1952 Yearbook
Cannery Workers
ILWU
Local 37
Cannery Workers
ILWU
For A Stronger Local 37...

HAWAII ILWU

Longshore Local 136
Sugar-Pineapple Local 142
Miscellaneous Local 150

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HONOLULU, T.H.

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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 uncoordinated operation 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 unparalleled 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, wire-tapping, 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 case 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 core of his existence.”—Dean James M. Landis, Dec. 29, 1939.

“They revealed a militant advocacy of the cause of trade unionism. But they did not teach or advocate or advise the surreptitious 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, ILWU.

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 canny 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
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
Secretary-Treasurer, LL.W.U.

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 had 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 followed 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.
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 forget 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

Northwest Director, ILWU.
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 choosed 1948 because it was the year when the forces of reaction, of the most anti-labor and antidemocratic 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 and the hirings toward the New Deal program, the oldlings 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.

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 shake our labor into submission to big business. Immediately thereafter most of the so-called respectable unions—both AFL and CIO—against their own platform of the Taft-Hartley Law, came forward as much like “Christians” to comply with the act that they proclaimed 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 those international unions were told by their members to fight the slave law wherever it was applied against their best interests. Most outstanding of these uncles are the former PTA (Food, Tobacco, & Agricultural Workers), the original International of our local union, the former Local #7, PTA; 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 yield to the industry and our enemies.

We have all the reasons to feel mighty proud in 1952—and we are recording our achievements in this 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 capped 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 Likelihood 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 and we get fighting mail.

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 legislation; 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 greatest 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, 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 that 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 whole 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 unfair 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 canning workers is indeed a glorious example of an undying devotion and love for the working masses. Despite insurmountable odds and great opposition, he forged ahead toward the unification of canning 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. Explorers 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 bargaining of organized labor. The jackies and stewards 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 canning workers, precipitated by labor factors, 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 fakers. The Alaska Salmon Industry. And the gathering gloom hanging over the lives of organized canning workers, precipitated by labor factors, reached a dangerous point upon the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law. As a result, the Union was forced to take a defensive attitude.

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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 fly in the soup, another trouble with more intensity struck our Union. Unprepared for the sudden attack, the officers, who were defeated in the election conducted by the NLDB, organized a rival union and affiliated it with the CIW. They demanded another NLDB election to determine the sole bargaining agent for the canning 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 NLDB 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 and the intimidations of labor fakers, 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 enable all the progressive trade union movements and policies 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 this Union for a few terms, that at least I have done a better job than my predecessors. Someone should have told me that the fact that my office is understaffed and financially short-ended. In the past, my predecessors were financially equipped, internal discussions were minimized, and the members were not 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. NLRB 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 solidly 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.

Coordinating the activities of the union is a difficult task. It is not easy to keep all members informed and to ensure that they understand and support the objectives of the union. The union must continuously work towards improving working conditions, wages, and benefits for its members. This requires constant negotiation and bargaining with employers, as well as the ability to adapt to changing economic conditions. The union must also have a strong leadership that can effectively represent the interests of its members and make necessary changes to improve working conditions.

The union is also responsible for organizing new members and ensuring that they are properly trained and have the necessary skills to perform their jobs. This requires careful planning and coordination, as well as a commitment to providing ongoing training and support for members.

In addition to these internal challenges, the union must also face external threats from anti-labor laws and policies. It must remain vigilant and prepared to defend its members' rights, and must work to create a more favorable environment for workers in general. The union must also be prepared to adapt to changing economic conditions and to remain relevant in the face of competition from other unions and employers.

Overall, the union must continue to prioritize its members' needs and interests, and must work towards providing a better future for its members. This requires a strong commitment to labor rights and to the principles of solidarity and cooperation that form the foundation of the union.
Pearl Harbor was attacked. War was declared. Many of us were called to the services. 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. They were 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 chucked 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 boot ed 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 own 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 for 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 Higg'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 delayed the decision of the International Union when the late Max Gonzales, Vice President and foreman, was expelled. He shot Brother Marin 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 1946 season. It was a tough grind. We tightened our belts and 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 relationships 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 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 Seaford Union. But their treacherous 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 ........................................ 1,265.80
- Miscellaneous ....................................... 5,581.76
- Refunds ................................................... 4,534.50
- Taxes ..................................................... 3,904.27
- Office Supplies ....................................... 2,364.53
- Building Repair and Maintenance .................. 9,667.31
- Loan: Repayment to ILwu for the Menasha and
  Mangoeing Ball ....................................... 6,000.00
- Deposited in the Burial Fund ....................... 3,817.50
**TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS** .................................... $55,374.32

**Cash Assets:**

- Excess of Receipts over Disbursements per And's Report
  September 30, 1951 ..................................... $79,283.14
- Receipts—October 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952 .......... 22,521.53
**TOTAL CASH ASSETS** ....................................... $101,804.67
- 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

**BURIAL FUND**

- Savings Accounts, People's National Bank .......... $ 2,815.28
- Checking Account, People's National Bank ........... 3,762.08
- BALANCE ................................................ $ 6,602.00
- Outstanding Account, Collectible—Loan, Transfer to
  Burial Fund ........................................... $ 9,890.00
**TOTAL** ................................................ $16,492.00

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**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 free 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 arms 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** ........................................................

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**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 fraternal 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 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, sharp leaders, opportunist, and conservatives. 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 major labor legislation and for the reforming 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 country 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 preparing this fight because we are fighting for the unionization of all workers over the world, and for a temporary variation 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

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 legionaries, 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 redman.

Canning salmon by hand inaugurated the salmon industry on the Sacramento River about the middle of the last century, when the Civil War was on. 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 whites and the whites. In 1894 there were 1,037 Chinese, 810 whites, and 395 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 canner workers.

The Japanese entered the picture in increasing number. In 1908 there were 1,640 Japanese canning 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 canning workers in Alaska. In 1903, there were only thirty Mexicans who were employed in the Alaskan canneries. They rose to 1,868 in 1910. 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 397 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 canner workers in Alaska was concentrated. The latest race to enter the picture of Alaskan canning employment in the possible 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 1,028,378 in 1940 to 6,844,048 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 $56,575,104, or more than that of 1936. In 1947, the total pack was 4,302,456 cases, valued at $91,297,288.

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 production. Coffee for thirty men, two or three cases of milk were diluted with a big pitcher of water. As fish could be obtained from the canner 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 the wagers 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 charged the next day from Sunday to Monday, so as to pay less overtime.

Cannery 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 a suit costing $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 $75.00, he was given a white card, which meant an assurance of employment. If he bought a suit costing $75.00, he was given a blue card, which meant a certain path to the cannery. Investigation revealed that the suits were bought from a New York wholesaler at $12.00 each. And the same contractor sold silk vests at $120.00 each. He accepted the suits in a pawn for $1.00.

It is unbelievable, but it is recorded in the minutes of the NIRA hearings on the Salmon Industry, held in San Francisco in 1934, that young Mike (white) perverts were snatched onto the boats for Bristol Bay. The record reveals that the foreman or contractor had a cut from the taboos of these young 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 NIRA and the Wagner Act, resolved to get rid of the abuses which transpired and nationalized 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.
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.P.O.F.L., the union repudiated its A.P.O.F.L. charter, which in 1935 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 (UCAPAIA), was held in Denver, Colorado. This cleaved and sealed the historic parting of the Union’s A.P.O.F.L. charter. From 1937 to 1943, the union was the financial backbone of the International UCAPAIA. 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 code of everybody fighting for a job or everybody starving slowly to death. In those years, the cannery workers' union was not yet recognized. But the records show that our growth, now known as Local 37, ILWU, in the only cannery workers union that has survived. We were ready to fight for our rights to organize ourselves into a union.

We were not afraid to fight for our rights to organize ourselves into a union. 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 destroy the workers of their civil rights and liberties. They know that when the workers are organized into a progressive union higher wages are bought by, guaranteeing better standards of living.

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

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

**JOHNNY LUCERO**

**Member, Negotiations Committee**

The years 1933 to 1936 constituted the period of organizing; 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. An allied pact 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 (UCAPAIA) became the Food, Tobacco, and Allied Workers of America (F.T.A.). 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 order.—JUSTICE HUGO L. DOUGLAS.

**LAZARO SORIA**

**Patrolman**

1952 YEARBOOK, ILWU LOCAL 37

**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 links immigration quotas from Asian geographic areas, perpetuates anti-Negro discrimination and implied quotas in favor of the Western European countries.

The Walter Bill is a deplorable attempt of reactionary congressmen like Senator McCarthy to repudiate our great democratic heritage.

It is pointed out by critics of this infamous piece of legislation that if it becomes 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-question them under the pretense that they are aliens.

Furthermore the Walter Bill undercuts provisions which allow national identifiers American citizens and cross-question them under the pretense that they are aliens.

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

Rudy M. Rodriguez
Executive Council Member

Most of us in our union became aware of the injustice, unfairness, 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 devastating 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 canny 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 in the final decisions.

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.

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

One of the militant leaders of the big Hawaiian sugar plantation strike in 1935. Organizer for independent agricultural labor unions in California throughout the thirties. Labor leader in Oregon in the late thirties. Head office in Local 37, ILWU, since 1943. Portland Branch Agent for Local 7, CIO. Many times canny delegate. A good union man.

Andy P. Corpuz
Trustee

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

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


The Four Freedoms

In the future days, we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded 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 all an adequate livelihood and a healthy, peaceable life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a worldwide 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

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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

Article 25. (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 favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplementing, 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 26. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 27. (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, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

Vincent Cabebe
Asparagus Strike Leader

Ted Daddio
Trustee

I have known years when canny workers worked in Alaska, lived like pigs, and came back to Seattle with nothing. These 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 canny workers in Alaska. I was one of the first to understand the necessity of a collective group, a union of canny 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 Luevo, 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; Pantaleon Cabuena, 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, harassed 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-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 1,300 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, 1,000 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 Paunene on Maui in 1937, when 1,000 Filipino members of the Vihora Lumininda 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 $62.50 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, built...

...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-
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. 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, 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 brought 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 to use unions and to continue the investigated, “honest” employers’ 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 Fact of Peace Among the Five Great Powers has reached 607,570,000. This figure exceeds the number of signatures collected on the Stockholm Appeal by 122,000,000.

These success stories emphasize the growing influence of the peace movement around 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 in 1945, are the 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.
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 a crime, 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 case of Los Angeles Terminal Island Four, and John Zydol, as follows:

"The stark fact is that if Congress can authorize imprisonment of 'alien Commu-
nists' 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.

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 decide he has reason to believe that such is the case. The agent may be, and here appallingly was, acting on the ranked hearsay evidence. The se cret source 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 accused of being Communists. As U.S. Supreme Court Justice Black stated in the case of the Greek progressive leader, Haringhazines, "Punishment through harrassment 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 overthrowing adverse courts 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 1894 and who have not sworn or indicated allegiance to the Philippine Republic after October 22, 1940 (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 to, 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 Haringhazines of whom the majority of the Supreme Court stated that he withheld his allegiance to the United States, and left "outside a foreign call on his loyalties..." Congress, however, has been diligent in 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 Mangabang is too leading and outstanding case to be supported, since it will first present this issue to the United States Supreme Court.

The basic distinction in 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 has the power, and did restrict their right to become citizens until after the establishment of the Philippine Republic.

This power to deport is an innatinal 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 expulsion 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, imposes, 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 the "punishment" because of alleged "political views," and, as a matter of sovereignty, should refuse to cooperate in the present deportation cases 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 the author of his actions.

However, in the case of Filipinos there is another 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 unwanted "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 Harisgades deportee case:

"Unless they are free from arbitrary bannishment, the liberty they enjoy while they live here is not liberty. Arbitrary imprisonment is punishment in the practical sense. It may deprive a man and his family of all that makes his 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.

-Bruce V. DABS

1952 YEARBOOK, ILWU LOCAL 37
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 beligerent 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

1952 Cannery Delegates

JOSE R. REMO — Alitak
MIKE M. PADUA — Chatham
RUFINO S. NACBOR — Chignik (APA)
FIDEL ALVAREZ — Chignik Lagoon
GEORGE VELASCO — Cordova (Halferty)
CRISOLDO ORENSE — Craig
MELECE M. VEGA — Egegik (APA)
MANUEL AGUSTIN — Ekuk
PANTALEON CABUENA — Excursion Inlet
VICTOR R. PIMENTEL — False Pass
FRANK BALLESTA — False Pass
MARK B. BENEDICTO — Hidden Inlet
TED DADDEO — Kake
A. CASIANO — Ketchikan (FPCO)
FELICISIMO BLANCO — Ketchikan (Libby)
PEDRO D. DAMOCLES — King Cove
JOHNNY SORIA — Kvichak
FLORENCIO CARDENAS — La Merced (MV)
TONY P. REYES — Nakaek
LARRY ITLONG — Naknek (APA)
RUDY M. RODRIGUEZ — Naknek (CRPA)
JOHNNY ROLLUDA — Naknek (PAF)
FLORENCIO TAMBO — Naknek (Red Salmon)
MAX AVE — Nellie Juan
SIMEON CORPUZ — Nooksak (MV)
MARIANO MALATE — Noyes Island
BENNY DE LENA — Nushagak
MARSHALL PERALTA — Pederson Point
VINCE ESMINO — Pelican City
RAFAEL AYSON — Port San Juan
MARCEL S. ORTEGA — Port Moller
LEO BORJE — Port Bailey
S. F. HIPOP — Seldovia Bay
AL MASIGAT — Seldovia — Cook Inlet
ROMULO PARTUSAN — Shumagin
JULES VALLESTEROS — Snag Harbor
SILVINO TALLIDO — Sunny Point
FEL W. LOMBOY — Tenakee
BEN A. BARROGA — Tyee
TIMOTEO URSUA — Uganik Bay
JOE A. RATIVO — Uganik West Pt.
ANDY G. AQUINO — Ugashik
FLORENTINO BERMUDEZ — Wards Cove
JAIME P. NARTE — Waterfall
BASILIO NIEVERAS — Wrangel
NARCISO DE LA CRUZ — Uyak

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Frank Bolina, Francisco Belandres, Rudy M. Rodriguez, Marcelo C. Ovalles.—Editorial Board.
Fourteen Million Americans Face Deportation

By ABNER GREEN

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.

The Supreme Court majority has unilaterally granted the people's interests to the interests of war hysteria and proponents of a police state. But the court of last resort, the people themselves, is still 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 write and adopt our First Amendment world it to the dangers against the dangers of censorship and deliberately share the First Amendment's unqualified 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 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.

The 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.

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, lawyers — any and every person who believes in peace and democratic rights — are today threatened by an-American reaction.

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 look away at the cornerstones of democracy.

Responsibility for defending the foreign-born rests, then, with the American people. It is a grave responsibility.
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 the charter, with all rights and privileges appertaining 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 without notice or cause of complaint 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 hereto attached our signatures and caused the seal of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union to be affixed.

May 10, 1930

[Signature]

LOCAL 37, ILWU, CHARTER
LOCAL 37, ILWU, GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATION

1952 YEARBOOK, ILWU LOCAL 37
In Defense of Ernesto Mangaogang

We, a group of Astoria residents, desire to voice our protest against the sending into exile of Ernesto Mangaogang. We urge our friend and brother Ernesto Mangaogang 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 PEUKURINEN
Finish-American Association

The new laws which threaten the deportation of such foreign-born unionists as Ernesto Mangaogang 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 Mangaogang 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 Mangaogang 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 Mangaogang 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 20,000 members in the Northern California area, condemned the vicious attacks on Brother Ernesto Mangaogang 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 Mangaogang 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 8, Fishermen & Allied Workers Division, ILWU, condemns the deportation proceedings against Ernesto Mangaogang and other foreign born trade union leaders.

ROBERT D. CUMMINGS, Sec.-Treas.

The arrest and harassment of Ernesto Mangaogang 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 perogative 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 Mangaogang is a serious threat to our union and our democratic rights. This writer is convinced that if Ernesto Mangaogang 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 Mangaogang 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 Mangaogang 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 Mangaogang.

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 Mangaogang 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.W.W.U., of today, representing over 2,000 canner 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 shift-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 25 years of existence as a progressive union, we have tremendously improved wages from $29 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 canery 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 hilt by "labor contractors," those steel-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, boycott, donation, and transfer without regard for ability for the job and seniority.

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 reenactment 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 still runs, 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.

Grover

Solidarity forever.

"Solidarity forever!"

The union makes us strong! It is we who plowed the plains, built the cities where they stand.

Day by day and brick by brick, the world is built up.

Now we stand outside and staring, 'tis wonders we have made—

But the union makes us strong!

26

1952 YEARBOOK, ILWU LOCAL 37
Terrorism Rides The Philippines

In January, 1951, Amado V. Hernandez, national chairman of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations, and 40 other leading trade unionists were arrested in Manila by the police and military intelligence. In February, another 50 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, Magaysay's armed forces seized William Pomeroy, who helped 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. Censors 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 50 years. Allocated by $50,000,000 worth of military equipment furnished 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 Partly Amendment to the Philippine Constitution. It means U.S. imperialism assured for itself virtual economic domination over the Philippines. U.S. companies in the Philippines were granted 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 Peleto and Manuel 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 Congress 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 subsistence level.

Continued U.S. exploitation of the Philippines and continued violent attacks on the workers and peasants have produced the usual colonial pattern of riches for the few and poverty for millions. But despite the arrest 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.

1952 YEARBOOK, ILWU LOCAL 37
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 any 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 1856 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 also 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 307 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 have always 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 law was really a sedition act containing, in the words of the famous authority, Professor Zacharish Chancellor, "the most drastic restriction on freedom of speech ever enacted in the United States during peace."

But just as the original title was misleading, the name "Smith Act" is revealing. Sometimes its name tells us a lot about a law. Lynch law, we know, is named for Judge Lynch, a "hanging judge" of the Old South. The Smith Act was named after its author, Rep. Howard Smith, of Virginia. Congressmen 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 wherever and whenever Negro oppression is the law, administered by government, those who opposed such laws and try to abolish them risk being checked 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 law, anti-racial 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 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.

Repeal the Smith Act!
Free its victims!

STAND UP FOR FREEDOM!
Manila, capital of the Philippines, is still in ruins. But the two—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 colonization for many years. The Catholic Church and the Spanish conquistadores oppressed and exploited them for 375 years. Americans tied the Filipinos to her apronstrings for 50 years. In the last war, Japan conquered and stripped 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 colonization they staged continual uprisings and revolts 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 for 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 Corregidor, 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, monopolies 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 Americans.

The Confederation of Peasants (PKM), with a membership of 300,000, was outlawed. The Hukhulahan, 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 sentenced 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!
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, redhounding—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 redhounding 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.

1952 YEARBOOK, ILWU LOCAL 37
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 defense 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 defense 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 countries 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.
World Front

United States

An Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is formed by more than 100 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 number of primary classes will be trained by 1957 so that 80 per cent of the country's children may attend schools. Already there are more than 37 million children in primary schools, 55 per cent more than the previous level.

The official opening of the Kalarov Reservoir will begin next month. The reservoir will extend 750 kilometers and its many millions of cubic meters of water will permit the irrigation of 250,000 hectares of fertile land in the region.

Great Britain

A resolution favoring the extension of East-West trade to include both sides of the conflict is voiced by the half-yearly meeting of the Brighton Cooperative Society.

The Brighton Cooperative Society called all its branches to vote to raise its rate of sales. The resolution was carried by the 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 15% per cent higher than previous levels.

A difference of one point between the actual increase and the official index rate the working people of 61,500,000 dollars a year is wage.

Germany 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 public officials, teachers, railway workers, postal employees. The decision would raise nearly 200,000 Forints to the monthly payroll of railwaymen and postal employees.

Nordi

The Storting and the government are receiving growing resolutions protesting against the sending of Norwegian troops to Korea. A loud protest meeting was held under the auspices of the Norwegian Peace Council at the end of the Second World 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

The National Delegates Assembly for Peace called by the American Peace Crusade met in Washington with 730 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 Latour (France) on the activities of the World Peace Council; by Vice President Kinjo Mo-Jo (China) on biotechnological warfare. The delegates unanimously adopted an Appeal Against Biotechnological Warfare addressed to the men and women of the world.

The resolution notes that to date 605,000,000 people are in favor of a Part of Peace between the Five Great Powers, or 13% of the total population, which is more than the number of signatures appended to the Stockholm Appeal.

American for Peace

Four 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, Great Britain, China, and France, and for the formulation of a lasting agreement to settle the 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 assurance than today itself.

President Eisenhower's emphatic statement was that "the number of people in all walks of life to silence. Fear of losing a job, of being investigated, of being pilloried has mounted."

Bill of Rights

PREAMBLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

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 suffering 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 strive to maintain and strengthen universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE THEIR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

... to all its citizens as an example how the United States of America can be a model to the world in the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE THEIR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

The people of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold suffering 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 strive to maintain and strengthen universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE THEIR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

The...
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.

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 Americans 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.

So I am 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 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

McKinney, Kenneth
Meikal, Don B.
Morris, Edward E.
Peters, Robert
Rayburn, Bill
Remington, Keith
Scheldrup, Robert
Urgo, Ralph
Zehnder, Neil

Chatham Cannery Crew
New England Fish Co.

Salvador Elices
First Foreman
Florentino Saldivar
Second Foreman

Mike Padina
Delegate

Velasco, Gregorio
Padre, Rafael P.
Domino, Sabino
Puerto, Corcello
Quilipo, Albert
Arrechea, Norberto
Balang, Juan M.
Bravo, Eulogio V.
Burgos, Pascenciano G.
Caball, Antonio C.
Cabalo, Narciso T.
Cabase, Crescencio
Casilla, Christ Dias
Del Rio, Rosalino
Divina, Fernando M.
Edwards, Orbello
Espino, Leandro D.
Florez, Anelino V.
Galego, Aristide C.
Gines, Enricchio B.
Gines, Leonoro
Harada, Mark M.
Lucas, Anastacio
Martin, Johnny S.
Mazan, Sinfonoso
Nayaro, Arsenio R.
Nilo, Justin R.
Nino, Fred P.
Pagadcan, Eddie
Quintal, Victorino Q.
Queco, Alex C.
Rivera, Severino
Sagun, Bobbie C.
Sanchez, Eneas V.
Santos, Thomas S.
Sorena, Dalmacio B.
Sosmer, Joe
Tontio, Mateo P.
Vallejo, Enrique S.

Chignik Cannery Crew
Alaska Packers Association

Leo Bautista, 1st Foreman
Hector Bolongo, 2nd Foreman
Rizoe Nachor, Delegate

Abas, Bernabe Q.
Abalos, Simplicio
Alo, William
Alcan, Johnny
Alema, Jorge C.
Andrews, John
Aviso, Alfredo
Balafad, Alfredo
Bata, Cestoso
Blanco, San U.
Brito, Quintin
Brow, Demetrio
Cabala, Angel E.
Casillo, Wenceslao V.
Cockett, Frank
Crespo, Marcelino
Del La Rosa, Paul Q.
Fayard, Carlos V.
Fumero, P. T.
Figuero, Sammy
Gallo, Eulalio A.
Gonz, Louie
Gosou, Tony P.
Jauregui, Adriano
Kamok, David
Kekalini, Moses N.
Lagos, Hilario C.
Lasum, Joe
Lines, Aurelio
Liveso, Janes
Luhin, Policarpio N.
Manzano, Benny
Manue, Fernando
Manuelle, Saturno
Mancone, Simoes B.
Mendosa, Harry P.
Mora, Eusebio A.
Morales, Pete
Nacho, Rufino S.
Nartates, Estanislao
Nartates, Francisco A.
Nebres, Antonio B.
Nerio, Marcelino C.
Noyom, Vicente R.
Nual, Simeon
Pazaco, Julio
Pattullo, Rufino A.
Perilla, Miguel P.
Pianz, Juan
Queiro, Dominick B.
Sahora, Mike R.
Santos, Pasco
Tabua, Juan P.
Teredo, Castor P.
Turchat, Henry L.
Villanueva, Jacinto D.

Chignik Lagoon Cannery Crew
Kadiak Fisheries, Inc.

Ted Vallejo, Foreman
Fidel Alvarado, Delegate

Abinio, Tony A.
Alas, Jimmy
Almeida, Rafael C.
Bravo, Frank D.
Concepcion, Evassio A.
Guerro, Eugenio R.
Meta, Juan C.
Morel, Carlos F.
Roberto, Maximo A.
Villa, Ricardo R.
Avilez, Avelino
Cabral, Fred
Tabula, Francisco
Adolfo, George C.
Marcos, Leo B.
Ignacio, Rasty
De Vera, Fidel
Hidalgo, Henry
Nacionales, Maximino

Cordova Cannery Crew
Hafartly-W slowly- Western Fisheries (joint operation)

Ray Guernere
First Foreman
Andy Garcia
Second Foreman
Gerardo Velasco
Delegate

Alegada, T.
Baneo, Bernard
Barba, Conrad
Beltran, Santiago, Jr.
Bousilac, E.
Brazeres, R.
Bravo, M.
Bachola, Ignacio
Cardona, Isidoro
Casenas, J.
Dela Cruz, V.
Evangulista, T.
Fejta, P.
Galangay, G.
Garcia, Andy
Haga, J.
Hardy, F.
Herrazza, Victor
Madraing, Joe S.
Maring, V.
Mencas, A.
Mier, A.
Publico, Res
Pausilac, Benigno
Patan, Juan
Ondorio, Severino
Leone, Oscar
Harding, Jack J.
Reyes, Frank
Alegria, Eladio B.
Aguinidlo, César
Estigo, Moises
Rosario, Cecilio
Guerrero, Mariano
Cajita, Flores
Carson, Theodore
Rosero, Emilio
Bate, Liberto B.
Basco, Marcelo
Pereyra, Albert
Galapon, Ensebio M.
Arillido, Felix E.
Albog, Paul A.
Reyes, Bernand
Pedrion, Lauriano G.
Solorzon, Telesforo
Pastores, Frank

George Inlet
Cannery Crew
Libby, McNich & Libby
Riospich, S.
Foreman
Blanco, Feliciano
Delegate
Acardy, Isabel
Carrico, Placido
Santos, Simeon
Valentine, Herman
Yanigahara, Akio
Ancheta, Lucio
Moises, Faundo
Hofer, Reynald
Casas, Lorenzo
Ochavello, Juan
Lucas, Juan M.
Ibar, Leon
Paremore, Elia
Andale, Victoriano
Smith, James C.
Lea, Andrew
McGruder, Newell Jr.
Aguirre, Jesus
Ugur, Juan
Pablo, Simplicio
Rubino, Maximo
Howell, Wayne
Gustiamo, Ranildo
Ragado, Johnny
Porayno, Pedro
Hernandez, Clemente

Hawk Inlet
Cannery Crew
P. E. Harris Company
Cano, Almanor
First Foreman
Enstacio de Luna
Second Foreman
Frank Ortega
Timekeeper
Frank Billington
Delegate
Agdeppa, Anunciado

Amor, Simon
Bilena, Arismo
Bustador, Patricio
Canin, Cresencio
Domingo, Eugenio
Evangelista, Ismael
Eusebio, Ubaldo
Fournier, Andy
Garcia, Isidro
Garza, Cayetano
Gallegos, R. S.
Gonzalez, Remedio
Hiraki, Julian T.
Ibarra, Eudaldo
James, Stanley
Kato, Charles
Kondo, Walter
Marin, Horacio
Mason, Ignacio
Parina, Felix
Pascua, Lelio T.
Pena, Johnny
Porson, James
Picas, Alfredo
Picar, Eusebio
Polo, Dione
Rubay, Mateo
Ramos, Angel
Rivera, Eddie A.
Ruez, Alfonso
Sabado, Sebastian
Tomas, Pedro
Villahermosa, Victorino
Yamashita, Stanley
Yamagishi, Salvador
Rosos, Tim J.
Cans, Severino
Pazos, Melo
Rolina, Frank
Candido, Pedro
Ancheta, Marcelo
Tadino, Joe F.
Sanchez, Elifton
Calderon, Gregorio
Cenontero, Nicholas
Ching, Chua
Rebull, Juan
Guerrero, Carl
Smith, Edward
Alvarez, Vidol F.
Galos, Marcelino
Aituna, Leon

Amor, Simon
Bilena, Arismo
Bustador, Patricio
Canin, Cresencio
Domingo, Eugenio
Evangelista, Ismael
Eusebio, Ubaldo
Fournier, Andy
Garcia, Isidro
Garza, Cayetano
Gallegos, R. S.
Gonzalez, Remedio
Hiraki, Julian T.
Ibarra, Eudallo
James, Stanley
Kato, Charles
Kondo, Walter
Marin, Horacio
Mason, Ignacio
Parina, Felix
Pascua, Lelio T.
Pena, Johnny
Porson, James
Picas, Alfredo
Picar, Eusebio
Polo, Dione
Rubay, Mateo
Ramos, Angel
Rivera, Eddie A.
Ruez, Alfonso
Sabado, Sebastian
Tomas, Pedro
Villahermosa, Victorino
Yamashita, Stanley
Yamagishi, Salvador
Rosos, Tim J.
Cans, Severino
Pazos, Melo
Rolina, Frank
Candido, Pedro
Ancheta, Marcelo
Tadino, Joe F.
Sanchez, Elifton
Calderon, Gregorio
Cenontero, Nicholas
Ching, Chua
Rebull, Juan
Guerrero, Carl
Smith, Edward
Alvarez, Vidol F.
Galos, Marcelino
Aituna, Leon

Kake Cannery Crew
Kake Cannery Co.
Eugene Pacific
First Foreman
Lucas Mannaqua
Second Foreman
Ted Dabicko
Delegate
Beel, Ted
Berzinska, Johnny G.
Caldico, Narciso
Cabe, Vincent B.
Crockett, Office B.
Dincible, Alberto D.
Fernandez, Sabas E.
Togreb Pedro
Garcia, Victor
Segura, Victor
Napinato, Cirico
Rahang, Mariano R.
Pagasa, Frank R.
Razquinide, Venero R.
Ramos, Rudy R.
Refrero, Timoteo R.
Rassabell, Lucio R.
Rafosta, Augusto
Queves, Hilo
Villalb, Fabian R.
Torda, Ramon
Cabrera, Simon
Williams, Charlie
Anketel, Isaac
Sana, Mike
Peauna, Mike
Rowe, Spencer
Reyes, Thomas
Badig, Guillerme
Segura, Victor
Chelab, Hilaro
Togquiyo, Pedro
Lizardo, Leonard
Oquleta, Caminio
Dalbanegy, Nicolas
Asistin, Telesforo
Ablog, Roman
Pitpit, Frank

Kasaan Cannery Crew
Pacific-American Fisheries
Alex Langley
First Foreman
Ceto, Paz
Second Foreman
Max Munez
Delegate
Galaterra, Johnny B.
Achije, Fernando
Mendez, Ernesto
Gorgojo, Marcelino
Maka, Roger
Maximo, Esteban
Riego, Pio
Gonzaelz, Alfred
Paz, Tony
Torres, Esteban
Ahn, Young
Villalobo, Raulino
Baklado, Saman
Sevestre, Francisco
Arieta, Emilio

1952 YEARBOOK, ILBU LOCAL, 37
Ketchikan
Cannery Crew
New England Fish Co.

Narciso Della
First Foreman

Fresco Pressas
Second Foreman

Benjamin C. Ahella
Delegate

Aguiu, Cirilo A.

Dona, Quintin

Dileno, Placito

Galasha, Pedro

Someru, Felix

Salazar, Benny

Olindo, Pedro

Rafanan, Patricio

Rondolos, Loy

Ako, Henry

Nec, Charles

Albanian, Gaudencio

Tejano, Domingo

Sadu, Andres

Ampayao, Victor

Agoo, Mariano

Ruscher, Chandler

Aeb, Carlos L.

Aicona, Eugene C.

Alechomeker, John

Ammam, Modesto G.

Arce, Jose A.

Borricano, Carlos D.

Cabato, Cayetano

Carnelo, Angel F.

Diucap, Gaspar A.

Duno, Jose N.

Duran, Tony L.

Esteban, Jose P.

Flores, Julian

Fuentes, Gines

Lino, Dionisio T.

Manord, Perfecto D.

Montoya, Angel

Orfano, Macedo

Pastor, Paul

Quino, Gavina

Ramirez, Domingo C.

Ramos, Sergio V.

Stigas, Pio

Tahac, Agaton P.

Tejano, Ambrose

Valdez, Gregorio A.

Vigas, Marciano

Villora, Escamario

Migay, George

Aquapo, Alfonso

Danilo, Felipe

Escober, Francisco

Galiba, Joe

Julian, Ignacio

Narvaez, Sipriano

Sajor, Sammy


Pete Cabournay

Timekeeper

Al Casiano

Delegate

Aquino, Sebastian B.

Arenjai, Sotero

Billiones, Peter A.

Bustamante, Valentin S.

Cabalian, Aquilino A.

Chun, Lawrence, Jr.

Chin, Fred, G.

Dias, Raymond

Dong Edward

Lee, Byron

Lee, Tot Earl

Leong, Yick Chuen

Lopez, Woe, G.

Mercado, Johnny

Raymundo, Jose

Rilatos, Robert

Rilatos, R. T.

Leong, Charlie

Salindog, Juan A.

Sedillo, Peter Y.

Sing, Selid

Lum, Fred

Cargado, Carl

Leano, Maximo P.

Manangan, Johnnie

Mangapat, Pastor A.

Cabebe, Victoriano

Alcanta, Angel

Guyu, Evaristo

Taboilo, Angelino

Leung, Nam

Koleman, Walter

Melton, Mack L.

Aragon, Andrew

King Cove
Cannery Crew
Pacific-American Fisheries

Eddie Acan

First Foreman

Pedro Dannocks

Delegate

Abelino, Sammy

Acan, Monico

Agaza, Enillo

Aquino, Leoncio P.

Alahilla, Lazaro A.

Abayag, Marcelo R.

Abruzo, John B.

Arroyo, Pedro A.

Ayo, Manny A.

Azare, Patricio M.

Baiquirin, Sofronio B.

Beretz, Hermogenes Q.

Buena Vista, Jacky

Cabebe, Vincencio G.

Casil, Norman C.

Desidero, Quintin L.

Dias, Toribio D.

Escudero, Patricio T.

Espino, Pablo P.

Hoa, Ediberto Q.

Mimura, Ignacio A.

Pasoca, Maximo

Pitkion, Franie

Quico, Delmacio

Kivichak Cannery Crew

Nieves, Nonico

Dias, Tony L.

Rabosa, Pio

Salas, Venancio

Santiago, Esteban

Tacardon, Florentino

Tejada, Eusebio

Teoldo, Romualdo

Toquip, Petronilo

Tumala, Joe A.

Tuason, Manuel C.

Wagayan, Alejandro

Pastor, Narciso

Cabanilla, Juan

Quianam, Mariano A.

Sacugnalin, Pedro R.

Ramos, Mariano A.

Rapcenas, Honorato R.

Rapaino, Simplicio

Remular, Gregorio V.

Sanorto, Raymond

Someru, Melchor T.

Talco, Pedro G.

Valdez, Filomeno

Ramos, Osmundo

Valencia, Pin

Mirsada, Loy

Toquero, B. M.

Belioso, Bartolome

Valdez, Pedro

Sison, Rigido G.

Cabahal, Paul B.

Presio, Ciriaco A.

Rafanan, Luis

Rafanan, Basilio

Olivarte, George

Koggiung
Cannery Crew
Libby, McNeill & Libby

Bautista, Peter

Foreman

Blanco, Felicelino

Delegate

Aspio, Pedro F.

Benitez, Quintin T.

Cabenias, Roque H.

Carlos, Pantaleon

Concepcion, Felix A.

De los Santos, Maximo

Habon, Modesto

Mina, Rafael P.

Paus, Emeterio

Peraza, James V.

Soriono, Enricolino

Tabuhong, Ricardo

Tinagas, Felipe

Torres, Joe

Vesca, Lorenzo

Clarin, Jimmy

Alfriz, Maximo

Bautista, Mariano

Mina, John

Kochhak Cannery Crew
Alaska Packers Association

Julian Moral

First Foreman

Basilio Divina

Second Foreman

Johnny Soria

Delegate

Corra, Joe

Pasco, Enrique

Sario, Sammy S.

Sevilla, Mateo G.

Corpus, Patricio O.

Parrana, Angel L.

Velasco, Daniel D.

Gofford, Abdul

Ancheta, Gregorio

Arquito, Silvestre

Balagad, Louis L.
Elstue, Pablo
Hlotun, Raymond
Johnson, Ewell
Orina, Andres V.
Porala, Philip E.
Smith, Mack
Bolesan, Emilio
Naranjo, Sipriano
Cordero, Bobby C.
Cadoas, Marian
Batata, Felipe P.
Monteiro, Frank
Cazabes, Gervais
de Ocampo, Juan O.
Prepuse, Sonny
Prepuse, Pete
Salamanca, Anacleto
Advento, Dominador
Fajardo, Alfred T.
Loria, Albert V.
Peros, Stanley
Corpus, Eddie
Arañas, Pete A.
Real, Isabel A.
Peralta, Marcus D.
Maggasao, Joe B.
Quiñólogo, Agapito R.
Quiñada, Severino D.
Pereda, Max H.
Cesario, J. G.
Ganemas, Steve M.
Corpus, Max T.
Añaga, Andres A.
Tienpo, Senon G.
Castro, Ray
Winning, David G.
Rambaud, Maximo D.
Peralta, Alberio E.
Basillo, Jose B.
Cadoas, Antonio A.
Satentes, Julio M.
Tienpo, Y. G.
Bidar, Emilio V.
Manggalor, Benigno M.
Quern, Eugene Q.
Huanggin, Hotspur
Abella, Pedro
Rosco, Alfonso
Beltran, Pablo
Calonjo, Abundio
Gacon, Paciano
Davis, Herman N.
Galant, Gregorio
Gonzales, Nick L.
Guanagco, Garvida
La Madrid, Godofredo
Carrillo, Fernando
Cabañas, Johnny
Racho, Calextio B.
Allayarde, Benny
Baldonado, Tiburcio L.
Kawaguchi, George K.
Lemehantik, John.
Poole, Roderic
Kwon, Olton
Yin, Michael
Kroos, Donald
Staemard, Raymond E., Jr.
Lime, Isidoro
Blanco, Marcelino
Cinco, Esteban A.

Pada, Esteban
Maratof, Verne
Pascua, Arcadio
Ramoleto, Quintin
Galindado, Joe B.
Martin, Pedro
Quinio, Lidro L.
Abella, Benjamin
Bautista, Gabriel
Martin, Catalino
Heuron, Paul O.
Johnson, Robert M.
Cardias, Ricardo
Viloria, Mariano
Reyes, George
Guacena, Jose
Arellano, Isabelo
Georgan, Joe P.
Tremor, Ernest
Anchea, Pefecto
Pedrago, Dominador
Mina, Johnny
Bayton, Pedro
Espada, Robert R.
Perio, Jose F.
Gacusco, Pedro
Garcia, Lorenzo
Kay, Low S.
Maz, Joe S.
Manangan, Saturnino
Pagle, Robert P.
Quong, Weng L.
Tomas, Simon R.

Metakatla
Cannery Crew
Carino, Ignacio
Estrada, Pablo
Mamaril, Lydell J.
Mandac, Andy
Quitoriano, Mateo N.
Rolleda, Juan
Chalco, Larry F.

MV La Merced Floater
Peninsula Packers
Serafin Gustilo
First Foreman

Nick Quival
Second Foreman

Nick Mariano
Timekeeper

Florence Cardenas
Delegate

Abejar, Pedro
Alvessa, Manuel
Alcor, Alcario G.
Alcor, Frederick D.
Alegre, Aristo B.
Api, Juan C.
Arie, Teodoro B.
Bambao, Raymundo
Belen, Lorenzo Q.
Bell, James
Bernardo, Bonifacio
Burron, Wilbur
Cruz, Victorio M.
Delant, Alipio M.
Estanete, Runeto
Demandante, Mariano F.
Esteban, Ferrin
Hernan, Gorman N.
Hipo, Frank G.
Junsay, Johnnie T.
Nirry, Felix
Novales, Jose E.
Orilla, Alfonso O.
Pabelona, Marcelo R.
Patacsil, Joe B.
Paderma, Felicisimo P.
Ruino, Vincente M.
Sandoval, Joaquin C.
Tallador, Antonio M.
Vidal, Felix
Villa, Nemy C.
De Jesus, Matias D.
Mejares, Pastor C.
Acorda, Balerano V.
Yago, Gregorio M.
Sison, Julio B.
Domingo, Alfredo
Aldana, Alex
Lopes, Simon N.
Castillo, Carlos B.
Garces, Silvestre P.
Bogado, Pascoal P.
Aniceto, Frank
Saldivar, Emeledor
Jadraque, Helario R.
Cibales, Pedro
Chen, Suki Norn
Barayang, Gayte
Polan, Lacio
Lopes, Ferrin

Nakeen Cannery Crew
Nakat Packing Corporation
Anchea, Mauricio
First Foreman

Arreg, N. B.
Second Foreman

Reyes, Tony P.
Delegate

Aldana, Alipio
Alziza, Antonio
Bautista, Felipe R.
Bugarin, Pedro B.
Carino, Ignacio M.
Cook, William H.
De Jesus, Gregorio
Evangelista, Don P.
Fajagaran, Valentin A.
Flores, Abdon C.
Flores, Benny
Flores, Felipe
Flores, Jose P.
Gacayan, Faustine A.
Genova, Tony G.
Gultiana, Leonard
Gultiana, Nicholas J.
Javlar, Steve J.
Johnson, Gabriel
Jurcat, Elmo A.
Libao, Andres C.
Manamur, Lydell J.
Marina, Leo D.
Meneses, Frank A.
Miranda, Meliton R.

Munar, Dominador
Naividad, Cipriano
Ogata, Yoshitaka
Ogoy, Dale
Parragon, Regino
Queral, Nicholas C.
Quinata, Luis
Quiocho, Felix Q.
Quipo, Casimero
Quitoriano, Dominick L.
Quitoriano, Gabriel V.
Quitoriano, Mateo
Resurreccion, Brigido
Rosario, Luciano
Rufin, Nicholas
Sessons, Jose
Sinha, Nicholas
Smith, John A.
Soria, Lazaro M.
Tejano, Guillermo F.
Ulloa, Larry
Verso, Bonny A.
Villamayor, Isabelo
De Leon, Pablo N.
Callejo, Victor A.
Gavayco, Juan M.
Barello, Vincent A.
Pilien, Augustin P.
Castro, Florentino
Roldan, Vincent
Pippit, Francisco
Paloma, Pedro
Pablo, Pedro
Villegas, Tony
Redone, Felix
Hdoteo, Bonifacio
Tadique, Alex
Mendoza, Flor
Llanes, Ben
Georcon, Agriño
Dagenia, Alejandro
Marban, Felix
Gines, Benito C.
Fernandez, Anselmo
Caldas, Aristen D.
Balanga, Venacio
Larco, Joseph D.
Takao, Alejandro
Reyes, Victor
Curtin, Fred
Ogata, Yoshitaka
Allen, Leroy F.
Co, Lazaro E.
Serrano, Andrew G.
Sibarac, Jimmy S.
Gacayan, Mariano
Valdez, N.
Anchea, Ferrin

Naknek Cannery Crew
Alaska Packers Association
Marcelino Divina
First Foreman

Douglas Aleman
Second Foreman

Larry Itliiong
Delegate

Alvare, Benny
Agiar, Raymond
Argosio, William
Bahawen, Mariano D.
Baddo, Victor
Barretas, Philip
Bayuga, Joe A.
Borja, Manuel F.
Cabinias, Thomas C.
Castaneda, Alex R.
Corpas, Terry V.
Dava, Castor B.
Degala, James
Debilo, Alejandro W.
Destefano, Bold.
Don, Louis A.
Dorobo, Felipe R.
Embod, Florence
Estrella, Ponciano
Feliciana, Julio A.
Fernandez, Ambrosio
Gamboa, Raymond S.
Garcia, George
Hidalgo, Teodoro G.
Hill, Eddie E.
Huff, John
Lagazo, Domingo M.
Librado, Samuel V.
Lumang, Arthur A.
Lumang, Don A.
Macula, Catalino C.
Manalang, Simeon M.
Manian, Mac
Martin, Liborio
Mata, Eddie S.
Oliva, Manmerto
Oriarte, Guilermo
Orpilla, Guillermo
Padre, Santiago C.
Parros, Ted P.
Par, Joe P.
Patol, Johnny P.
Queena, George
Quevedo, Ernest D.
Reyes, Sammy O.
Roser, Marcelo M.
Rizalo, Cornelio B.
Rumbaoa, Fernando M.
Sabalo, Pedro R.
Santiago, Peter, Jr.
Soriano, Bibiano
Suaras, Ramon A.
Supey, Pidol S.
Taban, Hilario B.
Tejano, Guillerino Z.
Testion, Sixto I.
Varela, Jerry G.
Vilegas, Ruperto R.
Villacampo, Tony
Yanac, Joaquin
Yates, Frank M.
Tazon, Paul S.
Marzum, Melton
Mihara, Pepito
Gonzaga, Johnny H.
Flor, Francisco
Tabio, Teotimo
Tumaya, Bernabe
Ecobas, Francisco
Birondo, Cipriano
Gerostimo, Caridad D.
Agud, Flahiano
Tumbagao, Agustin
Almado, Borromeo
Santos, Mariano
Vios, Johnny A.
Jacob, Jorge A.
Madamba, Jose
Rubia, Paulino
Torres, Ponee
Tantiongo, Johnny
Gullah, Dimas
Wasan, Eddie D.
Basilio, Marcel A.
Serrano, Angelo S.
Otero, Panfilo L.
Ferrer, Richard L.
Alvero, Mateo M.

Naknek Cannery Crew
Columbia River Packers
Martin, Frank
Rodriguez, Rudy
Foreman
Delegate
Filon, Robert
Ramos, Roger
Agbalaog, Sipio T.
Asquerizal, Fred
Empeato, Antero
Tomol, Teof.
Cardenas, Fiesto
Urro, Mateo
Casagat, Pedro
Borja, Benny
Alteras, Alberto
San Juan, Teopisto
Fractivila, Tommi
Rapurop, Espiridicon
Nareida, Rufino
Tumaneng, Modesto
Bagaria, Raffido
Aboyes, Alfredo
Navarro, Teddy
Kimpo, Ralph
Estrella, Tommy C.
Pastores, Alex G.
Rhodes, Marion
Villanueva, Isaac
Herreida, Marcelo
Sanjuante, Nicolai
Cafe, Cho M.
Tabor, Thomas
Marzan, Sammy
Santiago, Jose A.
Luna, Tony
Rodriguez, Philip N.
Mendoza, Silvestre
Tonei, Jose
Ballan, Mariano
Lamjamo, Theodoxo
Mariano, Thomas
Abarlana, Rufino
Sang, Simplicio
Ejar, Salvador
Quibal, Pedro
Suniga, Juan D.
Estrada, Pablo E.
Gascon, Isabelo
Nolasco, Cecilio
Quid-Quid, Emilio
Valencia, Freddie
OVelles, Marceido
Ragudin, Crispulo
Fontila, Rodrigo T.
Talido, Joe P.
Silverio, Francisco
Estanito, Sisendo
Flores, Alex A.
Casablanca, Jesus
Villanueva, Jerry
Alvion, Sebastian
Alvarado, Adriano
Quivias, Eugenio
Partola, Florentino
Quibal, Danny
Balansay, Tony
Esmimo, Ignacio
Pinegut, Aquilino
Quecentin, Dionicio
Almao, Ponceo
Peralta, Marcos
Tomas, Buenaventura
Fortuna, Jose
Muaue, Andy
Quintoy, Joe
Ragasa, Pedring
Isore, Julio
Alegre, Ceiling C.
Racanot, Florentino
Phet, Tivo
Met, Paulino
Casias, Feliciano, Jr.
Lombay, Victoriano
Albano, Amador
Eldiforo, Lorenzo
Maroe, Crisanto
Sapiago, Emeterio
Quibal, Guillermo
Marinas, Enrique
Geneseano, Conrad
Villaruz, Victor V.
Gardeas, Jory P.
Villamor, Felix
Gonzales, Jesus
Fortuna, Natividad
Marabilas, Emilio
Herrera, Sergio S.
Neri, Ori G.
P urgaguran, Benito
Torrecampo, Alfredo
Solano, Frank
Mendoza, Luis
Ferido, Jose R.
Tango, Mariano
Enriquez, Johnny
Case, Jose
Pison, Rufino
Begoroa, Emilio
Tombac, Antonio
Belarines, Francisco
Dunegan, George
Hidalgo, Ignacio M.
Paresas, Isidro
Miles, William
Miller, Clyde
Robak, John
Ross, Alvin
Domayos, Tondino
Abog, Sammy
Gorosa, Sotero P.
San Juan, Silas
De La Cruz, Rendon
Cristobal, Claudic
Arliota, Jose A.
Manigo, Vicente
Madrap, Estevan
Sisto, Eugenio
Avelino, Gregorio E.
Subin, Thomas G.
Corzellas, Juan
Lomeo, Miguel P.
Villanueva, James
Tonda, Eugene M.
Palmares, Eddie
Delo, Cruz, Salas
Toro, Floren
Esquerra, Rudy L.
Mares, James M.
Gumalan, Patrick
Patila, Eugenio P.
Baret, Wim, H.
Ovalles, Benito
Frymen, David
Sero, Salvador
Gaitan, Anselmo E.
Padilla, Mark D.
Bayqueen, Miguel
Taciuco, Ramon
Dava, Castor

Naknek Cannery Crew
Red Salmon Canning Co.
Johnny Carranza
First Foreman
Armeno Eleccion
Second Foreman
Florentino Tambio
Delegate
Collado, Silvestre
Bersamit, Catalino
Foronda, Frank
Castillo, Florentino
Garcia, Catalino
Macabeo, Jose
Penfera, Sammy
Calindas, Simion
Nudo, Frostico
Estapa, Lou
Tucker, Oscar
Beldua, Damiano
Tambio, Felix
Bolante, Florentino
Rubina, Mariano
Kung, Ab
Carranza, Evaristo
Tejano, Guillermo
Capus, Francisco
Lazano, Ciriaco
Navarro, Pedro
Cruz, Ray
Grade, Eure
Antolin, Arando
Arce, Benny
Young, Chung Hong
Sing, Mark
Corpurz, Pedro
Quitoriano, Johnny

Pacific-American Fisheries
Ramón, Tancito
First Foreman
Hilario Mendoza
Second Foreman
Johnny, Refichi
Delegate
Ventura, Herrera Vidal
Cardoza, Luis P.
Schoonning, William
Badlin, Joe
Antonio, Esteban L.
Arozon, Batio
Dona, Pedro
Amonia, Guillermie
Irie, Yoshio
Camba, Frank
Carpuz, Max
Estapa, Jose D.
Filipil, Johnny
Lopez, Danny
Apodocio, Sylvestre
Siador, Benito
Filar, Anamor
Tambocon, Placido
Casino, Isidoro V.
Cartiza, Bruce
Guizon, Crislo R.
Urbano, Edulfo O.
Celing, Patricio
Cabalquinto, Quintin
Camusa, Jesus
Rees, Dennis
Domingo, Guillermio
Morillo, Hermogenes
Rosquita, Crispin
Ayta, Adana
Cruz, Henry dela
Santos, Herman D.
Espanto, Gonzalo B.
Sarte, Eduardo
Cavada, Eulogio
Mishino, Tokujii
Matalo, Benjamim
Pastor, Manuel
Rabina, A. C.

Nellie Juan
Cannery Crew
Copper River Packers
Arviso, Henry
Foreman
Ave, Max
Delegate
Abugan, Johnny
Aneho, Ancero
Aneho, Bonifacio
Dougall, Julian
Brones, Romy
Edralin, Fred
Mande, Catalino
Manzano, Rymundo
Mercado, Brigido
Ocho, Conuto
Regino, Bernardo
Reyes, Estalfo
Rivers, Juan
Robina, Placido
Rodrigo, Antonio
Rodrigo, Rodino
Santiago, Alexander
Schultz, William
Santiago, Mike
Shepard, Lyle
Siador, Johnny
Tagmias, Stanley
Tieto, Santiago
Torda, Paustino

Torda, Siminiano
Urbi, Mariano
Woo, Bing
Postamilla, Alejandro
Guti, Jonathan
Ayuyayon, Bueno
Alberto, Victor
Cauhallan, Jeremy
Antone, Pedro
Tabique, Silvino
Fernandes, Euscleho
Cabaes, Marcial
Nera, Leoncio
Peralta, Hipolito
de Leon, Paul A. F.
Watanabe, Arthur
Shibata, Teru
Namba, Bob
Francis, Maximo
Nakamura, Kay
Avila, Jose de
Ragumia, Leoncio
Nelson, Carl
Collins, Eugene G.

Agablay, Vicente
Aquino, Nero
Dassafia, Emilio E.
Reteta, Baldomero
Galvez, Hervin
Creido, Luis
Foronda, Esteban
Tolentino, Pedro
Peralta, Agustin A.
Tabianza, Florentino
Reyes, David
Marcelo, Marcelino
Tiurco, Crisobal
Fernandez, Sol P.
Guinto, Sixto J.
Tolentino, Dinah P.

Floating Cannery
"Neva" Crew
Pacific-American Fisheries
Alfredo Daqueul
Foreman
Simeon Corpuz
Delegate
Galanta, Z.
Acosta, Cornelio
Banez, Roque
Bernal, George
Burton, Domingo B.
Cabinas, Tex B.
Corino, Eugene G.
Casco, Udario R.
Corpuz, Simon G.
Costales, Samuel D.
Fabro, Emilianio M.
Flores, Frederico
Garcia, Joe S.
Hufahar, Valeriano N.
Javier, Pedro F.
Labesa, Leon
Macabeo, Avelino B.
Macabes, Cefarino D.
Magsambol, Pstor
Mananglo, Alajio R.
Moreno, Eusbelio M.
Ovalles, Fred C.
Pani, John E.
Reyes, Antonio M.
Suahla, Basillo O.
Tugas, Adrian M.
Velasco, Vincente P.
Corpuz, Marcelino
Carrascal, Mamerto C.
Miles, Kenneth
Miles, Clyde
Cano, George
Pascual, Manuel L.
Corpuz, Agapito
Corpuz, Marcos
Albano, Roque P.
Abuan, Marichau
Calabas, Feliciana

Noyes Island
Cannery Crew
New England Fish Co.
Ted Ranjo
Foreman
Miriano Malate
Delegate
Aris, Lawrence F.
Antoc, Toribio S.
Aquinaldo, Jose L.
Aris, Danny A.
Asuncion, Gaudencio A.
Aricaya, Moses
Cabanar, Teodoro C.
Domendran Gregorio
Ditoy, Richard
Eway, Cayetano P.
Felipe, Panteleon
Gamud, Patrimonio M.
Gervacio, Jose L.
Hago, Mauricio S.
Laureta, Leo T.
Lott, Robert A.
Macario, Conrado V.
Maning, Felipe C.
Maxion, Philip L.
Padilla, Alfredo R.
Paed, Paulino
Palacios, Nuel C.
Peral, Narciso
Rezonalde, Philip R.
Rahino, Tomas D.
Sandemiquel, Allen M.
Tablet, Jackino
Talentin, Antonio S.
Ubarto, Caridad A.
Ubaldo, Honorio
Viber, Arsenio V.
Vito, Larry G.
Ramos, George
Sampayan, Russ
Galiciano, Fred
Acsquivil, Fred
Pedrano, Herman
Del Piero, Ricardo
Escarra, Eusebio
King, Frederico
Manayao, Cesarino
Forges, Gerominio
Carino, Lucino
ConWay, Manuel
Malate, Mariano
Washington, Arthur
Adame, Pascual

Nushagak
Cannery Crew
Alaska Packing Company
Joe P. Chan
Foreman
Benigno S. De Lena
Delegate
Rebolleda, Alejo E.
 Corpuz, Andy
Flojo, T.
Galaino, P.
Paseno, Monica C.

Pederson Point
Cannery Crew
Bristol Bay Packing Co.
Tolstoi Cadiente
First Foreman
Chris Ancheta
Second Foreman
Marshall Feralta
Delegate
Ablog, Rafael
Ablog, Roman
Acosta, Fernando B.
Agular, Rufino
Alfonso, Agapito
Alvarez, Estanislao
Ancheta, Gregorio
Ancheta, John
Andrew, Bernard F.
Aning, Martin A.
Apolonia, Enidiano A.
Aquino, Angel A.
Aquino, Jose A.
Arai, Don
Aree, Guis
Ates, Jacinto J.
Ayson, Tom T.
Balgos, Joe
Barraga, Catalino L.
Belarmino, Ricardo P.
Berganti, Juan
Bey, Irah
Bigasun, Elly C.
Bolongon, Aurelio
Bonilla, Pedro
Cabacac, Danny T.
Cibana, Ventura
Cabasing, Gene G.
Cabero, Nicomedes M.
Cabeza, Dominino
Comena, Esteban C.
Cubina, John S.
Cabrera, Rodrigo F.
Cabusara, Roman L.
Cadag, Pete
Cadiente, Gaspar C.
Carbonel, Pastor F.
Carritiz, Jose
Castillo, Almen M.
Castro, Basilio D.

1952 YEARBOOK, ILWU LOCAL 37
Castro, Victor
Colón, Ricardo
Consejeron, Ramón L.
Dangél, Edelée L.
De Jesús, Almarzo
Díaz, Andrés T.
Doctorado, Mtero C.
Domínguez, Mariano D.
Domínguez, Simplicio
Dorado, Felipe G.
Dulay, Fernando D.
Elección, Carl
Escobar, Daniel
Escobar, Carmelo
Espino, Juan
Europa, Miling
Ferntas, Francisco C.
Fariñas, Mariano
Ferolino, Edmundo N.
Fiel, E.
Florencio, Cris L.
Foronda, Marcelino
Furuta, Carl
Galades, Govino
Ganir, Joc
García, Julián G.
Gascón, Benny E.
Gines, Benjamin C.
Guevara, Amor L.
Hall, Raymond
Hidalgo, Varenero G.
Hooi, Joseph P.
Jasper, Raymond
Johnson, Wesley Allen
Julian, Ignacio
Jurado, John
Jawo, Yoshihiro
Kolayashi, Tera
Kozumi, Thomas
Laigo, Edward
Laigo, Valdonio M.
Lanza, Claudio D.
Laurente, Ricardo B.
Lazo, George
Macabio, Arsenio G.
Mariano, Robert
Marinas, Dan G.
Marzan, Pete
MaYumul, Vincent
McKenna, Thomas P.
Mendoza, Albert R.
Nakamura, Theodore T.
Norberto, Richard M.
Okada, Tyrus
Orallo, Sammy O.
Orrantia, Louis M.
Páez, Antonio
Pahing, Paul B.
Paredes, Guillermo T.
Pastraña, Feliciano M.
Platon, Benjamin V.
Posadas, Defínto M.
Ponzaí, Joe B.
Quebran, Aristide M.
Quiñásol, Steve Asín
Quillitas, Ambrosio
Rabang, Louis
Raff, Agustín R.
Ramokete, Mel T.
Ramos, Benny
Ramos, Hilario M.
Raquinito, D. R.
Rebuel, Pedro
Regal, Mariano P.
Regar, Homelio John
Renaud, Teddy
Rienz, Panteleon B.
Rios, Florencio P.
Robles, Victor P.
Rombita, Luming E.
Sabado, Al M.
Sabado, Domingo E.
Sabado, Frank C.
Serna, C.
Severo, Cres M.
Sillares, Joe D.
Siscon, Victorio
Sumanit, Jorge S.
Tejera, Frank
Tabera, Manuel L.
Tacay, Artemio S.
Tugas, Pascual
Ulanino, Eusebio F.
Valera, Nick Z.
Velasco, Alfred M.
Villa, Joe G.
 Villadores, Frank A.
 Villaruz, Louis
 Villon, Danny
 Yamada, Bobby
 Yoshinaka, Jimmy
 Zetra, Comisio

Pelican City
Cannery Crew
Whits Packing Company
Flo Cadiente
Foreman
Vincent Estimo
Delegate
Aree, Mariano
Ayson, Tabunco
Aquino, Abraham
Blanco, Freddie
Blanco, Carlos
Bello, Albert
Cabanilla, Fred
Cabalera, Alex
Cacatian, Ben
Carino, Frank
Cedeño, Alejandro
Cruz, Harry
Abata, Eulogio
Aristy, Raffito A.
Perez, Felisimo
Rimondo, Joe
De Jesús, Benny

Petersburg
Cannery Crew
Pacific-American Fisheries
Lombay, Victorino
Manzaneque, Bernard
Bizao, Tomas
Mendoza, Florly
Alquiza, Antonio
Iris, Eugenio
Galo, George

Port Bailey
Cannery Crew
Kodiak Fisheries, Inc.
Max Llanes
First Foreman
Joe Cacho
Second Foreman
Leo Borje
Delegate
Ahed, Genaro G.
Aznar, Tsiang T.
Arceo, Joe M.
Arceo, Alex Q.
Bodares, Demytrio
Balan, Dick B.
Bangay, Maurice L.
Batias, Arturo
Calabasal, Juan C.
Cocilia, Fabio N.
DeLeon, Zacarias
Doton, Andres D.
Estrada, Simplicio G.
Herrera, Juan D.
Idico, Tiburcio H.
Karangalan, Ben R.
Luping, Frank K.
Mounce, Pablo G.
Manman, Philip E. Jr.
Navarro, Francisco V.
Paragas, Luis
Rabanal, Victoriano S.
Santos, Pedro L.
Sorotio, Russell A.
Tacson, Balbino T.
Tacon, Balbino T.
Corpus, Leonor
Ducaet, Carlos
Baptista, Eusebio
Baño, Felipe B.
Barconcel, Justo
Viecel, Ramon
Prado, Vincent
Daguro, Arthur
Saturino, Steve
Pasual, Anacleto
Fernandez, Z. de L. S.
Corona, Frank
Angaan, Sotero B.
Laurian, Antonio
Agustin, Aguedo T.
Salvador, Federico R.
Lim, Miguel S.
Guerrero, Aurelio
Castillo, Alejandro
Fernandez, Eracilio C.
Rubago, Alberto R.
Antaran, Tomas G.
Salvio, Deogracia
Serdinico, Nicolas
Sanchez, Catalino
Castillo, Severo
Estrada, Dominio
Montes, Procopio
Mata, Pablo
Castro, Bartolome
Ocampo, Mariano
Balao, Mariano
Lamarc, Anastacio
Salvador, Mahen
Campos, Anastacio
Ramokete, Valentin
Basallo, Teofilo
Quiona, Eustaquio
Tanaka, Kazuhito
Bigford, Donald
Madrid, Bartolo
Cabaza, Johnny
Sensano, Samac
Tabag, Sevilla
Navarette, Segundo
Ramos, Mike
Raices, Evaristo
Molina, Mariano
Lopez, Pascual
Pasco, David
Pries, Rudy, Sr.
Pries, Patricia, Jr.
Smith, William A.
Cruz, Charley
Daw, Cesario S.
Engr, Kae
Aquino, Ronan
Cablahal, Rufino
Yamamoto, George
Bangay, Benny
Madarang, Pete
Hernandez, Salvatiendo
Azars, Pete
Marmol, Antonio
Agonlos, Telefero

Port Moller
Cannery Crew
Pacific-American Fisheries
Cordero, Delmar
Foreman
Ortega, Marcel
Delegate
Aquiao, Manuel G.
Agular, Reginal E.
Artiaga, Martin
Aurora, D. S.
Barrionuevo, Aser E.
Cabasana, A. C.
Cantoro, George
Cosby, Floyd
Davis, Willie
Dilodio, Felix
Geporo, Mariano
Gastelum, Jose M.
Gilles, Suitro G.
La Rosa, Meleco
Ladero, Modesto
Lieto, H. D.
Macasarte, Albert P.
Madrid, Victorino B.
Moppins, Clifford
Pelayo, Antonio T.
Ramirez, Miguel C.
Rejon, Bridget
Rogers, Dennis
Ruench, Thomas
Ronen, Sefofo M.
Ongan, H. A.
Salazar, Albert E.
Vergara, Alex
Diones, Joseph
Lawrence, George
Lacar, Lecyda
Cabelos, Agaton
Bolima, Consencio
Mendoza, Patricio D.
Port San Juan
Cannery Crew
San Juan Fish Co.
Descano, Herman
First Foreman
Ayson, Stanley
Second Foreman
Ayson, Ralph
Delegate
Aboy, Pedro A.
Abuan, Wenceslao
Accet, Dominos
Acomanadito, Dalmacio
Adventio, Cesil
Aliwanag, Leonard
Antel, Jute
Apiti, Quirino
Bagro, Ruben
Baneles, Miguel F.
Calistero, Frank B.
Caristioto, Florence
Clarin, Thomas S.
Concepto, Placido
Derin, Esteban
Descano, Melchor
Deluna, Salvador
Diaz, Hipolito
Domingo, Isidro D.
Dosno, Pantaleon
Hunayjognsid, Dionisio
Alayde, Baltazar
Espina, Bonifacio D.
Estal, Emilio S.
Idetomb, Eugenio
Jumps, Marcos
Lorenzo, Antonio
Massa, Genovevo
Manalac, Beny A.
Manriquez, Juan M.
Marzo, Adolfo A.
Matsuku, Jimmy
Medina, Miguel
Menter, Antonio
Menar, Ninfa
Nishikawa, Hiroshi
Oki, Richard H.
Pagdilao, Antero
Calaras, Roberto
Pasea, Eugene
Reyes, Magdaleno
Rionoso, Pasqual
Rincones, Rey
Ripilpis, Melcio
Rodillas, Fulgencio
Sallinas, Ambrosio
Sanchez, Frank
Silvano, Norberto
Suero, Leoncio
Torres, Roberto
Veo, Victor

Villanueva, Catalino
Yamamoto, Toshiro
Yoro, Tatsuro
Drige, Ricard
Andrade, Michael
Freda, Joeseph
Shibbole, Jack
Llanes, Mariano C.
Tobosa, Pao T.
Fielo, Adolfo
Regins, Bartolome S.
Ammeluzo, Lorenzo
Casadas, Pete
Calaha, Leon
Mendoza, Bartolome
Trinos, Vincent
Gorini, Sixto
White, Alonzo D.
Manduca, Gregorio
Sorbo, Pedro
Recluso, Benicio
Cordova, Dominador
Davis, Kenneth
Green, Jerry
Labrador, Alejando
Labrador, Benjamn
Cacho, Fidel
Garcia, Nick
Tavaro, Mac
Almocera, Martin
Nakamura, Ben
Fong, William
Andrion, Eugenio
Domingo, Modesto
Genslo, Francisco
Saguitan, Sixto
Gonzalez, Pomerlino
Simmons, John A.
Juanitas, Pacifico
Campus, Frank

Seldovia Bay
Cannery Crew
Seldovia Bay Packers
Mike Miguel
Foreman
Shuvoriano Hipol
Delegate
Raguine, Fred
Trinos, Ambrosio
Knuz, Thomas
Nigredo, Andres V.
Thomas, Eugene B.
Santos, Frank D.
Jumay, Marcos T.
Libo, Andy
Getta, Juan
Garcia, Lyn
Bagayos, Valeriano
Orebiel, Nicanor
Rosario, Richard
Andres, C. G.
Ventura, R. M.
Rabina, Bob

Lomas Vea
Second Foreman
Romulo Partisan
Delegate
Alfonso, Juan A.
Anogol, Primitivo T.
Aquia, Fernando G.
Arcega, Castor M.
Barcelo, Anthony
Biciono, Andres V.
Cayanan, Angel C.
Cato, Paul N.
Cilco, Amadato D.
Dasmara, Pedro B.
Delfos, Antonio N.
Eungas, Esteban T.
Felix, Esteban T.
Fernandez, Porcillo
Gregorio, Pruteo C.
Guerrero, Telesforo R.
Guzman, Teodoro A.
Henderson, Eusebio M.
Ilanos, Augustin J.
Iglesias, Antonio M.
Kamezake, Bedasto P.
Lillas, Fortunato Y.
Malathana, Narciso
Mercedes, Bernardo
Mina, Ateneo L.
Narzatez, Crispulo M.
Nilo, Alejandro M.
O'Goya, Felix A.
Pizarro, Juan C.
Pomay, Francisco
Quevis, Eusebio Q.
Quintana, Antonio N.
Revto, Wenceslao T.
Ribalta, Timoteo R.
Ritato, Castor
Robinson, Vicente G.
Santos, Paul D.
Sedorio, Honorato V.
Tehulo, Macario T.
Ugale, Amadato
Vallejo, Pete A.
Vidnya, Pantaleon P.
Walker, Carl
Aquino, Amado C.
Higa, Buster T.
De la Cruz, Filomeno
Parawan, Bernard R.
Rivera, Al
Cliffone, Ronald E.
Rosote, Michael
Ladera, Eulogio
Mabla, Eulogio M.
Brajo, Inocencio S.
Hernandez, Clemente C.
Mole, Patricia L.
Canadio, Simon
Bello, Honorato
Balce, Lamar
Rev, Gay
Colque, Mercedes
Tubao, Santiago P.
Aguas, Godofredo
Lakiano, Hilario V.
Ven, Alfredo
Grageson, Feliciano Y.
Bautista, Frank R.
Simion, Hilario T.

Acero, Ramon
Williams, Charlie
Directo, Juanito G.
Carbon, Leoncio
Castillo, Rodolfo
Roxas, Eusebio P.
Tiong, Jesus D.
Lagrimas, Felix E.

Snug Harbor
Cannery Crew
Snug Harbor Packing Co.
Fred Agaona
Foreman
Jules Vallesuso
Delegate
Arimas, Apolonio
Ares, Ren
Ibey, Bernardino
Caldo, Leoncio
Crisostomo, Fausto
Domingo, Zolof
Gonzales, Edward
Lorenzo, Luis
Lucas, Circo
Melida, Marcelino
Rapastal, Larry
Sjijn, Gregorio
Valencia, Aurelio
Villanueva, Bonifacio
Aragon, Rufino L.
Cave, Maximo A.
Diego, Eusebio S.
Ansoteta, Gene
Casillo, Andy
Balagot, Pio
Marron, Gregorio
Alviar, Take
Lopes, Grilo G.
Eisina, Maximiliano S.
Calegna, Tisso

Sunny Point
Cannery Crew
Nalak Packing Corporation
Salvador Del Fierro
First Foreman
Dan Megallan
Second Foreman
Silvino, Tallcio V.
Delegate
Ruiz, Julius
Calejo, Charlie
Acanar, Sammy
Acoa, Estanislao P.
Aguia, Itino A.
Alyca, Bernadino R.
Alquiza, Bill A.
Argueta, Peter A.
Bacol, Victorianno
Barangan, Juan D.
Bautista, Buenaventura
Bustos, Felix
Bautista, Segundo
Basco, Andy R.
Bibara, Gonzalo
Borroneo, Ediberto
Bumagbong, Segundo

Shumigon
Cannery Crew
Pacific-American Fisheries
Sergio Dozono
First Foreman
42
1953 YEARBOOK, ILWU LOCAL 37
Tyee Cannery Crew

Whiz Fish Products Co.

Valentine, Abenjoa

Foreman

Ben Barroga

Delegate

Abad, George G.
Altis, Melchor G.
Balatero, Antonio
Santigo, Calica
Caluza, Jose S.
Campos, Casiano S.
Campos, Tomas J.
Corpus, Maximo
Dong, Gong
Dominguez, Arcadio A.
Estigoy, Felix
Estonilo, Alejandro R.
Ines, Cirilo B.
Jimeno, Cosme L.
Laigo, Baldomero B.
Narte, Vincente
Oloresinio, Gavinio
Madayag, Emeteri
Resurrection, Trinidad D.
Reyes, Narciso M.
Roldan, Salvador G.
Sabado, Casimiro O.
Valdez, Felipe J.
Calpo, Alfonso
Galleta, Pablo
Libada, Cosme
Mazon, Crispulo
Arbal, Teddy
Dacalos, Tomas
Baldanado, Benjamin

Uganik Cannery Crew

West Pack Out Co.

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

Ugashik Cannery Crew

L. G. Wingard Company

Quintin Natividad
First Foreman
Pablo Soria
Second Foreman
Andy Aquino
Delegate

Abarquez, Pete
Abarquez, Phiph
Abitia, Mike
Aquino, Andres
Bagin, B.
Baguin, C.
Bilay, B.
Branzuela, H.
Buskata, Amancio
Caluya, Florencio
Cas, Crispin
Cidnino, 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, C.
Labunog, J.
Litorja, M.
Lony, V.
Mabanag, T.
Madrigal, Gabriel
Majestraido, V.
Manzano, P.
Marin, E. R.
Mizuta, G.
Molina, R.
Morala, P.
Namoc, H.
Naranjo, R.
Pedri, P.
Prado, R.
Rahang, M.
Ramaruan, H.
Roseli, B.
Saldobia, P.
Santos, R.
Selo, A.
Simbahan, F.
Troyo, F.
Tugadi, Monica
Villagomez, C.
Cortes, Pete
Quino, S.
Garcia, Benny
Suarez, Nemsio S.

Tenakee Cannery Crew

Superior Packing Company

Fel Lomboy

Delegate

Allingsag, Pantaleon
Arillano, Macario
Balagot, Marcelo
Balagot, Tranquilino
Barroga, Gaspar
Demondion, Antonio
Estigoy, Antonio
Fecuna, Santiago E.
Sampayan, Fermín
Valerio, Silvestre
Libadà, Lorenzo

Pizarro, Adrián D.
Pizarro, Placido
Rafael, Enrique
Ricopla, Margarito
Rosales, Tranquilino
Shee, Stanley
Sims, Clarence
Tafugilla, Paulino
Tambis, Victor H.
Taylor, James R.
Timoteo, Macario C.
Tugade, Aurelio D.
Munar, Severino J.
Torres, Claudio D.
Fortaleza, Emilio
Ryes, Isabelo
Padgadan, Juan
Manalo, Jose
Acantilado, Benny
Bolahan, Guillermo
Dela, Paulino C.
Kanakagi, George
Corpus, Justiniiano
Romo, Basilio
Paras, Lope
Guarino, Antonio
Arcilla, Tomas
Usunomsia, Chuck
Puntailla, Joe
Laozo, Ponciano
Alban, Dominiano
Likong, Eugenio
Rapala, Honorato
Tabita, Leopoldo
Labong, Max
Asido, Roman
Dagdagan, Esteban
Acantilado, Benny
Espinosa, Joaquin Jr.
Gladstone, Leonard
Valensuela, Juan
Dagdagan, Philip
Rabhang, Frank
Dizon, Lorenzo
Conception, Juan
Marzan, Luis V.
Dela, Quintin
Cruz, Apololio
Peralta, Felix
Canga, Aurelio
Ibus, Sixto
Darby, Richard
Koch, Harry
Lehres, Peter S.
Tabita, Rufino
Matong, Sai
Remolete, Valeriano
Ricardo, Rofino P.
Rucero, Filomeno
Ordono, Laurence C.
Cabrera, Luis C.
Acer, Felix
Kikuchi, Kouji
Barroga, Salvador
Medalla, Lucio
Infecto, Sergio
Resiles, Guadalupe
Lopez, Luis
Pasien, Tomas J.
Fonacier, Guillermo
Sanidad, Eddy

Antonio Diaz
First Foreman

Tony de Luna
Second Foreman

Timoteo Ursua
Delegate

Adquiñon, Paulino
Agustin, Felimon
Badada, Apagito
Dagdagan, Jose
Dagdagan, Thomas A.
Darling, Pete
De la Cruz, Juan A.
Ducate, Salvador
Gonzales, Cornelio A.
Hulligana, Ernesto A.
Javelosa, Engracio
Mañibo, Faustino
Marabiles, Cendido
Olfa, Pantaleon
Panimindal, Natalo
Pascua, Felipe R.
Uyok Cannery Crew

Wards Cove Cannery Crew

Waterfall Cannery Crew

Wrangell Cannery Crew
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MOISES CORPUZ, Second Foreman

KVICHAK CANNERY
JULIAN MORAL, First Foreman
BASILIO DIVINA, Second Foreman

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