Justice Aid Says ILWU Stand Legal

SAN FRANCISCO—The US Department of Justice, through its director of public information, has confirmed the legality of ILWU President Harry Bridges' refusal to settle the steel strike, which was announced by USW President David McDonald that any new contract be made retroactive to Nov. 7, the effective date of the strike. The results, according to several sources, show near-unanimous rejection of company terms.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGE

ILWU was one of five international unions upon which Secretary Mitchell served his demand for information. Bridges, replying through the union's attorneys, said it was not incumbent upon him to make the investigation which would be necessary to meet the demand. He also challenged the constitutionality of Section 504 of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law.

His position was unanimously approved by the ILWU Executive Board when it met November 30 and December 1.

Season’s Greetings

This Christmas brings harbinger of world peace within our time. May the peoples of the Earth continue their prayers and pressures until it is everlastingly in hand.

To our members and other readers: the officers of the ILWU and the staff of The Dispatcher wish the best of the Season and continued progress toward peace, prosperity and happiness.

Harry Bridges, president
J. R. Robertson, 1st vice president
Germain Bulcke, 2nd vice president
Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer

US Mediators Suspend Effort For Settlement of Steel Strike

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Office) WASHINGTON D. C.—Federal mediators temporarily have suspended efforts to settle the lengthy steel dispute, saying their best efforts had produced "no progress of substance."

In a wire to Lewis on his announced intention to retire from active leadership of the UMW, Bridges said:

"On behalf of my fellow officers and the membership of ILWU I wish you to know how deeply we regret your decision to end your active leadership of the UMW. Such a decision would be a bitter loss to all the American workers and our nation at any time. Today it points up how sorely the American working class needs a return to the kind of dedicated and determined leadership which you have always given the American working people. We are grateful to know that despite your resignation you will continue to give your advice and counsel for years to come."

Who Said It?

Those who expect to reap the blessings of liberty must like men, undergo the fatigues of supporting it.

(Turn to back page for name of Author)


Plunder in the Sick Room

EASY PICKIN'S!

By Harry Bridges

THE UNCONSCIONABLE plunder of the half, the lame and the sick by the American drug industry is only a reflection of our nonsensically chaotic lack of system for medical care.

Instead of a system we have free enterprise of a sort that deprives people of health and even unless they can find a way to pony up the dollars that lie between the cost of medicine and the inflated profit the exploiters of the sick demand.

It might be too much to hope that the current Senate subcommittee will go on from the drug industry and probe all the way into the whole sorry story of medicine, but whether it does or not, it is time for the rest of us to rise and shout down the holieshrouds in which organized medicine wraps itself and begin to think clearly and talk loudly about planned national health.

Up to now we have been intimidated by the American Medical Association's cry of "socialized medicine!" So, what's wrong with socialized public good to leave them in the hands of free enterprise and probe all the Way into the whole system?

England has it and it works. We have it, too. The population has increased enormously and the socialization of medicine. The horse and buggy days are over. It affects our own.

Meanwhile, let us all quit being scared about the socialism of medicine. The horse and buggy went out. The doctor came with it. The population has increased enormously and we now live close enough to every man's health affects our own.

The health of the nation Is a problem, not the concern of the old-line labor leaders of America as much as it did the owners of industry and politics forevermore. We pay the bill when we are sick and least—more for the recognition that working people are human beings.

Lewis put it simply that "the right to a job transends property,"

John L. Lewis, who resigned as president of the UMWA last week at the age of 78 was the greatest labor leader of this century. He wrote pages of scathing denunciation, the history of the American labor movement. He towered high over those who preceded him; and since his resignation from the CIO he has been succeeded by one weak-kneed man after another, with a marked diminution of the real thing.

Lewis was much more than a great organizer and mass leader—he was a great, honest man who found the courage of vision and courage within himself to become a veritable giant in the thirty years when he led the CIO and sparked a revolution which redefined the face of America.

None who lived through those days can ever forget the magic impact of John L. Lewis thundering that a mighty fist, demanding rights to which free men are entitled. He not only understood the desperate needs of the working people but he recognized and accepted what he personally had to do to bring the hopes of the American workers to realization. He gave to his best of his great ability and with every ounce of strength he possessed.

Lewis not only said what the people knew in their hearts and wanted to hear, but he was the voice of his—his, his arranged personality and the power of his figure—the might of the workers braving the entrenched forces of corruption.

In 1936 and 1937 the American workers were so angered and so desperate that they seized the industrial plants of America by sitting down on the job. The sit-down strikes were spontaneous action and they spread like wildfire from one plant and one industry to another. This was a revolution and it frightened the old-line labor leaders of America as much as it did the owners of industry and politics forevermore.

Lewis, who had learned his own trade unionism in the conservative ranks of the AFL, was nevertheless not scared off. He recognized what a tremendous power he had unleashed and he skillfully gave the necessary leadership to produce historic labor victories. There were bitter disputes and even more—for the recognition that working people are human beings.

Lewis put it simply that "the right to a job transends property,"

When The AFL leaders decided to amend their constitution in 1947 and live with Taft-Hartley, Lewis accurately described them as "fat and stately asses." And for all of 1959, I don't think the Federation has a head. I think its head has just grown up and hairless over.

The good people who Lewis stood out had not lost their virtue or their significance despite the sad days upon which the labor movement has fallen. And who would deny that we still have a great deal to go on before we have achieved our liberal and political democracy for which Lewis battled?

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Lewis' thought and his actions were perfectly attuned to the conflicts and battles which were breaking out everywhere. There was no middle ground in those battles, when Lewis led the ranks of labor he was, next to President Roosevelt; the most powerful single individual in America.

We in the IWW have no quarrel with our democratic products with Lewis. Primarily around the isolationism he demonstrated during World War II. But Lewis hated fascism and he believed devoutly in democracy. Even in those black days he insisted that American democracy had to be made invulnerable—and that this could only be accomplished by political tests or codes of ethics. He never believed in political tests or codes of ethics. If you were ready to join in the fight to advance the interests of the workers, that was good enough for him. The pathetic patch of respectability and the timid conformity of the AFL-CIO leaders nauseated Lewis, and he could always find the words to make his feelings perfectly clear.

Phil Murray, who turned the CIO into the labor department of the Cold War and ended up comparing himself to Christ and Lewis to the Judas who had betrayed him, Lewis dismissed as a "douchebag."

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Slightly higher rates for construction. Of Pine Now 100%.

Study Shows Work-Injury Rate Decline

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Final work-injury rates for 1958, according to a survey released by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed few significant changes from 1957.

The survey found the injury-frequency rate reported in the 1958 survey was 63.0, for logging. Next came anthracite mining, with a rate of 56.9. These were followed by city sanitation departments with a rate of 56.1; roofing and sheet metal work, 44.4; paper dressing and packing, 43.1; and sawmills, 42.7. Warehousing and storage showed an accident rate of 30.8.

Loaohing, which generally has recorded the highest accident frequency rate, was not included in this survey.

Of the 1,820,000 workers studied in the 1958 survey, 66,000, or 3.6%, were disabling injuries reported, 4 resulted in death and 68 in some degree of permanent impairment. The remaining 926 were temporary in nature, with an average disability of 48 days.

On the basis of the survey data and other available information, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that a total of 1,820,000 workers were disabled by on-the-job injuries during 1958. Of these injuries, 13,700 resulted in death and 76,700 in some degree of permanent physical impairment.

ILWU Organization Of Pine Now 100%

HONOLULU—With an election victory, the fate of the Pine Packers, the ILWU has organized the pineapple industry of Hawaii 100 percent solid.

Cutter Lab Workers Win Major Gains After Eleven Weeks on the Bricks

BERKELEY—After 11 weeks on the picket line, ILWU Local 6 members at Cutter Laboratories voted overwhelmingly December 8 to approve a two-year contract embodying substantial gains for the workers.

The contract ending the strike provides wage increases of 15 cents per hour, retroactive to September 1, 1959, with another 21⁄2 cents per hour to be paid March 1, 1960. In the second year of the contract, starting September 1, 1960, Cutter Lab will accept the general terms of a new contract with the Distributors Association, less 21⁄2 cents paid in March which is to be considered a down payment on the general wage increase to be approved next year.

Fringe benefits include an additional paid holiday, bringing the number to eight, classification adjustment, improvement in sick leave provisions and 17 days of vacations at 15 cents per hour for days worked before the strike.

Local 6 and the company are to make a joint survey of health and welfare plans in the area with a view to reaching an agreement on this point. If no agreement is reached by September 1, 1960, either party has the right to reopen bargaining on this point.

The return-to-work agreement assured strikers against discrimination because of strike activity, accrued benefits such as seniority and sick leave to be maintained under the contract and vacations to be computed as though no strike had occurred.

Minus Reindeer

This was the biggest Santa Claus ever to arrive in Hawaii, where the climate is too warm for reindeer. So he came via the liner Matsonia from Los Angeles. But his huge bulk, 25 feet high, 15 feet in diameter and 3,400 pounds in weight, gave ILWU longshoremen in Honolulu a special trouble. They're accustomed to unusual jobs. The Giant Santa now reigns over Honolulu's new Ala Moana shopping center throughout the holiday season.

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December 18, 1959

No People

Here is the end of the story of the human race as depicted in the motion picture "On The Beach." Such is the projection of a potentially awesome future. But this final scene, left over from a Salvator Army revival meeting on the steps of the library in Melbourne, Australia, leaves with tremendous impact a potent message, namely that there still is time to stop the mad nuclear arms race that drives toward the point of no return. The powerful two hours and 45 minutes that comprised the picture's drama were punctuated yesterday in 18 cities, including London, Tokyo and Moscow.

New Movie 'On The Beach' Tells Powerful Story

Somebody Began Pushing Buttons -- and All Life Was Wiped Out Throughout the World

The war was over before a lot of people knew it began. The crew of a nuclear-powered submarine heard the news of the end as they plowed the Pacific heading for Australia. No life remained on either of the American continents, Russia and the rest of Europe and Asia were expunged. The commander of what remained of the American navy had reason to recall that he expected war to be dangerous for himself but safe for his family. But he was alive and his wife and two sons were dead in Connecticut.

People were alive in Australia, alive but preparing for an inevitable end -- five months hence according to the nuclear dust — irritability, nausea and half toward publicity. The donas-

assessed to aid Oregonian and Jour-

and the picture is released through Un-

ted by the city's once teeming thorough.

A creditable love story is woven into it, pleasant enough in its development, but grim in its destined frustration. The picture leaves a message for future generations to take from the screen and think he saw something. "He knew that if he hesitated one thousandth of a second his own country would be wiped off the map. So, -- he pushed a button. Then someone else pushed a button. Everywhere they were pushing buttons and the world went crazy!"

Included in the submarine's assignment was investigation of a dim hope occasioned by weird radio signals from the vicinity of San Diego. A crew member properly suited against radiation in the fallout is found, no place where any kind of earthly life can exist. From San Francisco Bay the submarine crew walks through pesto upon the majesty and beauty of A new life. The Golden Gate Bridge, scans the hilly streets of the city and sees naught in the way of life, only the debris left by the city's once teeming throngs.

In the ward room during the hopeless trip the crew members beset the scientist for answers. "You're an egghead, you tell us, Who started the war and why?"

The scientists says: "My opinion is it all began when the world started to accept the idiotic principle that peace could be maintained by arranging to control them. Then somewhere somewhere

people knew it began. The crew of a submarine is sent with the American submarine is sent with

the radiation level over the Pacific. The devices outgrew us. We couldn't control them. Then somewhere some poor bloke probably looked at a radar screen and thought he saw something.

"He knew that if he hesitated one thousandth of a second his own country would be wiped off the map. So, -- he pushed a button. Then someone else pushed a button. Everywhere they were pushing buttons and the world went crazy!"

There is still time to speak for an end to the idiotic principle that peace can be maintained with elaborate weapons that mean only suicide.

Local 8 Assessment Helps Portland News Strike

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lawyers Local 8 continued its support of beleaguered Portland newspaper unions, with a $2 assessment to aid Oregonian and Journal strikers.

Half the sum will go toward relief for strikers who are not receiving aid; and half toward publicity. The donation, voted by secret ballot, carried by a smashing majority, Local 8 secretary Everett Ede said.

Heestren hit financially among the 800 newspaper workers honoring the Stereotypers' picket line are the Web Pressmen and Paper Handlers No. 50.

The State Department of Employment has ruled them ineligible for jobless benefits. They are also ineligible, under a technicality, to receive union strike benefits until after December 31.

The publishers' terms for settlement of the five-weeks' old strike leave no room for negotiation. Included in an ultimatum flung at the strikers last week were: a no-strike clause forcing the union to guarantee any damages incurred by the publishers as the result of a work stoppage; return to the 48-hour week; and control of the shop boards by management.

It became apparent soon after the strike started, November 10, that Portland had been chosen as the testing ground for a new strike breaking technique.

This is Strike Insurance, a potent new weapon for union-busting, pioneered by the American Newspaper Publishers Association — and spearheaded within the industry by The Oregonian's absentee owner, Samuel Newhouse of New York.

The new gimmick has enabled publishers in Portland to collect benefits of $10,000 per day and to bring in professional strike breakers from other states, many of them from the slaver-

The names of 115 imported strike breakers were listed in recent issue of The Oregonian Labor Press, the only newspaper in the state which has full strike coverage.

Many of them are professionals who make their living as strike breakers, moving from city to city, and from strike to strike to help publishers break the printing trades unions.
Justice Douglas Hits Endowing Property with Power Over Men

Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court of the United States recently spoke out against what he called "the infantile legal injunction and the injustice of the Taft-Hartley 89-day "cooling off" impoundment." He summed up his position today when he addressed the recent court rulings which put an end to the steel strike. "I am not going to work to an employer's will," he said.

"Think for Yourself Bridges Tells Sacramento States sharply pointed up the vices of 'national health.' Machinery for processing food is needed; hospitals require steel; the children's sharing in the national safety, The heart of the Dis- pution is dependent on steel; and so on. Whether there are such shortages that imperil the 'national health' is not shown by this record. But unless these provisions and federal laws are made for workers the question of how steel can be made out for founding the issue of a strike is imperilled per se.

THINKING IN THE RECORD
"Now can this broad injunction be sustained when it is rested solely on 'national safety'? The heart of the Dis- trict Court's finding on this phase of the case is in this comment: 'Certain items of steel required in top priority of the War are accounted for less than 1 per cent of all the shipments from all the steel mills in the United States, or 10,000 men can produce the critical amount that the government demands. The steel industry, it is thus apparent, is not needed in the interests of 'national health'. It is not confined to the particular plant or company involved, but is needed on a national scale to help fortify the national defense as well as against social disorder with respect to labor relations."

LEVEL OF IBM MACHINE
"If the Federal court is to be merely as an executor of papers, as the Attorney General presents, the judicial function rises to no higher level than an automaton stamping the papers an "injunction."" An example of this is the case involving the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act, the Board made two main points, only one of which is stated. The other is a true understanding of the right direction.

Little DECIDE first, the NLRB declared enjoined to vote any employees engaged in a strike "wanted" to vote, not for the cause since the commencement thereof.

Next, it submitted the employees and their replacements could vote with challenged ballots. If the unchallenged ballots are in a substantial majority, the issue resolves itself. Should the election he close, the board will then decide what to do about the challenged votes.

Cement and Glamor

Loading an entire cement plant aboard the Hawaiian Pilot for shipment to Hono- lu from San Francisco was just hard work for longshoremen until Matson Lines also will be biased toward the opinions of those whose understanding is right. If I am allowed to see the whole, I cannot believe that Congress in- tended the Federal courts to issue an injunction that bludgeon all workers who seek the right to vote with challenged ballots. If the rights, which are subject to "such regula- tion as to what is truth and what is not," are not protected, then would have to be trusted to the public on labor and other issues.

FREE SPEECH Sought
Bridges compared the attitude em- bodied in the anti-labor law to press freedom of his appearance at the Public School Board meeting. "It was the same pitch they addressed to union men who sought to impound the public on labor and other issues.

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2 More Receive Pension Benefits

SAN FRANCISCO—Twenty-seven Dock Workers were retired on the ILWU-PMA Pension Plan this week as a result of the first anti-strike injunction suit. The total number of claimants is 3,110.

More than 500 Dock Workers have been on strike in San Francisco since November 17, according to Local 14 President John A. Miller.

The union attempted to win a union election in violation of the labor law by the use of strike threats to halt the strike.

The suit was filed by Paul Lustig, an unemployed ship worker, who claimed he was deprived of his employment by a group of “insurgents” with the ILWU-PMA mechanical fund.

MONTORSHIP SOUGHT

Judge Burtke said there was “a complete lack of supporting material” to back up the complaint. But he said Lustig might still obtain an injunction if he filed additional data. In the meantime, the union will be required to defend itself against the $10,000 damages suit.

It is noted in a suit filed under the new law in Indianapolis is a court monitoring the entire case in the International Brotherhood of Carpenters.

ILWU Wins Vote at Compress Company

FRESNO—The ILWU won collective bargaining rights December 19 at the Compress Company here in an election December 19. The vote was 103 to 21, and 21 no union.

Negotiations for a contract with the company are expected to begin as soon as NLEB certifies the ILWU as the prevailing bargaining agent for the workers.

The plant was organized with the assistance of ILWU First Vice Pres- ident R. B. Robertson and California Regional Director William H. Cheston. Active in the organizing drive were Business Agents Enoch Clark of Local 57 and President Charles Jeanpierre.

(Continued from Page 1)

be practical to divert some money now going to strikes, Goldblatt told the press conference.

Khrushchev believes that the importance of labor delegations in improving international understanding.

DELEGATIONS URGED

The ILWU, through Goldblatt, told the press, that the long drought between US-USSR trade union visits has now ended.

“Let us not be surprised that exchanges and that exchanges will strengthen labor unity, provide a base for the trade union movement and benefit the people of both countries.”

Contacts among the trade unions of the two countries are the best means for exchange of information on labor.

Union leaders, he said, have a lot to learn about Soviet workers and their unions, and he added that the spread of this sort of information among Soviet trade unionists about the American experience would be very useful.

Khrushchev believes that US business leaders can find a ready-made outlet for goods in Russia for special socialists if suitable credit arrangements are made, “with payment in goods.”

“Let us not be surprised that exchanges and that exchanges will strengthen labor unity, provide a base for the trade union movement and benefit the people of both countries.”

The meeting with Khrushchev climaxed by the visit of the ILWU delegates of Soviet ports and the ILWU Maritime and River Fleet Workers’ Union and the Ministry of the Navy.

The delegates visited Moscow, Lenin- grad, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, where made inspection trips in ports along the Caspian, Black and Baltic seas.

“Everywhere, the delegates said, they were so impressed by the comments of every phase of the lives and conditions of American workers. In turn, they added, the ILWU delegates receive much information about the conditions and problems of American workers.”

The ILWU delegates say that the workers were favorably impressed by the union of maritime workers and there was no evidence of fear of automation.

Unemployment is a problem in the Soviet Union, they said, and there is still some unemployment.

Port installations in the USSR, they said, “ranged from fair to outstanding.”

On their way to the Soviet Union, the ILWU delegates stopped in Prague where they met with officials of the Transport Workers’ Union and the transport division of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

White to Preside

LOWELL, Wash.—Douglass White will succeed Walter H. White as national chairman in the ILWU when he is named to office in the December 10 election. Before White, vice-president; Albert Perchik, secretary-treasurer and Ronald W. Viehof, guards-at-arms; Joe (Scotty) Buchanan was elected to the executive board.

The December 3 regular election, members of the executive board, and the executive board, 21, and 21 no union. The vote was 103 to 21, and 21 no union.

Negotiations for a contract with the company are expected to begin as soon as NLEB certifies the ILWU as the prevailing bargaining agent for the workers.

The plant was organized with the assistance of ILWU First Vice Presid- ent R. B. Robertson and California Regional Director William H. Cheston. Active in the organizing drive were Business Agents Enoch Clark of Local 57 and President Charles Jeanpierre.

(Continued from Page 1)

be practical to divert some money now going to strikes, Goldblatt told the press conference.

Khrushchev believes that the importance of labor delegations in improving international understanding.

DELEGATIONS URGED

The ILWU, through Goldblatt, told the press, that the long drought between US-USSR trade union visits has now ended.

“Let us not be surprised that exchanges and that exchanges will strengthen labor unity, provide a base for the trade union movement and benefit the people of both countries.”

Contacts among the trade unions of the two countries are the best means for exchange of information on labor.

Union leaders, he said, have a lot to learn about Soviet workers and their unions, and he added that the spread of this sort of information among Soviet trade unionists about the American experience would be very useful.

Khrushchev believes that US business leaders can find a ready-made outlet for goods in Russia for special socialists if suitable credit arrangements are made, “with payment in goods.”

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(Continued from Page 1)
Foods with Harmful Chemicals

Woods and Farmers, Chemical Ban in 1960

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The nation’s food supply is subject to a real Spring cleaning next March 5 if the government fully enforces a sweeping new law applying to the use of chemical additives.

On that date, hundreds of chemical now added to foods, without label or purpose, or another are subject to a federal ban under a law that was written and signed into law last August.

The new statute, to be enforced by the Food and Drug Administration, applies to the use of chemicals that were in use before January 1, 1958.

Experts and chemical processors could add anything they wished to make an item more sellable and it could be used without any labeling. The permanent law has proved it harmful. Such proof was often in the years making by an over-worked, understaffed agency.

Now the situation is reversed. Use of chemicals may be continued only if food concerns can prove to the satisfaction of the FDA that they are harmless.

A recent announcement by FDA says that the American Potato Growers of Idaho is willing to use the color, flavor, texture, appearance and keeping quality of some other chemical products. The statement was made during an interview with Audley B. Hgrey, secretary of ILWU, Local 24 of Encinal, by firing a 73. Leo Morgan of San Francisco, was Local 24 secretary. Local 70, was run-up with a 76. Ray Geerisler of Howard Terminal, ship- loaders, was Local 70 secretary. The run-up was a 76.

Low net honors were snatched by Visce LaConda of Encinal Terminals, a Local 6 terminal warehouseman, 81-000 board feet was slated to go out this year.

Encinal Terminals

Foods with Harmful Chemicals

WASHINGTON, D.C.—It finally happened in the nation’s capital. In 1960 the new American Legion is to be incorporated.

A Senator has told off a witch hunting American Legion group. . . .

The American Legion is to be incorporated by the Hamilton County Council of the Ohio Legion for his intention to address the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee in New York December 12.

Senator Stephen Young (D-Ohio) wrote the Americanism chairman of the Senate that as follows: “I repudiate your resolution, Buster, and your pompous, self-appointed, color-than-hotheaded Americanism chairman—

It’s meaning is, I repudiate your resolution, Buster, and your pompous, self-appointed, color-than-hotheaded Americanism chairman—

Or do you self-appointed vigilantes, demand that I subscribe to speaking engagements for clearance by your outfit before I, as a Senator of the United States, open my mouth in public?”

Young’s office subsequently announced receipt of a host of telegrams from New York and from the country commending the law maker for his forthright stand.

A. Kasem.

The ILWU International Executive Board took action at a meeting in Washington, December 18, 1959.

San Francisco—The First Annual Auxiliary Fears

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AS&R Settlement May Break Logjam in Long Copper Strike

DENVER—Six thousand members of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers were back at work December 15 at two properties of American Smelting & Refining company, one of the industry's big Five producers struck by Mine-Mill in mid-August.

Mine-Mill President John Clark and Secretary-Treasurer Irving Dichter announced that all 12 AS&R locals had resumed work following completion of bargaining on the contracts.

Dichter headed the AS&R negotiations.

An additional 25,000 Mine-Mill members are still on strike at Anaconda, Phoenix, Phelps Dodge and Magna Copper, the other four of the big five with whom negotiations are continuing.

The Mine-Mill officials said: "We feel the AS&R settlement should break the logjam blocking settlement of all of the other contracts on a similar basis. As soon as the AS&R agreement, ending the 113-day strike, is retroactive to July 1, we hope to resume negotiations with the other members of the Big Five as quickly as possible."

The settlement provides for: 1) Resumption of work. 2) Termination of the strike. 3) Settlement of all grievances involving the miners. 4) Recognition of the union. 5) Release of all property. 6) Release of all equipment. 7) Payment of all wages due. 8) Payment of all taxes and insurance premiums. 9) Settlement of all disputes. 10)放弃了所有其他未解决的争议.

December following completion of bargaining on producers struck by Mine-Mill in mid-August announced that all 12 AS&R locals had August.

Tom Chapman, secretary-treasurer of the Union, said: "We feel the settlement is a major victory for the miners and for the union. We are pleased that the strike is over and that the miners are back to work."

The settlement is retroactive to July 1 and is in effect for 90 days.

The strike began on July 1 and had lasted 113 days. The miners had been demanding recognition of their union, an end to the use of company-appointed strikebreakers, and an end to the blacklisting of union members.

The settlement provides for the miners to return to work and for the company to cease the use of strikebreakers. It also provides for the company to pay all wages due and to release all property and equipment seized during the strike.

President John Clark said: "We are pleased that we have reached an agreement that will allow the miners to return to work and to continue to negotiate for a fair contract."

The settlement is the result of negotiations between the union and the company.

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