Looking Ahead

Injunction Ends Picketing Of BC Ports by Foremen

VANCOUVER, BC — A court injunction this week ended picketing of British Columbia docks by striking members of ILWU foremen's Local 514. All BC ports had been idle for five days, November 17 to 21, as longshoremen and clerks respected the picket lines.

Approximately 4,000 longshoremen were affected in Vancouver, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Victoria, Alberni and Chemainus. They returned to work November 22.

Local 514 foremen in meetings at Vancouver and Nanaimo, November 25, voted to continue their strike. They are demanding a wage increase.

The injunction was granted to the BC Maritime Employers Association by the Superior Court of BC. The judge said it was handed down by county court Judge W. Kirke Smith to a courtroom packed to standing room only capacity by ILWU foremen in their work clothes.

Judge Smith said that no statutory provisions covered this situation and so the case would have to be decided by common law.

Judge Smith also refused ILWU defense counsel permission to cross-examine employer representatives who had sworn out the affidavits on which the application for an injunction had been based.

A plaintiff request that the injunction include Harry Bridges, International president, and the International, national union, was dismissed by the judge for lack of evidence.

ILWU officials revealed after the hearing that a last ditch offer made by the union had been rejected. It proposed that all litigation be lifted by the employers, that there be no picketing, and that the parties concerned sit down and negotiate.

**RECOGNITION ISSUE**

"Local 514 has made continuous efforts for the last three years to get recognition," said Max Hurree, president of the local, "and to negotiate a contract with the various companies."

"Local 514 foremen picket Vancouver waterfront. Pickets were at all BC ports."
I'll tell you one thing - I didn't vote for you-know-who! I'd never vote for that bum!

You can say that again!

Hold it fellows - at least some of us must have voted for you-know-who!

You'd never catch me voting for a character like that!

T H E GENERAL impression in labor and liberal circles is that we took quite a shellacking on election day from one end of the nation to the other. Seen strictly from the viewpoint of the Republican and Democratic parties it is true. Seen from the union point of view, bad as it was in California's statewide offices—and it was a disaster—the fact is that a number of ILWU-endorsed candidates in the West Coast and Hawaii did return to office, and we can work with them.

We would be less than candid if we failed to recognize that men like Reagan and his cohorts are winning, and they couldn't have done it without a considerable number of union members and their families voting for them.

But viewing an election from a trade union point of view demands a lot more than cherrying over personalities and crying out past mistakes. Labor never made much headway with that kind of self-indulgence and we'd do a lot better looking ahead instead of peering back over our shoulders.

What this means above all is that the core of our security is in a strong union and not in liberal circles. It is a deep and cruel well of racist poison.

But they are kidding themselves. There seems to be built into most white people—a deep and cruel well of racist poison.

THE BACKLASH is one aspect of the election, on the other hand, that we better face seriously. What is called a "white backlash" did play a serious part in the vote. The word itself is dishonest. It assumes that people are only reacting by striking back because they resent civil rights or other Negro activities.

This ignores a deep truth that many people would rather not admit. That is that they really voted their deepest prejudices. There seems to be built into most white people—because they were not born with it—because they resent civil rights or other Negro activities.

This is a deep truth that many people would rather not admit. That is that they really voted their deepest prejudices. There seems to be built into most white people—because they were not born with it—because they resent civil rights or other Negro activities.

There are millions of sincere people who really believe they have no race prejudice. But they are kidding themselves.

There's no time like the present to recognize the fact and start trying to do something about it where it counts—on the job, in the home, neighborhood and church; in the entire human community.

S O M E NEWSPAPERS and politicians are whooping it up saying labor has lost its power and is just a paper tiger. They may discover the tiger has teeth if they start measuring around with labor's hard won gains.

ILWU members are not political sheep or prisoners of any party. No matter how one may feel about the election outcome, the facts are that our members voted their convictions independently.

When this union was born the decision was made that the ranks do as they please at the ballot box.

All that union officers have asked is that the members consider the union recommendations. If they do, OK. If not, that's their choice. That's what rank and file democracy is all about.

The election doesn't spell the end of the trade union movement. Unions are first of all organizations devoted to winning pork chops and job security and a host of benefits for their members and families. They are at their very core fighting organizations—because that's how these gains were made in the first place.

Above all, there is no one—either in government or among employers—read the election returns as a sign of weakness or as a signal to do a hatchet job on what labor has won. They'll find they have a tiger by the tail.

O N THE BEAN

H a r r y B r id g e s

T H I S W E E K, in an open letter to United Nations Secretary General U Thant, 129 notable Americans endorsed Thant's proposal for peace in Vietnam and also pleaded with him to remain in his leadership position at the UN.

The group, headed by Norman Cousins, editor of The Saturday Review, included university presidents, religious leaders of major denominations, bankers, business men, lawyers and many others. Among them were President Clark Kerr of the University of California and U Thant's secretary general, President John F. Kennedy.

The UN Secretary General's peace plan is a simple one that sets up a compromise situation allowing for a slowdown in the war and thus set up the conditions that could bring all parties to the negotiating table.

It calls for: (1) stopping the United States bombing of Vietnam; (2) scaling down all military activities in South Vietnam and (3) discussions with the Vietcong.

Certainly it is a compromise. But it also is a demonstration of U Thant's ability to work out a deliberate diplomatic solution at the time when the war itself seems to be escalating.

With U Thant's plan as a starter something more could develop.

In a sense it is similar to what the ILWU proposed for Korea in 1966. Unfortunately it took some three years and vast casualties before a compromise was worked out in Korea.
ILWU Backs Farm Labor For Jobless Insurance

SACRAMENTO—Unemployment insurance coverage for farm workers was strongly supported by ILWU at a joint committee hearing here November 22. Research director Lincoln Fairley prepared a statement for presentation to the committee by the assembly interim committees on finance and agriculture, and agriculture.

The statement follows, in part:

"We will support the proposal to extend unemployment compensation coverage to agricultural workers. We are entering a new era with regard to agricultural labor in California. These workers are increasingly going to demand being treated like other American workers—paid a living wage, provided with acceptable health care and guaranteed a greater sense of job and income security. Not for long can they be excluded from unemployment insurance."

"Hawaii has had such legislation since 1958. There, agricultural coverage is now so well-established that there is no pressure to eliminate it."

"Agricultural workers in California are doubly disadvantaged relative to their Hawaiian counterparts. Wages in California are far below the $3 average hourly earnings, including all workers, received by sugar and pineapple workers. An attempt to unionize workers does not have the legislative protections enjoyed in Hawaii—not only unemployment insurance, but collective bargaining rights. . . ."

"It is our position that no special and discriminatory barriers should be put in the way of agricultural workers. The principle of insurance recognizes the economic importance of these industries, over the whole range of industries."

The Department of Employment estimates suggest that, with unemployment at the $3 per hour level, agricultural workers can be accommodated within the present system."

"This is without any special limitations applying to seasonal work."

Democracy in Action

Here Local 6 members are seen re-electing officers. This scene was taken in San Francisco. Local 6 members voted throughout the Bay Area at a number of points convenient to their work and residence.

Local 6 Re-Elects Duarte, Valter and Business Agents

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Warehouse Local 6 has re-elected Charles "Chili" Duarte president and George Valter, secretary-treasurer, both without opposition.

Local 6 business agents re-elected were Curtis McClain, Joseph M. Keith Eckman, San Francisco; Paul Heide, Bill Burke, Joe Blaisieux, East Bay; Roland Corley, Peninsula; August Hemenes, North Bay.

Other election results, by division:

San Francisco Division


East Bay Division


Peninsula Division

Board of Trustees: Felix Rivera. Int'l Convention Delegates: Edward Becks, Michael MacLeod, Joseph Villegas, Paul Leason.

San Jose Unit

Chairman: Juan R. Rivera. Secretary: M. M. Madrigal.

Redwood City Unit


North Bay Division


Crockett Unit

Chairman: Clarence Rose. Sergeant-at-Arms: Joe Angolit. Executive Board: Braulio Serraz (CCH), Willie Peters (Port Costa), Charles Adamo (Martinez-Richmond).


Stockton Division

Executive Board: Joseph Villegas. Executive Board: A. J. Simmons, Melvin Johnson. Board of Trustees: Gino Sanchez. Int'l Convention Delegates: A. J. Simmons,
What Does the War in Vietnam Really Cost Us?

(Released by the ILWU Research Department)

On the floor of the United States Senate, Senator Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) last August 18, challenged President Johnson to "tell the truth about the cost of Vietnam in money, manpower, and materials,"

Two months later the usually conservative Journal Business Week headlined an article "The Fairy-Tale Figures on Defense." And so it goes—the spreading feeling that the American people are not being offered the facts on the cost of the war.

Who can speak of dollars and cents to a mother who has lost a son, or put a price tag on each of the more than 5,000 American lives which have been lost in Vietnam? How does one calculate the cost of the horrendous suffering of the entire Vietnamese people?

All we can do is to find some cost figures which can be translated into understandable terms. We can try to find some way to make an astronomical figure like 20 billion dollars or otherwise destroy we pay about $33 to the grieving family. This is the equivalent of about nine months income for the average Vietnamese.

If we can believe the figures, the number of enemy we have reported-killed in the first nine months of this year total 40,149. That would mean for each enemy killed we paid over $490,000.

Since the average annual income for a Vietnamese is about $50, it turns out that it costs as much to kill one so-called enemy as it does to match the annual incomes of 8,000 Vietnamese.

If you're working today and have only $3 an hour, you're spending $0.08 a day to kill each Vietnamese soldier.

It cost US taxpayers more than $400,000 to kill this Viet Cong soldier... and who can measure the cost of the lives of American boys?

In less than six weeks' time in Vietnam, we spend enough to provide these amenities to each and every one of the ILWU, and 60,000 workers, representing families totaling almost a quarter of a million people.

But the Vietnamese war represents only part of our total defense budget.

The Defense Budget

Approximately 75 cents of each of our tax dollars goes for defense and defense related items such as space research, veterans' benefits and interest payments on war-time loans. The total budget for defense may well amount to over $75 billions in the coming year.

This year the defense budget is roughly 35 times that of housing and community development, 20 times as large as the budget for public education, 15 times that of agriculture, and more than triple the budget for health, labor and welfare.

Ninety percent of our budget, according to a study reported on in the August 13 issue of Business Week, "constitutes resources that had to be taken from other uses that might otherwise have increased the material well-being of the American people."

This doesn't mean that politicians will appropriate these funds to needed domestic projects, but, perhaps, we can get some idea of the magnitude of our spending for war by analyzing what a comparable level of spending could accomplish in raising the living standards of our nation.

**Guns or Butter**

Simply put, the guns or butter question asks whether or not a nation can afford to spend tremendous amounts of money on its military and still be able to afford the funds at home which are necessary for economic growth and social development.

This question must be realistically confronted, for as Senator Fulbright said in a speech at Kansas State College last October 14: "The President simply cannot go on without implementing The Great Society" at home while he is supervising bombing missions over North Vietnam... There is also something unseemly about a nation conducting a foreign policy that involves it in the affairs of most of the nations in the world while its cities are wracked with violence, its streets choked with traffic, its rivers open sewers and its air unfit to breathe.

In the July 11, 1966, edition of Newsweek, Emmett John Hughes, the former adviser to President Eisenhower, however, listed a number of uses as examples to which our Vietnam expenditures could be put.

 Hughes noted that, spending on the war could, each month, pay the full year's cost of state and local police in all fifty states; or, it could provide a 10 percent annual salary increase for every public school teacher; or, it could double the Social Security benefits paid to 29 million Americans.

Hughes went on to note that the cost of helicopters in Vietnam in 1965 alone could have raised the personal incomes of every citizen of the depressed New England States by 10 percent, not to say what could have been done in Appalachia, The South, Watts, Hunter's Point or for agricultural workers. And, he added, the cost of just one bomber could buy one billion bushels of wheat, or double the already huge education budget of the State of New York.

A recent edition of the Wall Street Journal reported that $700 millions have been spent on military construction in Vietnam in the last eighteen months. By contrast, the Congress recently passed the appropriation for the much heralded "Demonstration Cities Program". The total amount of money available for this enormous undertaking will be only $900 millions over the next three years.

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We in the Teamsters have much to for some 25,000 workers from Fresno down and negotiate with the unions. The closing speaker, and brought down to plan even stronger joint contract, Goldblatt predicted.

Continued from Page 1

Barth and Dreyfuss strikers were well

too fat and affluent and losing its militance. "Workers are not too fat and af-

"By the first of March," it states, "the wholesale drug contract will be wide open and by June 1, over 1,000 Local 26 members will be affected by contract negotiations." The statement notes the historic wage differential between northern and southern California, with the south on the short end. "Gaining and maintaining parity is a must," it declares, "but the policy of Local 20 should also be led to the way in other areas such as instituting con-
tactual language to combat existing or newly developed automation and speedup, additional health and wel-
fare coverage to include a drug pre-
scription plan, and other new and progressive benefits for our mem-
bers.

Pensions, social security benefits related to the problems and needs of labor; repeal of laws restricting contracts. It reaffirms "the position of our union that labor must be an inde-
pendent political force when it faces the em-
powerment to end the strike and de-
velop strength among the workers on the job, "Under present condi-
tions, a jail to strikers into the best place to win our union struggle is inside the plant—on the job." In addition, it was stated, there would be a city-wide boycott campaign ask-
ing the public not to wear "Original Terry" cloth, manufactured by Barth and Dreyfuss, "until workers win their union demands for decent wages, paid medical care benefits, and a signed union contract.

To stay that way. Ronnie better re-

"If you have nationwide agree-
ments and they expire at the same time, then all the laws to stop you become meaningless," Goldblatt said. That is the big answer, the funda-
mental answer. The answer goes right back to the question of unity, with workers relying on their own union for protection.

Among the visitors who attended the convention were three representa-
atives of Teamsters Joint Council 42, John T. Williams, vice president Lo-
cal 501, Joe Conran, business agent and Tom Wood, secretary treasurer, Teamsters Local 40.

When Williams took the floor to make a brief comment after Goldblatt spoke, "With the Teamsters have much to gain from your history and courage," he said, "and much respect for each oth-er."

The statement then lists 12 objec-
tives: support of candidates for pub-
lic office "directly associated with the problems and needs of labor"; support of legislation to improve un-
employment, and worker's compen-
ation and to better control ins-
urance, particularly automobile ins-
urance; better consumer protection laws; social security benefits related to the rising cost of living; a new law for farm and government workers; repeal of laws restricting union rights; and others. The section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley law; strengthened anti-discrimination laws.

The statement closes with a recog-
nition of the importance of informa-
tion to the entire population, concerned, "to our needs as workers and the general welfare of our union community and country as a whole."

Some of the delegates as seen from speakers' table.

The legislative committee analyzes the election.

The longest, most detailed policy statement deals with grievances and a Grievances and correct shop steward a and handle them.

Committees

Every delegate was assigned to one of the four major convention com-
mitees: contract, legislation, griev-
ances and stewards, and education.
CRDC Sees
Voter Slap
At Johnson

SALEM — At the national level in the November 8 election, the Columbia River District Council found three wins out of a possible five to celebrate. There was one serious loss to lament — Charles O. Porter's unsuccessful comeback bid to represent the southwestern Oregon lumber counties in Congress.

Governor Hatfield slid to home plate in the Columbia River District Council races. Edith Green and Al Ullman, both Democrats and both CRDC-endorsed candidates, both carried in the state's second and third Congressional districts, as did Republican Wendel Wyatt, in the first district, where the Council made no endorsement.

COPE, in contrast, backed three losers, Duncan, Porter and Malcolm Cross in the first district, and failed to endorse Mrs. Green.

CRDC lobbyist Ernest Baker said "The election was a success with two dozen precincts carried over into the legislative races, whereas we lost some good candidates." Some veteran legislators lost who had been considered invincible to Republican challenge.

PORTLAND — Governor Hatfield's success in the crucial contest for the Senate seat vacated by Maurine Neuberger in the 41st Congress, the Party's mortal factor, ILWU leaders here feel. Hatfield, a Republican, Oregon's first Democratic; and both Mrs. Neuberger andCOPE, political arm of the AFL-CIO, opposed the Governor's war hawk opponent, Rep. Robert Duncan.

Duncan, who has been critical of Johnson policies in Vietnam, picked up enough votes out of the peacenik base to take the edge off the majority party's advantage, according to Representative James S. Fants said. "Duncan's position on the war cost him a lot of votes in this workingmen's area," Columbia River District Council secretary R. J. Keenan stated.

HATFIELD
The council supported Hatfield; this was of considerable help to him in the Portland and surrounding area, where Local 8 president Francis J. Murnane, said: "The ILWU supported Governor Hatfield and the Democratic candidates with money and votes. And Oregon's labor leaders are prepared to do precinct work on November 8. Willie Brown said he had union members in this state.

"The ILWU in Oregon and Washington probably did as well as any labor groups in the country, in terms of endorsed candidates elected, but in neither state did ILWU candidates win county races, unlike some other unions. We endorsed liberal candidates who won, such as Edith Green, Al Ullman, and Ray Kroc in the West Coast districts."

In Washington, five of seven labor-endorsed candidates were elected.

HATFIELD
The ILWU in Oregon was pleased that its support helped Governor Mark Hatfield win a seat in the US Senate, and helped re-elect Rep. Edith Green. Neither of these has been endorsed by AFL-CIO's COPE. Former congressman Charles Porter running for a house seat with united labor support, was defeated.

Aside from California, Republican victories were principally liberal-to-mod Conservative types, some of whom were critical of the Vietnam war.

KIRBE'S ANALYSIS
An analysis by Jeff Kirke, ILWU Washington representative, concludes that:

"The elections generated some issues but hardly any meaningful debates on the fundamental problems confronting the American people. Mostly, they were shouting matches over local issues and personal distinctions of being the only state outside the South to elect a well-identified Democratic governor. Unions were united in support of Governor Hatfield."

While a majority of labor-endorsed candidates were elected to congress and the state legislature in California, their voting strength will be less in all bodies than it has been during the past two years. The score is:

Congress 19 50
State Senate 24 26
Assembly 44 7

One bright spot in California was elected were the fights in the state senate — Mervyn Dymally, whose Los Angeles district includes West LA, and Mark Hatfield, elected to the US Senate.

In Washington, five of seven labor-endorsed candidates were elected.

On the policy front, the Vietnam war is likely to be a third term issue. The poverty program was one of the ILWU's LRC chairman, was active in a Labor for Hatfield committee. Keenan and the COPE legislative representative, Ernest E. Baker, agreed with Fants that "job losses have never been count more in the industry's lumber county caused a swing away from the Johnson administration in the election."

This view is borne out by the fact that the ILWU in Linn and Lincoln counties gave winning margins to Hatfield, although these are COPE counties.

JOBS, PRICES
More than 6,000 ILWU workers lost their jobs in shutdowns and plant closures in the Baudouin Belt in the run-up to the November 8 election.

Hatfield backfired to nothing away from a petition he had signed last August. Local 8 AFL-CIO Secretary General U Thant and World Council of Churches proposals for de-escalation to Vietnam.

"I am particularly anxious at this critical time to get the government to work as a United Nation. I will not be a slavish rubber stamp for the administration," Chairman Baker wrote Hatfield. "I want a Senator who will carry on the great independent tradition of this state."
SCDC Seeks Educational, Leadership Development

WILMINGTON—The need for expanded union educational activities and the development of union leadership highlighted the Southern California District Council's November meeting here in Local 13's hall.

Local 13 delegate John Pandora spoke eloquently of the "leadership gap" developing in the trade union movement. He urged correspondence courses in such subjects as parliamentary procedure, trade union law, and labor history as well as the need for intensified union work in communities.

These suggestions were strongly supported by ILWU representatives L.L. (Chuck) Loveridge, a member of the International executive board, and Harold DiBiasi.

Both spoke of the growing concern over what was termed "confusion and lack of interest" by so many union members.

Billiard noted, "We raise constructive ideas in our council but we haven't really succeeded in getting through to our membership."

SEMINARS

The council adopted a motion to urge that an educational program be implemented by the International executive board, including the possibility of setting up seminars in each area. He stated the ILWU has a substantial number of members.

Council president Nate DiBiasi and Local 63 Stange of Local 63 outlined possible classes that could be developed.

The speaker of the evening, introduced by secretary-treasurer Paul Perlin, was Will Scoggins, a teacher at El Camino College, California.

Scoggins recently wrote a courageous and honest book, Labor in Learning, "The Public School Treatment of Material from the Majority"—that is, textbooks.

"Unfortunately," Professor Scoggins added, "most students even from union families are drawn away from union principles by misleading and, in many cases, downright misinformation, in many textbooks.

"There is a distinct slanting of information making it extremely difficult for students to learn the true history of unionism," he told the council.

"Most school texts lay great stress on violence in labor struggles, which only builds up strong fears and prejudices."

Scoggins added a number of textbooks that deal with practically every subject except labor, and stated that material from the majority of official school texts that favor the large employers and distort information on taxes and automation, all in the interests of the employer.

"Unfortunately," Professor Scoggins added, "most students even from union families are drawn away from union principles by misleading and, in many cases, downright falsehoods by the teaching structure."

Professor Scoggins also urged that union members should run for school boards, be active in school unions, PTA, etc.

Will Solomon, delegate from Local 26, introduced a resolution urging the ILWU to consider initiating educational programs and seminars with other sections of the labor movement on the vital issue of the presentation of the labor movement as seen by American students.

On the subject of the recent election, DiBiasi, DiBiasi, Southern California legislative advocate in Sacramento, warned against a defeatist attitude, that the fact that there are still a substantial number of labor members and assemblies with whom labor can work.

EXCEPT BAD BILLS

DiBiasi added, however, that he will have to kill more bills than can be put through from now on.

Retired Local 13 veteran bill lawrence also emphasized that most of the ILWU's endorsed candidates were elected, as he also pointed to the fact that a number of forces, such as the "Boycott Brown" groups, that he felt had been measuring their strength for Governor Brown's defeat.

"Delegate Loveridge listed a number of individuals who he felt undermined Governor Brown, in both the unorganized California counties, including Carmen Wetmore of Sonoma, and Lewis Mayor Sam Vorty.

Full support was urged for DiBiasi in his work in Sacramento, where it is still possible to have influence with a large number of labor-endorsed candidates.

Bill Lawrence, now a delegate-at-large, was officially elected lifetime honorary president of the Southern California District Council.

AUXILIARY STATEMENT

Also read at the council meeting was the statement of policy of the ILWU auxiliaries' executive board, that met in September in Longview, Washington.

A statement was read by Ruth Harris of Auxiliary, vice president of the Federated. It was reported in The Dispatcher, September 30, 1966.

It read in part the statement of policy said:

"Peace, legislation and civil rights. These are the only rights which will lead to human progress, but in the atomic age peace is the key concept."

The statement stressed the fact that peace is a real possibility, and that if we have pursued wage increases, American labor today would not be the giant of a rich, powerful, predominantly white nation using its overwhelming military might to oppress the non-white people of the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Boris of Portland display a 13 and 19 pound Chinook taken from Tank Hole in Multnomah Channel. Off Jones's Boat Dock at Sauvie's Island, Mr. Boris landed both fish on December 2, 1966, at the union meeting. Polling will be between the hours of 7 am and 7 pm at Union Hall, 200 W. Main, Port Hueman, Calif.

Local 61, ILWU, Ketchikan, Alaska, will hold its final election Dec. 26, 1966, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 7 members of the executive board. Nominations will be made at stop work meetings Nov. 8 and Dec. 13, 1966. Polling will be between the hours of 7 am and 7 pm at 728 1/2 Water St., Ketchikan, Alaska.

Local 61, Ketchikan, Alaska

Local 61, ILWU, Ketchikan, Alaska, will hold its election Dec. 27, 1966, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 7 members of the executive board. Polling will be between the hours of 6 am and 4 pm at 324 West Marine Drive, Angoon, Alaska.

Local 83, Pelican, Alaska

Local 83, ILWU, Pelican, Alaska, will hold its primary election Dec. 19, 1966, and final election Dec. 26, 1966, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 4 members of the executive board. Polling will be between the hours of 7 pm at 728 1/2 Water St., Ketchikan, Alaska.

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BC Foremen Demand Recognition

Continued from Page 1—

shippers and dock companies who employ us in the various ports of B.C. We have been met with continual rebuffs and frustrated by the employers in our attempts to get for our members what every longshoreman enjoys on the Pacific Coast under contract.”

Canadian minister of labor, John H. Nicholson, in a wire to Canadian ILWU director Craig Pritchett said he understood the entire waterfront in B.C. is being picketed by the ILWU and urged that picketing cease and work be resumed. He advised that the issue be again taken up with the Canada Labor Relations Board.

The minister advised Pritchett that the Industrial Relations and Disputes Act prohibits activity “by employees and trade unions to force recognition where they are not entitled to bargain collectively under the act.”

“I understand,” said the minister, “that the issue was not raised in recent negotiations which led to the agreement your organization signed last fall, faith and duty with workers.”

A special executive meeting of Local 514 called to discuss the minister’s comments and a suggestion that the minister had been “misinformed.”

“All picketing is being done by this local and no one else,” the local’s executive emphasized in a wire to the minister.

Since the foremen are considered supervisory personnel by the Canada Labor Relations Board, the executive pointed out that they are excluded from the definition of employees and therefore the Industrial Relations and Disputes Act does not apply to them.

The foremen also informed the minister that the local was not party to the collective agreement signed by the ILWU and that the issue of recognition of foremen was drawn during negotiations to help settlement, to avoid a strike and to work in good faith with employers.

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Car Lift

A special telescoping crane is used to hoist automobiles aboard Hawaiian Monarch at San Francisco. This is one of four Matson ships now loading cars with gas in tanks and batteries connected. They are driven onto the lifting frame on the pier, hoisted aboard, then driven to stalls below decks. Loading time is about three minutes per car. The Monarch and Hawaiian Queen each carry 114 autos in addition to containers; Hawaiian Motorist and Legislator of the same line take a total of 969.

Carloading Pact Signed At Portland

PORTLAND — Local 8 has concluded and signed a warehouse agreement covering railroad car work at the Portland terminal here, John Parks, the local’s LBC chairman said.

The terminal boasts of being the largest in the Northwest and is the assembly and distribution point for a substantial portion of the paper products manufactured in the many mills along the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

Interstate Car-Loading Company, which handles the railroad carloading work at the mammoth facility, has used carloaders from Local 8’s labor pool in the past without a signed agreement. Paper products also move in and out by truck and river barge, although no ships dock at the facility.

Expansion of the carloading work, with the need to go to a two-shift operation, forced a reappraisal of the manpower needs at the warehouse and led to the agreement.

“There are hundreds of railroad cars leaving the Portland area, and this contract undoubtedly is the best for any such work,” Parks said.

Base pay for the two main categories are $3.73 for carloader-blocker, and $3.79 for lift truck operator, or a 36 cent increase over the existing contracts for the second shift.

Workers Need to Act Politically for Decent Representation

THERE IS an angle to organizing and acting politically for decent representation that workpeople deserve in this nation. Labor has the capacity, and has realized the necessity of becoming as familiar with the results of political action, especially the election of representatives to public office, as one is with the results of collective bargaining, and upon the need to go to a two-shift operation, forced a reappraisal of the manpower needs at the warehouse and led to the agreement.

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