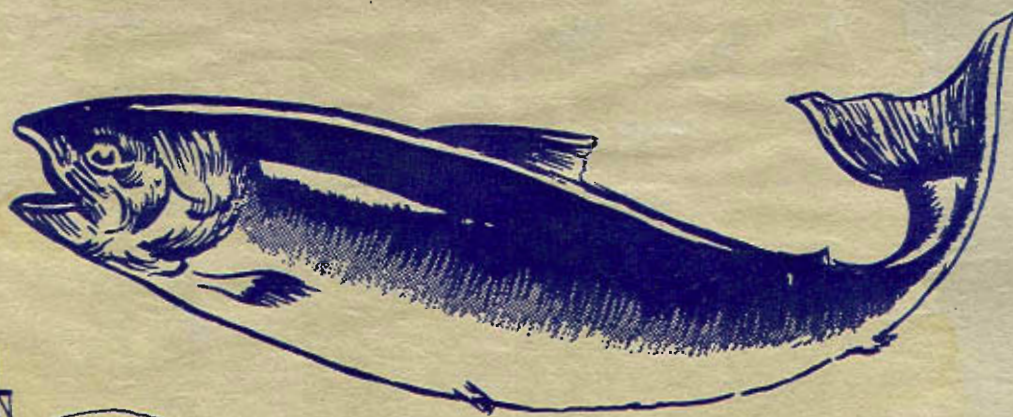


1952 Yearbook

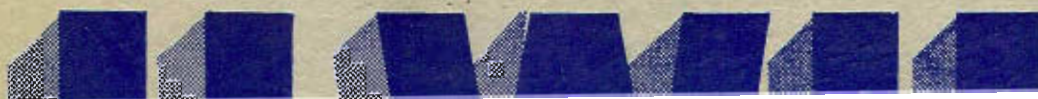
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Local 37

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1952 YEARBOOK, Local 37

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S & WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION

Editor — CARLOS BULOSAN

August 1952

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The cover was designed by Marcelo C. Ovalles, staff artist and Local 37 member

EDITORIAL

In resuming the publication of our Yearbook, we are forced by restrictive laws, dangerous moves by certain branches of the government, the vicious lies of the capitalist press and yellow journalism, the warmongering of big business, the race-hating hysteria of reactionary organizations and groups, and the unconcealed coordination of all these forces to destroy progressive trade union movement by charging militant labor leaders with the "advocacy to teach and overthrow the government."

We are forced by the living spirit of the great American heritage—the uncompromising stand to defend human rights and liberties in time of war or peace—to expose in our pages the maniacal machinations to undermine the American people's greatest and most sacred gift from the revolutionary fathers: that this nation was founded on the proposition that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We are forced to illustrate with pictures and texts the structure of our union whose membership embraces many races and does not discriminate against religious creeds, political beliefs, places of origin and nationality—because we believe that only in explaining ourselves to the public would a better understanding of our history shed a true light on our real aims and thereby gain for us friends and supporters in the fight for a free America.

We believe that our union and the public have many things in common, that a close relationship between our union and the public would pave the way toward the elimination of the malignant designs of men and organizations that would benefit in a chaotic, war-ridden America, and that together, desiring a common goal—security to every worker and peace throughout the world—we could raise a powerful voice of protest against the fomenting of a new world war.

We believe that the fundamental principles of our union are the continuation of the democratic spirit in America, and that they are the mainsprings of a society whose vital objectives could be channeled toward the collective interest and welfare of the whole people; a society, we must repeat, where war is eliminated, unemployment vanquished, profiteering a legend from the ledgers of predatory animals, and peace a reality translated into every human endeavor with the accompanying crescendo of triumphant democracy.

We believe that our union voices the interests, desires and aspirations of the American people; and that together we refuse to be intimidated by evil forces that would divide us, and would plunge humanity into a catastrophic war of atom bombs and bacteriological weapons.

We believe that war is not possible, and indeed it is impossible, if we the workers in America understood once and for all time that only in peace could we thrive and prosper, that only in a peaceful world could we have complete security and freedom.

18 Years of Persecution

Harry Bridges, Australian-born president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, has been under attack since 1934.

Throughout the years of his leadership of Pacific Coast waterfront workers, he has been the object of a campaign unparaleled in American history. Only the 22-year imprisonment of Tom Mooney lasted longer than the attempts to persecute, frame, deport and imprison Harry Bridges.

1934—The U. S. Department of Immigration sought to deport Bridges as an *undesirable alien*. This launched a campaign of surveillance, wiretapping, police investigation, and other methods to "get Bridges."

1939—When the Immigration Department brought charges to deport Bridges, Dean James Landis of the Harvard Law School, was named by President Roosevelt as a special officer. Landis ordered the charges dropped.

1941—Congress amended Immigration Act to "constitutionally" deport Bridges. Judge Charles B. Sears, with long anti-labor record, named to re-open case and found Bridges "guilty." Board of Immigration Appeals, in unprecedented action, overruled Sears' judgment. But U. S. Attorney General Biddle upheld Sears by moving for deportation nevertheless. The ease went to the courts.

1945—The U. S. Supreme Court found deportation against Bridges "unlawful."

1945—Bridges applied for citizenship papers. Proudly became citizen.

1949—Bridges was brought to trial, in an atmosphere of hysteria, accused of "perjury" when applying for citizenship. Sentenced to five years in prison. J. R. Robertson, Henry Schmidt, fellow union leaders who were witnesses to naturalization, sentenced to two-year terms. The case now is on appeal.

IN THE OPINION OF JUDGES

"Bridges' own statement of his political beliefs and disbeliefs is important. It was given not only without reserve but vigorously as dogma and faiths of which the man was proud and which represented in his mind the aims of his existence."—DEAN JAMES M. LANDIS, Dec. 28, 1939.

"They revealed a militant advocacy of the cause of trade unionism. But they did not teach or advocate or advise the subversive conduct condemned by the statute."—JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS, June 18, 1945.

"The record in this case will stand forever as a monument to man's intolerance of man. Seldom if ever in the history of this nation has there been such a concerted and relentless crusade to deport an individual because he dared to exercise the freedom that belongs to him as a human being and that is guaranteed to him by the Constitution."—JUSTICE FRANK MURPHY, June 18, 1945.



HARRY BRIDGES
President, I.L.W.U.

Greetings to our brothers and sisters of ILWU 37. The International Officers are particularly pleased to learn that you are resuming publication of your Yearbook which, in the past, has served as a valuable medium of communication between ILWU cannery workers and the people who buy our product.

The closer rank and file workers can get to the public, the more support the public will give to organized labor. For such close communication will make it apparent to those outside our ranks that a community of interest exists between them.

Every effort to split the ranks of labor, and to split the public the majority of whom are themselves workers away from their organized brothers and sisters—must fail when people realize that what hurts the organized worker hurts the unorganized and is dangerous to the small businessman as well.

We must work at all times to place our case before the people—how we live, what we earn, what we aspire to for our children—for these are also the aspirations and the lives of the people.

An injury to one is an injury to all.

HARRY BRIDGES



LOUIS GOLDBLATT
Secretary-Treasurer, I.L.W.U.

To our brothers and sisters of ILWU 37, greetings upon the resumption of publication of your valuable Yearbook.

Every medium of communication between our members and those outside our ranks must be kept open—especially in these days when we are threatened by repressive anti-labor legislation and corrupt politicians on every level, local, state and national.

ILWU is particularly proud of the fight Local 37 has made to defend the rights of Brother Ernesto Mangaoang, your business agent. The attempt to deport this brother is of a piece with the attempt to deport our International President, Harry Bridges.

Both are militants; both refuse to be intimidated; and both are in the American tradition of fighting for the rights of the majority . . . American workers who depend on their wages for their very livelihood.

May the renewed publication of the Local 37 Yearbook bring you all closer to each other and closer to the lives of the American people, who are the ultimate judges of what is right and decent, and what is unjust and oppressive.

LOUIS GOLDBLATT

Know Your Rights

Agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service are using all kinds of tricks and threats to deprive non-citizens, naturalized citizens, and even native-born Americans of their rights. Foreign-born Americans should be aware of the laws of the United States and refuse to permit anyone to violate these laws by depriving them of their liberties. Only in this way will the American people be able to preserve their democratic rights, and to defeat those who would undermine the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution.

Naturalized American citizens have the same rights as native-born American citizens. Naturalized citizens and native-born Americans need not answer any questions put to them by anyone until after they have an opportunity to consult a lawyer or organization.

Non-citizens have the right to consult an attorney or organization before they answer any questions put to them by anyone. Non-citizens have a right to refuse to answer questions put to them by representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

If a non-citizen is arrested, the arresting officer should be asked to produce a warrant of arrest. Unless there is a warrant of arrest, non-citizens can refuse to go anywhere with anyone. Consult your lawyer before you go or answer any questions.

A warrant of arrest is not a search warrant. The officer making the arrest on a warrant for deportation has no right to search your home. Do not permit him to search. Do not permit him to take anything from your home or other premises. Do not permit him to examine or take any books, documents or papers belonging to you. If he demands to search or examine, demand and insist that he stop.

If you receive a letter requesting you to come into the Immigration Office for an interview, do nothing until you have consulted your attorney and follow his advice.

If an officer serves a subpoena on you, accept the subpoena. Make no statements to the person serving it, and answer no questions. See your lawyer and follow his advice. You do not have to answer any questions or go anywhere with the agent delivering the subpoena. You need not be intimidated. Do not accept any promises of the officer that he will help you or give preferred treatment if you make a statement or answer questions, and do not be frightened if he tells you he will make it worse for you if you don't answer questions.

If you want advice or assistance concerning naturalization, citizenship, or deportation, write or call the Civil Rights Congress and the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born.

GREETINGS



HUGH BRYSON
President, National Union of Marine
Cooks and Stewards

Your union and ours have had common goals these many years—the goals that should be sought by every decent trade union—better wages and conditions for our members, equality of all peoples, security for every working man in this nation, irrespective of his race, religion, national origin or political belief.

And it is just for this reason, just because we both have genuinely and militantly sought these goals that both our unions have been under attack—from such government agencies as the Coast Guard and the Immigration Departments, from raiding union leaders such as Harry Lundberg and Dave Beck.

Attempts have been made to imprison and deport militant members of both our unions. And there have been other attacks.

These anti-union attacks have not been confined to America, Brother Amado Hernandez, president of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations has been sentenced to life imprisonment as a result of his militant leadership.

We must fight these anti-union attacks, both at home and abroad. We must stand united, all your members, all working people who believe in the rights, the freedom, the economic security of working people all over the world.

For our Union, the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, we pledge full support to your fight to preserve your union, to keep your union's leadership right here in the United States, to advance to greater gains.

Fraternally and sincerely,
HUGH BRYSON

The Northwest Regional Office of the ILWU sends greetings to Local 37 upon the renewal of the Local's Yearbook.

Now that Local 37 is in a position to again present the Yearbook, we should all take a little time out to consider how Local 37 was able to beat off the raids by CIO, AFL and regain the collective bargaining rights for all nonresident cannery workers and go on to gain the union shop and better wages and working conditions.

In the opinion of this writer, the Local was able to do these things because:

- (1) Local 37's membership voted to affiliate with ILWU.
- (2) All members of the Local during the time were making those gains forgot all personal differences for the good and welfare of the union.
- (3) All power and prestige of the longshoremen in the northwest were given freely in support of Local 37 during its struggle to regain its proper position in the Alaska Salmon industry.

These points can be summed up in this message: Brotherhood, unity and the submersion of personal differences when the welfare of the Union is at stake, is the only way possible for Local 37 to continue to be a real rank and file, militant local union within the best International Union in the world—the ILWU.

This writer wishes all the members of Local 37 and their families the best things in life for many years to come.

BILL GETTINGS



BILL GETTINGS
Northwest Director, I.L.W.U.

Taking the Offensive

By CHRIS MENSALVAS
President, Local 37, ILWU

This report is briefly confined from the year 1948 to 1952 — the most crucial years in the history of our Union. I chose 1948 because it was the year when the forces of reaction, of the most anti-labor and anti-democratic conglomeration of bureaucrats in the nation, came out of hiding, immediately after the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to start anew their assault upon the working people of this country. I chose 1948 because, following the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, with a little man in the White House supposedly to carry on the New Deal program, all the hirelings of Wall Street — the military brass and banker-politicians — immediately took over and substituted, in lieu of the New Deal, the infamous Truman "Fair Deal," a token of unconditional surrender to the warmongers and economic royalists of this country.



CHRIS D. MENSALVAS
President

I chose 1948 because when the Truman-Taft brand of Democrats and Republicans handed together to scuttle the Roosevelt program and progressive victories of the people, it was the time when real progressives, especially within the labor movement, had to stand and be counted; and it was the time in the labor movement when weaklings and opportunists greased their bellies, and started their long crawling journey to the feet of the big bosses and the Taft-Hartley Law. The weaklings and opportunists are still crawling today, and are even starting to sing the "Heil Hitler!" salute of the fascists. But the left-progressives, despite all persecutions and name-calling, are still fighting to see that the best traditions of the American people are preserved.

We all know that the year 1948 was the year when the most vicious anti-labor legislation of modern times — the Taft-Hartley Law — was put into effect. This was a move to shackle labor into submission to big business. Immediately thereafter most of the so-called respectable unions — both AFL and CIO — despite their public protestations against the enactment of Taft-Hartley, came forward like good "Christians" to comply with the act that they proclaimed was a slave law.

On the other hand, some 11 international unions fought the Taft-Hartley Law with all the power at their command because the leadership of these international unions were told by their memberships to fight the slave law wherever and whenever it is applied against their best interests. Most outstanding of these unions are the former FTA (Food, Tobacco, & Agricultural Workers), the original International of our local union, the former Local 7, FTA; the International Union of Mine & Mill Workers; Fur & Leather Workers; the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union; and the present ILWU (International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union), with which we are now affiliated.

The record shows that most of these unions which fought the Taft-Hartley slave act are still very much alive today. And they are getting stronger each day because of their militant leadership and because they are democratically controlled by the rank and file. The record shows also that Local 37, ILWU, is very much alive today; and we are getting stronger every year because we chose to fight rather than crawl before the industry and our enemies.

We have all the reasons to feel mighty proud in 1952 — and we are recording our achievements in a Yearbook — that the strategy and tactics we have adopted since 1948 brought about tremendous results. Our bitter struggles and clashes with the enemy only made our resolution to fight harder until victory was won in 1951. Had we chosen to be very "respectable," or had we relaxed our fight against the raiders — both AFL and CIO — we would now be under the complete domination of the labor contractors and under the mercy of the canned salmon industry.

But we chose to fight and hit our enemies on and off the job. We fought them in the canneries and in the agricultural fields of California; we fought them in the Union halls; we fought them in the Congress of the United States; we fought them in their own bailiwick in the Immigration and Justice Departments; we fought them and licked them on King and Main Streets, Seattle; Everett St., in Portland; and El Dorado St. in Stockton. Yes, our struggle since 1948 has brought good results. It has paid off and is paying us off — for all of us!

After the NLRB election of 1950, when we had overwhelmingly vanquished the AFL and CIO from raiding our jurisdiction, some of us were misled into believing that the "fight is all over."

No, brothers, the fight is not all over! Not by a long shot! For instance, some brothers point out some of the irregularities in the dispatching of men this year. But we must not forget that the 1952 dispatching is still an industry dispatching, despite the fact that we have the union shop.

While it is true that we won the exclusive bargaining agreement from the Alaska Salmon Industry until 1954 and also wrested from the employers the all-important union shop provisions, we still have a long way to go to achieve our main objectives. All we have to do is to read our contract with the industry over and over, and we get fighting mad.

Here are some of our immediate goals: Higher and higher wages; union hiring hall; genuine Health & Welfare Plan; Job Pensions; Shorter Hours of Work; and Paid Vacations.

Our immediate job in the next year or two is to consolidate the growing strength of the membership. We shall continue to wage a vigorous fight, together with other unions and the entire progressive movement in the country, to repeal all the vicious anti-labor and anti-civil rights legislations; we shall continue to fight all deportations aimed at harassing and trying to deport our officers and rank-and-filers; we shall continue to fight and repeal the Taft-Hartley, McCarran, and Smith Acts!

Finally, 1948 marked the beginning of the great offensive of reaction against the working people of America. While the people took time to recuperate from the savage attack of the bosses, the strength of the working masses is now felt more than ever — in 1952 — than at any time since 1948!

1952, therefore, is the year for the great offensive of the people everywhere — in Europe, in Asia, in America, in Africa. Everywhere the working peoples all over the world are fighting back. This struggle is carried on in various forms; by mass democratic action for more and more democracy; or by force and rebellion when the people are forced to fight for their liberation as in Korea. In America, despite the treachery and sell-out to the bosses by some labor leaders, the working people are gradually regaining the militancy and unity they have demonstrated in their history. This great offensive will continue until victory is won by the people, for the people, and of the people.

We will continue to fight as cannery workers, and fight we will until such time that our people can shout with the human courage and dignity of real workers!

The Struggles and Victories of Local 37

By MATIAS J. LAGUNILLA, Secretary

The Filipino people have an enviable reputation for their patriotism and loyalty, honesty, and dependability. They have repeatedly demonstrated their qualities—in the battles of Bataan and Corregidor. No man can challenge their devotion to the cause of freedom. Jose Rizal, the national hero and patriot of the Philippines, and Apolinario Mabini, the philosopher and thinker of the revolution against Spanish tyranny, are two of the brightest stars in the galaxy of leaders who served their country and people in the final struggle for national liberation.

The Filipinos did not only show to the American people, but also to the world, their loyalty as an ally in time of war or peace—their indomitable courage and bravery, their capacity to endure hardships under excruciating circumstances, their shrewdness to capitalize on their democratic gains, and their prodigious ability to learn under the most adverse conditions and circumstances.

We also have in the United States Filipino leaders who are unafraid to serve their people, in an effort to raise their wages and better their living conditions, and to elevate them to a level of life devoid of fear, insecurity, ignorance, and superstition.

Virgil S. Duyungan, the martyred founder of our union, shines with the other heroes of the trade union movement. The sacrifice of this militant union man for the cannery workers is indeed a glorious example of an undying devotion and love for the working masses. Despite insurmountable odds and great oppositions, he forged ahead toward the unionization of cannery and agricultural workers, forgetting himself and those who were dear to him, in order to save his fellow workers from the bottomless abyss of exploitation. Many have followed his monumental example and venerated his martyrdom. Exploiters as well as good union men knew that a leader with a keen vision was born among the rank and file. Labor's enemies brutally and wantonly murdered this man.

The murder of Duyungan did not only immortalize him among labor's ranks, but also changed the workers' complacent attitude toward unionization. After his death there appeared a different group of workers, more determined and aggressive, wiser and prudent—a complete antithesis of their meek and wavering predecessors. As a group, they started to demand higher wages, better living conditions, and other benefits. They no longer submitted themselves to personal indignities, and they no longer cringed with humility every time they wanted a job. To the Filipinos this change of attitude meant more than dollars and cents. It meant their emancipation from the awful darkness of the past. It meant the end of a dismal past, full of terror and abuse.

The struggle of the Union under the Wagner Act is significant to the collective march of organized labor. The lackeys and stooges of the employer, under the guise of unity, tried shamelessly to sell the Union to the

Alaska Salmon Industry. And the gathering gloom hanging over the lives of organized cannery workers, precipitated by labor fakery, reached a dangerous point upon the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law. As a result, the Union was forced to take a defensive attitude.

In the midst of the confusion, the shady manipulations of dishonest and discredited leaders, who were bent on serving their masters at the expense of the workers, new leaders from the rank and file appeared and fought for a positive policy. These new leaders were intimidated by the labor fakery.



MATIAS J. LAGUNILLA
Secretary

coercing them with unbelievable promises. But when the labor fakery were unable to accomplish the anticipations of the Alaska Salmon Industry, they resorted to gangsterism and murder. During the reign of terror that followed, the officers and members were able to eliminate the gun-toting labor gangsters. It was a clear-cut Union policy against terrorism.

There is no need to mention this company thug's name. After he was expelled from the Union he, together with other labor racketeers, organized a rival union. They failed miserably. And to save their faces, they joined camps with an infamous local of the A.F.L. They pooled together all their available forces, in a desperate effort to wrest from us the right of sole and exclusive bargaining agency for the cannery workers. The National Labor Relations Board was called upon to settle the jurisdictional dispute. The result of the election was gratifying, and certainly our Union profoundly impressed the Alaska Salmon Industry.

The jurisdictional question was settled. The workers believed that from that time

on it would be smooth sailing. They believed that the crisis was averted. They believed that the general confusion was over. And they believed that the officers would concentrate on other problems. But like a fiery bolt out of the blue another trouble with more intensity struck our Union. Unprepared for the sudden attack, the officers who were defeated in the election conducted by the NLRB, organized a rival union and affiliated it with the CIO. They demanded another NLRB election to determine the sole bargaining agent for the cannery workers. And the result of the election was a sweeping victory for Local 37, ILWU.

After the election for governmental certification, our Union demanded a union shop contract. We won that one, too, despite the stiff opposition of the Alaska Salmon Industry and its stooges. And our victory in the final NLRB election paved the way to the complete unification of all workers engaged in the processing of fish products in the Alaskan canneries.

Now, despite the many anti-labor laws, the intimidations of labor fakery, the confusions and dissensions aggravated by opposing ideologies in the Union itself, the present leadership has the solid support of the membership. The present task is to keep the Union intact, stronger than ever, and to adopt a positive policy which will embrace all the progressive trade union movements in the United States.

So I am happy to report that I have contributed my efforts toward the collective elimination of many inconsistencies in my department. Incompetence was one of these inconsistencies. The secretary's job is heavy but I believe that I am intellectually and psychologically prepared for my office.

I can say with pride, after serving the Union for a few terms, that at least I have done a better job than my predecessor. Success was achieved despite the fact that my office is understaffed and financially on the short end. In the past, my predecessor was financially equipped, internal dissensions were minimized, and the members were intact to the last man.

This year, however, due to the war preparations and the intervention of the U. S. imperialists in the internal affairs of other nations, our Union has become the target of union-busting agencies of the government and the enemies of organized labor. Ninety officers and members of our Union are facing deportation because of their militant stand against the move to destroy organized labor, intimidation of progressive foreign-born labor leaders, and the hysteria to abrogate the civil rights of the United States Constitution. But our members are solid behind our Union policies, and will fight to the last man for the detention of our leaders and members as guaranteed by the Human Rights section of the Constitution of the United Nations.

Report of the Business Agent

By ERNESTO MANGAOANG

Business Agent, Local 37, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

Pearl Harbor was attacked. War was declared. Many of us were called to the service. Those left behind contributed to the war effort. Some worked in the production of food products. Others toiled in defense industries. Everyone did his share. It is a difficult job to fight a war. We finally won.

Trade unions suffered a setback. Organizing was at a standstill. Wages were frozen. New waves of workers were taken into the unions. No struggle of any kind took place. It was unpatriotic to do so.

„Our Union is a good example. Men were recruited to work in the canneries. They had no experience. That was bad enough. Somehow they managed to get along. No attempt was made to acquaint them with the elementary principles of trade unionism. There was no educational program. Everything was taken for granted. The old members who were supposed to know failed to do their job. They failed to point out the many struggles that we had to fight to eliminate the contractors and to bring about higher wages, and better working and living conditions. Newcomers thought wages and conditions had been there all the time. They were wrong. Many sacrifices were made. During the organizational period men were clubbed and beaten on the picket lines. They were hungry, and their families suffered with them. Leaders were framed and murdered. The history of the Union was written in blood. The failure to impart the story of these bitter struggles to our new members weakened the organization and made it unprepared for what was to come.

We launched a strike in 1946. We were defeated. We went to work with practically no gains. I worked in one of the canneries during that year. A great difference from what it was to be was noticeable. Union meetings were dull. Members did not participate. That was bad. There was a reason for it. They lacked the understanding of how a union functions. Those who had the courage to speak up were bullied, coerced, and intimidated. Speaking against the industry was a crime. Industry's agents were deeply rooted in the Union. It was no longer safe to speak. Trade union democracy as the oldtimers knew it was booted out. Chaotic conditions prevailed.

About this time the servicemen were being discharged. The war was over. Defense industries had closed operations. Former members of the Union came back. They decided to have a change. They wanted their Union back. It was their only weapon to make things better again. They felt that they had fought the war, not only to defeat the enemy

but also, among others, to protect their right to belong to a union. They wanted to run the Union as it should be. Rightly so—but first of all they must take over the leadership.

This was quite a problem. The industry was very well entrenched. The oldtimers got together and resolved that the only way to capture their Union was to create a rank-and-file movement. This was done. They had to work fast. I was assigned to lead this movement. On March 15, 1947, I took the job as Assistant Regional Director, entrusted with a gigantic job. We worked days and nights, meeting members and constantly talking to them. We had to rely on the old standby, Jimmy Higgin's work.

Reorganization was taking place behind the scenes, while Regional Director Wendell



ERNESTO MANGAOANG
Business Agent

Phillips and myself were actively participating in the negotiations of a contract. After a hard struggle we finally signed what seemed to be a good contract. We got a substantial wage increase and standby pay of \$67.50. We started dispatching the men.

The trouble had just begun. The former leaders, while still in office, also made their plans. They defied the decision of the International Union when the late Max Gonzales,

Vice President and foreman, was expelled. He shot Brother Matias Lagunilla, new Secretary of the Union, in a membership meeting when the latter was trying to expose anti-union activities.

The renegade labor leaders deliberately spent the \$104,000 collected during the 1946 season in an attempt to cripple the Union. The Union was broke. You can just imagine a Union operating without funds. They also went to court, tying up the money collected during the 1947 season. It was a tough grind. We tightened our belts. We had to borrow money from other unions.

It was fortunate that we had improved our strained relations with other unions. Once more, we took our rightful place in the history of militant and progressive unionism. We gained the respect and confidence of members and leaders of other labor organizations. The Longshoremen, Marine Cooks and Stewards, Fishermen, Machinists, and others, all came to our rescue. The spirit of fraternalism and brotherhood, which had been common during the early days, was again at work. This was by no means an accident. It was the result of hard work, the creation of good relationship and keen understanding of the old Maritime Federation days, "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Several cases were filed in the courts against us, all designed to destroy the Union. The enemies of genuine trade unions had the idea that, if they could not run the Union, they might as well destroy it—rule or ruin. One of the cases, for instance, was brought to dissolve the Union and its assets to be divided among the members. The Union had its own building already. At that time the value was estimated at \$50,000. We also had \$65,000 tied up in court. The funny part of this case was that, even granting the suit was decided in their favor, they could not have shared in the assets. They were no longer members of the Union.

Of course, they thought that with this scheme, if successful, they would take over the jurisdiction of the Union. They had already started organizing the dual Seafood Union. But their traitorous design did not work. The National Labor Relations Board ruled that it was a company union. It was led by supervisory employees of the Alaska Salmon Industry. They could not represent the workers for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Our Union is on record for peace. We believe that differences between nations do not and should not prevent peaceful co-

Disbursements:

Administration	\$18,319.45
Affiliations	1,285.00
Miscellaneous	5,581.76
Refunds	4,534.50
Taxes	3,804.27
Office Supplies	2,364.53
Building Repair and Maintenance	9,667.31
Loan Repayment to ILWU for the Mensalvas and Mangaoang Bail	6,000.00
Deposited in the Burial Fund.....	3,817.50
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$55,374.32

Cash Assets:

Excess of Receipts over Disbursements per Audit Report	
September 30, 1951	\$29,383.13
Receipts—October 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952.....	22,521.68
TOTAL CASH ASSETS	\$61,904.78
Disbursements	\$55,374.32
CASH BALANCE ON HAND.....	\$ 6,530.46
U. S. Government Bonds now on deposit with the office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	\$ 6,000.00
ACTUAL CASH ASSETS	\$12,530.46

Liabilities:

Loan—Transfer from the Burial Fund.....	\$ 9,890.00
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BURIAL FUND

Savings Accounts, People's National Bank.....	\$ 2,815.28
Checking Account, People's National Bank.....	3,787.08
BALANCE	\$ 6,602.00
Outstanding Account Collectible—Loan, Transfer to Burial Fund	\$ 9,890.00
TOTAL	\$16,492.00

Peace Pledge

I believe that peace is the only hope for the future of humanity.

I believe that my country can be secure and prosperous only in a world at peace.

I believe there are no international differences which cannot be settled by negotiations.

I believe that all countries with differing social and political systems can live together without war.

I believe peace can be saved if the five great powers heed the peoples and sign a pact of peace, declaring that under no circumstances will they make war one upon the other.

I believe an armaments race can lead only to war. I am, therefore, in favor of gradual, controlled and simultaneous reduction of armaments by all countries, taking into full account the security needs for each.

I am for the total abolition of all instruments of mass destruction of people, such as atomic, bacteriological, napalm and similar weapons.

I am for the restoration of world trade, for the production of commodities that will enrich life, not destroy it, recognizing that world trade will assist all peoples and contribute to peace.

Believing all this, I therefore solemnly pledge to acquaint my family, my neighbors and my friends with this pledge and to do all in my power to keep my country at peace in a world of peace.

NAME.....

UNION OR ORGANIZATION.....

ADDRESS.....

Under Deportation



PONCE TORRES
Former Secretary, Local 37

The development of Local 37, ILWU, is one of the most inspiring examples of the trade union movement in the United States. Its formation was the culmination of a series of brutal assaults on the rights of workers to organize themselves into a union. It took four solid years of relentless fight to make our union stand on its feet, and to be recognized by both the workers and the industry as a vital force in the resurgence of progressive unionism.

In the first place, the founders of our union had to contend with labor racketeers, phoney leaders, opportunists, and careerists. Their gradual elimination, which took place in many years, demanded the concerted action of all elements within the ranks of labor to establish the power of organized workers. This was done throughout the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt by fighting for the passage of pro-labor legislations and for the rendering of court decisions favoring labor.

Today, however, we can look back to a fight well done. Our union has won concessions from the Alaska Salmon Industry, such as the government certification of our right as the sole bargaining agent for the cannery workers, higher wages, better standards of living, and a union shop provision of our contract. These are our solid gains.

It is true that the real fight is still ahead. We must fight for a much better contract, covering a pension plan, health insurance, and still higher wages and better living conditions. But we are deferring this fight because the gigantic preparations for a new world war, which disastrously affect the workers all over the world, call for a temporary revision of our original aims. The fight now is for peace.

Unless there is peace in the world, unless organized labor fights for peace, our union, which is a part of the worldwide struggle for progress and freedom, will be subjected to the most ruthless violation of human rights and dignity.

All our efforts should be directed toward the successful declaration of peace among the Five Great Powers.

Our slogan is PEACE!

Birth and Growth of Local 37

By TRINIDAD A. ROJO

Executive Board Member and formerly a research fellow at Stanford University.

Records of salmon have been in existence for the last ten thousand years. Prehistoric caves in France have been found to contain the pictures of salmon. Caesar's conquering legions, who saw the fish leap on the Rhine, called it *salmo*, which literally means "leaper." Certain tribes of Indians regarded the fish with religious awe, and its seasonal appearance was welcomed with festivals. The fish was a life-saver to many starving redmen.

Canning salmon by hand inaugurated the salmon industry on the Sacramento River about the middle of the last century, when the Civil War was brewing. Salmon fishing and canning started on the Columbia River area in 1866, on Puget Sound in 1874, and in Klawak, Alaska, in 1878.

In Alaska the Chinese pioneered in the industry with the natives and the whites. In 1894 there were 1,027 Chinese, 810 whites, and 505 natives employed in the Alaskan salmon canneries. The Chinese attained their highest number in 1902 when 5,376 were engaged in the industry out of a total of 13,822 cannery workers.

The Japanese entered the picture in increasing number. In 1905 there were 1,640 Japanese cannery workers in Alaska. They rose to 3,256 in 1911 and 1912. They declined in number until after the Pearl Harbor attack.

As the Japanese decreased, the Filipinos increased, attaining their maximum in 1930, when there were 4,210 Filipino cannery workers in Alaska. In 1903, there were only thirty Mexicans who were employed in the Alaskan canneries. They rose to 1,866 in 1919. They declined in number, and in 1935 there were only twenty-four. But in 1936 there were 622 and in 1937 there were 630, which again dropped to 387 in 1938. The sharp fluctuations of Mexicans were due to the periodic closing or partial operation of the Bristol Bay canneries, where employment of Mexican cannery workers in Alaska was concentrated. The latest race to enter the picture of Alaska cannery employment in considerable number is the Negro. Before the war, there were about fifty Negroes dispatched by the UCAPAWA, Local No. 7, CIO, the union which up to 1947 held the exclusive bargaining contract for the non-resident cannery workers. By the first week of June, 1944, the Union dispatched about 300 Negroes.

Since 1931, the Alaska salmon industry has had an annual pack varying from 5,028,378 in 1940 to 8,454,048 cases in 1936, the biggest pack in the history of the industry. The value of the pack in 1936 was \$44,079,213.00. Although the pack in 1943 was less than that of the previous year's pack, its value was \$58,579,194, or more than that of 1936. In 1947, the total pack was 4,302,466 cases, valued at \$91,297,885.

Up to 1937 the salmon industry depended upon contractors for its labor supply. The Chinese were the first Oriental contractors who employed Chinese and Japanese workers, and later, Filipinos. Gradually some of the Japanese graduated from the common labor class to foremanship. Still later, some of the Japanese foremen learned the technique of contracting and became contractors, employing Japanese and a few Filipinos. As the Filipinos increased in number, it was necessary for the Chinese and the Japanese contractors to appoint Filipino foremen. After some experience, several Filipino foremen became contractors, and found themselves competing with Japanese and Chinese.

Big contractors were paid so much per case of canned salmon. From that, they paid their workers. There was a limit of produc-

tion of cases per cannery line, beyond which the contractor was given a certain bonus per case. Supply contractors were given quotations for the wages of the men. If the company allotted seventy-five dollars for the worker, the supply contractor looked for men who would accept sixty dollars or less.

coffee for thirty men, two or three cans of milk were diluted with a big pitcher of water. As fish could be obtained from the cannery free, the contractors found it profitable to serve it once or twice a day for six, and in extreme cases, seven days a week.

Some contractors had a gambling boss in every cannery. As the table got a commission from whoever won, the contractor "sucked back" a large part of the wages he paid to the men. Frequently recording of overtime was deliberately done inaccurately, to the contractors' advantage. A resourceful contractor changed the rest day from Sunday to Monday, so as to pay less overtime.

Conniving with the steamship companies, a big contractor in 1927 put 500 workers in a steamship steerage which had only 250 berths. Many of the Filipinos slept on tables. Some slept alternately. Others sat or leaned against the walls. One contractor collected a school tax of \$5.00 from every one of his 1,000 men for three years, irrespective of their ages. He gave the government only the school tax of sixteen men!

The contracting system deteriorated to murky depths in San Francisco, where a contractor required his workers to buy suits costing from \$40.00 to \$75.00 before they were given a chance to go to Alaska. If a worker bought a suit costing \$40.00 he was given a green card, which meant a hope to go to Alaska. If he bought a suit costing \$50.00, he was given a white card, which meant an assurance of employment. If he bought one costing \$75.00, he was given a blue card, which meant a positive certainty of going to a cannery. Investigation revealed that the suits were bought from a New York wholesaler at \$12.00 each. And the same contractor sold silk shirts at \$12.00 each. He accepted the shirts in pawn for \$1.00.

It is unbelievable, but it is recorded in the minutes of the NRA hearings on the Salmon Industry, held in San Francisco in 1934, that young male (white) perverts were sneaked onto the boats for Bristol Bay. The records reveal that the foreman or contractor had a cut from the rake-off of these male perverts. Later, UCAPAWA Local No. 5 prosecuted and convicted one of the contractors.

The ruthless efficiency and diabolic resourcefulness of the contractors, the emergence of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, and the election of President Roosevelt, gave strength to the labor movement. The workers and the Roosevelt administration, through the NRA and the Wagner Act, resolved to get rid of the abuses which transcended racial and national loyalties, for Filipino contractors exploited their fellow Filipinos; Chinese contractors, Chinese workers and others; Japanese contractors, the Japanese and Filipino workers; Mexican bosses, the Mexican, Chinese, Negro, Filipino and Japanese workers.



TRINIDAD A. ROJO

tion of cases per cannery line, beyond which the contractor was given a certain bonus per case. Supply contractors were given quotations for the wages of the men. If the company allotted seventy-five dollars for the worker, the supply contractor looked for men who would accept sixty dollars or less.

As competition for contracts among Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, Jews, etc., became keener, the contractors became more resourceful and vicious. Many of them served only four dollars' worth of food to the worker out of the thirty dollars monthly allowance given by the company for that purpose. How can this be done? One contractor served two or three biscuits, mush or crackers for breakfast. For the mush and the

On June 19, 1933, the Cannery Workers' and Farm Laborers' Union was organized in Seattle and got its charter from the American Federation of Labor as Local No. 18257. Nickels and dimes were raised to finance it. Two years later, Alaska Cannery Union, Local No. 5, of San Francisco was organized. In 1935, the Cannery Workers' and Farm Laborers' Union established a branch in Portland. In 1936, a dual union called Protective Association fused with Local No. 18257. With no funds to start with, Local No. 18257 faced the Salmon Industry, whose annual income was \$50,000,000.

Some contractors believed that if the organizer and first president of the Union, Virgil Duyungan, from Leyte, was eliminated, the Union would collapse and the contracting system would continue. A nephew of a contractor by the name of Patron invited the officers of the Union to a Japanese restaurant on December 1, 1936. Only the President and his Secretary, Aurelio E. Simon, attended the party. At about 9 P.M., the contractor's nephew shot Simon and Duyungan to death. Labor regarded the murder as a move to wreck the Cannery Workers' and Farm Laborers' Union.

The Union, through its leaders and affiliates, demanded a hiring hall and got it in the spring of 1937. Before that year, cannery workers were dispatched to Alaska in the individual offices of the contractors; after that, non-resident workers passed through Union hiring halls in Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco.

Early in the year a rift, which was destined to split the Union, began. In winter, Leo Flynn and Clarence T. Arai, a Japanese attorney for Japanese contractors, organized a contractors' union, under Local No. 20454 of the A.F.of L. This was a "divide and rule" tactic. On May Day, 1937, Local No. 18257, marching 1200 strong, smashed misled Japanese pickets and safely escorted Union

workers to the boats. On May 4, the court granted the Union a victorious injunction against the pickets.

Because of the splitting tactics of the A.F.of L., the Union repudiated its A.F.of L. charter, which in 1936 and 1937 included branches in Portland and Astoria, Oregon; Anacortes, Everett, Aberdeen and Seattle, Washington; Ketchikan, and later in Petersburg, Juneau and False Pass, Alaska. From July 9 to July 12, a convention, which organized the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America (UCAPAWA), was held in Denver, Colorado. This climaxed and sealed the historic pawing of the Union's A.F.of L. charter. From 1937 to 1940, the Union was the financial backbone of the International UCAPAWA. It contributed more than half of the income of the National Union. Its per capita dues were used to organize Negroes, whites, Mexicans, and other agricultural workers in various parts of the country.



TED TOMOL
Member, Negotiations Committee

In 1936, when I first joined the labor movement, I did so because it was a case of everybody fighting for a job or everybody starving slowly to death.

In those uncertain days, the cannery workers' union was not yet recognized. But the records will show that our group, now known as Local 37, ILWU, is the only cannery workers union that has survived. We were not afraid to fight for our rights to organize ourselves into a union.

Today some of our officers and members are facing deportation charges. And members of other unions are facing the same problem.

Why? There is only one answer. The companies, with the help of the Immigration Service, are out to break militant unions. They are out to deprive the workers of their civil rights and liberties. They know that when the workers are organized into a progressive union higher wages are fought for, guaranteeing better standards of living.

Our answer to them is the same answer that we gave to the companies and their stooges in the old days: We will fight for our rights to stay organized; we will fight against the deportation of our officers and members.

Nobody can beat us workers because we are millions everywhere in the world.

An American 'Nuremberg' Law

The passage of the Walter Bill in the House is a danger signal to all defenders of civil rights and freedom.

The Walter Bill is described as an American 'Nuremberg' law, since it limits immigration quotas from Asian geographic areas, perpetuates anti-Negro discrimination and lopsided quotas in favor of the Western European countries.

The Walter Bill is an obvious attempt of reactionary congressmen like Senator McCarran to repudiate our great democratic heritage.

It is pointed out by critics of this infamous piece of legislation that if it became a law any alien, no matter how long he has lived in the United States, may be deported if he has violated a city ordinance and the attorney-general finds him undesirable.

It is further pointed out that it would allow immigration agents to invade private homes of American citizens and cross-examine them under the pretended belief they are aliens.

Furthermore the Walter Bill underscores provisions which allow native-born Americans to be denationalized for fighting in a foreign army or failing to get a court review in five years of a decision stating that he is not a native-born American.

Capital is the fruit of labor. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



JOHNNY LUCERO
Member, Negotiations Committee

The years 1933 to 1936 constituted the period of organization; from 1936 to 1938, the energies of the Union were absorbed in its epochal fight against its external enemies; 1939 to 1945 marked the era of reforms, consolidation and stabilization.

During the war the Union, the Salmon Industry, and the War Manpower Commission cooperated to recruit men for the Alaskan canneries, which packed from four to six million cases of salmon for the armed forces and defense workers. In January, 1947, the United Cannery, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America (UCAPAWA) became the Food, Tobacco, and Allied Workers of America (FTA). In 1950, Local No. 7 affiliated with the ILWU and became Local No. 37.

Once an alien lawfully enters and resides in this country, he becomes invested with the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all people within our borders.—JUSTICE HUGO L. DOUGLAS.



LAZARO SORIA
Patrolman

Militant Union Men



Rudy M. Rodriguez
Executive Council
Member

Most of us in our union became aware of the intolerable conditions and low wages of workers almost at the same time, some fifteen and more years ago. But the year 1937 was the turning point in our lives; it was also a warning signal to the companies and labor racketeers.

We were still feeling the deadening effects of the depression; and we were working with starvation wages. But that year we were mad, and also beginning to be enlightened in regard to the rights of workers. So, we organized ourselves into a union. Well, now, we built a strong union of cannery workers.

I am personally proud of Local 37, ILWU. I have put a part of myself into the building of our union that is difficult to express in words. But to say it in simple words: Our union is myself.

And the word "Brother" in our union covers almost everything. Whatever we do, we do it together. The voice of the rank and file is the final decision.

We have seen our union through some pretty tough days. Officers and members have come and gone. But our union is still here, and growing bigger and stronger every year. And we will always be here.

We are the union.



Andy P. Corpuz
Trustee

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

(Adopted by United Nations General Assembly December 10, 1948)

ARTICLE 23. (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

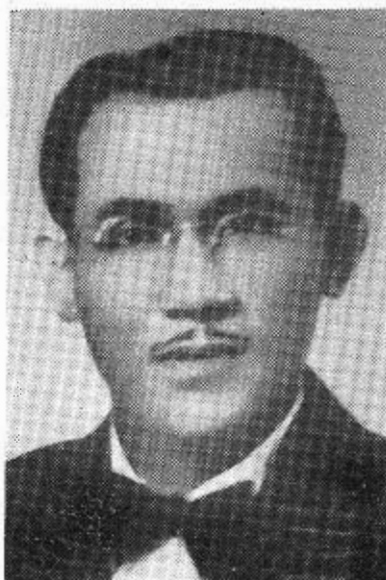
(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration insuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

ARTICLE 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

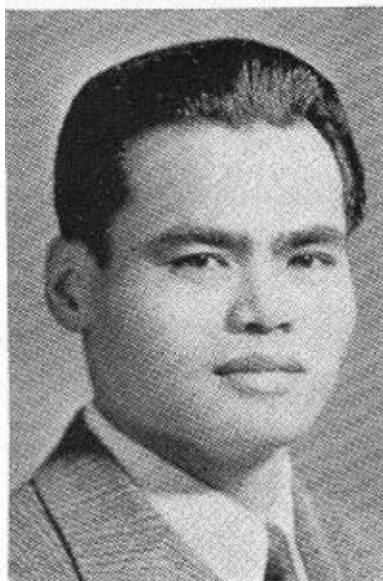
ARTICLE 25. (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.



N. V. MARIANO
Past Branch Agent, Portland, Ore.

One of the militant leaders of the big Hawaiian sugar plantation strike in 1925. Organizer for independent agricultural labor unions in California throughout the thirties. Labor leader in Oregon in the late thirties. Held offices in Local 37, ILWU, since 1943. Portland Branch Agent for Local 7, CIO. Many times cannery delegate. A good union man.

"Men and women can be forced to earn their bread under intolerable conditions; they can be chained and whipped and killed; but while they breathe, they think. Since consciousness is the possession of all human beings—often their only inalienable possession—it is the weapon which they employ in their resistance to oppression."—JOHN HOWARD LAWSON (*The Hidden Heritage*).



VINCENT CABEBE
Asparagus Strike Leader



Pablo S. Valdez
Past Branch Agent,
Stockton, Calif.

Good member of Local 5, CIO, San Francisco, from 1937 to 1941. Wartime experience, 1942 to 1943. Local 5, CIO, Business Agent, 1946 to 1947. Local 7, FTA, Stockton Branch Business Agent, 1947 to 1950. Leader of the big asparagus strike in San Joaquin Valley, 1950. Dispatching officer for Local 7, CIO, Local 7-C and Local 37, ILWU, Seattle, 1950 to 1952. A militant labor leader.

The Four Freedoms

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded up on four essential freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.

—FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT



Ted Daddeo
Trustee

I have known years when cannery workers worked in Alaska, lived like pigs, and came back to Seattle with nothing. Those were the years of labor racketeering and exploitation. Those were the years when labor contractors were at their highest viciousness. Those were the years when the unorganized worker had no chance to ask for higher wages and better living conditions.

But I am glad that the labor unions came to give guidance and weapons to the workers. They came throughout the country, and even to the cannery workers in Alaska. I was one of the first to understand the necessity of a collective group, of a union of cannery workers; so much so that I had to sacrifice my health, time and money toward its realization. Now we have a strong and big union.

Of course there were times when we had to fight against rival unions. And the companies, too. But all the rival unions and their leaders are gone.

It is easy to say this—but what a fight we had to go through, many a time!

I am proud of Local 37. I have been an officer in some capacity or other for years. I was vice president last year. I am one of three trustees this year. And I am again running for trustee.

Local 37 is our life. Let us keep it going, Brothers.



Executive Council, 1952. Seated (left to right): Joe A. Madarang; Ted Daddeo, Trustee; Casimiro A. Abella, Treasurer; George A. Valdez, Vice President and Educational and Publicity Director; Chris D. Mensalvas, President; Matias J. Lagunilla, Secretary; Andy P. Corpuz, Trustee; Ted Bell, Executive Board. Standing (left to right): Trinidad A. Rojo, Executive Board; Francisco Belandres, Executive Board; Lazaro Soria, Patrolman; Rudy M. Rodriguez, Executive Board; Pantaleon Cabuena, Executive Board.



Negotiations, 1952. Seated (left to right): Gene Navarro Dispatcher; Lazaro Soria, Patrolman; Johnny Lucero, Negotiations Committee; Ernesto Mangaoang, Business Agent; Rudy M. Rodriguez, Executive Board; George A. Valdez, Vice President and Educational and Publicity Director. Standing (left to right): Trinidad A. Rojo, Executive Board; Chris D. Mensalvas, President; Ted Daddeo, Trustee; Matias J. Lagunilla, Secretary.

Jack Hall and the Workers In Hawaii

Hawaii has been called the melting-pot of races, but it was also a boiling pot of labor unrest. Many times before 1935, workers who could stand no more Big Five oppression had gone on strike, with always one ending—defeat. Labor in Hawaii, hemmed in by employer restrictions and propaganda, pursued by the plantation police and the blacklist, had organized before and lost.

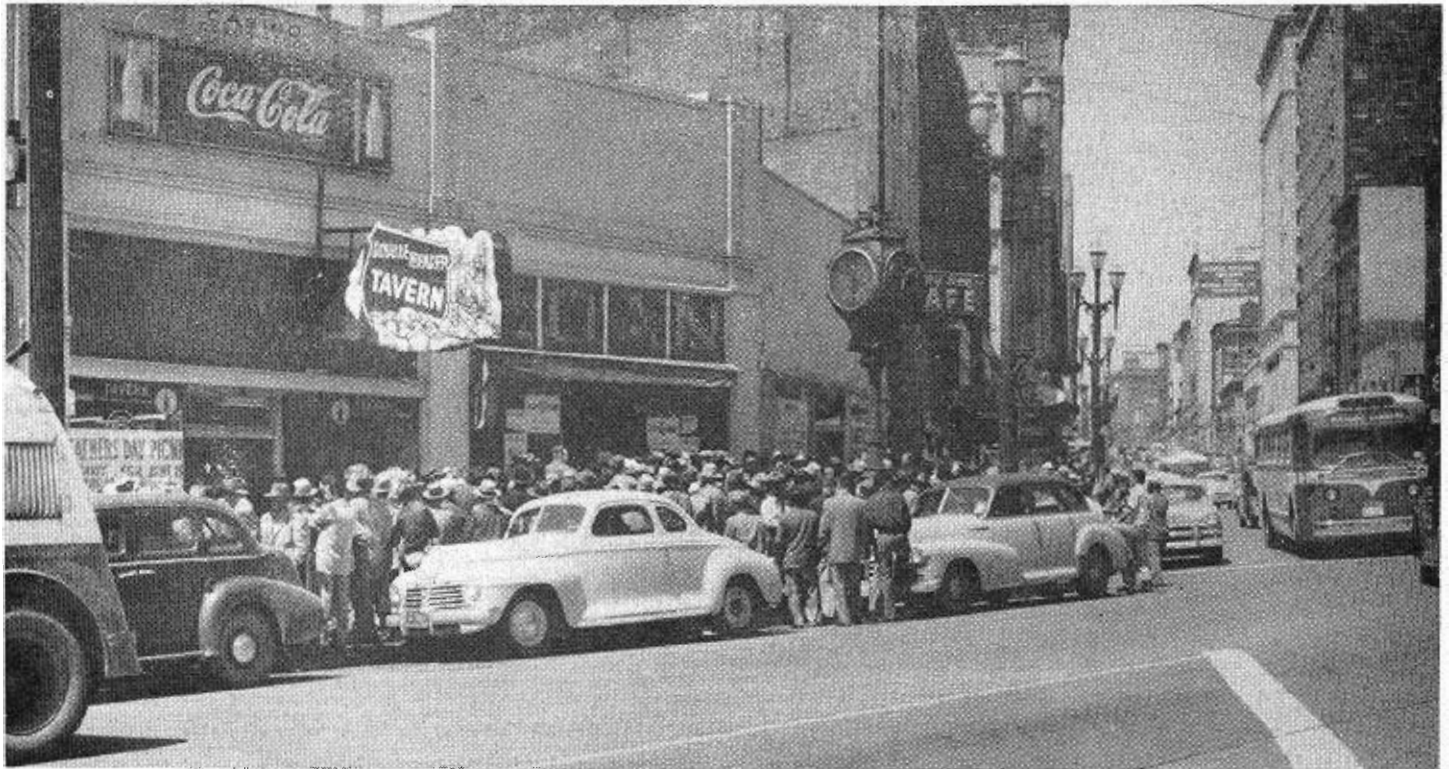
They lost because the unions were organized along racial lines and broken by the employers because of racial lines.

ing up a hate-the-Japanese campaign. Over 21,000 plantation people were evicted from their homes by the plantation police and more than 6,000 drifted into Honolulu. An influenza epidemic was raging in Honolulu and more than 1,200 people, strikers and their families, died in one month. After six months on the bricks the strike was broken and members were urged to go back to work with the "spirit of Aloha."

In 1924, 1,600 Filipino workers struck in Hawaii. Police and the National Guard were

race, creed, color, political affiliation, or nationality.

Hawaii's last one-race strike took place in Puunene on Maui in 1937, when 1,000 Filipino members of the Vibora Luviminda went on strike, and Jack Hall was there to help organize it, to urge the organization to take in workers of all races. The strike was long and bitter and workers were evicted from their homes by plantation police. They were arrested on trumped-up charges and though gains were won on the return to work, many



Local 37 members in front of crowded dispatching hall, 1952. This is Industry hiring — smash it!

In 1909, Japanese workers who were being paid \$18 per month on the plantations, struck for \$22.50 per month, the wage that was already being paid to Portuguese and Porto Rican laborers for the same work. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association imported Portuguese, Korean, and Hawaiian workers from Honolulu to work as strike-breakers at more than double the wages of the Japanese strikers. The strike was broken.

In 1920, Filipino and Japanese workers, organized into separate unions, went on strike in Oahu. The employers drove a wedge between the two racial unions, build-

used against the strikers. Sixteen strikers were killed and 60 were sent to prison for four-year terms. The strike leader, Pablo Manlapit, was exiled to the Philippines after serving a two-year jail sentence. Labor in Hawaii was crushed for ten years. The blacklist was hard at work.

When Jack Hall got off the S.S. *Mariposa* in 1935, he brought with him the detailed knowledge of the success of the 1934 West Coast maritime strike. "An injury to one is an injury to all" and this time "one" and "all" meant all working people, regardless of

strikers were blacklisted. The gains only applied to a small group of workers.

The CIO came into being that year and the longshoremen of Hawaii moved with their brother longshoremen on the West Coast into the CIO, under the banner of the ILWU. At that time the CIO was young and vigorous and no relation to the present run-from-the-top organization.

Immediately following Pearl Harbor, Hawaii was put under the control of the military governor. Wages were frozen. Men were frozen to their jobs, military courts took the place of civilian courts. Union offi-

cial and organizers were treated as suspect people and the Big 5 company officials moved into military jobs. In less than a year Union membership in the Islands had dropped off from close to 10,000 down to less than 4,000.

Plantation workers frozen to their jobs for as little as \$1.50 a day watched defense workers from the Mainland take over Pearl Harbor jobs at \$1.50 per hour. The NLRB was hindered from functioning under the military government and all requests to Washington to set up a War Labor Board in Hawaii were without success.

This was planned by Jack Hall, who worked with both AFL and CIO leaders.

The Honolulu longshoremen dug into their treasury and started the drive to organize sugar. The Independent Marine Drydock and Shipbuilding Workers, cooperating with the longshoremen, moved on Hawaiian pine. The AFL moved independently and a split labor movement was in store for Hawaii.

At this point Matt Meehan, International Representative for the ILWU, came down

bringing the membership up to 33,000. The ILWU was recognized as a force with rights in the community and was given recognition when Regional Director Jack Hall was appointed a member of the New War Labor Board.

In 1946 came the great Sugar Strike. After 77 days of complete solidarity in the midst of the greatest red-baiting attack in Hawaiian history, the Union won through and came out with the first clear labor victory in Hawaiian history.

The Taft-Hartley Act, which introduced the "red issue" into the old Wagner Act and cut the guts out of labor's "magna carta," provided the basis for employers suing unions and became the cornerstone of employer attack. The Taft-Hartley Act placed the finger of suspicion on the motives and private life of every union official.

Over the years, many people have questioned why the ILWU has been so open to membership by all people. The answer has been clear—history has shown that only by including all workers who are willing to work in the Union in a democratic trade union way can we have a true democratic union. In Hawaii, the brutal beating the bosses gave to racial Japanese unions, and Filipino unions, showed clearly that separate racial unions were no good for workers and only good for the employers.

The ILWU is an American institution and founded on the principles of American democracy.

The affairs of the union are the property of the membership and the membership alone. No clique, or group of any nature shall dominate its work or govern its affairs.

This Union is not a party to any witch-hunt or red-baiting campaign. The individual beliefs and opinions of the members are their own, and the democratic machinery of the Union extends equally to the protection of the individual in his right to hold his own convictions.

These are the principles that have guided this Union since its formation. They stand on their own merits. They guarantee the maintenance of the organization, the security of the membership, and their basic rights as Americans.

The attack on Jack Hall is our battle, a Union battle.

Over 6,000,000 People for Peace

The Bureau of the World Peace Council takes note of the fact that the number of signatures for the Appeal for the Conclusion of a Pact of Peace Among the Five Great Powers has reached 603,570,000. This figure exceeds the number of signatures collected on the Stockholm Appeal by 122,000,000.

These successes emphasize the growing influence of the peace movement the world over and reflect the most profound aspirations of the people. The proposals of the World Peace Council, drawn up at its Vienna meeting, form an even more necessary basis for the establishment of peace. These proposals provide for the establishment of peace. They provide for the cessation of wars now being waged, the demilitarization and unification of Germany, the demilitarization of Japan, the restoration of the independence of Germany and Japan and the guarantee of this independence by the conclusion of peace treaties, and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the countries of Asia and the Near East and the Middle East.



Longshoremen and plantation workers unite in Honolulu against the "Big Five"

By 1944 the plantation workers were crying for justice and unionization. At first AFL and CIO forces planned to organize jointly, putting all plantation workers into an independent union, but attacks from the AFL Central Labor Council broke up this effort at labor unity, planned originally to carry on organization with a minimum of conflict in the interest of the war effort. to Hawaii to lend a hand. He found the

answer in Jack Hall, who was given the biggest and toughest job in the Islands, ILWU Regional Director. In his new job, Jack Hall was able to pull in the Union attorneys, and as a result, \$1,500,000 in back pay was paid out to plantation workers.

The Union plunged into its organizing campaign with strength and success. Starting with less than 5,000 members, the Union mounted the campaign which by 1946 had

The Deportability and Immunity of Filipinos in the United States

By C. T. HATTEN, Seattle Labor Lawyer

The issue of the deportability of Filipinos is of supreme importance to each and every member of Local 37, ILWU; not only because so many of the members are of Filipino origin, but because decisions as to their status are related to the rights of all persons, whether citizen, national, or alien.

Two of the major officers of Local 37 are threatened with forcible detention and deportation, that is, separation from their friends and families, and homes, not because they have been convicted of any crime in a jury trial, but because, on the testimony of persons who claim they were once members of the Communist Party, these leaders of the Union are alleged to have once been members of the Communist Party.

The importance of these cases, particularly to the working people, is expressed by U. S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black in his dissenting opinion in the bail cases of the Los Angeles Terminal Island Four, and John Zydok, as follows:

"The stark fact is that if Congress can authorize imprisonment of 'alien Communists' because dangerous, it can authorize imprisonment of CITIZEN 'Communists' on the same ground. And while this particular bureau campaign to fill the jails is said to be aimed at 'dangerous' alien Communists only, PEACEFUL CITIZENS MAY BE ENSNARED IN THE PROCESS. For the Bureau agent is NOT REQUIRED TO PROVE a person he throws in jail is an alien, or a Communist, or 'dangerous.' The agent need only declare he has reason to believe that such is the case. The agent may be, and here apparently was, acting on the rankest hearsay evidence. The secret sources of his information may have been spies and informers, a class not usually rated as the most reliable by people who have had experience with them . . ."
[Emphasis added.]

In the case of the working class leaders of Local 37, we find the same situation. On the basis of the testimony of spies and informers who are also subject to imprisonment and deportation on the same grounds if they were not being rewarded for their role as informers, our leaders, both officers and rank and file, are being attacked. As U. S. Supreme Court Justice Black stated in the case of the Greek progressive leader, Harisiades, "Punishment through banishment from the country may be placed . . . not for what he did, but for what his political views once were or are."

These cases also have special significance to members of Local 37, because we believe that overwhelming authority exists for the proposition that Filipinos who came to the United States as permanent residents, at least those who came here prior to the Philippine Independence Act of 1934 and who

have not sworn or indicated allegiance to the Philippine Republic after October 22, 1946 (the effective date of the Treaty of Independence between the Philippine Republic and the United States), are not subject to deportation as *aliens*. Such Filipinos have never owed allegiance to the Philippine Republic, and throughout their life have owed allegiance to the United States. They do not now owe allegiance to the Philippine Republic, *unless* they choose to do so. They are subjects of, and settlers in, the United States, and, as such, are entitled to all of the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States.

Filipinos who came to the United States as permanent residents are not in the same status as aliens such as Harisiades, of whom the majority of the Supreme Court stated that he withheld his allegiance to the United States, and left "outstanding a foreign call on his loyalties . . ." Congress, however, has been silent as to the status of Filipinos, and the United States Supreme Court has not decided any case involving the status of Filipinos. Therefore, the case of Ernesto Mangaoang is the leading and outstanding case to be supported, since it will first present this issue to the United States Supreme Court.

The basic distinction is that Filipinos came to the United States, not as aliens, but as persons born under the American flag who had a constitutional right to come to the United States and settle permanently. The power to deport is admittedly based fundamentally upon the power to exclude, and therefore the government has no legal right to exclude Filipinos, although it did have power, and did restrict their right to become citizens until after the establishment of the Philippine Republic.

This power to deport is an implied power, while the status of Filipinos until October 22, 1946, is a conceded fact, both under statutes and numerous court decisions.

Then why does the government now contend that the members of Local 37 may be treated as aliens, not only after October 22, 1946, but before October 22, 1946? That is what the government is contending in the cases of the leaders of Local 37, accused of membership in the Communist Party while they were nationals of the United States. It is because of discrimination against these working class leaders. It will be up to the United States Supreme Court, and the people acting through their representatives in Congress, to see to it that this discrimination and injustice is not perpetrated upon honest people.

In conclusion of this brief summary of the issues, attention should be directed to a United States statute passed in 1868 and still the law today, recognizing the right of repatriation, *i.e.*, the right of every person to choose the country in which he desires to live, and consider it as his home. The statute provides that ". . . the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness . . . Therefore any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of the United States which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Republic." (8 U.S. Code 800.)

All people, even the Philippine Republic itself, should join in opposing this "punishment" because of alleged "political views," and, as a matter of sovereignty, should refuse to cooperate in the present deportation policies of the U. S. Immigration Service. A majority of all sovereign countries refuse to accept deportees to their country on the ground that "if the deportee is undesirable, we do not want them either." However, in the case of Filipinos there is a broader issue of fundamental human rights which should be recognized and fought for, in order that Filipino-Americans who have spent their lives under the American flag in useful work and endeavor according to the principles of democracy should not now be treated suddenly as uninvited "foreigners."

Filipinos in the United States were invited here; they did not decide (for the most part) or vote to return. Deportation in their case does not involve the power to exclude persons as aliens who never owed allegiance to the United States. And yet, as Justice Douglas of the U. S. Supreme Court stated in the Harisiades deportation case:

"Unless they are free from arbitrary banishment, the 'liberty' they enjoy while they live here is indeed illusory. Banishment is punishment in the practical sense. It may deprive a man and his family of all that makes life worthwhile. Those who have their roots here have an important stake in this country. Their plans for themselves and their hopes for their children all depend on their right to stay. If they are uprooted and sent to lands no longer known to them, no longer hospitable, they become displaced, homeless people condemned to bitterness and despair . . ."

Local 37 has said that this shall not happen. We will keep up the good fight, and we will win a great victory for the civil rights and freedom of all people.

There is but one hope and that is the economic and political solidarity of the working class.

—EUGENE V. DERS

To Whom It May Concern

I, the undersigned, have edited the Local 37, ILWU Yearbook of 1952 for the following reasons:

- (1) I believe that a Yearbook, if it honestly interprets the real policies and aims of our union, is a powerful weapon in the present fight against the hysteria to destroy our civil rights and liberties.
- (2) I believe that this Yearbook, which covers all the important problems involving most of our members due to the complexity of the status of Filipinos in the United States, will enlighten the public as to the true character of the drive of the Immigration Department to deport some of our officers and to intimidate many of our members.
- (3) I believe that this Yearbook, because it graphically depicts with pictures and texts the dynamic birth and growth of our union, exposes the falsehood manufactured by the enemies of organized labor that we subscribe to reactionary tendencies and beleaguered political opinions; and I believe that this falsehood is aimed at the destruction of our unity, so our economic gains, which have been accumulated throughout long years of relentless struggle, would be abrogated in favor of the Alaska Salmon Industry.
- (4) I believe that this Yearbook fully presents our case to the working men and women of America; that it explains once and for all time that we do not discriminate against sex, race or national origin, political and religious convictions; that we have no secret alliances with conspiratorial agencies and have not compacted ourselves with undemocratic organizations to subvert the government of the United States by force.
- (5) I believe that this Yearbook fully illustrates that our union is a progressive organization of honest workers who are demanding higher wages and better living conditions, preservation of our civil rights and liberties as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and a chance to live free in a world of peace.
- (6) I believe that the unconditional unity of all workers is our only weapon against the evil designs of imperialist butchers and other profiteers of death and suffering to plunge humanity into a new world war.

Therefore this is my testament: that I will stand by every word written in this Yearbook, which is the unequivocal manifestation of my beliefs and conscience.

CARLOS BULOSAN

Thanks to the following brothers for their cooperation:
Frank Bolima, Francisco Belandres, Rudy M. Rodriguez,
Marcelo C. Ovalles.—EDITORIAL BOARD.

1952 Cannery Delegates

JOSE R. REMO — Alitak
MIKE M. PADUA — Chatham
RUFINO S. NACHOR — Chignik (APA)
FIDEL ALVAREZ — Chignik Lagoon
GEORGE VELASCO — Cordova (Halferty)
CRISOLOGO ORENSE — Craig
MELECIO M. VEGA — Egegik (APA)
MANUEL AGUSTIN — Ekuk
PANTALEON CABUENA — Excursion Inlet
VICTOR R. PIMENTEL — False Pass
FRANK BALLESTA — Hawk Inlet
MARK B. BENEDICTO — Hidden Inlet
TED DADDEO — Kake
A. CASIANO — Ketchikan (FIPCO)
FELICISIMO BLANCO — Koggiung (Libby)
PEDRO D. DAMOCLES — King Cove
JOHNNY SORIA — Kvichak
FLORENCIO CARDENAS — La Merced (MV)
TONY P. REYES — Nakeen
LARRY ITLIONG — Naknek (APA)
RUDY M. RODRIGUEZ — Naknek (CRPA)
JOHNNY ROLLUDA — Naknek (PAF)
FLORENCIO TAMBIO — Naknek (Red Salmon)
MAX AVE — Nellie Juan
SIMEON CORPUZ — Neva (MV)
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BENNY DE LENEA — Nushagak
MARSHALL PERALTA — Pederson Point
VINCE ESMINO — Pelican City
RAFAEL AYSON — Port San Juan
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AL MASIGAT — Seldovia - Cook Inlet
ROMULO PARTUSAN — Shumigan
JULES VALLESTEROS — Snug Harbor
SILVINO TALLIDO — Sunny Point
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TIMOTEO URSUA — Uganik Bay
JOE A. RATIVO — Uganik West Pt.
ANDY G. AQUINO — Ugashik
FLORENTINO BERMUDEZ — Wards Cove
JAIME P. NARTE — Waterfall
BASILIO NIEVERAS — Wrangell
NARCISO DE LA CRUZ — Uyak

Fourteen Million Americans Face Deportation

By ABNER GREEN

Exec. Secy., American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born

When the Supreme Court handed down decisions on the Harisiades deportation case and the "Terminal Island Four" bail case, a perilous step was taken toward depriving 14,000,000 foreign-born in the U. S. of all human rights.

These decisions declare past membership in the Communist Party a deportable offense, and that bail can be denied pending deportation proceedings. They deal especially with non-citizens. But coupled with provisions of existing repressive legislation, they set legal and political precedents for a wave of deportation and denaturalization proceedings, the like of which this nation has never seen — and in which the particular political form of opposition to an anti-democratic government will not be important. Unless reversed by the people, they will result in imposition of fascist, police-state conditions of living, first on our foreign-born and eventually on the whole population.

yers — any and every person who believes in peace and democratic rights — are today threatened by un-American reaction.

At the base of this attack is the implementation of the 1940 Smith Act in the life of our country, utilized to jail leaders of the U. S. Communist Party and arrest dozens of others solely because of their political opinions.

The decisions in the Harisiades and "Terminal Island Four" cases are based on the Supreme Court decision of June 4, 1951, in the Dennis case, which upheld the constitutionality of the Smith Act and the jailing of citizens because of their political opinions. This is true in the legal sense, as cursory reading of the March 10 decisions show. It is even truer in the broad political sense: that the jailing of Communists creates an atmosphere which makes possible still greater incursions on the liberties of all sections of the people.

The Supreme Court majority has subordinated the people's interests to the inciters of war hysteria and proponents of a police state. But the court of last resort, the people themselves, is still to be heard — as in 1800 when they nullified the Alien and Sedition Laws under the leadership of Jefferson.

It was this feeling to which Justice Black gave expression in his dissenting opinion in the "Terminal Island Four" case, when he said:

"My belief is that we must have freedom of speech, press, and religion for all or we may eventually have it for none . . . This freedom is too dangerous for bad, tyrannical governments to permit. But those who wrote and adopted our First Amendment weighed those dangers against the dangers of censorship and deliberately chose the First Amendment's unequivocal command that freedom of assembly, petition, speech, and the press shall not be abridged."

The position taken by Justice Black and the other minority members of the Supreme

These five men — leaders and members of Alaska Cannery Workers Union, Local 37, ILWU — have been arrested and face deportation to the Philippine Islands solely because of their alleged political beliefs. Actually, they have been arrested because they refused to become a partner in the Justice Department's campaign to destroy Local 37 and insisted on carrying on their fight for the rights and welfare of their Union's members.



Past member of Union's executive board and a pioneer organizer of Local 37. Now practically blind. A legal resident of the U.S. 24 years.

ERNESTO MANGAOANG
Business Agent of Local 37 and Union official since 1937. Veteran of World War II. A legal resident of U.S. 24 years.

CHRIS MENSALVAS
President of Local 37. Former educational director and editor. Father of three American-born children recently left motherless. Legal resident of the U.S. for 23 years.

JOE PRUDENCIO
Veteran of World War II with over six years of Army service. Rank-and-file leader of Local 37. Father of two young American-born children.

PONCE TORRES
Past secretary of Local 37 and a member of the Executive Board. Past president and secretary of Alaska Branch of the Cannery Workers Union.

Once again our foreign-born have been singled out for an ignoble experience. They have become the testing ground of the war hysteria and the developing conspiracy to destroy the Bill of Rights and the people's liberties.

All minorities — racial, national, and political — are scapegoats of the drive to war. The Negro people see a policy of genocide being practised against them by the government. Increased outbursts of anti-Semitism all over the country threaten the Jewish people. Educators, trade unionists, doctors, law-

It has become urgently necessary to realize that our foreign-born are a scapegoat. It is the American people, native as well as foreign-born, who are the real victims of the deportation drive. The Smith and McCarran laws are primarily concerned not with the foreign-born, but with stifling the voices of native Americans as a handful of reactionaries relentlessly hack away at the cornerstones of democracy.

Responsibility for defending the foreign-born rests, then, with the American people. It is a grave responsibility.

Court must receive the support of all Americans who believe in the Bill of Rights. A people's movement in defense of the rights of the foreign-born must be encouraged to give expression to the broad resentment that exists against the March 10 decisions.

We must extend our full support to those who are determined to fight to remain here, where they belong. We need them in the fight which is both ours and theirs to preserve our democratic liberties in a nation at peace.

International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union CHARTER

WHEREAS, an application in due form has been received requesting that a charter be granted to

Non-Resident Alaska Cannery Workers

with jurisdiction embracing all workers of this industry in or about

Alaska

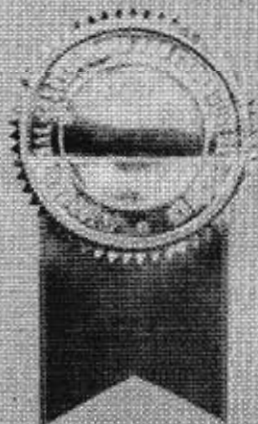
By these presents, therefore, be it known that this charter with such rights and privileges as may from time to time be determined by the membership, is hereby granted such local union, to be

Local 37

International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union

THIS CHARTER, with all of the rights and privileges appurtenant thereto, is granted upon the condition that the said union shall at all times comply with the rules, regulations and laws adopted by the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union by its membership and in the event of violation thereof this certificate may be revoked under, and in strict accordance with, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. ♦ ♦ So long as this condition shall be duly performed in all respects the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union does hereby agree to promote, assist and defend the said local union in the exercise of all of the rights and privileges secured hereunder. ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto attached our signatures and caused the seal of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union to be affixed.

May 18, 1950



Harry C. ...
...

CERTIFICATION OF REPRESENTATIVES

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that Local 37, International Longshore-
men's and Warehousemen's Union, was duly elected and selected by a
majority of the employees of the following employer-owners of Alaska
Salmon Industry, Inc., Territory of Alaska, namely, P. K. Harris Co.;
Pacific American Fisheries; Peninsula Packers; Western Fisheries; San
Juan Fishing & Packing; Alaska Packers Association; Kodiak Fisheries;
Chisik Fisheries, Inc.; Alaska Seal Range Fisheries; General Alaska Co.;
Cook Inlet Packing Co.; Seldovia Bay Packers; Seal & Packing Company;
Klimax Packing Co.; Copper River Packing Co.; East Adak Packing Co.;
San Juan & New England Fish Co.; I. G. Winward Co.; Seal Packing Co.;
Columbia River Packers; Superior Packing Co.; Vardis Cove Fish Co.;
Sebastian-Stuart; Libby, McNeill & Libby; Farwest Spangell Co.; Todd
Packing Co.; Kikot Packing Corp.; New England Fish Co. Free Crab; and
Pidalgo Island Packing Co.; in the unit heretofore found by the Board
to be appropriate, as their representative for the purposes of collective
bargaining, and that pursuant to Section 9 (a) of the Act, the said
organization is the exclusive representative of all the employees in
such unit for the purposes of collective bargaining with respect to
rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of
employment.

Signed at Washington, D. C.

Paul M. Horner, Chairman

James J. Reynolds, Jr. Member

Abe Murdock, Member

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

(SEAL)

WPEU-153

In Defense of Ernesto Mangaoang



ERNESTO MANGAOANG
Business Agent, Local 37, I. L. W. U.

We, a group of Astoria residents, desire to voice our protest against the sending into exile of Ernesto Mangaoang . . . We urge our friend and brother Ernesto Mangaoang be permitted to remain where he is revered and needed by the working people and that citizenship be given him in recognition of his services in war and peace.

EMILIA PEUHKURINEN
Finnish-American Association

The new laws which threaten the deportation of such foreign-born unionists as Ernesto Mangaoang work a tremendous hardship upon every union in this country . . . Labor unions and our nation as a whole will suffer from precedent set by the proposed deportation of Ernesto Mangaoang unless it is set aside.

JERRY TYLER
National Union of Marine
Cooks & Stewards

The persistent efforts of the U. S. Immigration Service and the Department of Justice to deport Ernesto Mangaoang are, in our opinion, another manifestation of the vicious program of intimidation and coercion exemplified by the use of the Smith, Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts in attempts to deprive workers of tried and seasoned leadership of their own choosing in their constant struggle to defend their living standards and their right to speak freely and unafraid on the issues of the day as their conscience may dictate.

WALTER BELKA, *Secretary*
International Woodworkers of
America, Dist. No. 2

We white collar workers recognize this attack on Ernesto Mangaoang as an attack upon our union leaders as well.

TRUDI KIRKWOOD, *President*
D. P. O. W. A. No. 35

At its regular monthly meeting . . . the Northern California ILWU District Council, representing approximately 26,000 members in the Northern California area, condemned the vicious attacks on Brother Ernesto Mangaoang and pledged full support to protect him in his right to remain in this country. The Council, in reviewing the facts of this case, fully recognizes that the effort of the Immigration Service to deport Brother Mangaoang is part and parcel of the great offensive of reaction aimed at destroying the basic rights of labor and the constitutional freedoms of all people in this country.

JEFF KIBRE, *Secretary*
Northern California ILWU
District Council

Local 3, Fishermen & Allied Workers Division, ILWU, condemns the deportation proceedings against Ernesto Mangaoang and other foreign born trade union leaders.

ROBERT D. CUMMINGS, *Sec.-Treas.*

The arrest and harrassment of Ernesto Mangaoang . . . is an example of the way the McCarran Act can be used to weaken and destroy our unions which, from the days when organized labor made education public and a privilege of all instead of a prerogative of the rich, have ever been a bulwark of American democracy.

ROBERT J. HICKS
Columbia River Fishermen's
Protective Union

The attempted deportation of Ernesto Mangaoang is a serious threat to our union and our democratic rights. This writer is convinced that if Ernesto Mangaoang was not an honest official of one of the real democratic unions of this nation he would not be threatened with deportation.

BILL GETTINGS, *Regional Director*
I. L. W. U.

The McCarran law is another way of attacking unions through the leaders, and the Mangaoang case is an example of the way it functions.

ROLAND C. PETERSON, *President*
Weighers, Warehousemen & Cereal
Workers, Local 18, Astoria

We view the persecution against Ernesto Mangaoang as a threat to the civil liberties of every Negro citizen in America. In our fight for jobs, FEPC legislation, and full dignity for the Negro people, we pledge full support to the defense of Ernesto Mangaoang.

EARL GEORGE, *Secretary*
Seattle Chapter of National
Negro Labor Council

The Fish Reduction & Saltery Workers, Local 27, ILWU, has expressed itself time and again in strong opposition to the deportation proceedings against Ernesto Mangaoang and other trade union leaders . . . We must fight to protect the liberties of the foreign born in order to maintain the democratic principles upon which our country was founded.

WINNIE THOMPSON
Secretary-Treasurer

Our Proud Record

Our union has grown from a handful of workers who drafted the first constitution that guided our policies in 1933 . . .

To Local 37, I.L.W.U., of today, representing over 3,000 cannery workers in the Alaska Canned Salmon Industry.

In the past, attempts were launched to break our union by encouraging the organization of company unions and other fly-by-night unions.

Today our union—one of the most important in the fishing industry—is under government attack and some of our militant leaders are persecuted due to our unyielding stand in the fight for higher wages and better living conditions for all workers.

We are under attack because our union has an outstanding record and devotion, not only to the interest of our members, but also to the protection of civil rights and liberties.

In our 19 years of existence as a progressive union, we have tremendously improved wages from \$30 a month to a guarantee of \$500 a season plus overtime and other benefits to every worker.

We have greatly improved living conditions so that now we have three good meals a day, sanitary living quarters, clean and faster transportation to and from Alaska, and a medical service to every worker paid by the industry.

We have instituted democratic committees in every cannery to protect the rights of all workers as stipulated in our contract with the industry.

We have won job protection through seniority provisions for all members of our union.

We have provided for the legal protection of all members of our union.

We have won compensation privileges for all members of our union who are injured or attacked by illness while on the job.

We have won contractual guarantees protecting our members against rate-cutting and speed-up.

We have constitutional provisions protecting our members from job, racial, religious, and political discriminations.

Before the existence of our union, workers in the Alaska Canned Salmon Industry were exploited to the bone by "labor contractors," those stool-pigeons of the industry who had their heyday of racketeering but are now vanished forever.

Workers had no job security. When they displeased the "labor contractor" for any reason at all—but it could be their ideas for higher wages, better living conditions, job

and personal securities—many were fired and shipped back to the mainland under their expense. They were subject to firing without notice, layoff, demotion, and transfer without regard for ability for the job and seniority.

Seasonal guarantee, medical service, compensation, overtime, job security, personal rights and privileges were unknown.

Our union has grown to its present strength and size by carrying on against the company unionism of the 1930's.

Our union has grown because we have always striven for further gains and improved standards.

Our union has grown because we are a democratic union, run by our members democratically.

Our members decide our union policies.

Our members elect our own officers.

Our members discuss and approve our own contract and demands.

During the war years, our union gave its best efforts to the production of food for our allies.

Our loyalty to America is never in the headlines of the nation's press. Our loyalty is taken for granted, and it is never questioned.

But we did our share and job on the home front. We backed up the policies of the government toward the stabilization of our economy which led to the shaping of aims pertinent to the establishment of lasting peace.

We have kept our solemn pledge to produce vital food products in time of war and peace.

And we won the war over our enemies—and we have given our share toward the final victory.

In 1950, we defeated the coordination of company unions and other rival groups. We were certified by the government as the sole bargaining agent for the Alaska cannery workers.

In 1951, we made considerable increases in wages.

This year, we made further increases in wages, welfare fund and other conditions.

Our Union has fought for the interest of our members, for the public, and for the nation.

We have taken a militant stand in the fight for the protection of civil rights and liberties.

We fought and are still fighting against the drive to bust the trade union movement by trying to deport our progressive leaders.

We fight against vicious legislation, race discrimination, political persecution, and the hysteria against the foreign-born.

We fight for low prices, limitation of corporation profits, for housing, fair employment practices, and more social security.

We fight for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

We form an organization which unites all workers on an industrial basis, rank-and-file control, regardless of race, age, sex, nationality, creed or political beliefs, and pursue at all times a policy of aggressive struggle to improve our conditions.

We insist on the right of people to their own opinions and beliefs.

Our strength lies in our teamwork in every undertaking we pursue.

During election campaigns, we carry a relentless fight for our members and in the interest of the nation.

Our proud record is due to our unity, our rank-and-file policy, and the uncompromising stand of our leadership in local and national issues.

Our Union fights for:

1. The right to a job.
2. The right to a decent wage.
3. The right to a decent living standard.
4. The right to medical care.
5. The right to adequate care in sickness and old age.
6. The right to live in freedom.

The whole structure of our policy follows the "Economic Bill of Rights" of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Our slogan is: AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!

Solidarity Forever

When the union's inspiration through the workers' blood shall run,
There can be no power greater anywhere beneath the sun,
Yet what force on earth is weaker than the feeble strength of one?

But the union makes us strong!

CHORUS

Solidarity forever!

Solidarity forever!

Solidarity forever!

For the union makes us strong!

It is we who plowed the prairies, built the cities where they trade;
Dug the mines and built the workshops, endless miles of railroad laid.
Now we stand outcast and starving, 'mid the wonders we have made—
But the union makes us strong!

Terrorism Rides The Philippines

In January, 1951, Amado V. Hernandez, national chairman of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations, and some 40 other leading trade unionists were arrested in Manila by the police and military intelligence. In February, another 500 working class and democratic leaders were arrested. And in May, after a trial which, unknown to the world, had been proceeding for six months, death sentences were passed on six people, including a young woman of 24. Nine others received life imprisonment, and 11 varying terms of imprisonment.

On March 31, Hernandez was sentenced to life imprisonment and his fellow trade unionists to lesser terms. On April 6, Jose M. Nava, 63-year-old president of the Federation of Filipino Workers, was sentenced to death. On April 13, Magsaysay's armed forces seized William Pomeroy, who joined the People's Liberation of the Philippines, and his wife, Mrs. Celia Mariano Pomeroy. The government seeks the death penalty for both.

U.S. imperialism was to establish political control over the Islands. Its nominee for president was Manuel Roxas — protector of the landlords, ally of Franco's personal representative in the Philippines, Andres Soriano, and member of the Japanese puppet government. Backed by the 100,000 U.S. troops stationed in the Philippines, and with a limited suffrage allowing only a minority of the people to vote, Roxas was pushed into the presidency.

Straightaway Roxas began to attack the working class and democratic movement. He refused to seat seven elected members of the anti-fascist Democratic Alliance. He rode roughshod over all democratic procedure in the House and Senate. He sponsored fascist "labor corporations" against the genuine trade unions and peasant organizations. Collaborators were appointed to all important posts in the Army and government. The U.S. was allowed to establish 20 military, naval, and air bases for 99 years. Aided by \$50,000,000 worth of military equipment presented by the U. S. government, Roxas launched an attack against the Congress of Labor Organizations, the National Peasants' Union, the Democratic Alliance, and the Hukbalahap.

One of the first actions of the Roxas government was to force through legislation to make the Philippines economically subordinate to the U. S. And to do this, Roxas illegally unseated senators and representatives opposed to him, so as to gain his "legal" majority in support of the Philippine Trade Act.

The Philippine Trade Act or Bell Act of 1946 gave the U. S. economic control over the Philippines until 1974. The Bell Act became the Parity Amendment to the Philippine Constitution. By this means U. S. imperialism assured for itself virtual economic domination over the Philippines. U. S. companies in the Philippines were granted



LUIS TARUC, Huk Military Commander

a monopoly over Philippine products, thus obstructing the development of new Filipino enterprises. U. S. companies were granted the right to import products into the Philippines free of duty, quotas, or price ceilings. In addition, Filipino companies were forbidden to export their major products — sugar, hemp, coconut oil — to countries other than the U. S., even though these countries might offer higher prices.

Backed up by U.S. imperialism, Roxas and his successor, Quirino, have for six years been joined in battle with the forces of Filipino democracy and national liberation. Strikes and picketing have been prohibited. Labor leaders have been persecuted. Several, including Juan Feleo and Manual Joven, have been brutally murdered by government agents.

Company unions and strikebreaking have been supported by the Quirino government. Freedom of political belief has been denied to all progressive organizations and individuals, while Falangists and other fascist groupings have enjoyed full encouragement and support by the government. The Confederation of Peasants (PKM), with 300,000 members, has been outlawed. And the Con-

gress of Labor Organizations (CLO), with its 70 local organizations comprising 100,000 industrial workers affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions, has been outlawed.

For the workers and peasants, conditions of life are indescribably wretched. Wages in some districts are as low as one peso a day, much less than the sum needed to maintain a family at a substantial level.

Continued U. S. exploitation of the Philippines and continued violent attacks on the workers and peasants have produced the unusual colonial pattern of riches for the few and poverty for millions. But despite the arrests of their leaders, the Filipino trade unionists are fighting energetically to end U. S. intervention in the Philippines, to repudiate the Quirino-Foster Agreement and the Bell Report, to secure the withdrawal of American military and economic advisers, to safeguard peace, and to regain their democratic rights and their national independence. Filipino workers are demanding friendship with the People's Democratic Republic of China and are strongly protesting against the rearming of Japan, and against aggression in Korea.

Stand Up For Freedom

By LLOYD L. BROWN

One hundred years ago the United States Supreme Court solemnly proclaimed as law that "the Negro has no rights that a white man is bound to respect."

Fifty years ago the United States Supreme Court decreed that Negroes were inferior to white people.

Last year—June 4, 1951—the United States Supreme Court ruled that anybody, Negro or white, who seeks to abolish that doctrine can be charged with "subversion," jailed for five years, and fined \$5,000.

We know, of course, about the infamous Dred Scott decision of a century ago: all history books tell how the highest court of the land upheld human slavery and found the Fugitive Slave Law to be constitutional. And we know, too, that the Negro people said: "NO—that law must go! A Negro is entitled to every human right!" Led by the great Frederick Douglass, the fight was won: the people overthrew the court's decision and added the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

But most history books say nothing about the Court's ruling in 1896 that whittled away a large part of the people's victory over slavery. In that case a Negro appealed against a segregation law, and in its ruling the Supreme Court not only upheld Jim Crow laws but established the Big Lie of "white supremacy" and "Negro inferiority" as the law of the land.

No statement made about the Master Race by the arch-killers, Hitler and Goebbels, was more viciously racist than the majority ruling of the Court in this case.

But the barbarous words of the majority are not merely the opinions of men long dead, *they are the living law of today.* NO Supreme Court since 1896 has thrown this ruling into the garbage can where it belongs. Every Supreme Court since then has upheld it.

This ruling makes constitutional all Jim Crow laws. It blesses and upholds these laws, every one of them, right on down to Section 507 of the city ordinance of Birmingham, Alabama, which makes it a crime for a Negro person and a white person to play checkers together.

Not many people, Negro or white, know what the Smith Act is. But it is very important for all Americans to know about that law which the Supreme Court held to be constitutional. It is especially important for all Negroes to know about the Smith Act.

No Americans have been more concerned about laws than our people, the Negro people. No Americans have had to be more concerned. That's because we always have had to fight for our rights under laws that are supposed to apply to all citizens; and because we've had to fight laws made against us.

The Smith Act affects all Americans, but it affects Negro Americans in a special way.

The law was passed on June 28, 1940, under the title, "Alien Registration Act." No one would think that an act so named would have special meaning to Negroes, since nearly all of us are native-born citizens. But behind this deliberately misleading title, the



Huk guerillas formed the backbone of the Philippine liberation movement.

law was really a *sedition act* containing, in the words of the famous authority, Professor Zachariah Chaffee, "the most drastic restriction on freedom of speech ever enacted in the United States during peace."

But just as the original title was *concealing*, the name "Smith Act" is *revealing*. Sometimes its name tells us a lot about a law. Lynch law, we know, is named for a Judge Lynch, a "hanging judge" of the Old South. The Smith Act was named after its author, Rep. Howard Smith, of Virginia. *Congressman Smith is one of the most vicious and powerful enemies of the Negro people in the country.*

He opposes anti-lynch law, anti-poll tax law, fair employment law, but he sponsored this law. Smith represents in Washington the white ruling-class of Virginia which legally lynched the Martinsville Seven. And the father of this sedition act is the son of those Virginia rulers who legally lynched, *under the charge of sedition*, the martyr of Negro freedom—John Brown and his heroic Negro and white followers. He is the grandson of those rulers who legally lynched that Negro leader of a slave rebellion, Nat Turner, under charges of conspiring to overthrow the slave-owners who governed Virginia.

Only his flight from the country saved the greatest hero of Negro history, Frederick Douglass, from being put to death under such laws. For whenever and wherever Negro oppression is the law, administered by government, those who opposed such laws and try to abolish them risk being charged

with conspiracy and sedition, with "teaching and advocating the overthrow of the government."

This is the lesson of history—the lesson for today.

Some people will say that it is far-fetched to believe that the Smith Act, applied so far only to Communists, would be invoked against Negroes who fight for anti-lynching legislation, for fair employment and civil rights, and who oppose and seek to repeal Jim Crow laws. The Smith Act is a deadly menace to every effort of the Negro people to win for themselves first-class citizenship and equal rights.

There is this to be said in conclusion: Lynch law wears many disguises. There are men in white hoods who administer that law by night, and there are men in black robes who serve that law by day.

The enemies of the Negro people are the enemies of democracy. Our interests are in common with the vast majority of the people—the working people, the decent-minded men and women of all national groups, trade unionists, progressive middle-class and professional people.

Our duty is clear and urgent: to unite together with our white friends and allies in order to keep our country, which we love and which we have done so much to build, from being driven further down the road toward a police-state—Fascism.

Repeat the Smith Act!
Free its victims!

STAND UP FOR FREEDOM!

Wall St. Chains The Philippines

By AMADO V. HERNANDEZ
President, Congress of Labor Organizations

Manila, capital of the Philippines, is still in ruins. But the tao — the common man — has been able to rehabilitate himself mentally and ideologically in record time.

During the dark days of enemy occupation, the Filipino working man realized that labor must speak only one universal language, and it has to rise above national and racial barriers; that labor everywhere has one common struggle, and that it must march toward one goal: the liberation of all the peoples from the chains of tyranny, fascism, and imperialism.

The Filipino people have suffered for ages. They were under the yoke of colonialism for many years. The Catholic Church and the Spanish conquistadores oppressed and exploited them for 375 years. America tied the Philippines to her apronstrings for 50 years. In the last war, Japan conquered and stripped

them, the masses had to take up the fight.

It was the people's army that won the war for democracy, not only in the Philippines but everywhere — in Europe, in Africa, in Asia, in the South Pacific, and even in America. Yet fascism is not crushed. It is still alive today, after the death of Hitler and Mussolini. It exerts its power in the Philippines.

Wearing the mask of altruism, monopolists in the United States managed to strengthen the chains that bind the Philippines politically, economically, and militarily. The grant of independence on July 4, 1946, was reduced to a mockery and a joke. The suffering people were virtually coerced into signing away their patrimony in exchange for canned sardines and surplus military junk; the Filipinos were required to amend their constitution by inserting a provision giving equal rights to Americans and Amer-

moting the influence of the Catholic Church, and the Falangists, and other fascists.

The Confederation of Peasants (PKM), with a membership of 300,000, was outlawed. The Hukbalahap, which under the lion-hearted Taruc led the resistance against the Japanese during the occupation, is outlawed. The Congress of Labor Organizations (CLO) and its 70 locals, composed of 100,000 industrial workers is outlawed, and many of its leaders are persecuted and in jail. These abuses have forced the masses to voice strong condemnation of these fascist tendencies of the ruling party in the Philippines, and the people's resistance to armed terror continues to grow.

The Filipino people were promised reparations from Japan. But instead the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Tokyo decreed that the Philippines must

SAVE AMADO V. HERNANDEZ!

Amado V. Hernandez, President of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations (CLO), has been sentenced to life imprisonment by a government under orders from Washington, which has not hesitated to make use of a crude forgery in order to justify its sentence.

Demand his immediate release. Stand up for freedom!



AMADO V. HERNANDEZ

them to the bone for three bloody years, when the whole country of nineteen million people was converted into a huge concentration camp.

Traditionally the Filipinos are a valiant and liberty-loving people. During the long blackout of colonialism they staged continual uprisings and revolutions against every conquering power. In World War II their stand in Bataan was an epic in the history of human struggle against fascism and slavery. But far greater and more glorious than this was the heroic resistance of the people themselves. When the Army of the United States was forced to surrender in Corregi-

can big business; and to compromise their sovereignty by allowing the establishment on their territory of more than 20 military and air bases for 99 years.

The government has become subservient to the dictates of economic czars in Wall Street and the U. S. Army top brass hats. It has unseated constitutionally elected representatives of the workers and peasants; prohibited strikes and pickets; persecuted labor leaders, several of whom were assassinated by government agents; supported company unions and strikebreakers; denied freedom of political beliefs to progressive elements; and has given all-out aid in pro-

revive its trade relations with Japan by exporting iron and iron ore to feed Hirohito's rehabilitated factories, and these new materials are to be shipped back to Manila as finished products — in the form of utensils, light equipments, and toys.

America has had a great friend in the Far East in the last two World Wars — but the people of the Philippines now realize to their regret that they are neither considered nor treated as friends, but merely used as cannon-fodder in times of emergency and thereafter as beasts of burden to be exploited as before.

Why We Are Attacked

That payoff—that contract—that quality and dignity—cost the shipowners plenty.

Each dollar in that payoff is a dollar less in profits.

The shipowners now provides you with work clothes, tools, decent food, decent quarters.

Each item in your working conditions represents expenses to the shipowners—and more expenses mean less profits.

The shipowner is in business to make profits. The way to make more profits is to cut expenses.

When they cut expenses by getting better ships and more efficient equipment, that's okay with us.

But when they try to cut it out of our hides that's something else.

The business of this union is to fight back the never-ending efforts of the shipowners to cut expenses at our expense. They never, never rest in this constant drive toward greater profits.

The Union, by protecting its members, stands in their way. So they try to weaken or destroy the union.

The shipowners last big effort to attack us by force was in the '48 strike. But we beat that attack. The shipowners realize that they cannot beat us head on any more, so they try all kinds of flank attacks.

The shipowners do not like our hiring hall. So they had the Taft-Hartley law passed, and the Taft-Hartley Board has been conducting a long legal battle to weaken or destroy our Union hiring hall. We have fought this and will continue to fight this.

While one anti-labor government agency fights our union hiring hall in the courts, another one—the Coast Guard tries to destroy our hiring hall by a “screening program.” This is nothing but a blacklist worked up by the shipowners to weaken or destroy our Union. It has little or nothing to do with national security.

We have fought this and will continue to fight it.

The shipowners don't like the unity and solidarity of the members in our union. So, they feed the poison of prejudice

into some of our members and try to set one group against the other. Negro-baiting attacks from white supremacists—anti-Mexican attacks, anti-Oriental attacks, redbaiting—coming from outside or inside our Union, help the shipowners in their attempts to divide and weaken us.

We have to be ever-vigilant to maintain our unity and to defeat any and all attacks of this kind. We recognize them for what they are.

The shipowners don't like the fact that we're financially strong. They don't like a big strike fund, so they try to take it away from us. They try to drain our Treasury in the Courts. Sometimes they use us under the Taft-Hartley Act. Sometimes the suits are filed by their stooges, usually members who have been expelled by you, the rank and file, for good cause such as strikebreaking or aiding the union's enemies.

We fought these attacks and will continue to fight them.

The shipowners do not like the leaders we elect. They are too expensive—for the shipowners. The shipowners prefer men like Lundeberg, president of the SUP, and Curran, president of the NMU. They are cheaper in the long run. So, we find ourselves being raided by Lundeberg and Curran who say they are trying to “liberate” us from “commie control.” In other words they are trying to liberate us from controlling our union and they want to liberate us from our higher wages and working conditions as well. We will fight these attacks because we want to control our Union.

The attacks on our Union are integrated. The raiding unions use Coast Guard screening to help them—Negro-baiting and redbaiting go hand in hand with lawsuits by dingbats. The basic source of all of the attacks can always be traced back to the shipowners. They operate in devious ways—sometimes through government agencies—sometimes through various agents and spokesmen, but always the source of the attacks is the shipowners, who will profit if they succeed.

We are publishing this statement from the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards (MCS), because we believe that its present fight against gangsterism and intimidation on the waterfront is also our fight.—EDITORIAL BOARD.

The Defense of Trade Union Rights

By LOUIS SAILLANT

World Federation of Trade Unions General Secretary

Trade union rights have been won by working class struggle. The working class has had to combine and to participate in long and difficult struggles against governments and employers in order to win the right to form trade unions and to secure legal recognition of this right.

Action for the formation of trade unions and for the public and legal recognition of the right to form them was not the beginning of the workers' economic and social struggles. It is an integral part of these struggles. It was, and it still is, in the capitalist, semi-colonial and colonial countries, one phase of the permanent struggle of the working class against its exploiters.

The trade union is a means and not a final objective for the workers. It was during the course of working class struggles that the trade union appeared as an effective means of organization. The workers organized themselves into trade unions to meet the essential need of better organizing their struggles to win their demands.

The economic struggles of the workers during the last century and the early years of this century led to the establishment of collective forms of action by the working class. The workers thus sought to sell their labour power at the best price, in order to improve their working and living conditions. These economic struggles during this same period led to long working class battles to win the right to form trade unions and to be able to make use of trade union rights once acquired.

This was because the defence of trade union rights is not, and has never been an abstract thing. The history of working class struggles is filled with concrete examples *which establish the fact that the defence of trade union rights becomes an issue whenever there is a sharpening of the permanent social conflict between the mass of workers and the capitalist State, between the wage-earners and those who draw their wealth from the exploitation of others.*

The raising of the level of working class struggles, and their extension throughout the capitalist and colonial coun-

tries during recent years, are concrete indications of the sharpening of the class struggle. The workers are increasingly aware of the character of the struggle in which they are taking part to win better living conditions, to maintain the gains they have already won, to defend their democratic and trade union rights and to safeguard peace.

When a trade union ceases to be an organ of struggle, it has lost contact with the mass of the workers, a wall has been built between the leadership of the organization and the workers.

The real trade union movement cannot therefore stand apart from the conflicts which are developing in the capitalist and colonial countries between the exploited workers and their capitalist and colonialist workers.

As mass organizations of the workers, the trade unions in the capitalist and colonial countries carry on their activities within the framework of a regime which is not theirs, which is not a workers' regime.

In fighting for the basic needs of the workers, and in their activities for attaining the workers' economic demands, the trade unions inevitably take action against the social and economic policy of the governments of the capitalist States, whose role is to maintain the privileges of the dominant capitalist class.

The role of the workers' trade unions does not change fundamentally, but in order to act as permanent defenders of the workers the trade union organizations must take into account the fact that, politically, capitalism in its imperialist phase is a more violent and reactionary form of capitalist domination.

The relations between the capitalist State and the trade unions of the working class rest on relative strength. The capitalist State increasingly introduces violence into these relations which correspond to the most reactionary political methods of imperialism.

Reprinted from World Trade Union Movement.

United States

An Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is formed by more than 150 prominent leaders from 39 states to mobilize public opinion in the defense of the civil rights of the American people. The committee is to defend the victims of the Smith thought-control act and to fight the illegal arrest of U. S. Communist leaders, and others whose rights have been denied.

★ ★

China

Government policy on the training of school teachers is announced. A million new primary teachers will be trained by 1957 so that 80 per cent of the country's children may attend school. Already there are more than 37 million children in primary schools, 55 per cent more than the prewar level.

★ ★

The official opening of the Kolarov Reservoir will bring immense benefit to the national economy. Its many millions of cubic metres of water will permit the irrigation of 160,000 hectares of fertile land in the Plovidiv area, which will in itself add 1,500 million leva a year to the national income. In addition, the turbines it will set in motion will generate approximately 10 million kilowatts of electric power a year.

★ ★

German Democratic Republic

Afforestation is being carried out in the Republic on a large scale. For the first time in the history of Germany more trees were planted in the past two years than felled.

★ ★

Hungary

The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic published a decision raising salaries for teachers, factory shop managers, railwaymen, and postal employees. The decision adds nearly 200,000,000 forints to the monthly payroll of railwaymen and postal employees.

★ ★

Norway

The Storting and the government are receiving numerous resolutions protesting against the sending of Norwegian troops to Korea. A big protest meeting was held under the auspices of the Norwegian Peace Council and the People's Movement Against War, the Democratic Union of Norwegian Women, the youth organization of the temperance league, the All-Norwegian Peace Committee, and the Oslo Youth Peace Committee.

★ ★

In Washington

A National Delegates Assembly for Peace called by the American Peace Crusade met in Washington with 750 delegates representing different sections of the United States.

★ ★

Oslo, Norway

A meeting of the Bureau of the World Peace Council was held in Oslo. The meeting heard reports by General Secretary Jean Lafitte (France) on the activity of the World Peace Council; by Vice President Kuo Mo-Jo (China) on bacteriological warfare.

The delegates unanimously adopted an Appeal Against Bacteriological Warfare addressed to the men and women of the world.

The resolution notes that to date 603,570,000 people have signed in favor of a Pact of Peace between the Five Great Powers. This is 122 million more than the number of signatures appended to the Stockholm Appeal.

★ ★

Americans for Peace

Forty prominent Americans have signed and sent to the State Department "A Statement for World Peace," which calls for the convening of a peace conference attended by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France, China, and India, to negotiate a lasting agreement to settle differences that threaten world peace.

★ ★

United States

An Associated Press correspondent reports that Supreme Court Justice Douglas declared that the United States has never known a period of greater intolerance than exists today.

"Fear," he said, "has driven more and more men in all walks of life to silence. Fear of losing a job, of being investigated, of being pilloried has mounted."

Great Britain

A resolution favoring the extension of East-West trade was adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes by the half-yearly meeting of the Brighton Cooperative Society.

The Brighton Cooperative Society called on all its representatives to raise the matter at a congress of the Cooperative Union and at a congress of the International Cooperative Alliance.

★ ★

Canada

In protest against mounting prices on prime necessities, especially foodstuffs, more than 60,000 Canadian housewives held a meat-boycott.

The cost of living has increased nearly 12 per cent in the past year, and 89 per cent since 1939. The cost of living in Canada has gone up not 12 per cent but 22, and is now 156 per cent higher than prewar.

A difference of one point between the actual increase and the official index robs the working people of 61,500,000 dollars a year in wages.

★ ★

China

The promulgation of the Marriage Law of New China is a major act in the eradication of age-old feudalism. It ends the marriage system based on the subjection of women to men and institutes a new relationship between men and women based on the principles of equality and mutual help.

While giving special consideration to the national minorities, this law firmly upholds monogamy and the accepted principles of eugenics. It provides for the security of the children. It strikes at the very root of those feudal relations that kept one-half of the nation in subjection to the other.

The new Marriage Law does not only correct social ills. It lays a positive basis for marriage and looks dynamically to the future. While guaranteeing the right to divorce, it emphasizes the health, harmony and comradeship of real married life. Once marriage becomes voluntary and without oppression, the need for divorce should diminish considerably.

With the new law, the women of China will advance more confidently to their complete liberation. Countless homes will be freed from the legacy of feudal oppression and the way cleared for marital relations of genuine love and cooperation. Thus the New Democracy widens the boundaries of human happiness.

Popular Wobbly Song

I'm as mild-mannered man as can be
And I've never done no harm that I can see.
Still on me they put a ban
And they threw me in the can —
They go wild, simply wild over me.

Oh the bull, he went wild over me
And he held his gun where everyone could see.
He was breathing mighty hard
When he saw my union card —
He went wild, simply wild over me.

Then the judge, he went wild over me
And I plainly saw we never could agree
So I let His Nibs obey
What his conscience had to say —
They go wild, simply wild over me.

They go wild, simply wild over me;
I'm referring to the bedbug and the flea;
They disturb my slumber deep,
And I murmur in my sleep —
They go wild, simply wild over me.

Will the roses go wild over me,
When I'm gone into the land that is to be?
When my soul and body part
In the stillness of my heart —
Will the roses go wild over me?

... If I sing my whole road without turning
And my whole country like an endless street
You believe me no longer, you go to wilderness
For you wander aimlessly without knowing that men
Need unity, need hope and struggle
To explain the world and change it

—PAUL ELUARD

We, the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind; and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women, and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, AND FOR THESE ENDS, to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed forces shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancements of all peoples, HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

"The . . . alien has indeed been selected as the safest subject of a first experiment; but the citizen will soon follow, or rather, has already followed, for already has a sedition act marked him as its prey."

—THOMAS JEFFERSON (April 13, 1743—July 4, 1826, on the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798.

Report to American Workers

By LEON STRAUS

Vice President of the

International Fur & Leather Workers Union

In every country all workers of political beliefs and convictions — of all religious faiths — young and old, men and women, have told us about their earnest desire for peace. They cannot understand and neither can members of our delegation understand, those few madmen who keep calling for war. How can anyone understand a man who stands up in the halls of Congress and shrieks that we should drop an atom bomb on Moscow? No one can understand how in this day and age a civilized country can increase armaments, make military alliances and instruct its generals to chart out new wars.

We told the Russian people — as we tell the American people that we want universal disarmament. We want the Russian army to be disarmed and demobilized, just as we want the American Army to be disarmed and demobilized. We exchanged greetings with Russians on the occasion of America's national holiday — July 4 — honoring the American people, at which we called for the independence of all nations and the freedom of all peoples. In Yalta, where the historic conference of wartime allies fighting fascism took place — where our late President Roosevelt enunciated his principles of world peace and freedom — we called upon the Russian people, as we now call upon the American people, for universal, everlasting friendship. The only pacts we asked for are peace pacts, not military ones. The only bonds we asked for are those of friendship, not those created by money or by selfish alliances.

We hope that this message will be distributed as widely through America as the message we delivered through the Russian workers and people was delivered through the Soviet Union. We spoke on the radio and said these same things. Not once were we told what to say. Not once were we asked what to say. Never did we submit a prepared text in advance, nor was anything we said censored.

Our articles and interviews were published in the Russian papers. This freedom of the press and radio is such that while a tremendous number of newspapers and magazines are printed and read by practically everyone and while almost all people have and listen to the radio, there was a sincere demand for more news about America.

We hope this message will reach a wide section of the American workers and people.

NOTE: Due to the inclusion of timely and important material in this Yearbook, several items were deferred for the next edition.

Heritage of Truth

By WILLIAM POMEROY

What can a man do? That is a good question for our time. For many, who have nothing to lose and everything to gain, and for whom the alternative is pain and suffering, the answer is simple. For some, who are otherwise honest, the answer is more complicated because they think they have something to lose and, to them, that implies pain and suffering.

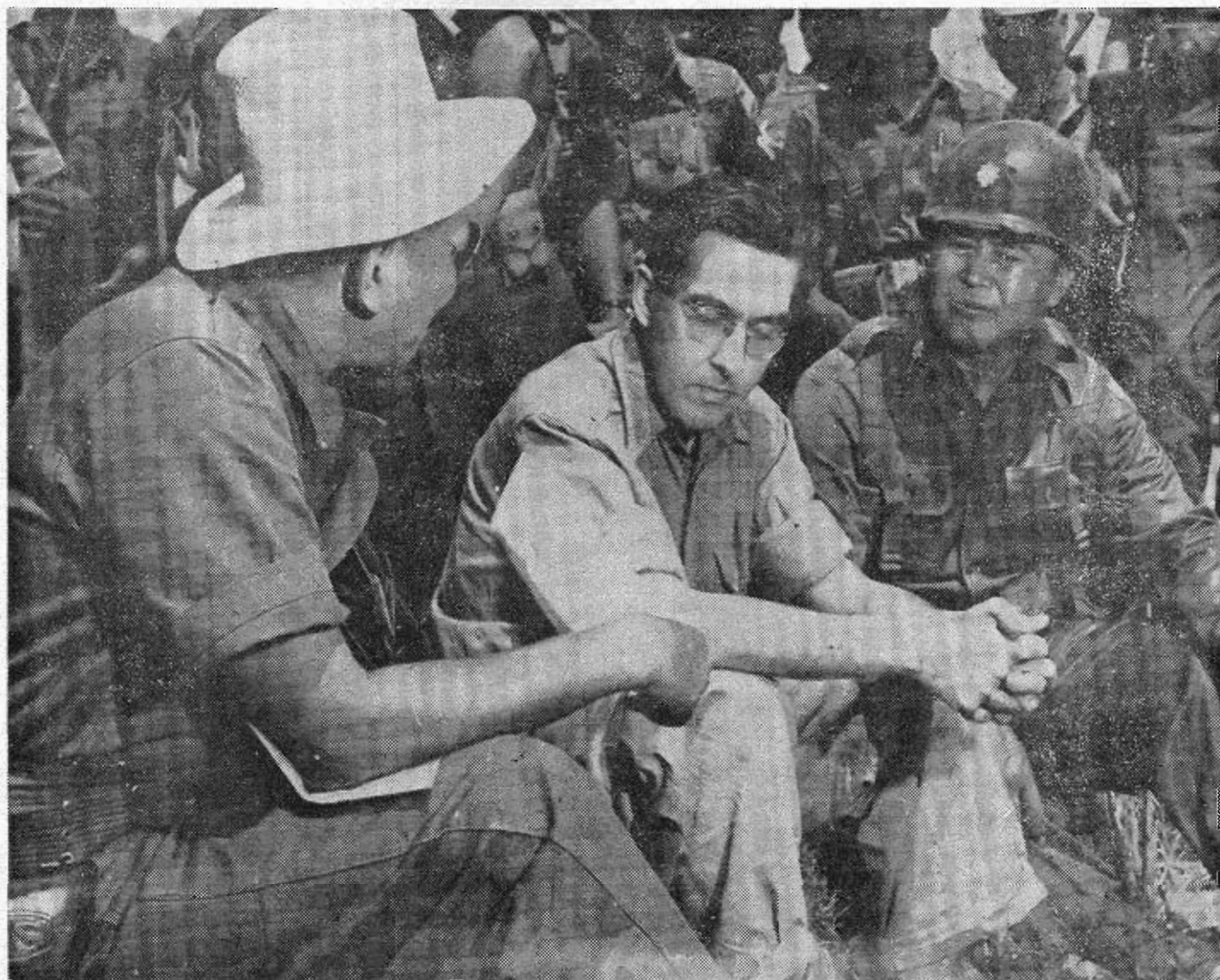
that I am an American and that my skin is white; Filipinos are my fellowmen, the same as Americans, Chinese, Russians. Hatred of injustice knows no boundaries.

If I am to believe in the future of the Philippines, if I am to believe in any change for the better, then I must take sides in the struggle that is going on here. For an American, that is not unusual: other Amer-

prepared to fight for what I believe.

That is what a man can do. I believe in the hopes and aspirations of the Filipino people, the common, ordinary people who need a change.

It is true that I, along with many others, have surrendered certain comforts and certain advantages by actions. That is but temporary, until the people win. The important



William Pomero, captured self-confessed Huk, interviewed by Philippine Military Intelligence.

What can a man do? He can live, or he can die. He can choose the way of life, for himself and for others, or the way of death, physical death for multitudes or the slow death of the conscience and ideals. He can grow, or he can wither.

What can a man do? I am not blind, and insensitive. I am a man of feeling. Having trained myself to think socially, I felt it deeply when my fellowmen were murdered, tortured, and starved. It does not matter

icans are also taking sides here — very actively, in fact.

It is very important, this matter of taking sides. It is a question of whether or not what one believes in has any real meaning to him, or whether or not he is prepared to back it up with his actions. I could not remain a mere spectator in the Philippines without being a traitor to my conscience, to guide my beliefs, to my sense of honesty, truth, and justice. It so happens that I am

thing is that the people will win. It is not an easy life, but it is a very satisfactory one, for the conscience and for the spirit.

The people are going to win in the Philippines, because the majority of them want to win. The change is going to come, and nothing will hold it back. It is going to come because there are enough people who are willing to take sides. There are enough people who are ready to say: "What else can a man do but fight for what he believes?"

GREETINGS

from Members of Local 37

Alitak Cannery Crew

Pacific-American Fisheries

Dan Fabie, *1st Foreman*
Matias Pipo, *2nd Foreman*
Jose R. Remo, *Delegate*

Abella, Theodore C.
Arino, Lauriano P.
Alagar, George
Angas, Akirino
Apostol, Francisco
Bactad, Sebastian
Bagalayos, Pedro
Baladad, Sirelo F.
Cabreros, Uvenislaw C.
Castro, Chris D.
Corpuz, Basil
Cuyno, Gregorio
David, Leon
Delfin, Sotero R.
Edosma, Burgas P.
Escuerdo, Felix
Garcia, Felipe R.
Juan, Felimon A.
Lacio, Jose K.
Macatol, Hermenegildo
Marquez, Juan E.
Rambo, Francisco R.
Silver, Fred P.
Tibon, Saturnino
Tobiano, Simon L.
Torres, Bonifacio
Ugale, Alejandro
Valdez, Simeon B.
Vosotros, Felipe B.
Yanong, Martin P.
Reyes, Pacito B.
Escalona, Simeon
Gallo, Pedro
Cabusos, Victor
Bas, Ernesto
Paloso, Marcelino
Salazar, Thomas D.
Jackdon, Lorenzo
Patino, Brigido
Ramos, Andres
Bracero, Felipe
Laron, Arsenio
Africa, Baltazar
Tolentino, Luis
Artajo, Licerio
Fernandez, Emelio
Revilla, Ventura
Gabiola, Thomas
Reyes, Phillip
Bergman, Jack
Brighton, Fred
Drafs, Lawrence
Johnson, Richard
Johnson, Wilfred

McKinnon, Kenneth
McLeod, Don B.
Morris, Edward E.
Peters, Robert
Rayborn, Bill
Remington, Keith
Scheldrup, Robert
Unrig, Ralph
Zehnder, Neil

Chatham Cannery Crew

New England Fish Co.

Salvador Eleccion
First Foreman
Florentino Saldivar
Second Foreman
Mike Padua
Delegate
Velasco, Gregario
Padre, Rafael P.
Domingo, Sabino
Europa, Cornelio
Quillopo, Albert
Atreola, Norberte
Balang, Juan M.
Bravo, Eulogio V.
Burgos, Potenciano G.
Cabalo, Antonio C.
Cabalo, Narciso T.
Cabebe, Crescencio
Casallo, Christ Dias
DeLizo, Rosalino
Divina, Fernando M.
Edwards, Othello
Espejo, Leandro D.
Flores, Avelino V.
Galego, Arsenio C.
Gines, Eulogio B.
Gines, Leandro
Harada, Mack M.
Lucas, Anastacio
Matias, Johnny S.
Mazon, Siforoza
Navarro, Arsenio R.
Nillo, Justin R.
Ninio, Fred P.
Pagaduan, Eddie
Quintal, Victorio Q.
Quioco, Alex C.
Rivera, Severino
Sagun, Bobbie C.
Sanchez, Faustino V.
Santos, Thomas S.
Soliven, Dalmacio B.
Somera, Joe
Tonito, Mateo P.
Vallejo, Enrique S.

Chignik Cannery Crew

Alaska Packers Association

Leo Bautista, *1st Foreman*
Jorge Bolompo, *2nd Foreman*
Rufino Nachor, *Delegate*
Abalos, Bernabe Q.
Abalos, Simplicio
Alo, William
Alicante, Johnny
Alesna, Jorge C.
Andrews, oJhu
Arviso, Alfredo
Baladad, Alfredo
Batara, Cristino
Blancas, Sam U.
Biete, Quintin
Bron, Demetrio
Cabalang, Angel E.
Castillo, Wenceslao V.
Cockett, Frank
Crespo, Marcelino
De La Rosa, Paul Q.
Fayardo, Carlos V.
Famero, F. T.
Figueras, Sammy
Gallo, eBenjamin A.
aGu, Louie
Gascon, Tony P.
Jayonilo, Adriano
Kamoku, David
Kekahio, Moses N.
Lagasca, Hilario C.
Lasam, Joe
Lines, Aurelio
Livelo, James
Lubrin, Policarpo N.
Manzano, Benny
Manzano, Bernardo
Mauleon, Simon B.
Mendoza, Harry P.
Mera, Faustino A.
Morales, Pete
Nachor, Rufino S.
Nartatos, Estanislao
Nartates, Francisco A.
Nebres, Antero B.
Nerido, Marcelino C.
Nonog, Victorio R.
Nual, Simeon
Pansoy, Julio
Patubo, Rufino A.
Perilla, Miguel P.
Piano, Jim
Quelendrin, Dick B.
Sabaria, Mike B.
Solano, Paciano
Tabisula, Juan T.
Teredanio, Castor P.
Turcato, Henry L.
Villanueva, Jacinto D.

Chignik Lagoon Cannery Crew

Kadiak Fisheries, Inc.

Ted Vallejo, *Foreman*
Fidel Alvarez, *Delegate*
Aboliso, Tony A.
Alias, Jimmy
Bermudez, Rafael C.
Bravo, Frank D.
Concepcion, Evaristo A.
Guerrero, Eugenio R.
Mata, Juan C.
Morales, Carlos F.
Roberto, Maximo A.
Villa, Ricardo R.
Alviedo, Avelino
Cabrera, Fred
Tabisula, Francisco
Adviento, George C.
Marcos, Leo B.
Ignacio, Rusty
De Vera, Paul
Hipolito, Henry
Nacionales, Maximino

Cordova Cannery Crew

Halferty-Whiz-Western Fisheries (joint operation)

Ray Guerrero
First Foreman
Andy Garcia
Second Foreman
Gerardo Velasco
Delegate
Alegado, T.
Balancio, Bernard
Barba, Conrad
Beltran, Santiago, Jr.
Bonsilao, E.
Braceros, R.
Bravo, M.
Cachola, Ignacio
Cachola, Isidoro
Casenas, J.
Dela Cruz, V.
Evangelista, T.
Fiesta, P.
Galamay, G.
Garcia, Andy
Ilaga, J.
Ilarde, F.
Hortalaza, Victor
Madañang, Joe S.
Mangallan, V.
Mencias, A.
Micua, A.
Pablico, Bob
Panaligan, Benigno
Patague, Juan

Ordonio, Severino
 Louie, Oscar
 Harding, Jack J.
 Reyes, Frank
 Angeles, Eladio B.
 Aguinaldo, Cesario
 Estiogo, Moises
 Rosario, Casciano
 Guerrero, Mariano
 Cajita, Flores
 Carson, Theodore
 Rocero, Emiterio
 Buted, Librado B.
 Basea, Marciano
 Peralta, Albert
 Galapon, Eusebio M.
 Arillano, Felix E.
 Ablog, Paul A.
 Reyes, Bernard
 Paclibon, Lauriano G.
 Solomon, Telesforo
 Pastores, Frank

**George Inlet
 Cannery Crew**

Libby, McNeill & Libby

Respicio, S.
Foreman
 Blanco, Felicísimo
Delegate
 Alcayaga, Isabelo
 Cariaso, Placido
 Santos, Simeon
 Valentine, Herman
 Yanigihara, Akio
 Anehcta, Leocadio
 Moises, Facundo
 Hoffer, Reynold
 Casas, Lorenzo
 Ochavello, Juan
 Lucas, Juan M.
 Ibus, Leon
 Paremore, Eliza
 Andales, Victoriano
 Smith, James C.
 Lea, Andrew
 McGruder, Newell, Jr.
 Aguirre, Jesus
 Ugay, Juan
 Pablo, Simplicio
 Rubino, Maximo
 Howell, Wayne
 Cuarisma, Emeliano
 Ragudo, Johnny
 Parayno, Pedro
 Hernandez, Clemente

**Hawk Inlet
 Cannery Crew**

P. E. Harris Company

Guido, Almanzor
First Foreman
 Eustacio de Luna
Second Foreman
 Frank Ortega
Timekeeper
 Frank Ballesta
Delegate
 Agdeppa, Anastacio

Amor, Simeon
 Billena, Ariston
 Bustarde, Patricio
 Camia, Cresencio
 Domingo, Eugenio
 Evangelista, Ismael
 Eure, Ubaldo
 Fonbuena, Andy
 Gacusan, Isabelo
 Garzota, Cayetano
 Gallegos, R. S.
 Gaon, Rosendo
 Hiraki, Julian T.
 Ibarra, Egmedio
 James, Stanley
 Kato, Charles
 Kondo, Walter
 Maruhuanue, Papaua
 Monar, Ignacio
 Parinas, Felix
 Pascua, Selby T.
 Penea, Johnny
 Phenicia, James
 Picas, Alfonso P.
 Picar, Buenaventura P.
 Polo, Dionisio
 Raboy, Mateo
 Ramos, Angel
 Rivera, Eddie A.
 Ruiz, Alfonso B.
 Sabado, Sebastian
 Tomas, Pedro
 Villanueva, Victoriano
 Yamashita, Stanley
 Yanuaria, Salvador
 Reyes, Tim, Jr.
 Cateb, Severino
 Palafoe, Melceio
 Bolima, Frank
 Candido, Pedro
 Ancheta, Marelo
 Tadina, Joe F.
 Sanchez, Eufanio
 Calixterio, Gregorio
 Celemente, Nicolas
 Ching, Chin
 Rebullo, Juan
 Guerrero, Carl
 Smith, Edward
 Alvarez, Vidal F.
 Gabuat, Marcelino
 Altuna, Leon

**Hidden Inlet
 Cannery Crew**

Nakat Packing Corporation

Leo Roduta
First Foreman
 Luis Rodulfa
Second Foreman
 Mark Benedicto
Delegate
 Bayuga, Fortunato
 Pizarro, Andrew R.
 Diza, Max
 Nehres, Robert P.
 Gonzales, Domingo
 Serquinia, Regino
 Turnciol, Fuat
 Dumagnin, Leo

Quijance, Alfredo
 Manangan, Zacarias
 Lopez, Marion
 Pastor, George
 Raymondo, Benny
 Baliton, Pedro
 Abaya, Alejandro
 Abuan, Mariano
 Aguilan, Pedro B.
 Akers, Ross B.
 Ancheta, Eugenio G.
 Asia, Felipe B.
 Asuncion, Victorio L.
 Barnachea, Sammy A.
 Bautista, Joe V.
 Benito, Ramon A.
 Bolante, Thomas B.
 Braganza, Raymondo
 Burigsay, Bonifacio
 Butay, Norberto
 Cacho, Segundo
 Callejo, Alejandro B.
 Corpuz, Benito C.
 Corpuz, Emilio L.
 Corpuz, Estansilao
 Cuadro, Antonio A.
 Dadero, Eusebio D.
 del Rosario, Gene M.
 deNova, Julian A.
 Diga, Jack D.
 Doton, Victor H.
 Gabutero, Manuel J.
 Gavanos, Andres B.
 Ibasco, Donato F.
 Jacob, Elias F.
 Lopez, Gene R.
 Lucero, Johnny
 Madayag, Pedro Q.
 Malla, Lope S.
 Mamaril, Jacinto
 Manila, Pedro G.
 Miguel, Pedro
 Mora, Silvestre D.
 Morales, Daniel V.
 Munar, Ceferino F.
 Nebra, Enrique M.
 Neyra, Felix N.
 Nucos, Alfonso G.
 Owegan, Victorino
 Quibatay, Segundo D.
 Ragudos, Louis B.
 Ramos, Rufino B.
 Ranay, Martin L.
 Rodulfa, Fulgencio
 Rudio, Magno S.
 Sabado, Valeriano P.
 Salamanca, Merquinio A.
 Saldevar, Fernando R.
 Sarmiento, Robert C.
 Senarillos, Catalino A.
 Serquinia, Bernabe
 Serquinia, Juan J.
 Serquinia, Thomas
 Tabafunda, Fractuoso B.
 Tangalin, Cornelio O.
 Valderrama, Brigido R.
 Valdes, Feliciano L.
 Valdez, Mauro O.
 Ventura, Carmelo S.
 Vergara, Tercio A.
 Visaya, Juan A.

Kake Cannery Crew

Keku Canning Co.

Eugene Pacion
First Foreman
 Lucas Mangaoang
Second Foreman
 Ted Daddeo
Delegate
 Baclig, Ernest Colminares
 Bell, Ted
 Berzamina, Johnny G.
 Calpito, Narciso
 Cabebe, Vincent B.
 Crockett, Ollie B.
 Dublin, Alberto D.
 Fernandez, Sabas E.
 Toguip, Pedro
 Garcia, Victor
 Selmaro, Victor
 Nambatae, Cristobal
 Rabang, Mariano R.
 Ragasa, Frank R.
 Raguindin, Venero R.
 Ramolcte, Rudy R.
 Refuerzo, Timoteo R.
 Resonable, Lucio R.
 Rulona, Agustin
 Cuevas, Hilario
 Vidallon, Fabian R.
 Torda, Ramon
 Cabrerros, Simon
 Williams, Charlie
 Ancheta, Isaac
 Sana, Mike
 Rabena, Mike
 Rowe, Spencer
 Reyes, Thomas
 Baclig, Guillermo
 Selmaro, Victor
 Criebas, Hilario
 Toquiyo, Pedro
 Lizardo, Leonard
 Quipotla, Casimiro
 Dalangay, Nicolas
 Asistin, Telesforo
 Ablog, Roman
 Pitpit, Frank

Kasaan Cannery Crew

Pacific-American Fisheries

Alex Langoey
First Foreman
 Cleto Paz
Second Foreman
 Max Munoz
Delegate
 Galutera, Johnny B.
 Abinojar, Luciano
 Mendoza, Erenio
 Gorospe, Marcelino
 Malda, Roque
 Maximo, Esteban
 Riego, Pio
 Gervacio, Alfred
 Paz, Tony
 Torres, Esteben
 Ahn, Young
 Villalobos, Baceliso
 Balido, Julian
 Sensano, Francisco
 Ariota, Emilio

Mateo, Seg
 Novelozo, Antonio O.
 Ragonton, Terry
 Oclina, Ben
 Hearon, Paul
 Jucson, Juan
 Pitts, George H.
 Soberano, Pedro
 Abilas, Bartelome
 Abot, Rosendo
 Afante, Catalino D.
 Apilado, John M.
 Augustine, Emilio
 Benes, Benigno
 Borge, Benny
 Breccio, Ramon
 Cabarroguis, Francisco
 Cabreses, Pascual
 Campugan, Anastacio
 Claveria, Teddy F.
 Clemente, Aniceto
 Cristo, Andy
 Cruz, Marcos Tadena
 Dacanay, Vincente
 De La Cruz, Thomas
 Dombrigne, Higinio
 Duque, Tiburcio
 Espino, Augustin
 Ferido, Filemon F.
 Florendo, Miguel
 Galarse, Jacinto
 Galvez, Valentin
 Gloria, Federico
 Haskell, Roscoe
 La Rosa, Augustine F.
 Ladion, Felipe
 Lazo, Toby F.
 Lomboy, Domingo
 Lopez, Emi A.
 Loquingan, Nicolas
 Luarca, Henry J.
 Marinas, Simplicio
 Martinez, Thomas
 Marquez, Apolonio
 Miguel, Niek A.
 Molina, Manuel P.
 Montoya, Arthur C.
 Nicolas, Lucio
 Ordonio, Ramos
 Patiko, Fred
 Polido, Taquio
 Putane, Gavino
 Quindara, Johnny
 Quitoriano, Lupo A.
 Ramel, Henry J.
 Ramoran, Max
 Ramos, Pantaleon
 Ramos, Veleriano P.
 Raposas, Vincente
 Rone, Teodora
 Ruiz, Pio V.
 Salazar, Venancio
 Santiago, Esteban
 Tacardon, Florentino
 Tejada, Enocencio
 Teofilo, Romualdo
 Toquip, Petronilo
 Tumala, Joe A.
 Tuscano, Manuel C.
 Wagayen, Alejandro
 Pastor, Narciso
 Cabanilla, Juan

Ketchikan

Cannery Crew New England Fish Co.

Narciso Della
First Foreman
 Fresco Presas
Second Foreman
 Benjamin C. Abella
Delegate
 Aguipe, Cirilo A.
 Domas, Quintin
 Dillema, Placido
 Galimba, Pedro
 Somera, Felix
 Salazar, Benny
 Olpindo, Pedro
 Rafanan, Patricio
 Rondolos, Loy
 Akeo, Henry
 Nee, Charles
 Alibanban, Gaudencio
 Tejano, Domingo
 Sagisi, Andres
 Amplayo, Victor
 Ago, Mariano
 Rucker, Chandler
 Acob, Carlos L.
 Adona, Eugene C.
 Alchoncher, John
 Amian, Modesto G.
 Arce, Jose A.
 Borricano, Carlos D.
 Cabato, Cayetano
 Carmelo, Angel F.
 Duinag, Gaspar A.
 Dumo, Jose N.
 Duran, Tony L.
 Esteban, Jose P.
 Flores, Julian
 Fuentes, Gines
 Lazo, Dionisio T.
 Mamaed, Perfecto D.
 Montoya, Angel
 Orfiano, Melecio
 Pastor, Paul
 Quimo, Gavina
 Ramirez, Domingo C.
 Ramos, Seravin V.
 Sniga, Pio
 Tacub, Agaton P.
 Tejano, Ambrocio
 Valdez, Gregorio A.
 Vigila, Marciano
 Viloria, Estefanio
 mipig, George
 Agapito, Alfonso
 Dumlao, Felipe
 Escobar, Francisco
 Galinato, Joe
 Julian, Ignacio
 Nartares, Sipriano
 Sajor, Sammy

Ketchikan

Cannery Crew Fidalgo Island Co.

Pablo Bacalares
First Foreman
 Valentin Baraoidan
Second Foreman

Pete Cabornay

Timekeeper

Al Casiano

Delegate

Aquino, Sebastian B.
 Atenaja, Sotero
 Billiones, Peter A.
 Bustamante, Valentin S.
 Cabalar, Augustin A.
 Chan, Lawrence, Jr.
 Chin, Fred, G.
 Dias, Raymond
 Doug Edward
 Lee, Byron
 Lee, Tot Earl
 Leong, Yick Chuen
 Lopez, Wm. G.
 Mercado, Johnny
 Raymond, Jose
 Rilatos, Robert
 Rilatos, R. T.
 Leong, Charlie
 Salindog, Juan A.
 Sedillo, Peter Y.
 Sing, Seid
 Lum, Fred
 Cargado, Carl
 Leano, Maximo P.
 Manangan, Johnnie
 Mangapit, Pastor
 Cabebe, Victoriano
 Alcantara, Angel
 Guya, Evaristo
 Tabisola, Angelino
 Leung, Nam
 Kolehmain, Walter
 Melton, Mack L.
 Aragon, Andrew

King Cove

Cannery Crew

Pacific-American Fisheries

Eddie Accna
First Foreman
 Pedro Damocles
Delegate
 Abejero, Sammy
 Acena, Monico
 Agazeta, Emilio
 Agustin, Leoncio P.
 Alaihilla, Lazaro A.
 Alcayaga, Placido R.
 Altuna, John B.
 Arnayro, Pedro A.
 Ayco, Venny A.
 Azares, Patrido M.
 Baquirin, Sofronio B.
 Benetiz, Hermogenes Q.
 Buenavista, Jackie
 Cacabelos, Vincents G.
 Casil, Norman C.
 Desierto, Quintin L.
 Directo, Teofilo D.
 Escalante, Patnaleon T.
 Espejo, Pablo P.
 Hora, Edilberto Q.
 Miranda, Ignacio A.
 Pascua, Maximo
 Pilotin, Frank
 Quicio, Dalmacio

Quijana, Mariano A.
 Raguidin, Pedro R.
 Ramos, Mariano A.
 Rapanut, Honorato R.
 Rapisura, Simplicio
 Remular, Deogracias V.
 Samartin, Raymond
 Somera, Melchor B.
 Talco, Pedro G.
 Valdez, Filomeno
 Ramos, Osmundo
 Valencia, Pio
 Miranda, Loy
 Toquero, B. M.
 Belonio, Bartolome
 Valdez, Pedro
 Sison, Brigido G.
 Cabuldol, Paul B.
 Presto, Ciriaco A.
 Rafanan, Luis
 Rafanan, Basilio
 Oriarte, George

Koggiung

Cannery Crew

Libby, McNeill & Libby

Bautista, Pete
Foreman
 Blanco, Felicisimo
Delegate
 Aspacio, Pedro F.
 Benitez, Quintin T.
 Cabuenias, Roque H.
 Carlos, Pantaleon
 Concepcion, Felix A.
 De Los Santos, Maximo
 Habon, Modesto
 Mina, Rafael P.
 Paas, Emiterio
 Perenia, James V.
 Sermonio, Eufronio
 Tablang, Ricardo
 Tinegas, Felipe
 Torres, Joe
 Versoza, Lorenzo
 Clarin, Jimmy
 Alafriz, Maximino
 Bautista, Mariano
 Mina, John

Kvichak Cannery Crew

Alaska Packers Association

Julian Moral
First Foreman
 Basilio Divina
Second Foreman
 Johnny Soria
Delegate
 Corry, Joe
 Pascua, Enrique
 Sajor, Sammy S.
 Sevilla, Mateo G.
 Corpuz, Paulino O.
 Parpana, Angel L.
 Velasco, Daniel D.
 Gofford, Abdul
 Ancheta, Gelacio
 Arquero, Silvestre
 Baligad, Louis L.

Elvstre, Pablo
 Hutton, Raymond
 Johnson, Ewell
 Orinia, Andres V.
 Poralta, Philip E.
 Smith, Mack
 Bolosan, Emilio
 Nartatez, Sipriano
 Cordero, Bobby C.
 Cadaoas, Marian
 Batabat, Felipe P.
 Montero, Frank
 Cabebe, Gerves
 de Ocampo, Juan O.
 Prepuse, Sonny
 Prepuse, Pete
 Salamanca, Anacleto
 Adviento, Dominador
 Fajardo, Alfred T.
 Loria, Albert V.
 Peros, Stanley
 Corpuz, Eddie
 Aranas, Pete A.
 Real, Isabelo A.
 Peralta, Marcus D.
 Magpusao, Joe B.
 Quillopo, Agapito R.
 Quibada, Severino D.
 Peredo, Max H.
 Cesario, J. G.
 Gannelas, Steve M.
 Corpuz, Max T.
 Afaga, Andres A.
 Tiempo, Senon G.
 Castro, Ray
 Winnier, David G.
 Rambaud, Maximo D.
 Peralta, Alberto E.
 Basilio, Jose B.
 Cadaoas, Antonio A.
 Satentes, Julio M.
 Tiempo, V. G.
 Bidar, Emilio V.
 Mangalao, Benigno M.
 Queral, Eugene Q.
 Hwaggin, Hotspur
 Abella, Pedro
 Rosco, Afonso
 Beltram, Pablo
 Calonio, Abundio
 Gascon, Fabian
 Davis, Herman N.
 Galanta, Gregorio
 Gonzales, Nick L.
 Guanarco, Garvida
 LaMadrid, Godofredo
 Carrido, Fernando
 Cabasa, Johnny
 Racho, Calexto B.
 Allayalde, Benny
 Baldonado, Tiburcio L.
 Kawaguchi, George K.
 Lechmanik, John
 Poole, Roderic
 Kwon, Ohton
 Yim, Michael
 Crouse, Donald
 Stannard, Raymond E., Jr.
 Lime, Isidor
 Blanco, Marcelino
 Cinco, Esteban A.

Paet, Esteban
 Marzolf, Verne
 Pascua, Arcadio
 Ramolete, Quintin
 Galinato, Joe B.
 Martin, Pedro
 Basa, Sidro L.
 Abella, Benjamin
 Bautista, Gabriel
 Martin, Catalino
 Hearon, Paul O.
 Johnson, Robert M.
 Cardinales, Ricardo
 Viloría, Mariano
 Reyes, George
 Guacena, Jose
 Arellano, Isabelo
 Georgian, Joe P.
 Tremor, Ernest
 Ancheta, Perfecto
 Pedraccio, Dominador
 Mina, Johnny
 Baylon, Pedro
 Esparza, Robert R.
 Ferido, Jose F.
 Gacuscus, Pedro
 Garcia, Lorenzo
 Kay, Low S.
 Mah, Joe S.
 Manangan, Saturnino
 Pagle, Robert P.
 Quong, Wong L.
 Tomas, Simon R.

MV La Merced Floater

Peninsula Packers

Serafin Gustilo
First Foreman
 Nick Quibal
Second Foreman
 Nick Mariano
Timekeeper
 Florencio Cardenas
Delegate
 Abajar, Pedro
 Abenes, Manuels.
 Alcoy, Anecito G.
 Alcoy, Frederick D.
 Alegre, Ariston B.
 Api, Juan C.
 Arie, Teodoro B.
 Bambao, Raymundo
 Belen, Lorenzo Q.
 Bell, James
 Bernardo, Bonifacio
 Burton, Wilburn
 Cruz, Victorio M.
 Delantar, Alipio M.
 Estante, Ruperto
 Demandante, Mariano F.
 Esteban, Fermin
 Herman, George N.
 Hipona, Frank G.
 Junsay, Johnnie T.
 Nirry, Felix
 Novales, Jose E.
 Orilla, Alfonso O.
 Pabelona, Marcelo B.
 Patacsil, Joe B.

Paderna, Felicisimo P.
 Rufino, Vicente M.
 Sandoval, Joaquin C.
 Tallador, Antonio M.
 Vidal, Felix
 Villa, Nemy C.
 De Jesus, Matias B.
 Mejares, Pastor C.
 Acorda, Baleriano V.
 Yago, Gregorio M.
 Sison, Julio B.
 Domingo, Alfredo
 Alcantra, Alex
 Lopez, Simon N.
 Castillo, Carlos B.
 Garcia, Silvestre P.
 Bogante, Placido P.
 Anisco, Frank
 Saldivar, Emeterio
 Jadraquel, Helario R.
 Cibales, Pedro
 Chun, Suik Norn
 Barangay, Pedro
 Polan, Lucio
 Lopez, Fermin

Metlakatla Cannery Crew

Carino, Ignacio
 Estrada, Pablo
 Mamaril, Lyeal J.
 Mandac, Andy
 Quitoriano, Mateo N.
 Rolluda, Juan
 Ubaldo, Larry F.

Nakeen Cannery Crew

Nakat Packing Corporation

Ancheta, Mauricio
First Foreman
 Arreg, N. B.
Second Foreman
 Reyes, Tony P.
Delegate
 Alcantra, Alipio
 Alquiza, Antonio
 Bautista, Felipe R.
 Bugarin, Pedro B.
 Carinio, Ignacio M.
 Cook, William H.
 de Jesus, Geronimo
 Evangelista, Don P.
 Fagaragan, Valentine A.
 Flores, Abdon C.
 Flores, Benny
 Flores, Felipe
 Flores, Joe P.
 Gacayan, Faustine A.
 Genova, Tony G.
 Gultiano, Leonardo
 Gultiano, Nicholas J.
 Javar, Steve J.
 Johnson, Gabriel
 Jucutan, Elmo A.
 Libao, Andres C.
 Mamaril, Lyeal J.
 Marzan, Leo D.
 Meneces, Frank A.
 Miranda, Meliton R.

Muanar, Dominador
 Natividad, Cipriano
 Ogata, Yoshitera
 Gogy, Dale
 Parragan, Regino
 Queral, Nicholas C.
 Quetula, Louis
 Quicio, Felix Q.
 Quipola, Casimero
 Quitoriano, Dominog L.
 Quitoriano, Garviano A.
 Quitoriano, Mateo
 Resurreccion, Brigido
 Rosario, Lucinao
 Rufin, Nicholas
 Sessoms, Jose
 Sinahan, Nicholas
 Smith, John A.
 Soria, Lazaro M.
 Tejano, Guillermo F.
 Ubaldo, Larry
 Versoza, Bonny A.
 Villanueva, Isabelo
 DeLeon, Pablo N.
 Callejo, Victor A.
 Gamayon, Juan M.
 Barellano, Vincent A.
 Pilién, Augustin P.
 Castro, Florentino
 Roldán, Vincent
 Pipit, Francisco
 Paloma, Pedro
 Publico, Pedro
 Villegas, Tony
 Redoque, Felix
 Haduea, Bonifacio
 Tadique, Alex
 Mendoza, Flory
 Llanes, Ben
 Generosa, Agriño
 Dugenia, Alejandro
 Marzan, Felix
 Gines, Benito C.
 Fernandez, Anselmo
 Cadiz, Ariston D.
 Balangue, Venancio
 L'area, Joseph D.
 Talag, Alejandro
 Raras, Victor
 Curtina, Fred
 Ogata, Yoshitaka
 Allen, Leroy F.
 Cos, Lazaro E.
 Serafino, Andrew G.
 Filarea, Jimmy S.
 Gacayan, Mariano
 Valdez, N.
 Ancheta, Fermin

Naknek Cannery Crew

Alaska Packers Association

Marcelino Divina
First Foreman
 Douglas Alcantara
Second Foreman
 Larry Itliong
Delegate
 Abarca, Benny
 Agiar, Raymond
 Argonza, William

Babawen, Mariano D.
 Baddo, Victor
 Barreras, Philip
 Bayuga, Joe A.
 Borja, Manuel F.
 Cabingas, Thomas C.
 Castaneda, Alex R.
 Corpus, Terry V.
 Dawa, Castor B.
 Degala, James
 Dehito, Alejandro W.
 Desierto, Bob D.
 Dona, Louis A.
 Dosono, Felipe R.
 Embodo, Florentine
 Estrella, Ponciano
 Felicitas, Julio A.
 Fernandez, Ambrosio
 Gamboa, Raymond S.
 Garcia, George
 Hidalgo, Teodoro G.
 Hill, Eddie E.
 Huff, John
 Lagazo, Domingo M.
 Librando, Santiago V.
 Lumang, Arthur A.
 Luniang, Domy A.
 Macula, Catalino C.
 Manalang, Simeon M.
 Mariano, Mac
 Martin, Liborio
 Mata, Eddie S.
 Olvina, Manierto
 Oriarte, Guillermo
 Orpilla, Guillermo
 Padre, Santiago C.
 Paraiso, Ted P.
 Paz, Joe P.
 Pisio, Johnny P.
 Quenga, George
 Quevedo, Ernest D.
 Reyes, Sammy O.
 Rosero, Marcelo M.
 Rualo, Cornelio B.
 Rumbaoa, Fernando M.
 Salboza, Pedro R.
 Santiago, Peter, Jr.
 Soriano, Bibiano
 Suaraz, Ramon A.
 Supnet, Fidel S.
 Taban, Hilario B.
 Tejano, Guillermo Z.
 Teston, Sixto I.
 Varilla, Jemy G.
 Vilegas, Ruperto R.
 Visitacion, Tony
 Yanan, Joaquin
 Yanes, Frank M.
 Tuazon, Paul S.
 Marzan, Meliton
 Milare, Pepito
 Gonzaga, Johnny H.
 Flor, Francisco
 Tabito, Teotimo
 Tamaya, Bernabe
 Escobar, Francisco
 Birondo, Cipriano
 Geronimo, Cabradilla D.
 Agad, Flabiano
 Tumbaga, Agustin
 Alindato, Boromeo
 Santos, Mariano

Vios, Johnny A.
 Jacob, Jorge A.
 Madamba, Jose
 Rubia, Paulino
 Torres, Ponce
 Tantiongeo, Johnny
 Guileb, Dimas
 Wasan, Eddie D.
 Basilio, Marcel A.
 Serrano, Angelo S.
 Obrero, Paufilo L.
 Ferrer, Richard L.
 Alberto, Mateo M.

Naknek Cannery Crew
Columbia River Packers

Martia, Frank
Foreman
 Rodriguez, Rudy
Delegate
 Filion, Robert
 Rames, Roger
 Aghalog, Siso T.
 Aesquivel, Fred
 Empesto, Antero
 Tomol, Ted
 Cardenas, Fausto
 Urro, Mateo
 Cabasag, Pedro
 Borja, Denny
 Akezia, Alberto
 San Juan, Teopisto
 Foutanilla, Tommy
 Rapisura, Espirideon
 Narcida, Rufino
 Tomaneug, Modesto
 Bugarin, Rudolfo
 Aparez, Alfredo
 Navarro, Teddy
 Kimpo, Ralph
 Estrella, Tommy C.
 Pasteres, Alex G.
 Rhodes, Marion
 Villanueva, Isaac
 Herrera, Marcelo
 Samante, Nicolas
 Cafe, Cleo M.
 Tabor, Thomas
 Marzan, Sonny
 Santiago, Jose A.
 Luarca, Tony
 Rodriguez, Phillip N.
 Mendoza, Silvestre
 Tonel, Jose
 Balan, Mariano
 Limjaco, Theodoro
 Mariano, Thomas
 Abanilla, Rumo
 Sunga, Simplicio
 Ezar, Salvador

Naknek Cannery Crew
Pacific-American Fisheries

Ramon Tancico
First Foreman
 Hilario Mendoza
Second Foreman
 Johnny Rollada
Delegate
 Ventura, Hermengildo

Quibal, Pedro
 Suniga, Juan D.
 Estrada, Pablo E.
 Gascon, Isabelo
 Nolasco, Cecilio
 Quidado, Emilio
 Valeroso, Freddie
 Ovalles, Marcelo
 Raguindin, Crispulo
 Fontila, Rodrigo T.
 Tadina, Joe F.
 Silverio, Francisco
 Estantino, Sisenando
 Flores, Alex A.
 Cabantoy, Juan
 Villanueva, Jerry
 Aliven, Sebastian
 Alterado, Adriano
 Quitevis, Eugenio
 Partolan, Florentino
 Quibal, Danny
 Balanay, Tony
 Esmino, Ignacio
 Pimentel, Aquilino
 Querubin, Dionicio
 Atinaja, Ponciano
 Peralta, Marcos
 Tomas, Buenaventura
 Fortuna, Jose
 Maudac, Andy
 Quindoy, Jose
 Ragasa, Pedring
 Aborge, Julio
 Alegre, Cecil C.
 Racachot, Florencio
 Paet, Tivo
 Paet, Paulino
 Gapasin, Feliciano, Jr.
 Lomboy, Victoriano
 Albano, Amador
 Eldifonso, Lorenzo
 Marore, Crisanto
 Sapigao, Emeterio
 Quibal, Guillermo
 Marinias, Enrique
 Gemeniano, Conrad
 Villaruz, Victor V.
 Gardenas, Jerry P.
 Vienez, Placido
 Gonzales, Jesus
 Fortuna, Natividad
 Macahilas, Emiliano
 Herrera, Sergio S.
 Neri, Ori W.
 Purugganan, Benito
 Torrecampo, Alfredo
 Soliano, Frank
 Mendoza, Luis
 Ferido, Jose R.
 Tango, Mariano
 Enriquez, Johnny
 Dase, Jose
 Pinion, Rufino
 Begornia, Emiliano
 Tomboc, Antonio
 Belandres, Francisco
 Duncan, George
 Hidalgo, Ignacio M.
 Parales, Isidro
 Miles, William
 Miller, Clyde
 Robak, John

Ross, Alvin
 Domayas, Troadio
 Ablog, Sammy
 Gorospe, Sotero P.
 San Juan, Silas
 De La Cruz, Arcadio
 Cristobal, Claudic
 Ariota, Jose, A.
 Maniago, Vicente
 Malapit, Estevan
 Sinco, Exequiel
 Avelino, Gregorio E.
 Subia, Thomas G.
 Cornelous, Juan
 Lomeo, Miguel P.
 Villanueva, James
 Tonda, Eugene M.
 Palomares, Eddie
 Dela Cruz, Sabas
 Torio, Florem
 Esguerra, Rudy L.
 Makes, James M.
 Gundran, Patrick
 Parilla, Eugenio P.
 Barene, Wm. H.
 Ovalles, Braulio
 Fryman, David
 Serro, Salvador
 Gaitua, Anselmo E.
 Padilla, Mack D.
 Bayqueen, Miguel
 Tancico, Ramon
 Dawa, Castor

Naknek Cannery Crew
Red Salmon Canning Co.

Johnny Carranza
First Foreman
 Arsenio Eleccion
Second Foreman
 Florencio Tambio
Delegate
 Collado, Silvestre
 Bersamin, Catalino
 Foronda, Frank
 Castillo, Florentino
 Garcia, Catalino
 Macabeo, Joe
 Penfera, Sammy
 Calindas, Simeon
 Nudo, Froctuso
 Estepa, Lou
 Tucker, Oscar
 Beldua, Damiano
 Tambio, Felix
 Bolante, Florentino
 Rabina, Mariano
 King, Ab
 Caranza, Evaristo
 Tejano, Guillermo
 Capua, Francisco
 Lazam, Ciriaco
 Navarro, Pedro
 Cruz, Ray
 Grade, Eure
 Antolin, Aradco
 Arce, Benny
 Young, Chung Hong
 Sing, Mark
 Corpuz, Pedro
 Quitoriano, Johnny

Cardinoza, Luis F.
 Schoening, William
 Badua, Joe
 Antonio, Esteban I.
 Aruncion, Biato
 Doma, Pedro
 Altuna, Guillermo
 Irie, Yoshio
 Camba, Frank
 Carpuz, Max
 Estepa, Jose D.
 Pilapil, Johnny
 Lopez, Danny
 Apolonio, Sylvestre
 Siador, Benito
 Pilar, Amador
 Tumbocon, Placido
 Casino, Isidoro V.
 Curtiza, Bruse
 Guizon, Cralos R.
 Urbano, Edrulfo O.
 Celino, Patricio
 Cabalquinto, Quintin
 Canabas, Jesse
 Rees, Dennis
 Dominog, Guillermo
 Morillo, Hermogenes
 Rosquita, Crispin
 Ayta, Adiano
 Cruz, Henry Dela
 Santos, Herman D.
 Espanto, Gonzalo E.
 Sarte, Eduardo
 Catada, Eulogio
 Mishimo, Tokuji
 Manalo, Benjamin
 Pastor, Manuel
 Rabina, A. C.

**Nellie Juan
 Cannery Crew
 Copper Rivers Packers**

Arviso, Henry
Foreman
 Ave, Max
Delegate
 Abugan, Johnny
 Ancho, Ancero
 Ancero, Bonifacio
 Donoan, Julian
 Briones, Romy
 Edralin, Frank
 Mande, Catalino
 Manzano, Raymundo
 Mercado, Brigido
 Ocho, Canuto
 Regino, Bernardo
 Reyes, Eulalio
 Rivera, Juan
 Robina, Placido
 Rodrigo, Antonio
 Rodrigo, Rufino
 Santiago, Alexander
 Schultz, William
 Santiago, Mike
 Shepard, Lyle
 Siador, Johnny
 Taganas, Stanley
 Tofete, Santiago
 Torda, Faustino

Torda, Siminiano
 Urbi, Mariano
 Woo, Bing
 Fontanilla, Alejandro
 Otani, Jonathan
 Ayonayon, Bueno
 Alberto, Victor
 Caughlan, Jeremy
 Ambone, Pedro
 Tabigne, Silvino
 Fernandes, Eusebio
 Cabales, Marcial
 Nera, Leoncio
 Peralta, Hipolito
 de Leon, Paul A. F.
 Watanabe, Arthur
 Shibata, Terue
 Namba, Bob
 Francia, Maximino
 Nakamura, Kay
 Avila, Jose de
 Raquinio, Leoncio
 Nelson, Carl
 Collins, Eugene G.

**Floating Cannery
 "Neva" Crew
 Pacific-American Fisheries**

Alfredo Dacquel
Foreman
 Simeon Corpuz
Delegate
 Galanta, Z.
 Acosta, Cornelio
 Banez, Roque
 Bernal, George
 Burton, Domingo B.
 Cardenas, Tex B.
 Carino, Eugene O.
 Casco, Uldarico R.
 Corpuz, Simon G.
 Costales, Samuel D.
 Fabro, Emiliano M.
 Flores, Frederico
 Garcia, Joe S.
 Hufalar, Valeriano N.
 Javier, Pedro F.
 Labesa, Leon
 Macabeo, Avelino B.
 Macabeo, Caferino D.
 Magsambol, aPstor
 Manongdo, Alejo R.
 Morello, Eusebio M.
 Ovalles, Fred C.
 Pani, John E.
 Reyes, Antonio M.
 Subala, Basilio O.
 Togas, Adriano M.
 Velasco, Vincente P.
 Corpuz, Marcelino
 Carbarloc, Mamerto C.
 Miles, Kenneth
 Miles, Clyde
 Cano, George
 Pascual, Manuel L.
 Corpuz, Agapito
 Corpuz, Marcos
 Albano, Roque P.
 Abuan, Marciano
 Cabebe, Feliciano

Agbalay, Vicente
 Aquino, Nerio
 Dasalla, Emilio E.
 Retuta, Baldomero
 Galvez, Hartin
 Credito, Luis
 Foronda, Esteban
 Tolentino, Pedro
 Peralta, Agustin A.
 Tablanza, Florentino
 Reyes, David
 Marcelo, Marcelino
 Tiburcio, Cristobal
 Ferandez, Sol P.
 Garma, Sixto J.
 Tolentino, Dimas P.

**Noyes Island
 Cannery Crew
 New England Fish Co.**

Ted Ranjo
Foreman
 Mariano Malate
Delegate
 Aris, Lawrence F.
 Antoc, Toribio S.
 Aquinaldo, Jose L.
 Aris, Danny A.
 Asuncion, Gaudencio A.
 Aricaga, Moises
 Cabudac, Teodorico C.
 Domenden, Gregorio
 Diloy, Richard
 Eway, Cayetano P.
 Felipe, Pantaleon
 Gamad, Patronilo M.
 Gervacio, Jose L.
 Ilago, Mauricio S.
 Lauresta, Leo T.
 Lott, Robert A.
 Macario, Conrado V.
 Manigo, Felipe C.
 Masion, Philip L.
 Padilla, Alfredo R.
 Paet, Paulino
 Pasion, Nael C.
 Perol, Narcisco
 Rezonable, Philip R.
 Rabino, Tomas R.
 Sandanquil, Allen M.
 Tablet, Jacinto
 Telentino, Antonio S.
 Uberto, Caridad A.
 Ubaldo, Honorio
 Vibera, Arsenio V.
 Vita, Larry G.
 Ramos, George
 Sampayan, Russ
 Galicinao, Fred
 Acsquivel, Fred
 Pulanco, Herman
 del Fierro, Ricardo
 Bacarra, Eusebio
 King, Freddie
 Manayan, Cesario
 Forges, Geronimo
 Carinio, Lucino
 Conlu, Mansueto
 Malate, Mariano
 Washington, Arthur
 Adame, Pascual

Aboyme, Clicirio
 Benchita, Jose
 Laigo, Gerald M.
 Arciaga, Hugo
 Nieva, Cirilo
 Nartates, Hilarion

**Nushagak
 Cannery Crew
 Alaska Packing Company**

Joe P. Chan
Foreman
 Benigno S. De Leuca
Delegate
 Reboldela, Alejo R.
 Corpuz, Andy
 Flojo, T.
 Galinato, P.
 Pascua, Monico C.

**Pederson Point
 Cannery Crew
 Bristol Bay Packing Co.**

Teofilo Cadiente
First Foreman
 Chris Ancheta
Second Foreman
 Marshall Peralta
Delegate
 Ablog, Rafael
 Ablog, Roman
 Acosta, Fernando B.
 Aguilar, Rufino
 Alfonso, Agapito
 Alvarez, Estanislao
 Ancheta, Gregorio
 Ancheta, John
 Andrews, Bernard F.
 Aninag, Martin A.
 Apolonio, Emiliano A.
 Aquino, Angel A.
 Aquino, Jose A.
 Arai, Don
 Aree, Gus
 Ates, Jacinto J.
 Ayson, Tom T.
 Balgos, Joe
 Barroga, Catalino L.
 Belarmino, Ricard P.
 Bergamio, Juan
 Bey, Irahn
 Bigasin, Elly C.
 Bolongon, Aurelio
 Bonilla, Pedro
 Cabacab, Danny T.
 Cabana, Ventura
 Cabaong, Gene G.
 Cabero, Nicomedis S.
 Cabuena, Donato
 Cabuena, Esteban C.
 Cabuena, John S.
 Cahurian, Rodrigo F.
 Cabusera, Roman L.
 Cadag, Pete
 Cadiente, Gaspar C.
 Carbonel, Pastor F.
 Carriez, Jose
 Castillo, Almen M.
 Castro, Basilio D.

Castro, Vincent
 Coion, Ricardo
 Concepcion, Ramon L.
 Daquel, Eddie L.
 DeJesus, Almario
 Dison, Andres T.
 Doctolero, Mateo C.
 Domingo, Mariano D.
 Domingo, Simplicio
 Domlao, Felipe G.
 Dulay, Fernando D.
 Eleccion, Carl
 Escobar, Daniel
 Enerio, Carmelo
 Espino, Juan
 Europa, Miling
 Farinas, Francisco C.
 Farpali, Mariano
 Ferolin, Efnuaco N.
 Fiel, E.
 Florendo, Cris L.
 Foronda, Marcelino
 Furuta, Carl
 Galdones, Gavino
 Ganir, Joe
 Garcia, Julian G.
 Gascon, Benny E.
 Gines, Benjamin C.
 Guerzon, Amor L.
 Hall, Raymond
 Hidalgo, Valeriano G.
 Hood, Joseph P.
 Jasper, Raymond
 Johnson, Wesley Allen
 Julian, Ignacio
 Jurado, John
 Jawato, Yoshihiro
 Kobayashi, Teru
 Koizumi, Thomas
 Laigo, Edward
 Laigo, Valeriano M.
 Lanuza, Claudio D.
 Laureste, Ricardo B.
 Lazo, George
 Macabeo, Arsenio G.
 Mariano, Robert
 Marinas, Dan G.
 Marzan, Pete
 MaYumul, Vincent
 McKenna, Thomas P.
 Mendoza, Albert B.
 Nakamura, Theodore T.
 Norberte, Richard M.
 Okada, Tyrus
 Orallo, Sammy O.
 Orrantia, Louis M.
 Paa, Antolino
 Pahinag, Paul B.
 Paredes, Guillermo T.
 Pastrana, Feliciano M.
 Platon, Benjamin V.
 Posadas, Delfin M.
 Punzal, Joe B.
 Quebral, Arturo M.
 Quidasol, Steve Asia
 Quitalias, Ambrosio
 Rabang, Louis
 Raft, Agustin R.
 Ramolette, Mel T.
 Ramos, Benny
 Ramos, Hilario M.

Raquinio, D. R.
 Rebudal, Pedro
 Regal, Mariano P.
 Regar, Hoemala John
 Resonable, Teddy
 Retiza, Pantaleon B.
 Rios, Florencio P.
 Robles, Victor F.
 Ronquillo, Loming E.
 Sabado, Al M.
 Sabado, Domingo E.
 Sabado, Frank C.
 Serna, C.
 Severo, Cres M.
 Simbaco, Joe D.
 Sison, Victorio
 Sumagit, Jorge S.
 Tabija, Frank
 Tamargo, Geo. R.
 Toledo, Manuel L.
 Tucay, Artemio S.
 Tugas, Pascual
 Ulanimo, Eusebio F.
 Valera, Nick Z.
 Velasco, Alfred M.
 Villa, Joe G.
 Villadores, Frank A.
 Villaruz, Louis
 Vitoria, Danny
 Yamada, Bobby
 Yoshinaka, Jimmy
 Zafra, Conzalo

**Pelican City
 Cannery Crew
 Whiz Packing Company**

Flo Cadiente
Foreman
 Vincent Esmino
Delegate
 Arce, Mariano
 Ayson, Monico
 Aquino, Abraham
 Blanco, Freddie
 Blanco, Carlos
 Bello, Albert
 Cabanilla, Fred
 Cabaltera, Alex
 Cacatian, Ben
 Carino, Frank
 Conde, Alejandro
 Cruz, Harry
 Abella, Eulogio
 Lozano, Rufino A.
 Perez, Felimon
 Rimando, Joe
 DeJesus, Benny

**Petersburg
 Cannery Crew
 Pacific-American Fisheries**

Lomboy, Victoriano
 Mangalac, Bernard
 Biago, Tomas
 Mendoza, Flory
 Alquiza, Antonio
 Iris, Eugenio
 Galope, George

**Port Bailey
 Cannery Crew
 Kadiak Fisheries, Inc.**

Max Llanes
First Foreman
 Joe Cacho
Second Foreman
 Leo Borje
Delegate
 Abad, Generoso P.
 Anzai, Tsugio T.
 Arsenio, Joe M.
 Aruejo, Alex Q.
 Badayos, Demetrio
 Balani, Dick B.
 Batigloy, Moises L.
 Butaslac, Atilano
 Calabocal, Juan C.
 Codifa, Fabio N.
 DeLeon, Zacarias
 Doton, Andres D.
 Esrael, Simplicio G.
 Herrera, Juan D.
 Idica, Tubero H.
 Karaganilla, Ben R.
 Lapinig, Frank K.
 Monce, Pablo G.
 Manzon, Philip B., Jr.
 Navarro, Francisco Y.
 Paragas, Luis
 Rabanal, Victoriano S.
 Santos, Pedro L.
 Soronio, Russell A.
 Tacason, Balbino T.
 Tacazon, Balbino T.
 Corpuz, Leandro
 Dancel, Carlos
 Baptista, Eusebic
 Baddo, Felipe B.
 Barcancel, Justo
 Virocel, Ramon
 Prado, Vincent
 Daguro, Arthur
 Saturno, Steve
 Pascual, Anacleto
 Fernandez, Z. de L. S.
 Corona, Frank
 Angaangan, Sotero B.
 Laurian, Antonio
 Agustin, Aguedo T.
 Salvador, Frederico R.
 Lima, Miguel S.
 Guerrero, Aurelio
 Castillo, Alejandro
 Fernandez, Eraclio C.
 Rabago, Alberto R.
 Antaran, Tomas G.
 Salvio, Deogracia
 Serdiniola, Nicolas
 Sanchez, Catalino
 Castillo, Severo
 Estrada, Damiano
 Matias, Procopio
 Malla, Pablo
 Castro, Bartolome
 Ocampo, Mariano
 Bulatao, Mariano
 Lamarca, Anastacio
 Salvador, Mahen
 Campos, Anastacio
 Ramolette, Valentin

Basallo, Teofilo
 Quime, Eustaquio
 Tamaoka, Kanichi
 Bigford, Donald
 Madrid, Bartolo
 Cabasan, Johnny
 Sensano, Samson
 Tabangcora, Salbino
 Navarite, Segunde
 Ramos, Mike
 Ramos, Evaristo
 Molina, Mariano
 Lopez, Pascual
 Pasion, David
 Frias, Rudy, Sr.
 Frias, Patricia, Jr.
 Smith, William A.
 Cruz, Charley
 Dawa, Cesario S.
 Eng, Kai
 Aguinaldo, Roman
 Cacabelos, Rufino
 Yamamoto, George
 Bangloy, Benny
 Madarang, Pete
 Hernandez, Salustiano
 Azares, Pete
 Mamallo, Antonio
 Agbulos, Telesforo

**Port Moller
 Cannery Crew
 Pacific-American Fisheries**

Cordero, Delfin
Foreman
 Ortega, Marcel
Delegate
 Agaran, Manuel G.
 Aguilar, Raguine E.
 Artiaga, Martin
 Aurora, D. S.
 Barrientos, Asher E.
 Cabusao, A. C.
 Cantorno, George
 Cosby, Floyd
 Davis, Willie
 Dilodilo, Felix
 Gapero, Mariano
 Gastelum, Jose M.
 Gules, Sutiroy G.
 La Rosa, Melecio
 Ladero, Modesto
 Lictao, H. D.
 Macasaet, Albert P.
 Madrivan, Victorino B.
 Moppins, Clifford
 Pelayo, Alfonso T.
 Ramirez, Miguel C.
 Rejon, Brigido
 Rogers, Dennis
 Ruetsch, Thomas
 Sison, Sofronio M.
 Onnagan, H. A.
 Santos, Alberto E.
 Vergara, Alex
 Diones, Joseph
 Lawrence, George
 Lazaro, Lacayde
 Cabreros, Agaton
 Bolinia, Constanco
 Mendoza, Patricio D.

Rea, Hill R.
 Aroda, Jaime
 Caluag, Erenio C.
 Bautista, Salustiano
 Alcantara, Jose
 Bartholome, Theodore
 Delma, Mack
 Lagasca, Paul J.
 Roldan, Miguel
 Alcantara, Louis

**Port San Juan
 Cannery Crew
 San Juan Fish Co.**

Decano, Herman
First Foreman
 Ayson, Stanley
Second Foreman
 Ayson, Ralph
Delegate
 Aboy, Pedro A.
 Abuan, Wenceslao
 Aceret, Domingo
 Acompañado, Dalmacio
 Adviento, Cenon
 Aliwanag, Leonard
 Antel, Jule
 Aqui, Quirino
 Bagnas, Ribencio
 Banuelos, Miguel F.
 Calisterio, Frank B.
 Caritativo, Florencio
 Clarin, Thomas S.
 Concepcion, Placido
 Deasis, Esteban
 Decano, Melchor
 DeLuna, Salvador
 Diaz, Higinio
 Domingo, Isidro D.
 Desono, Pantaleon
 Hunaylongsod, Dionisio
 Alayde, Baltazar
 Espina, Bonifacio D.
 Estal, Emilio S.
 Ildelfonso, Eugenio
 Jampas, Marcos
 Lorenzo, Antonio
 Maese, Genovebo
 Mamaril, Benny A.
 Mariket, Juan M.
 Mario, Abdon A.
 Matsuoaka, Jimmy
 Medina, Miguel
 Menor, Anostacio
 Munar, Jimmie
 Nishikawa, Hiroshi
 Okai, Richard H.
 Pagdilao, Antero
 Carcar, Roberto
 Pascua, Eugene
 Reyes, Magdaleno
 Riconese, Pascual
 Riconese, Ray
 Ricopino, Melecio
 Rodillas, Feliciano
 Salinas, Ambrosio
 Sanchez, Frank
 Soliven, Norberto
 Suero, Leandro
 Torres, Roberto
 Veto, Vicente

Villaraza, Catalino
 Yamamoto, Tshiro
 Yoro, Timoteo
 Drige, Ricardo
 Andrade, Michael
 Foronda, Joe E.
 Shishido, Jack
 Llanes, Mariano C.
 Taboso, Pasto T.
 Filcopiro, Abdon
 Regino, Bartolome S.
 Anunciacion, Lorenzo
 Cadaoas, Pete
 Calalang, Leon
 Mendoza, Bartolome
 Trinos, Vincent
 Gavino, Sixto
 White, Alonzo D.
 Mandac, Gregorio
 Selvio, Pedro
 Refuerzo, Benecio
 Cordova, Dominador
 Davis, Kenneth
 Green, Jerry
 Labrador, Alejandro
 Labrador, Benjamin
 Cacho, Fidel
 Gabrera, Nick
 Tomargo, Mac
 Almojera, Martin
 Nakamura, Ben
 Fong, William
 Andrión, Benigno
 Domingo, Modesto
 Galendo, Francisco
 Suguitan, Sixto
 Gonsales, Petronillo
 Simmons, John A.
 Juanitas, Pacifico
 Campos, Frank

**Seldovia Bay
 Cannery Crew
 Seldovia Bay Packers**

Mike Miguel
Foreman
 Sinforiano Hipol
Delegate
 Raguine, Fred
 Trinos, Ambrosio
 Ruiz, Thomas
 Nigrello, Andres V.
 Thomas, Eugene B.
 Santos, Frank D.
 Junsay, Marcos T.
 Libano, Andy
 Gulla, Juan
 Garcia, Lyn
 Bagayos, Valeriano
 Orebillo, Nicanor
 Rosario, Richard
 Andres, C. G.
 Ventura, R. M.
 Rabina, Bob

**Shumigan
 Cannery Crew
 Pacific-American Fisheries**

Sergio Dosono
First Foreman

Tomas Vea
Second Foreman
 Romulo Partusan
Delegate

Alfonso, Juan A.
 Amogelar, Primitivo T.
 Aquino, Fernando G.
 Arguilla, Castor M.
 Barredo, Anthony
 Bitonio, Andres V.
 Caccian, Angel C.
 Cato, Paul N.
 Codo, Anacleto D.
 Gamasco, Pedro B.
 Delfia, Antonio N.
 Douglas, Felton S.
 Felix, Emilio B.
 Fernandez, Percifilo
 Gregorio, Pructoso C.
 Guerrero, Telesforo R.
 Grizman, Faustino A.
 Hondolero, Eusebio M.
 Ibanes, Augustin J.
 Ildelfonso, Artemio M.
 Kamenade, Bedasto P.
 Lilcan, Fortunato Y.
 Malataban, Nicasio
 Mercado, Bernardo
 Mina, Arsenio L.
 Nartatez, Crispolo M.
 Nillo, Alejandro M.
 O'Coy, Felix A.
 Pizarro, Juan C.
 Punay, Francisco
 Quitevis, Bonifacio Q.
 Quitariano, Antonio N.
 Revita, Wenceslao T.
 Riberal, Timoteo R.
 Rituta, Castor
 Robinson, Vivien G.
 Santos, Paul D.
 Selorio, Honorato V.
 Tabudlo, Macario T.
 Ugale, Anacleto
 Vallejo, Pete A.
 Viduya, Pantaleon P.
 Walker, Carl
 Aquino, Amado C.
 Higa, Buster T.
 De la Cruz, Filomeno
 Parawan, Bernard R.
 Rivera, Al
 Chilfone, Ronald E.
 Rosoto, Michael
 Ladera, Estanislao
 Maala, Egmidio M.
 Bravo, Inocencio S.
 Hernandez, Clemente C.
 Mole, Patricia L.
 Cananio, Simeon
 Bello, Honorato
 Batle, Lamar
 Ray, Jay
 Cainglet, Marciano
 Tamor, Santiago P.
 Ahn as, Godofredo
 Labiano, Hilario V.
 Vea, Alfredo
 Gragasen, Feleciano V.
 Bautista, Frank R.
 Simisin, Hilario T.

Alcardo, Ramon
 James William
 Williams, Charlie
 Directo, Juanito G.
 Carbos, Leoncio
 Caoile, Rodolfo
 Roxas, Ernie P.
 Tison, Jesus D.
 Lagrimas, Felix E.

**Snug Harbor
 Cannery Crew
 Snug Harbor Packing Co.**

Fred Agpaoa
Foreman
 Jules Vallesteros
Delegate
 Arimas, Apolonio
 Ares, Ben
 iBery, Bernardino
 Calibo, Leocadio
 Chrisostomo, Fausto
 Domingo, Zoilo
 Gaoiran, Justo
 Gonzales, Edward
 Lorenzo, Luis
 Lucas, Criaco
 Molina, Marcelino
 Rapatalo, Larry
 Sipin, Gregorio
 Valencia, Aurelio
 Villanueva, Bonifacio
 Aragon, Rufino L.
 Cave, Maximo A.
 Diego, Eusebio S.
 Ancheta, Gene
 Castillo, Andy
 Balagot, Pio
 Marron, Gregorio
 Alviar, Tito
 Lopez, Cirilo G.
 Divina, Maximiliano S.
 Cadelina, Tirso

**Sunny Point
 Cannery Crew
 Nakat Packing Corporation**

Salvador del Fierro
First Foreman
 Dan Megallon
Second Foreman
 Silvino, Tallido V.
Delegate
 Ruiz, Julius
 Callejo, Charlie
 Alcanzar, Sammy
 Acosta, Estanislao P.
 Agana, Irineo A.
 Alava, Bernardino R.
 Alquiza, Bill A.
 Argel, Peter A.
 Baclig, Victoriano
 Barangan, Juan D.
 Bautista, Buenaventura
 Bautista, Felix
 Bautista, Segundo
 Bessara, Andy R.
 Bibar, Gonzalo
 Borromeo, Edilberto
 Bumanglag, Segundo

Cabrerros, Lorenzo V.
 Candelario, Claro A.
 Carbonel, Izzy L.
 Carpio, Teodore O.
 Collado, Santiago
 Corpuz, Pedro N.
 Del Fierro, Salvador, Jr.
 DeLos Reyes, Leon
 Diempoc, Arcadio
 Flogio, Emiterio G.
 Francia, Jose
 Gabriel, Eddie D.
 Galacinao, Manuel D.
 Inigo, Aurelo G.
 Lacar, Fidel
 Manzano, Mariano S.
 Mateo, Ciraco B.
 Mones, Ignacio
 Natividad, Isidore
 Nebre, Bernardo
 Nebre, Tomas
 Negranza, Andres
 Nelmidia, Juan B.
 Nera, Felix V.
 Nigos, Jose
 Noble, Semproso M.
 Nebrida, Simplicio Nucal
 Ortiz, Mariano S.
 Pacpaco, Jose A.
 Pascua, Arcadio B.
 Pedregosa, Godofredo P.
 Purugganan, Paul A.
 Quinovava, Evaristo A.
 Ramirez, Antonio
 Ramos, Donato R.
 Riberal, Albert
 Riego, Alejandro R.
 Riepo, Luis R.
 Rojas, Alfred G.
 Santiago, Santos D.
 Seguritan, Antonio S.
 Turgano, Teodoro M.
 Viernes, Santiago
 Ancheta, Tranquilino
 Nebrida, Edward
 Rifacon, Vidal
 Jacaban, Paulino
 Dumpit, Ciriaco
 Curpoz, Baldomero
 Toledo, Lorenzo
 Tovera, Candido
 Romero, Johnny D.
 Miguel, Victor M.
 Tabios, Ciriaco R.
 Cacayoren, Emilio B.

Tenakee Cannery Crew Superior Packing Company

Fel Lomboy
Delegate
 Allingag, Pantaleon
 Arillano, Mauro
 Balagot, Marcelo
 Balagot, Tranquilino
 Barroga, Gaspar
 Demondon, Antonio
 Estigoy, Antonio
 Parcuva, Santiago E.
 Sampayan, Fermin
 Valerio, Silvestre
 Libadia, Lorenzo

Navarro, Ernest
 Abuán, Joe
 Olmos, Vincente
 Lopez, Julian
 Libatique, Urbanes Fontanos

Tyee Cannery Crew

Whiz Fish Products Co.

Valentine, Abenoja
Foreman
 Ben Barroga
Delegate
 Abad, George G.
 Altis, Melchor G.
 Balatero, aMteo
 Santiago, Calica
 Caluza, Joe S.
 Campos, Casiano S.
 Campos, Tomas J.
 Curpoz, Maximo
 Dong, Gong
 Domgriguez, Arcadio A.
 Estigoy, Felix
 Estonilo, Alejandro R.
 Ines, Cirilo B.
 Jimeno, Cosme L.
 Laigo, Baldomero B.
 Narte, Vincente
 Oloresisino, Gavino
 Madayag, Emeteri
 Resurrection, Trinidad D.
 Reyes, Narciso M.
 Roldan, Salvador G.
 Sabado, Casimiro O.
 Valdez, Felipe J.
 Calpo, Alfonso
 Galleta, Pablo
 Libadia, Cosme
 Mazon, Crispulo
 Aribal, Teddy
 Dacalos, Tomas
 Baldonado, Benjamin

Uganik Bay Cannery Crew

San Juan Fish Company

Antonio Diaz
First Foreman
 Tony de Luna
Second Foreman
 Timoteo Ursua
Delegate
 Adquilen, Paulino
 Agustin, Felimon
 Badbada, Agapito
 Dagdagan, Joe
 Dagdagan, Thomas A.
 Darling, Pete
 De la Cruz, Juan A.
 Duque, Salvador
 Gonzales, Cornelio, A.
 Huligana, Ernesto A.
 Javeloza, Engracio
 Macabeo, Faustino
 Marabiles, Cendido
 Olila, Pantaleon
 Panindim, Natalio
 Pascua, Felipe R.

Pizarro, Adriano D.
 Pizarro, Placido
 Rafal, Enrique
 Ricaplaza, Margarito
 Rosales, Tranquilino
 Shee, Stanley
 Sims, Clarence
 Tagavilla, Paulino
 Tambis, Victor H.
 Taylor, James R.
 Timoteo, Macario C.
 Tugade, Aurelio D.
 Munar, Severino J.
 Torres, Claudio D.
 Fortaleza, Emilio
 Ryes, Isabelo
 Pagaduan, Juan
 Manalo, Jose
 Acantilado, Benny
 Bolahan, Guillermo
 Dela, Paulino C.
 Kanakoagi, George
 Corpuz, Justiniano
 Romo, Basilio
 Paras, Lope
 Guarino, Antonio
 Arcilla, Tomas
 Utsunomiya, Chuck
 Pontanilla, Joe
 Lozano, Ponciano
 Albano, Domiciano
 Likong, Eugenio
 Rapada, Honorato
 Tabita, Leopoldo
 Labong, Max
 Asido, Roman
 Dagdagan, Esteban
 Acantilado, Benny
 Espinosa, Joaquin, Jr.
 Gladstone, Leonard
 Valensuela, Juan
 Dagdagan, Philip
 Rabang, Frank
 Dizon, Lorenzo
 Concepcion, Juan
 Marzan, Luis V.
 Della, Quintin
 Cruz, Apolonio
 Peralta, Felipe
 Canga, Aurelio
 Ibus, Sixto
 Darby, Richard
 Koch, Harry
 Lebres, Peter S.
 Tabita, Rufino
 Mationg, Sai
 Remolette, Valeriano
 Ricardo, Rofino P.
 Rucero, Filomeno
 Ordono, Laurence C.
 Cabrera, Luis C.
 Acera, Felipe
 Kikuchi, Kouji
 Barroga, Salvador
 Medalle, Lucio
 Infiesto, Sergio
 Resiles, Guadalupe
 Lopez, Luis
 Pasion, Tomas J.
 Fonacier, Guillermo
 Sanidad, Eddy

Uganik Cannery Crew

West Point Packing Co.

Rativo, Jose A.
 Gebolingo, Pascual B.
 Pagay, Ariston
 Rabago, Elly

Ugashik Cannery Crew

L. G. Wingard Company

Quintin Natividad
First Foreman
 Pablo Soría
Second Foreman
 Andy Aquino
Delegate
 Abarquez, Pete
 Abarquez, Philip
 Abitia, Mike
 Aquino, Andres
 Bagnol, B.
 Baguio, C.
 Bibay, B.
 Branzuela, H.
 Buskato, Amancio
 Caluya, Florencio
 Cas, Crispin
 Cidinio, Pilay
 Codor, B.
 Daan, Q.
 Encarnacion, G.
 Escobido, S.
 Estenzo, R.
 Fayte, J.
 Flores, Ted
 Garcia, M.
 Flores, Tony
 Generalao, A.
 Hashimoto, R.
 Hayashi, R.
 Juarez, M.
 Kentner, E.
 Labunog, J.
 Litorja, M.
 Loay, V.
 Mabanag, T.
 Madrigal, Gabriel
 Majestrado, V.
 Manzano, P.
 Marin, E. R.
 Mizuta, G.
 Molino, R.
 Morala, P.
 Namoc, H.
 Naranjo, R.
 Pediri, F.
 Prado, R.
 Rabang, M.
 Ramoran, H.
 Roseli, B.
 Saldobia, P.
 Santos, R.
 Selso, A.
 Simbahon, F.
 Troyo, F.
 Tugadi, Monico
 Villagomez, C.
 Cortes, Pete
 Quinio, S.
 Garcia, Benny
 Suarez, Nemsio S.

Anunciacion, John
Eway, Cayetano
Hidalgo, Ignacio
Flores, Bruno
Gilbert, Larry
Yanes, Frank M.
Simon, Benjamin

Uyak Cannery Crew Parks Canning Company

Augustin Calip
First Foreman
Tony Ayson
Timekeeper
Narciso de la Cruz
Delegate

Andrada, Henry
Alcantara, Rufo
Bostillo, Antonio
Fernandez, Ignacio
Frisco, James
Fuerte, Fernando
Javier, Francisco
Louie, Allan
Morada, Ricardo
Perea, Uriel
Quintero, Pedro
Quitoriano, Lauriano
Rodriguez, Ignacio
Reyes, Vincent
Sunahit, Genaro
Romero, Toribio
Wong, Jack Huey
Yourong, Frank
Elorin, Catalino
Biag, Macario
Calip, Augustin
Calpo, Johnnie
Castillo, Leo
Cruz, Narciso
Cruz, Jose Dela
Egar, Theodore
Estellore, Luciano
Estranero, Alez
Elorin, Delfin
Ellorin, Flaviano
Elgarico, Angel A.
Gante, Pedro
Gorospe, Feliciano N.
Malake, Felipe
Melecio, Echavarre S.
Miranda, Julian
Reyes, Fred
Rafal, Besant
Salvia, Teddy W.
Sipin, Juan
Sipin, Stanley

Soller, Theodore S.
Ticala, Julian

Wards Cove Cannery Crew Wards Cove Packing Co.

Della, Mariano
First Foreman
Daet, Ariston
Second Foreman
Bermudez, Florentino
Delegate
Ancheta, Nick
Albano, Marcelino
Antolin, Emeterio
Bermudez, Florentio
Cabagbag, Segundo
Cadawas, Ernesto
Cerezo, Soloronio
Dagdagan, Simplicio
Dosono, Gil
Domingo, Marcel
DeCano, Severino
Garcia, Pablo L.
Madayag, Toribio
Patacsil, Dionicio
Rosales, Mamerto
Ranches, Canuto
Sarmiento, Agapito
Tabafunda, Florentino
Tomas, Estanislav (Stanley)
Tazan, Pedro
Yoshimo, Hiroshi
Abar, Joe S.
Yuponco, Walter
Yumol, Joseph Ma, Jr.

Waterfall Cannery Crew Nakat Packing Corporation

Dale Payaoan
First Foreman
Felix Narte
Second Foreman
James Narte
Delegate
Vincent Pilién
Timekeeper
Abellera, Alvaro
Alcala, Gabriel
Almojuela, Maximo
Anez, Geronimo A.
Antonio, Lorenzo A.
Aspacio, Gerry P.
Bacani, Joaquin N.

Buccat, Cirilo C.
Balutan, Nicolas D.
Bartolome, Floren V.
Belardo, Patricio T.
Berganio, Rosendo G.
Brillantes, George B.
Cabanatan, Florencio N.
Cabero, Mariano
Cabero, Teafilo S.
Cabreros, Jimmie F.
Calejo, Antonio B.
Dayap, Johnny D.
DeAsis, Democrito V.
DeGusman, Procopio
Dulay, Alejandro
Flores, Tommy B.
Ganalon, Paul
Garcia, Melecio
Garcia, Segundo S.
Gegantino, Leoncio V.
Ilaga, Eugene S.
Julaila, Dionecio A.
Klich, Thomas
Lagmay, Lorenzo K.
Lazaro, John R.
Licos, Herimogenes G.
Mamril, Juan M.
Maniguay, Anastacio Q.
Membrere, Lorenzo A.
Montere, Isabele C.
Morales, Anacleto C.
Navarro, Calixto P.
Illa, Leoncio O.
Oreiro, Calixto A.
Pagaduan, Federico C.
Palaspas, Cirilo M.
Perona, Pedro P.
Pilién, eBn S.
Barrientos, Rafael
Corpuz, Eulogio
Lucero, Calixto
Baptista, Felagio
Dasalla, Sergio
Cacho, Domingo
Orallo, Paul
Dailley, Jim
Simon, Pete
Neri, Frank
Manuel, Marciano
Pilién, Len
Pipo, Ben A.
Quiris, Pete
Rabena, Regino Q.
Ramirez, Marcie P.
Ramos, Eraclio
Ramos, Martin P.
Relayo, Leon B.
Rodrigo, Primitivo
Rosapa, Anselmo A.

Sapigao, Catalino
Sarmiento, Nemesio
Sibayen, Casimiro
Sibayan, Pete C.
Simisim, Bienvenido
Tabisula, Jose T.
Taguinod, Feliciano
Tamayo, Fermin P.
Tarazon, Manuel L.
Velasco, Victorio A.
Vercida, Felix B.
Yabes, Sixto I.
Siborboro, Mariano
Baylon, Proceso
Kongkatong, Prayoon
Babang, Marino
Farinas, Ricardo
Alimboyuguen, Mar
Tugade, Tony C.
Aranaz, Emeterio
Perotso, Isaac
Paling, Vitaliano
Malicay, Gerardo
Martin, Valeriano
Mendaros, Sebastian
Galagar, Francisco
Gines, Melchor
Salvador, Guillermo

Wrangell Cannery Crew Farwest-Wrangell Co.

Ignacio Navarette
Foreman
Basilio Nieveras
Delegate
Agcaoil, Artemio A.
Aquino, Victor O.
Gomez, Salvador
Habon, Fidel
Manalang, Catalino
Nodora, Philip
Navarro, Bill
Ocampo, Johnnie
Pascua, Tommy
Sapon, Cornelio
Reaf, Roberto
Lopez, Santiago
Ancheta, Juan
Nones, Domingo
Ortiz, Vincent
Edralin, Jose
Moneba, Godofredo
Camarillo, Joe Q.
Reniedo, Arthur O.
Salvador, Apolonio
Castromayor, Lucio
Baneiog, Cornelio
Refundo, Manuel O.



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