December Is Still Wage Fund Target

SAN FRANCISCO—The trustees of the Supplemental Wage Distribution Fund stated this week that the distribution date for the $13 million fund will still be sometime in December as was previously announced.

A letter with a definite date of payment will be mailed to all longshore and shiplerker locals shortly. The next issue of The Dispatcher will also carry a firm date.

Standstill What was called an "armada" of merchant ships was anchored in English Bay, Vancouver, British Columbia, and many more unworked ships were at the piers, as a result of the lockout against BC foremen and longshoremen. Striking foremen voted unanimous approval of settlement on December 8.

SF Longshore 'B' List Seeks 700 Men

SAN FRANCISCO — Following approval voted by longshore Local 10's membership at their December 1 meeting, the machinery has been set into motion by the Joint Port Longshore Labor Relations Committee here to add up to 700 new limited "B" registered longshoremen in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Advertisements were scheduled to be placed for one day only, Monday, December 12 in the three metropolitan area papers, the San Francisco Chronicle, the Examiner and the Oakland Tribune.

The advertisements will announce that application forms for limited registration (B) longshoremen will be taken for a limited period of time through December 30, from men who personally mail a request to the San Francisco Joint Port Labor Relations Committee of the ILWU, Local 10 and the PMA. Only those personally mailing in a request for these forms will receive them.

The parties signing the ad also emphasize they are an "equal opportunity employer."

JAM SWITCHBOARDS

The first announcement that the longshore registration rolls would be opened jammed the switchboards, at International headquarters, at Local 10 and at the PMA offices.

All callers were requested to look for the advertisement in the December 12 papers. Radio, TV and news wire services also called union officers and the PMA and received the same answer.

Following the original PMA request for more men and approval by Local 10's executive board and membership meeting, the joint union-management committee set the process into motion to open these limited job opportunities.

The last time an advertisement appeared, in the fall of 1965 for a single day, opening the limited "B" registration lists for some 500 jobs, close to 9000 applications were received.

The length of time needed for the new "B" list to be formed will depend on many factors, including the number of applications received.

The applicants will be given a certain length of time to fill out their forms and return them. They then are processed by a joint Local 10-PMA committee. Applicants who are chosen after the forms are studied will be notified and interviewed. They must also pass a physical examination.

Because of the urgent need for more "B" men—due in large measure to increasing shipping, the war in Vietnam, and normal attrition of the regular work force, the joint committee is expected to move with all possible speed to develop the new list of men.
The DISPATCHER
Page 2 December 9, 1966

JAMES RESTON, New York Times columnist, last week revived a very touchy subject: the smelting, and nearly two-thirds of all Canadian petroleum and natural gas. He noted that "US firms control over 45 percent of all Canadian manufacturing, over half of its mining and smelting, and nearly two-thirds of all Canadian petroleum and natural gas."

In trade union terms this is strictly a question of domination without representation, a kind of capitalist "ruling" operation, an intervention that threatens the autonomy of the Canadian people. And the price is ultimately paid by the workers in that newly-emerged nation.

From the American end it can be likened to "runaway shops," where wages are lower than the Canadiands, and prices often higher. Canadians often pay more for American-owned goods, produced in Canada than is paid for the same items in the United States.

Discontent is sweeping the Canadian labor movement, which is in large measure affiliated with international unions with headquarters in the United States. With the exception of a few unions such as the ILWU and Mill-Mill most Canadian unions are treated as junior partners, lacking autonomy. Fortunately for all of us there still is a strong drive toward independence among Canadian workers.

CANADIANS ARE openly concerned that the astronomical financial control by American owners will also start eating away at their independent foreign policies and make deep inroads into Canadian culture. However, thus far the Canadian government has shown some spunk in continuing to keep itself out of the war in Vietnam, and in trading with China and Cuba, as well as in calling for China in the UN.

According to economic experts the Canadians expect half of their products to the United States and import two-thirds from this country, thus making Canada deeply dependent on the US for markets, and victims of an unfavorable balance of trade ranging from one half to a billion dollars a year. The worst part of it from the Canadian point of view is that some three-quarters of each year's US investments in Canada are actually produced in Canada— in other words, that the US firms get one of the increase in US holdings are now made up of interest and dividends paid by Canada to US investors.

On the issue of interference, the Eighth Annual Convention of the ILWU Canadian Area, held in February, 1966, noted that British Columbia ports are the primary outlets for huge grain shipments to China. The union expressed a desire to expand trading of many other commodities, including fertilizer and chemicals, but because of US objection the extension of trading has been discouraged.

THE CANADIANS, most especially Canadian labor, have been an outstanding force in urging that their nation lead the way to world peace, and recommending that their government withdraw from all restrictive trade and military pacts. This too has brought them in conflict with US pressures— pressures made all the more intense by the enormous economic strangple hold held by American investors.

T is in the interest of all working people that the workers of Canada reap the greatest benefits from their nation's natural wealth, and from their labor. It is in the interest of all workers, and all people, that Canadians declare their independence from US foreign policy, or any other nation's foreign policy, so that they can continue their leadership in the drive for world peace— and help preserve our lives as well as their own.

The STRANGE thing about all this is that the work stoppage in BC was announced. This column was written before any agreement was reached."

WILE THE lockout of British Columbia ILWU members on the Canadian coast was still in effect as this was being written, it appears that the employers, the British Columbia Maritime Employers Association (BCMEA) had decided to get themselves off the hook by going to court. Once they get there, the employers hope the court will accept their "conspiracy" being used against our members because ILWU members had refused to cross the foremen's picket line, which the judge could very well have been prepared to do.

The charge that it is a conspiracy for workers to fight to win the best deal possible for themselves and their fellow workers is nothing new. The charge is nothing but a modern version of the theory that after a single shot is fired, three years now waterfront foremen (equivalent to the West Coast walking bosses) have been trying to deal with the employers.

If the courts want to call it a conspiracy, let them take their best shots. This union, and the entire movement, in the United States, in Canada, and in many other parts of the world have some pretty clear ideas about the use of the conspiracy line. We remember a little history too. In Philadelphia, in March, 1806, eight shoemakers were charged with— conspiracy to form a union and raise their wages. That was only a single shot when a device was used to break a union. Since then it has been used repeatedly to try to bust unions. More recently there was the well known Bridges-Miller-Schmidt case, dumped by the Supreme Court, and a number of cases against the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, also recently dumped.

THE COMMON frame of reference in these so-called conspiracy cases against labor is that they are attacks on workers when they are trying to win recognition and decent wages. That's what unions are in business for. The one real weapon workers have is their right to quit work. To be able to leave the job, to stop the wheels turning means that they have a working class power.

Now in the case of the employers, rather than bargain in good faith with the employers, decided to appeal to the courts —to try to force the foremen back on the job without a contract. But that's one thing they won't win in the courts. That's one case they're going to lose, as long as workers are willing to back up their fellow men. There was an eminently sensible letter from Commons in Ottawa, with Conservative leader John Diefenbaker laying the blame for the tieup by saying, "It is another invasion of our sovereignty by action of Harry Bridges.

We've always stressed autonomy for the Canadian locals, and every single collective in Canada stays in Canada stays in Canada. In fact we've long championed the right of all Canadian locals to belong to separate ILWU locals in Canada and successfully. In 1948 the old and now -defunct Waterfront Employers Association, or Waterfront, was against Coast walking bosses under the Taft-Hartley Act— and they lost their beef.

It's really shocking to think our rank-and-file of Canada have to be subjected to fighting the conspiracy angle—which is so often denounced by our enemies. The issue, to repeat, is simple enough. The foremen want to enter negotiations with the Maritime Employers—who, incidentally, is the same outfit that represents a single ship of their own. The employers refused, and in so doing are causing a great deal of hardship to the Province of British Columbia—boycotts, strikes, and job losses. The workers are trying to do the job, willing to work, and the foremen would like to get back on the ships. The entire blame for the province's problems now rests on the shoulders of the foremen.

In case anyone has any doubts about the outcome, we expect to win this fight. As far as we're concerned, this is a pork chop issue, and this fundamental issue very often becomes extended into a principled fight—which amounts to the right of one group of workers to support their fellow men. And that's what the Canadian workers are doing.
R. D. Schroeder Is President Of Local 63

WILMINGTON — R. D. Schroeder was elected president and Harold Sisco, vice president, of Marine Clerks Association, Local 63, ILWU for the 1967 term.

Others elected included Bill Kohn, dispatcher; Albert Perisho, labor relations; Claude Stotts, Sr., Tony Anzalone, and Tommy Henitia for Board of Trustees.

Two Local 63 members re-elected as delegates to the International are Albert Perisho and Jim B. Bowen.


Seven members of the membership committee are Fred Macy, Donald H. Trainitt, Mr. J. P. Bookier, Jesse H. Cox, Louis Stango, Paul C. Martinez, and Richard I. Lovelace. The grievance committee will consist of: Steve Winard, Robert Schnabel, Reno Martini, Joseph C. Warren, Richard B. Stamper, and Robert Sharp.

Acknowled Is Local 10 VP In Runoff

SAN FRANCISCO — In a run-off election held December 1-3, longshore Local 10 Vice President named Glenn R. Ackerman vice president, the vote was Ackerman, 1163 to 884 for John Aitken.

Business agents elected for the 1967 term are Odell Franklin, Albert James, and Nils Lange. The nine dispatchers for the coming year are Jim Anderson, Peter Balch, and David Littleton, who received the most votes.

Executive Board

The executive board consists of: Glenn R. Ackerman, Jim Anderson, Robert Balch, David Littleton, Albert Bertani, Archie Brown, Bert Donlin, Peter Dorsch, Odell Franklin, Tony J. Gomes, Richard Harp, George Kaye, Nils Lange, and David Littleton.

The program committee is planning a fashion show, a Christmas party is planned by Auxiliary, and a fashion show is planned.

Auxiliary Plans Christmas Party

SAN FRANCISCO — An unusual Christmas party is planned by Auxiliary, including: Making the fact all-inclusive. At postponed, applied to four or more units. A candidate on restraining orders, to speed up litigation. Reimbursement of lost earnings for landlords when charges are not sustained by formal hearings. A stronger mandate for education and promotion equal opportunity. Penalties for violations of the law and brokers and lending institutions.

Michigan Democratic congressman John Conyers, Jr., second from right, meets with ILWU officials at San Francisco headquarters. Seen, left to right, are: Local 34, Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer; Julius Stern, Local 10, Joe Mosely, Local 10, Larry Horowitz, the congressmen’s administrative assistant, Odell Franklin and Tommy Silas, Local 10, LeRoy King, Local 6. In right panel, Curtis McLain, Local 6, Conyers and back to camera, William Goin and Robert Blum. John T. Williams, George Sadala, Pablo Guerrero, and Arthur J. Watkins, Sr. Kenneth Matta were named members of the investigating committee. Donald Watson, Larry Harley, and John Atkin were among the committee. Information and publicity committee includes three incumbents, John Atkin, Kenneth Park, and Laurence Harris.

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Local 34 Names Jim Herman, Mike Henry, Art Rosenbrook

SAN FRANCISCO—Local 34 shipclerks re-elected James Herman president and Arthur Rosenbrook, secretary-treasurer and named Mike Henry vice president for the 1967 term. Only Herman had opposition from Valentine Mallia. The vote was 47 1 to 143.

In a four-way race for business agent, a run-off will be held between incumbent J. A. Garvey, with 303 votes and Robert Burke, with 207. All other officers and committee men were elected in the primary.

Win Quick Victory At Waiola Motors

HONOLULU — Waiola Motors workers on Hawaii and Kaaiui had the bricks with 100% solidarity and went back to work three days later with a victory. Gaains in their new two-year agreement include:

• Fifteen cents increase retroactive to August 1 and 15 cents more next year.
• Penalty pay and a free meal for anyone worked more than 5 hours after the first meal period.
• Emergency call-out pay increased from 2 to 4 hours.
• Company to pay two-thirds of medical plan beginning August 1.
• Sick pay from first day on doctor’s order to stay home.
• Additional holiday in 1968.
• Increased severance pay.
• Jury pay.
• Emergency call-out pay in-
ILWU Victory
Upheld by Labor Board

BRODERICK, Calif. — Warehouse Local 8 figures as collective bargaining representative for Continental Nut Company workers at Chico. An agreement was issued December 1 by National Labor Relations Board region 20 at San Francisco.

On October 28, ILWU won an election at the Continental plant, 90 to 71. The result was challenged by the company on the basis of its allegations that employees were promulgated by the union that if they voted for the union they would not have to pay an initiation fee. NLRB regional director Roy Hoffman, in his certification order, commented: “None of the employees stated that they were told by petitioner (Local 17) that the initiation fee would be eliminated. It is clear that the employees understood that any reduction in the initiation fee would apply to all employees as a group and would not be contingent on how individual employees voted.” Continental is one of the largest nut companies in northern California. The six-month organizing campaign that resulted in the election had been led by ILWU organizer Oscar Jordan.

Floyd Thompson, secretary-treasurer and business agent of Local 17, said that the union would move as quickly as possible to negotiate improvements in the present $1.93-an-hour base wage rate and other conditions of employment.

Hawaii ILWU
Wins 3 Polls
In 3 Weeks

HONOLULU — Three NLRB elections within three weeks have been won by the ILWU here. Local 17, representing Technical employee of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters association voted ILWU 27 to 6 at Continental; ILWU 51 to 3. Dole Co. Island's Marine Terminals workers chose ILWU, 11 to 10 in the balloting.

Negotiating committees of the three plants are now drawing up contact demands.

Regional director Jack Hall told of visiting a pre-election meeting of the laboratory and technical workers. “There was unanimous agreement that they were joining our union because it is mature, competent and tough,” he said.

It's Gotta Be Zip ... or Zap

A zip number in your address, or zap—no paper.

Starting January 1, 1967, the US Postal Office will refuse newspapers and other second class mail without zip code numbers.

If you believe that, look at the address sticker on this issue of The Dispatcher, at the top of the front page, and you should include a five-figure zip code number, following the city.

If there is no zip number, please tear off the corner of the page with the label, write the number plainly on it, then mail it or take it to the Post Office.

That's all. It's either zip or zap.

Retiring
Deacon B. L. Rogers of Local 13, Wilmington (at right; other men not identified) has asked The Dispatcher to publish this message: “To Local 12 officers and fellow workers: Many, many thanks for the lovely fellowship shown to me during the 24 years or more. Sorry to leave you at this time but we see the old clock on the wall doesn't turn back. God bless you all,” Rogers’ picture was sent by D. R. Courtemarche, secretary-treasurer of the local.

Average Paycheck Fails
To Meet Gov't Standard

The average American working man or woman is making considerably less money than is needed for a “modest but adequate” standard of living set forth by the US Department of Labor.

The department’s well-known “City Worker’s Family Budget,” updated in 1966 by the AFL-CIO research department, finds that the average breadwinner for a family of four needs $108 a week.

The average worker in this country earned $98.46 a week in August of this year, according to the federal government. This is $3.54 short of the D of L standard.

The Labor Department developed its budget just after World War II at the request of Congress. It was updated in 1969. Using those figures and the increased cost of living since ‘59, the AFL-CIO research department adjusted it for the current year.

The budget allows for necessities, including taxes, a few amenities, but no luxuries and no savings other than life insurance.

The budgets allowed for less than one egg per person per day. For the family, a washing machine every eight years, a vacuum cleaner every 14 years, a toaster every 12 years.

Under transportation, it allowed $65 a year for purchase, operation and maintenance of a car, although government experts estimate that more than $1,000 a year is spent on the average family automobile.

The D of L did not develop a budget for other than four-person families, but it did devise a method for adjusting its figures. A five-person family with the oldest child between 18 and 23 would need 18 percent more than the standard, or $134.58 a week.

Seven of 10 ILWU members are comfortably above the government’s “adequate” standard of living, many industrial workers are far below, including many in the construction, auto and other industries where seasonal layoffs are common, and millions of others whose hourly rates are less than $3.25.

Many working families achieve relative affluence through the earnings of more than one person, but the majority, including most of those with small children, depend upon one paycheck.

Warehousemen Choose
Officers at Port Kells
PORT KELLS, B.C. — Officers for 1967 have been elected by the Dock and Warehouse division of ILWU Local 506. They are N. Jones, chairman; P. Paidhvor, vice-chairman and J. Fink, secretary-treasurer.

New LA Pact
Brings Many Fringes

LOS ANGELES — More than 300 workers at New York Merchandise Company are working under a union contract for the first time. A contract was negotiated and ratified late last month.

The company, part of a national chain, is a wholesale distributor of imported gifts and supplies for use by wholesalers and retailers in the drug, variety, hardware, toy, children’s wear and gift shops.

The agreement runs for three years, with automatic wage increases totaling 47 cents to $2.67 hourly. It provides for full payment of the class A health and welfare plan and the Local 26 dental plan at no cost to employees.

Under terms of the old program, employees paid $2.42 to $2.83 per week for dependent coverage.

New York Merchandise will also commence contributions of $17.30 per month to the Warehousemen’s pension fund and give five days paid sick leave. It will provide for one week of annual vacations and funeral pay to all employees.

There is complete union security with provisions for grievance machinery and arbitration.

The negotiating committee includes Don Sutliff, Irene Miwa and president Hy Orkin.

New Hilo Unit
Gains 35
In First Pact

HILO—A first ILWU contract, providing a general wage increase of 35 cents an hour and other benefits, has been ratified by members of the new Theo. H. Davies unit of Local 111 here.

The 35-some workers at the Davies plant were organized by ILWU last August.

Mr. of the ILWU reported that “They quit Bert Nakano’s Operating Engineers and joined ILWU because they could get things done. Nakano is a former ILWU organizer who headed up the union organizing committee. “They said, “a new day is dawning for our members at Davies . . . . There will be no favoritism of any kind from here on.”

Local 8 Praised by IBEW
For Strong Strike Support

PORTLAND — John Fougrouse of ILWU Local 8 climbed on the hood of a parked car and persuaded a group of metal trades workers not to crash a picket line. This happened during the fifth week of the marine electricians’ strike and earned high praise from IBEW officials.

Fougrouse works at the Pacific Graphics. The D of L did not develop a budget for other than four-person families, but it did devise a method for adjusting its figures. A five-person family with the oldest child between 18 and 23 would need 18 percent more than the standard, or $134.58 a week.
Agricultural Workers Made It in Hawaii

The headline above is taken from the October-November issue of Labor Today, "an independent b-month journal of discussion," published in Detroit. The accompanying article by David E. Thompson, education director for Hawaii ILWU Local 142, is excerpted here. Thompson has brought the current story of Hawaiian agricultural workers into focus in relation to their past and in relation to the conditions of farm workers on the mainland. Copies of Labor Today with the complete article have been sent to all ILWU locals by Hawaii regional director Jack Hall.

By David E. Thompson

Agricultural workers in Hawaii, organized for more than 20 years in the ILWU, enjoy the world's highest farm wages and have achieved standards of life comparable to union workers in mainland industries. The ILWU record is frequently cited these days to illustrate how unionism could deliver mainland farm workers from poverty and degradation.

Our newest state, Hawaii is also the first—and so far the only one—in which all the workers in large-scale agriculture belong to a union. It is also the only state in which agricultural workers have decent wages, comprehensive medical plans, dental plans, pensions, paid vacations, holidays, sick leave, severance pay and much more.

Average hourly earnings, including fringes, are over $3. These benefits are the direct consequence of unionization—as is the fact that Hawaii is the only state in which agricultural workers are covered by unemployment insurance (with payments up to $62 a week).

Hawaii agricultural workers are also protected by one of the nation's best wage, hours and working conditions laws, with payments up to $112.50 a week, no maximum total during actual disability or dependency, and statutory totals going up to $35,000 for permanent partial disability.

THE STATE TRANSFORMED

The economic and political upthrust of this rural unionism has transformed the state as a whole, bringing higher standards of living, higher expectations of health, education, public services, and contributing greatly to Hawaii's phenomenal economic growth rate—9 percent, last year, as compared to a national average of 7.2 percent.

Sugar labor policy made Hawaii the world's greatest melting pot of races. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association was established to import labor. To prevent the workers from setting up home, it brought them from a dozen different lands in Europe and the Orient, and put them in racially separate plantation camps. Up to 1944 the industry's policy made Hawaii an anti-union stronghold, more feudal than democratic. But these same policies—and the lessons workers learned in struggling against them—set the stage for a dynamic, inter-racial unionism, which Governor John Burns credits with bringing political democracy to Hawaii.

Our gains were won, the union encouraged grass-roots, rank and file activity in its administration. About one member out of eight serves as a unit officer or steward or on a committee for political action, pensions, medical care, publicity or sports.

Better Race Relations

Racial barriers were destroyed as a matter of deliberate union policy. The dean of Hawaii's sociologists, UH Professor Andrew Lind, credits ILWU as the biggest single force for the inter-racial harmony of modern Hawaii.

A recent study for UNESCO by Lind reports that "in no other Pacific islands have immigrant labor groups advanced in economic and social status so rapidly and so far within a comparable period of time." Before the union, the typical plantation worker had no automobile, refrigerator or washing machine. His children did not finish high school. Today all this is reversed.

Many workers now own their own homes. For those who live in company housing, rents have been frozen at 1946 levels, ranging from $10 to $14 per month.

Complete prepaid family medical care is provided for fees ranging from $1.65 for single men, up to $6 for a family of six. All drugs, specialists, and off island emergency care is included.

PenSion Policy

From 1952 through 1957 the union concentrated its demands on gains designed to reward the old-timers for their part in building the industry and the union, and to make attractive to them to leave the industry voluntarily. Some younger workers complained that the union was signing "old men's agreements"; they said they wanted bigger cash wage increases now, not pensions in the future.

A majority, however, felt that the union's policy also benefited younger men with families and low seniority men who would have been laid off if older men did not leave the industry.

ILWU economic gains have had far-reaching social effects enabling workers to send children to high school and college—and speeding the assimilation of immigrant groups as they approached an American standard of living.

Union protection against discrimination for reasons of race, creed, color or politics brought political freedom.

Before, politicians not favored by the management could not hold rallies in plantation camps, and workers were afraid to attend the rallies held on public roads. The new freedom for union men made it possible for opposition parties to grow, for opposition opinion to be heard, and opened up real freedom of choice to voters outside the union.

Negative Income Tax

Union political action paid off too in state social and labor legislation which ranks with the nation's best. Last year Hawaii scored a first with a negative income tax law which, instead of taking from taxpayers in the lowest brackets, makes payments to them.

Mechanization is almost complete in Hawaiian agriculture.

Last year, too, the union supported legislation mandated big improvements in the Islands' welfare system and the fight for equality of opportunity in rural areas a prime objective, gave teachers wage increases ranging from 13 percent to 32 percent, and appropriated half the state's budget to public schools, community colleges and the University of Hawaii which has rapidly become an outstanding institution.

School attendance is now compulsory through age 18 and 61 percent of island youngsters go on for further schooling.

Big political changes don't come easy. Union members had to learn to think for themselves and trust one another, to organize. Employers, politicians and newspapers kept telling them they were wrong and it was dangerous.

Defense of Union

The way union members fought back was amazing.

In 1944, encouraged by the Taft-Hartley law, certain employers and the Governor (who was appointed by Washington, D.C., while Hawaii was a Territory) launched a wave of red-baiting and reached a few union leaders who attempted a secession movement. Union members voted 98 percent to stick with the ILWU.

Thousands walked off the job in 1959 to protest the jailing of ILWU president Fred Taniguchi and the Governor (who was appointed by Washington, D.C., while Hawaii was a Territory) by launching a wave of red-baiting and reached a few union leaders who attempted a secession movement. Union members voted 98 percent to stick with the ILWU.

A union-smearing visit by the House Un-American Committee in 1950 failed to break the union. In 1966 protest strikes on all islands greeted the Senate Subversive Activities Control Committee, which imprisoned plantation owner James Eastland, who hoped to prove Hawaii was unfit for statehood.

Today their membership meetings memorialize President and Congress to stop bombing and escalation and to negotiate with the NLF for peace in Vietnam.

Many ILWU members recall that twenty years ago they were ashamed to say they were Japanese, identifying themselves as among the subservient rural poor. Today with dignity, the job, economic security, high hopes for their children, and a voice in public affairs, they prided themselves to say "I'm an ILWU sugar worker."
Each Escalation Timed To Bolster Corruption

Book Review

The Politics of Escalation in Vietnam
By Franz Schurmann, Peter Dale Scott and Reginald Zelnik
A Fawcett Premier book, paper, 60 cents

This book is described on the flyleaf as "A Citizens White Paper: A Study of United States Responses to Pressures for a Political Settle-

ment of the Vietnam War: November 1965.June 1966." It is the product of "a working group organized by scholars at the University of California at Berkeley and Washington University, in St. Louis."

The manuscript was transmitted to President Johnson on June 23, 1966, by a group of distinguished citizens. As of August, no response had been received from anyone in the Administration.

For each of nine critical periods, beginning with the fall of Diem in November 1963, the authors study three intertwined and inter-related strands: international pressures for a negotiated settlement, developments in the internal politics of South Vietnam, and military actions of the belligerents.

The major conclusion is that "Movements toward a political settlement have been retarded or broken off by American interventions, most of which have taken the form of military escalation."

MOTIVES

It is not argued that the United States has resorted to escalation in order to nip peace moves in the bud, though the reader may readily come to that conclusion himself.

The authors point out that they did not have access to privileged government documents and hence could not properly assess the motives of American policy makers.

What they do show is that each escalation was preceded by time-consuming attempts to develop negotiations.

On each occasion also, the timing of American military moves was related to instability in the South Vietnam government and could be interpreted as being designed to bolster whatever government was then in power. At least it tended to have that effect.

With the recent cabinet crises in the Ky government, and with the current spate of rumors about peace keepers, it will be of particular interest to see whether further significant escalation is just around the corner.

The book is recommended as a thoroughly serious and thoroughly documented study. If it is to be read and absorbed, it will prove the Administration's well-known explanation of escalation, as meeting growing "infiltration" from the north, it certainly casts serious doubts on them.

As Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. writes in the foreword, "... the questions (the book) raise are legitimate and searching. One would hope that they might elicit authoritative answers."

Though the reader may readily come to the conclusion that "the other side" had a reliable and time-tested method of infiltration not in the north, but in the person and responsible factuality to which citizens are democracy are entitled from their leaders.

As the foreword also points out, the book shows that "the other side" had a reliable and time-tested method of infiltration not in the north, but in the person and responsible factuality to which citizens are democracy are entitled from their leaders.

Einar Mohn,
Teamo Leader

SACRAMENTO — Einar Mohn, president and international director of the Western Conference of Teamo, was appointed December 3 by Governor Edmund Brown as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California.

Mohn replaced C. J. Haggerty, former president of the state Federation of Labor, who resigned as Regents because of illness. Mohn's term will expire March 1, 1968.

In announcing the appointment, Brown said: "Einar Mohn is a brilliant union administrator, a thought-
ger, a worker who, because of his job, must spend more than $250 million a year on TV advertising.

There is the Agent Zero camera. It throws bullets straight ahead through the aperture. Made of a "betrail" roll set comes with secret weapons hidden in the pockets.

Most of these appalling toys are tied in closely with TV advertising; so your kids perhaps have been asked to sign a letter that its concerns only that the toys perform as advertised.

Better they shouldn't.

Portland Members
Mourn Nick Thomas
Portsmouth, Ohio—Memorial service was held for a colorful member of Local 8, killed at the Bess Kaiser hospital here. The Bess Kaiser hospital here.

Mr. Thomas, president of Local 8, who delivered the eulogy, said that "Nick Thomas was a dedicated union man, a devoted tradesman. He was a friend of the workers and his plant. He fought for the workers and his plant. He fought for the workers and his plant. He fought for what he believed in." The eulogy was delivered by Mourn Nick Thomas, president of Local 8, who delivered the eulogy, said that "Nick Thomas was a dedicated union man, a devoted tradesman. He was a friend of the workers and his plant. He fought for the workers and his plant. He fought for what he believed in." The eulogy was delivered by Mourn Nick Thomas, president of Local 8, who delivered the eulogy, said that "Nick Thomas was a dedicated union man, a devoted tradesman. He was a friend of the workers and his plant. He fought for the workers and his plant. He fought for what he believed in." The eulogy was delivered by Mourn Nick Thomas, president of Local 8, who delivered the eulogy, said that "Nick Thomas was a dedicated union man, a devoted tradesman. He was a friend of the workers and his plant. He fought for the workers and his plant. He fought for what he believed in." The eulogy was delivered by Mourn Nick Thomas, president of Local 8, who delivered the eulogy, said that "Nick Thomas was a dedicated union man, a devoted tradesman. He was a friend of the workers and his plant. He fought for the workers and his plant. He fought for what he believed in." The eulogy was delivered by Mourn Nick Thomas, president of Local 8, who delivered the eulogy, said that "Nick Thomas was a dedicated union man, a devoted tradesman. He was a friend of the workers and his plant. He fought for the workers and his plant. He fought for what he believed in." The eulogy was delivered by
**Injured Clerk Fitted with Instant Limb**

WILMINGTON — Marvin Gebhard of Marine Clerks Local 63, who was injured on the job last July, has become one of the first persons in the US to be fitted with an “instant limb.”

A van carrier weighing more than 20 tons ran over Gebhard’s left foot. Amputation was necessary but could not be performed until early November because of an infection.

A new surgical technique was used in which a temporary prosthetic device is fitted in the operating room immediately after amputation. On the day after the operation, Gebhard stood for 10 minutes.

“I’m lucky,” Gebhard said. “At the time of the accident I felt as if I were being pulled under the van carrier. Another driver yelled at the driver and he stopped.”

“Our membership faces these monstrous machines day and night,” commented J. R. Ricci, secretary-treasurer of Local 69.

**Portland Pensioners Set Xmas Party**

PORTLAND — Pensioners will hold their annual Christmas blowout in a new location—and at mid-day this year.

The affair, which is billed for Monday, December 19, at Taylor’s Viewpoint Club, will start with a cocktail hour at 12:00 noon. It will feature a full orchestra, dancing, and the usual banquet, to start promptly at 1:30.

In addition to Columbia River Pensioners Memorial Association members and their wives, all widows of pensioners are invited, as well as old timers visiting in the area, and officers of Locals 8, 40, 82, and the waterfront guards, 8-4.

Almost 300 attended last year’s festivities, and more are looked for this year.

**SICKINGER RE-ELECTED**

Mike Sickinger, veteran waterfront leader, was reelected president of the CRMA at a recent meeting.

Other newly elected officers include Joe Warner, vice-president; Charley Cuenich, secretary-treasurer; Clyde East, Louis Young and Tom Sena, trustees; and Joe Juen, Pat Adrian, Joe Zirr, Norman Ireland, Frank Lovenstein, Frank Novak, Gay Haugman and Tom Benn, executive board.

Mike Gahr was reelected CRDC delegate.

Marvin Gebhard
Photo by Long Beach Press-Telegram

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**BIG SHOTS AND LITTLE FISHES**

BY Fred Goetz

STORY in last column about George Wilder and Dr. Joseph Bilbao and “a grizzly bear that came in the night,” inspires a poem dubbed “Them Bears are Big in the Dark,” a poem from Longshoreman Marshall McManus of seaward, Alaska, a member of Local 60. Members of Local 8, Portland, will recite Brother McManus, I’m sure. He asks to be remembered to “Barney,” “Bear Run” and the “guys in Gang 14,” and says: “If you’re ever up in this neck of the woods, drop in—the coffee pot is on.”

It was good to hear from you, Marshall. Tell your friends in Alaska I’d be happy and proud to hear from ‘m anytime; I’m sure they’ll have some to tell of Alaska, the “outdoorsman’s paradise.”

But here now is Marshall’s poem:

**THEM BEARS ARE BIG IN THE DARK**

Now listen, my friend
You don’t have to grin
I know you’re as cool as a shark
What I tell you is true
I don’t lie to you
Though bears are big in the dark.

We went out to the bay
Just fishing one day
And decided to stay overnight
We hooked the trophy
And went in for a look
We pulled the skirt way up high.

We cooked a few fish
And some other dish
I don’t remember just what
But it was as hot as we ate
It was getting quite late
So we rolled our bags on the spot.

Then Mike says, hey!
We did not hear came our way
And ate up the groceries tonight
Don’t worry your head
My teeth they chatter like mad
We’ll give him a helluva fight.

I’m out of my sack
With ice in my back
And grabbed my 30-60.

I can’t see very clear
Because he’s still there
So I blast him a good one for sure
What if a bear came our way
And everything’s dark
He must have gone down
So I give him four or five more.

Then everything’s still
And I’m took by a chill
My teeth they chatter with mad
I holler to Mike:
“Quick, bring me a light
I think he’s a big one, by gosh.”

He gets there on time
But what do we find
Just a porcupine looking for salt
I hit him real good
From the looks of the blood
But that’s not all I had shot
There’s holes in the grub
And I’ve broken my jug
The coffee pot’s all shot to hell
There’s a hole in the skillet
As big as my fist
The irying pan looks like a steve.

So listen, my friend
You don’t have to grin
I know you’re as cool as a shark
What I tell you is true
I don’t lie to you
Though bears are big in the dark.

It was a pleasure recently to hear from Brother Elwood M. “Ed” Gish, a former member of Local 94, Long Beach Harbor, now residing in Colorado Springs, Colorado. He wrote:

“Dear Fred:

“I’ve been retired now for three years and I miss the lads from Local 94 a lot. I went out with Emphysema and I’m unable to get around as I used to. However this year I did manage to down an antelope. After reading your item in the September 6th issue of the Portland Pensioners’ Association, I thought your readers might like to have a look at one from the Colorado Springs. Antelope certificates issued 18,000 permits for antelope this year.”

BIOLOGISTS who manage our wildlife resources consider all circumstances before putting a “good guy” or “bad guy” tag on various species of non-game animals. Although some of the farmers may disagree, scientists say the “badger” as—by and large—a “good guy.”

Granted this critter does cause some damage to fields and irrigation ditches in agricultural areas; however, the score is heavily on the badger’s credit side for he exercises an important control on the large grain and forage—eating rodents.

The badger is one of the few animals that makes its living by out-digging other earth moving mammals. Equipped with short legs and long claws, this squat, low-slung carnivore will move earth faster than a mule. It is a burrowing animal which it feeds. We’ve watched this burrowing powerhouse put on an incredible display of strength before our eyes as he used all four feet to dig himself out of sight in a few seconds.

Comparatively little is known about the badger’s private life. A badger litter may vary from one to seven and they are not weaned until half grown. They do not hibernate in the true sense, although they may become drowsy in winter months. It fur is one of the most durable known.

**ILWU members in good standing can earn a pair of the illustrated BIKINI fishing lures. All that’s neces-**
Hawaii ILWU Helps Plan New Housing

HONOLULU - ILWU regional director Jack Hall is chairman of the Hawaii Council for Housing Action, a group organized to promote good housing for people of moderate income. Community, business and other labor organizations are participating.

HCHA has submitted a bid for redevelopment of a 20-acre tract in the Kukui area. Its plan combines well-designed houses with pleasant surroundings.

Each house would have outdoor living space with a yard open to the sky. The average space, spacious lanai (patio) protected from the wind, and access to outdoor space.

Another project under discussion is a senior citizens retirement center at Kahului on the island of Maui.

HCHA has completed a preliminary survey of housing needs in Ka- waloa for hotel workers, longshoremen, workmen with "slow down" tactics, fired gang raids left and right, and soon emotion that the unionists had. The Wisconsin Labor party, in that case, was fundamental to the foremen's achievement.

The number one job of a union official is to get commerce moving, the government was able to introduce a formula that created a realistic basis for settlement. "With supervision now restored on the docks, work will get back into full swing."

Foremen Settle Strike, Hail BC Union Victory

Continued from Page 1 — Foremen, meeting here, unanimously voted to accept his formula "in the interest of the men, the members and the community affected by the current dispute."

The foremen's acceptance was made on the one condition that all pending lawsuits, both employers and employees, be dropped, because Pritchett wired, "no commission can function effectively with lawsuits pending." Pritchett also warned that the company would not abandon its appeals, because if the Public Employment Relations Board ruled that the strike was illegal, the company would appeal to the Public Service Commission, which is the highest court in the province.

A statement broadcast on national TV and radio networks and in the press, ILWU Canadian Area president Roy Smith said: "The Canadian Area ILWU is happy that the foremen have achieved a victory after a long, hard struggle. The termination of this strike on the minister of labor's formula marks the winning of recognition achieved by the trade union movement long ago."

SOLID SUPPORT

"The right of association and to grieve was fundamental to the foremen's struggle. It was achieved at the last date only with the solid support of the longshoremen, the trade union movement and the sympathetic ear of the public interest." 

"The government's appointment of an inquiry commission at this time was supported by the Canadian Area ILWU because of the far-reaching implications of the events at the concern of our union for the public interest."

In its efforts to get commerce moving, the government was able to introduce a formula that created a realistic basis for settlement. "With supervision now restored on the docks, work will get back into full swing."

A press release by Foremen's Local 194 also announced that work would resume immediately now that management has accepted a formula that was agreed to by the foremen last week — that an inquiry commission would be appointed and that status quo will be maintained on the job pending the inquiry."

Also emphasized was that both parties have agreed to drop all suits. This was not the first time Labor Minister Nicholson had presented a formula for settlement. In going to Vancouver last Sunday he proposed what was essentially the same approach — the right of union to grievances procedures and the right of representation to handle their disputes."

This was accepted by the foremen but turned down by the employers' president E. M. Strang on the ground that it would lead to recognition of their unions. Strang at the time called it a "primitive form of collective agreement that could work to union control."

By the time the settlement formula was presented, virtually every the employers were working and not a wheel was turning."

Five days after the foremen set up picket lines after three years of trying to win recognition and a collective bargaining agreement, Maritime Employers Association went to court and an injunction was granted by the Canadian Chief Judge, british columbia, later revoked, to prevent any picketing of the schooner Wawona. The Canadian Area ILWU immediately announced that the bill of lading on the ship was to be returned. The Wawona was built in 1897 at Fairhaven, Calif., served until 1947, mostly in search of cod in the Bering Sea."

National Officers and Regional Directors Plan Future Action

AS THIS issue of The Dispatcher goes to press the national officers and regional directors are considering their two-day conference in San Francisco. Scheduled at this conference was a review of the union's activity and performance and the direction of the Maritime Employers Association toward court and an injunction was granted by the Canadian Chief Judge, british columbia, later revoked, to prevent any picketing of the schooner Wawona. The Canadian Area ILWU immediately announced that the bill of lading on the ship was to be returned. The Wawona was built in 1897 at Fairhaven, Calif., served until 1947, mostly in search of cod in the Bering Sea."

Photo by Seattle Times

The Regional directors present represent Northern and Western California, the Northwest, Canada, and Hawaii. They came prepared to give reports on all phases of activity in their particular areas. It was also emphasized that meetings of this nature are of vital importance and should be continued on a regular basis."

This is so because the regional staffs, under the supervision of the regional directors are responsible for carrying out the policy and directives coming from the three national officers.

At meetings such as these the national officers can explain in detail and discuss with the directors their interpretations of the policies to be implemented and the actions to be taken. At the same time the regional directors can express their feeling, can reflect the rank and file thinking in the various areas in response to the overall ILWU program."

Also, and this is most important, they can exchange experiences in their individual regions and learn from each other how best to implement union policies, how to place into motion new organizational techniques, and even exchange ideas on areas and industries that can be organized."

Field staffs, under supervision of the regional directors, have two basic responsibilities: 1. First and foremost, there is the organizational responsibility. To organize the unorganized remains, as always, the number one job of a union. 2. The regional staff, when called upon by local officers assist in the day-to-day business of seeing to it that the union contract runs smoothly, that grievances are checked out and remedied, that the membership gets all the service it has coming to it.

NATURALLY THE activities of each region may be different, depending on specific conditions. In some regions the staff devotes its major time to membership service. In other regions, organizing the unorganized takes precedence. And in still others, there's a combination of both.

In other words, the regional staff is the direct link between the International and the locals. Certainly it is anticipated that there will be regular meetings of this kind, because it is certainly a two-way street. Because International officers are unable to get out in the field as do we, like we, very much want to keep close contact with rank-and-file thinking. At the next 56th national convention the regional directors need continuous contact with the projections and plans of the Internationa. In this way we anticipate much closer cooperation in the two major areas of union responsibility: Organizing the unorganized, and providing a service to the membership.