked the audience of more than 1,000 to do the same by refusing to buy Stevens products.

Friedman said the East Coast premiere, emceed by TV star Steve Allen, an equally distinguished audience of some 600 also received "Testimony" with enthusiasm and expressed their support of the consumer boycott on behalf of Stevens workers. Heading the list of speakers there was Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley.

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One of the most interesting moments in our visit to Kenya came one day when we were taken in tow by Mr. Were Dibó Ogutó, general secretary of the Chemical Workers' Union. He had to appear before the "Industrial Court" on a jurisdictional beef.

It was a thorny issue. But the Tea Institute, which governs the three-man panel listened carefully to both presentations and then decided, quite intelligently we thought, to go have a look at things before they made up their minds.

The point of this little episode is to explain to our readers that the workers are a very young group, who have quite a few problems. It appears to have an extremely well-developed and experienced trade union movement, which plays a major role in the country's affairs. After all, one of the nation's greatest heroes is Tom Mboya, a union leader. The Kenya dockers union, whose President Albert Ogutó was assassinated in the prime of his life, back in 1969.

Government's Big Role

All the unions in Kenya are registered with the government—and are affiliated with the Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU). The only independent unions are the civil servants and teachers. In general, what they do, and are likely to do, is to have a chat with the government officials. There, all of one's great heroes is Tom Mboya, a union leader. The Kenya dockers union, whose President Albert Ogutó was assassinated in the prime of his life, back in 1969.

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Handyman Protest
Set for June 4
SAN FRANCISCO—Local 4 will sponsor two separate caravans to bring picketers to various Handyman stores in the San Francisco Bay area. June 4 is to continue to press its boycott of the home-building supply firms.
In the East Bay, the caravan will gather at 9 a.m. at Local 6 headquarters, 255 Ninth Street, San Francisco, and proceed down to San Mateo to picket the Handyman store there.
Another group will gather at East Bay headquarters, 99 Hegenberger Road and go down to picket various outlets in the East Bay.

What this is all about, is an effort to help workers in the Bay Area.

PICKET LINE DEATH
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters August 6 after Handyman striker Norman Ray Lewis—a father of five small children—was run down and killed on the picket line by a truck driven at a high rate of speed through the picket line by a company supervisor.

IIIWU Convention Approves Constitutional Changes

C-1. Convention Date

Conventions will be held on this following rotational basis: every two years in host city in each area enumerated every two years:

- The 1979 Convention will be in Southern California.

C-2. Overseas Delegate Program

(1) The Convention shall implement the recommendation contained in the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that the Constitution be amended to provide that a ceiling of $90,000 be set on the overseas travel fund, and to provide for a budget in excess of that reversion to the General Fund of the Union.

(2) The incoming International Executive Board will select 24 delegates, plus alternates, from applications submitted in the customary manner by interested rank and file members. (This is the same number selected by past Boards.) Any international officer, delegate or alternate would complete their trips before a new slate of delegates is selected.

(3) However, instead of having the delegates complete their trips in the two-year period between Conventions, as is been our custom, it shall be left to the discretion of the titled officers, subject to the approval of the International Executive Board, to assign delegates to visit particular countries only so often as events and conditions in those countries warrant such visits.

4) Further, if events and conditions in Canada or the United States justify visits to particular states, provinces, or sections of either country, the titled officers, subject to the approval of the International Executive Board, are empowered to assign overseas delegations for such visits.

C-4. Local Union Ballot Totals

Add to Article VI a new paragraph entitled 12 which would read as follows:

"Each local shall submit its own ballot totals to the International Bulletin Committee. No combined totals from more than one local will be accepted."

C-9. Convention Expenses

The International will contribute $12,000 for banquet expenses at conventions.

C-10. Initiation Fees

To change the Constitution, Article IV, Section 3, to provide that no Local shall charge an initiation fee in excess of $600, provided, however, that any local may for the purpose of organizing activities, or for other good and sufficient reasons be excused from this limitation by the International Executive Board. This resolution does not mean that any local would be required to charge the $600 initiation fee.

Stockton's New Port Director

STOCKTON, CA.—Alexander Krygsman will assume the directorship of the troubled Port of Stockton on July 1. Krygsman comes from a family of the Port of Pensacola, Florida, where—under his leadership—both revenues and tonnage increased significantly during the one-year period, it is claimed.

The Port faces critical financial problems and recently took a number of steps to avert a $500,000 shortfall in restricted funds for cash flow purposes and closing its San Francisco marketing office.

Family Budget Cost Jumps to New Highs

WASHINGTON, DC.—A typical family of four living in an American city last year required an average income of $19,841 to maintain the same standard of living as the previous year, a new study shows.

A city family operating on a lower, "autors" budget last year needed an average income of $9,141, which was 56 percent less than the current average earnings in the private non-farm sector of the economy.

Another Grain Elevator Fire

PORTLAND—City firemen extinguished a fire caused by an explosion created by a grain elevator, underlined by a "burning, smouldering odor" detected by employees, were reported last July to the Bureau of Labor Standards, Grain Inspection Division and the State Department of Labor. (See August 6, 1976 Dispatcher).

Commenting on the latest incident, Business Agents Langlois and Mahaffey, warned that "extreme caution must be used at all times because of the fire and explosion potential in grain elevators.

IIWU Convention Approves Constitutional Changes

C-1. Convention Date

Conventions will be held on this following rotational basis: every two years in host city in each area enumerated every two years:

- The 1979 Convention will be in Southern California.

C-2. Overseas Delegate Program

(1) The Convention shall implement the recommendation contained in the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that the Constitution be amended to provide that a ceiling of $90,000 be set on the overseas travel fund, and to provide for a budget in excess of that reversion to the General Fund of the Union.

(2) The incoming International Executive Board will select 24 delegates, plus alternates, from applications submitted in the customary manner by interested rank and file members. (This is the same number selected by past Boards.) Any international officer, delegate or alternate would complete their trips before a new slate of delegates is selected.

(3) However, instead of having the delegates complete their trips in the two-year period between Conventions, as is been our custom, it shall be left to the discretion of the titled officers, subject to the approval of the International Executive Board, to assign delegates to visit particular countries only so often as events and conditions in those countries warrant such visits.

4) Further, if events and conditions in Canada or the United States justify visits to particular states, provinces, or sections of either country, the titled officers, subject to the approval of the International Executive Board, are empowered to assign overseas delegations for such visits.

C-4. Local Union Ballot Totals

Add to Article VI a new paragraph entitled 12 which would read as follows:

"Each local shall submit its own ballot totals to the International Bulletin Committee. No combined totals from more than one local will be accepted."

C-9. Convention Expenses

The International will contribute $12,000 for banquet expenses at conventions.

C-10. Initiation Fees

To change the Constitution, Article IV, Section 3, to provide that no Local shall charge an initiation fee in excess of $600, provided, however, that any local may for the purpose of organizing activities, or for other good and sufficient reasons be excused from this limitation by the International Executive Board. This resolution does not mean that any local would be required to charge the $600 initiation fee.

C-11. Retiring Int'l Officers

To give $15,000 apiece to the three retiring International officers.

C-12. The Dispatcher

The International Officers are given the option, on an experimental basis, to cut The Dispatcher back to 22 issues per year, if they feel such a cut is warranted. This would permit, for example, the dropping of one issue in January and another in mid-July when activities is usually slow. The officers will make a report on this matter to our next convention.

C-13. Emeritus Status for Retiring Officers

The convention concurs in the recommendation of the last meeting of the International Executive Board, that the convention center upon our three retiring International Officers, namely Brothers Harry Bridges, Larry Brannock, and William Nosworthy. The prize will be the chief patrolman and Mike Bovodich, the barge dispatcher.

The Port faces critical financial problems and recently took a number of steps to avert a $500,000 in restricted funds for cash flow purposes and closing its San Francisco marketing office.
HONEYMOONERS—Bill and Idalyn Rutter, standing, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary, May 4, in the company of about 200 Bay Area Pension Club members who joined the celebration after the conclusion of their regular business. Shown eating the cake are, from left, Federated Auxiliaries President Dawn Rutter, Pensioners Bill Goheen, Manuel Silva and Mike Samdorff, the Rutters, and Germain Bulcke.

Mason Roberson, 1906-1977
SUN FRANCISCO—Mason Roberson, a guitar journalist who strung his neck out for the ILWU when things were tough and remained a close friend of this union through the years, died of cancer, April 30.

Born in Jeffersonville, Indiana, Roberson spent much of his youth in the Philippines where his father, the first black man to become inspector for the US Army Quartermaster Corps, worked. He returned to San Francisco in his teens, graduating Polytechnic High School and attending the University of California in Berkeley.

In 1932 Roberson founded The Spokesman, the first black newspaper in California. "We were so liberal in our support of the longshoremen's strike of 1934 that some vigilantes broke our windows," recalls Thomas C. Fleming, now of the San Francisco Sun Reporter.

From 1942 and 1946 Roberson wrote scripts for a radio detective show—"Pat Novak for Hire"—before joining the People's World Newspaper in 1948. He served as administrative assistant to the ILWU officers for a short time in 1942.

He is survived by his wife, San Francisco attorney Doris Brit Walker, and a daughter, Emily, both of San Francisco. A memorial service was held May 16th at ILWU Local 54 headquarters in San Francisco. Among the speakers was ILWU President Harry Bridges.

Local 23 Golf Tourney
TACOMA—Local 23 held its fifth annual golf tournament April 30, at the Fife-Allemore Golf Course, with 134 golfers playing. Ten locals were represented with one just round shot by R. Halverson of Local 8, and R. Reed, Local 25, second with one over.

The second division won by M. Butler and heavy.

United Grocers Wins Local 17 Golf Tourney
SACRAMENTO—Local 17 members from Safeway and United Grocers came out in full force to the Riverbend Golf Club, April 30, to continue their traditional athletic rivalry in their first annual golf tournament. Thirty members from each house participated.

Tournament director Jim Facia reports that the victory went to United Grocers. Longest single drive for UG was hit by Rick Farris; longest for Safeway was Joe Flores. Closest to the hole were Jerry Stumbrock (UG) and Terry Le Perve (Safe- way).

Overall winner was Jim Pearson (UG), and the trophy for the "best dressed" went to Chuck Boerner (UG). Farris Boerner and Facia coordinated the event. The two houses have also just concluded their third annual pool tournament—UG also won—and the softball season is hot and heavy.

At some time or another, in some area on the Pacific Coast—from California to Alaska to the Chukchi (King) River, mightiest of all salmon, are being pursued. A recent letter and photograph from A. F. Piper of San Pablo, a member of Local 6, gives us a rundown on the Bay Area spring run of King salmon.

"Just a few lines, Fred, and a snapshot of 'yours truly' which records a late February catch. I got two nine pound salmon from a run that usually lasts through March. I fished out of Reeds Landing, which is located about three miles north of Meridian, California."

"There were not too many boats out but everybody got some salmon, quite a few of them did better than I did. I did not fish for steelhead although I heard they were biting that day..."

Right now the spring salmon fishing is on the wane in the Columbia and Willamette River. Some good offshore fishing for salmon is being experienced at key spots off the Oregon and Washington coast and the feeder salmon season is just coming into its own in the San Juans of Washington. It's interesting to note that the scientifically dubbed "Oncorhynchus ihawytchena," has many other names, depending on the area along the coast where it dwells. I was surprised to learn that the local name of "Spring salmon" is used in the excellent publication of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada known as "Fishes of the Pacific Coast of Canada," by W. A. Clemens, Professor of Zoology and G. V. Wilby, graduate ichthyologist of the University of British Columbia.

In California the largest of the Pacific salmon is referred to as "King," King Royal is local "Spring salmon." In Oregon, the most commonly used term is "Chinook" although in some areas the spring Chinook are called "Springs" or "Springers."

The ILWU is people

Chuck Boerner, Rick Farris, Tony Macias and Jim Facio (below) tee off at Local 17 Safeway-United Grocers Golf Tournament.

Al Piper, San Pablo with salmon catch

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The larger specimens are dubbed "Tye." All in all, I count 11 different names—other than the scientific for each fish. Did I miss any? If so, I'd appreciate hearing about it...

One of the most famous salmon and steelhead fishing spots in the world is the Columbia River, below Bonneville Dam on both the Oregon and Washington side of the River. As everyone knows the Columbia serves as a great percentage of the natural boundary line between Oregon and Washington and Bonneville is the first Dam to span its banks.

The ILWU is people

Lance Lynch, Local 4 member of Van- couver, Wash., holding 30-pound lunker.

Off the rocky shoreline of both states, and off the shoreline of Ballard Island, in which some of the Dam's roots are driven, thousands of anglers congregate each year. Many of them are "Longhorns" and one in particular who dearly loves and appreciates this area is Lance Lynch, a member of Local 4, Vancouver, Washington. A recent letter from Brother Lynch told of some good Chinook fishing in these parts and he enclosed a snapshot as proof of the finny pudding. He's holding a lunker—"King, Chinook, etc., call it what you like—"which tipped the scales at 30 pounds and was as bright as a newly-minted half dollar.

Were the weasel as large as some of the other carnivores, man's life in the woods would be in great peril. It is one of the most vicious critters in the American outdoors. Slender, supple—appearing, it has muscles of steel and is capable of overpowering animals several times its size. Naturalists consider it the most perfect machine for killing. Comparatively, it is more bloodthirsty than the leopard, more clever than the fox.

Obviously the weasel has acquired an evil reputation in the wildlife fraternity. Even larger animals become uneasy when scenting the weasel. Cottontails in cages have been known to die of fright when exposed to them.

Your outdoor columnist would like to trade one of the illustrated BOLO fishing lures for a clear snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene. Send the snapshot, and some information as to what it's all about, to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. TDB
2323 S.E. 3rd Place
Portland, Oregon 97202

The offer is open to ILWU members, members of the family and, of course, tired members. Please tell us what the snapshot is about and mention Local number. It doesn't necessarily, have to be a professional photo, a good clear snapshot—either in color or black and white—will be fine.

Somebody—I can't remember just "who"—once said: "People who cannot find time for outdoor known are obligated, sooner or later, to find time for illness.

May 27, 1977
A Small Local Starts Thinking Big

Newest members of the ILWU's Seattle warehouse local are at Paris Beauty Supply. Nine members here held a short strike in December, 1976, went back to work and then successfully negotiated their first agreement in March, 1977. Shown filling orders are, from left, Greg Clarke, Tom Morton and Randy Cimmery.

'A Foot in the Door'

SEATTLE—After several years of declining membership, ILWU warehouse Local 9 here is on the move again.

The small warehouse local, 400 strong, is mainly centered around the Port of Seattle, Salmon Terminals, Fisher Flouring Mills, plus about eight other smaller warehouses in the area. But, according to Local 9 Secretary-Business Agent Mike Frith, "we've got an active group of rank and fileers looking for leads, we've gotten help from the International, and there's plenty of unorganized work here in town that we're going after."

First new shop in many years is a small one—Paris Beauty Supply—where nine new members voted union in December, 1976, and negotiated what for them was a vast improvement. In a one-year agreement, wages go from a base rate of $3.35 to new rates of between $4.50 and $5.25.

"Sure, it wasn't exactly everything we wanted," said steward Steve Domes, "but we've got our foot in the door and we'll keep pushing. Being in the ILWU has also made a difference in more ways than just money."

In recent months, the local has also held a special organizing seminar, with the assistance of the International and the regional staff, and started putting out a lively local bulletin for the first time in years. The local is also in the process of streamlining its outdated constitution "to assist in organizing and administering things efficiently on a day-to-day basis," according to President Lenard Benard.

Local 9 members at Pan-Pacific Steel handle fencing materials, nails, pipe, fenceposts, corrugated sheets and other metal goods. Here, foreman Bob Piercy and Tom Scott load a truck—Scott is a former member of ILWU Local 6 in Salinas, California. That's John Richardson on the forklift, working a load of steel pipe.

54 members are employed at Fisher Flouring Mills. Above, John Murray palletizing sacks of flour; below, sacks of flour from the mill are delivered to flour table where Local 9 members (Richard Eucker at right) dump them down the appropriate chute for storage. Members here took a long strike in the summer of 1975 to win their contract—negotiations for a new pact come up next year.