Tough Strike
In LA Passes
Fifth Week

LOS ANGELES — Over five hundred ILWU Local 26 members at Mutual Plastic Mold Corp. plant in La Mirada entered their fifth week of strike on December 18. The company’s latest offer, submitted to a special meeting of strikers last week, was rejected by an 82 percent vote.

The offer provided wage increases of 5 percent the first year, 4 percent the second and third years, but no provision for seniority rights in transfers and promotions, no improvement in sick leave or job security, and no provision for eliminating strikebreakers from the plant.

Seventy-five percent of the strikers are women who earn $2.11 an hour after one year of service. The employer’s offer would mean an increase of only 10¢ an hour for the women.

The plant normally works three shifts around the clock, producing plastic lids for Folgers and many other coffee brands, and plastic containers for Kraft Foods and other food products.

The strike has the complete support of the International Union and ILWU locals as well as the sanction of Teamsters Joint Council 42.

During the most recent negotiations under auspices of State Conciliator Louis DeWolfe, International secretary-treasurer Lou Goldblatt, regional director Bill Piercy, and International representative Don Wright participated in an effort to bring about an agreement.

Pedro Fish
Local Wins
Big Victory

SAN PEDRO—Fishermen’s Union, Local 33, ILWU scored a big victory last week in a case that has been pending before the National Labor Relations Board since 1966.

The case concerned a number of ILWU members fired from crews of certain tuna fishing vessels which had been under contract with Local 33. The men had refused to accept a cut in the guaranteed wage embodied in the existing agreement.

The boat owners then entered into an agreement with the Seine and Line Fishermen’s Union, AFL. Local 33 contended at that time. The offer provided wage increases of 5 percent the first year, 4 percent the second and third years, but no provision for seniority rights in transfers and promotions, no improvement in sick leave or job security, and no provision for eliminating strikebreakers from the plant.

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To our members and readers everywhere
the officers of the ILWU
and staff of The Dispatcher
bring you

SEASON’S GREETINGS
Let There Be
PEACE

HARRY BRIDGES
president
LOUIS GOLDBLATT
secretary-treasurer
SIDNEY ROGER
vice-president
editor

SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU International Executive Board last week approved the statement of policy and program for ending the war in Vietnam that had been adopted in mid-November by the National Labor Leadership Assembly for Peace.

The ILWU was officially represented at that meeting by 14 participants, including two international officers and three executive board members. Adoption of the policy statement was one of the key actions taken by the Executive Board meeting here Dec. 11-14.

Other matters taken up by the board included plans for a new international union building, a contribution to aid BC union fishermen against anti-strike injunctions, support for striking Local 26 members at Mutual Plastics in Southern California, a union educational program, and a report on Australia.

ACTION PROGRAM

The Chicago peace program adopted included a call for “an immediate and unconditional end to the bombings of North Vietnam”; a statement that the US is ready to negotiate a settlement with all parties directly involved; a call to the UN, after bombing is halted, to initiate discussions aiming at cease-fire, negotiations and permanent peace.

Other matters taken up by the board included:

• A follow-up report on a new building by Secretary-Treasurer Goldblatt who said the union is still negotiating with the city’s Redevelopment Agency for a parcel of land.

• A report by President Bridges on the trip to Australia and New Zealand, and the meeting of Local 26 president James Herman. (The full report is being printed in The Dispatcher.)

• A contribution of $1000 to the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union in British Columbia in support of their struggle against strike-breaking injunctions.

• An announcement that the Overseas Delegation to Egypt is slated to leave sometime in January 1968.

• A vote of full support to ILWU Local 26 members involved in the tough strike at Mutual Plastics in Southern California.

• A petition to the US attorney general to request the Supreme Court to review the case of Morton Sobell.

• A follow-up on the ILWU convention’s publicity and education report and the membership survey presented at that meeting.

• A call for a permanent fund for education and member development.

• An announcement of a call to all ILWU locals to present a program for the next meeting of the ILWU Executive Board set for mid-January.

• Agreement to place the 1968 election of executive officers on the agenda for the next board meeting, which will be held in Honolulu early next year.

More from Australia
See Pages 4 and 5
THE YEAR is coming to a close. It's been a good year for members of the ILWU. Has it been without problems? Hardly. A union without problems would have to take a long, hard second look at itself and wonder what's going wrong.

The test is how to meet the problems—no dodging or ducking or evading or ignoring, but head on, intelligently, with the rank and file's interest paramount. And above all, in the ILWU tradition, to meet problems democratically.

On Christmas 1967 the union is in solid shape. That means only one thing: It is producing for its members, and in so doing, also producing for the communities in which its members live.

It was thirty years ago, Christmas 1937, that the ILWU came into existence, breaking away from the AFL, and becoming part of the new and vital CIO. Twelve years after that the ILWU became independent. That was, and remains, the determination to keep the union always under control of the membership, always insisting that rank-and-file decisions are the final decisions.

Thirty years ago when union members celebrated their first Christmas as part of the ILWU the base on which the union has since developed was firmly established. That independence is still working in the membership's best interests.

SOMETHING ELSE was developed then, and it has been built and strengthened since. That was the firm knowledge—that no matter what we tell our kids — there really isn't no Santa Claus as far as workers are concerned. The benefits spread under the ILWU tree—wages, conditions, health and welfare, pensions, safety, job security, growing equality, dignity and political strength—are not gifts. They were all won, won the hard way, won by struggle, and will remain intact only through continued struggle and the willingness to fight.

This year, 1967, is a good example of the meaning of struggle. This year saw an ILWU-Teamster warehouse coalition work together, hit the bricks together, and after a three-week strike win the finest contract ever. It was "Warehouse Year 1967" all the way and it isn't over yet...

The coming year, 1968, has now been dubbed "Pineapple Year"—and however tough the negotiations may be, and even if our Hawaiian brothers must hit the bricks, too, they will be hit for the benefit of the membership.

Naturally, we've had our usual share of attacks, especially from the super-duper types who are always ready to try to wreck the union, trying to void our contracts by running to court and disturbing the atmosphere.

But what stands out something the wrecking-crews never seem to understand—is that the union is still owned and controlled by union men, still delivering for the membership.

FINALLY, THIS BEING Christmas, with songs of peace on earth pouring forth—a world in which war and the threat of nuclear holocaust is ever present—our union can say proudly that we have never backed away from our devotion to peace.

This year saw our International Convention—almost alone among American unions—take a forthright official position on peace in Vietnam. Not just a general statement against the war, but a plan for peace.

This too is in keeping with a principle and tradition that has become the hallmark of the union: practicing what we preach. And because we know that the war is not good for our members and their families, or the communities in which they live, we have taken our stand for peace.

THE LONGSHORE industry is one of the few where a young fellow can get a chance, whether he can read or write, whether he has any education or not, even if he happens to have an arrest record or conviction, provided he does his job and behaves like a good citizen and a good union member, once he gets registered as A or B and goes to work.

It has meant indeed the postion of the minorities—men and women—then've heard me state this time and again at local meetings—that longshoremen and clerks—who enjoy maximum em job and maximum fringe benefits that are second to none in the country—would use their relatively privileged position to send their sons and daughters to schools and colleges, to learn professions and skills. By so doing they would make room for other young people who don't have these advantages.

No one can convince me that anyone with a good profession or highly developed technical skill has to come to work on the waterfront. And it would be even harder to convince that anyone with a minority status can't win over the years by use of working class power, should be exploited to put sons of the wealthy, or the well-educated to work without pay. A better organized waterfront, paid vacations or haunts the welfare offices vainly seeking for jobs.

I'm not being critical of intellectuals, or even of the rich liberals. I'm just referring to a memory. I recall how thousands of intellectuals contributed money to keep me out of jail, to keep me from being deported, and at critical times whole heartedly supported our union and its struggles.

BUT I ALSO know that by helping us they also helped themselves and their country. Nowadays much is being said about the liberal-intellectual establishment and how it's battling for the right to dissent, to demonstrate, to picket, to oppose and defy government authority, to express their opposition to the war.

But longshore and most intellectuals were doing anything but sitting in their ivory towers, it was the trade union movement, and most especially the ILWU, that set the basis for today's fight to dissent and to demonstrate.

Who led the fight on the West Coast for the right to picket? The ILWU, and sure in conjunction with other unions. Who was the first to go to jail to demonstrate against the Vietnam war? The ILWU was in there pitching long before it became "respectable" to do so. Remember how longshoremen and other workers picketed against the Nixon regime's "policy of escalation"? The ILWU and Mussolini, and demonstrated against the Nazi regime way back when these things were considered practically "subversive." The ILWU has never been afraid to express its political views, whatever they might be.

Keeping in mind our history and principles, I'd advise our waterfront people to arm themselves with the facts—hold the union leaders, give the breaks to working class sons, especially those in minority groups.

What this amounts to is that we've got to practice what we preach, and have less hypocrisy and double-talk in this respect.
Good Tidings For B' Men
In Local 10

SAN FRANCISCO—A special Long- shore Local 10 bulletin went the rounds of the Bay Area waterfront early this week. That bulletin spoke to the hearts of more than 750 men from the "B" lists of 1963 and 1965.

A special meeting was held on Thursday evening, December 21, 8 p.m. at the Longshore Hall to initiate into Local 10 all 1963 and 1965 "B" men who had been cleared by the investigating committee and who had completed their financial obligations to the union.

The bulletin, signed by Local 10 president Congressman, told the secretary-treasurer Carl Smith, that "The officers, committees, local officers, national officers and regional director congratulate the new members and wish them all a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year. Congratulations to our new union members."

Teamster Local Wins
Morton Salt Strike

NEWARK, Calif.—Teamster Local 683 has won a five-month strike against Morton Salt Co. Teamsters have been able to win in addition to wage gains and improvements in health and welfare benefits, the reinstatement of five workers who had been fired.

Local secretary Frank Farro expressed gratitude to all who had helped Teamsters, including members of ILWU.

Canadian Pensions Up

VANCOUVER, BC—ILWU pensions in the Canadian area, based on $4,000 more earnings, have been raised to $4,255. The increase, announced by the President of the ILWU BC Maritime Employers Association pension fund, is retroactive to January 1, 1967. For pensioners, the retroactive increase paid in a lump sum will mean a Christmas present of $50 to $175.

New B Men at North Bend

NORTH BEND—The Coos Bay water- front has 41 new B-men, according to Teamster Local 12 at the last meeting voted its annual donation to the Pacific Northwest Facebook by taking out the customary $100 ad.

New Social Security Payoff

Beginning with the checks they will get in March 1968, 23.8 million elderly, widowed, and disabled persons will receive social security payments 13 percent higher on the average than at present.

On December 15 the Congress enacted the new Social Security bill. Although the bill provides one of the largest benefit increases in history, it is substantially less than that asked for by the President and the Senate.

It provides for staged increases in social security payments and taxes beginning in 1968. Present social security payments which range from $44 to $142 a month for an individual wage earner will be increased to a minimum of $55 and a maximum of $160.

The average married couple now getting benefits of $145 a month will receive $165. Young people who can expect to work for 40 years under the new tax base can now look forward to a social security retirement income of $218 a month instead of the present $168.

Beginning also in 1968, social se- curity beneficiaries will be permitted to earn up to $1,680 a year as compared to the present $400. The benefit will be cut back proportionately as to the payments they receive.

In order to finance these increases in 1968, your present earnings base has been raised. For social security at present you pay 4.4 percent on the first $7,000 you earn. The new base, which will become effective January 1968, is substantially an increase since the 65 percent of the earnings in excess of the $7,000 will be taxed. For example, a person earning $8,000 in 1967, the extra $1,000 would now be taxable.

In January 1969 the percentage both you and your employers will pay will be increased to 5.2 percent on the first $7,700 and eventually up to 5.7 percent in 1969. The extra 0.5 percent will remain the same throughout. These increases will finance the higher benefit increases needed to be paid out in future years.

What these social security tax increases mean is this: you may have to pay $6,000 per year or less you won't pay a penny more until January 1969. If you are now earning $7,000 or more, however, your 1968 social se- curity tax will go up from $350.40 next year—an increase of $32.80 in 1968.

In a future issue The Dispatcher will present a complete rundown on the benefits and costs of these new amendments.

Assessment Voted to Fight Log Ban

Murnane and Van Brunt met later with representatives of the State Department. The following day the ILWU delegation talked with Senator Hatfield.

Before leaving Washington, Van Brunt suggested to the industry people that a meeting be held on home ground, using as a basis discussion proposals made by Senator Hatfield.

These call for a voluntary limit of 1.1 billion board feet on log exports from all lands; with every 1,000 board feet in excess of that amount permissible only if the foreign buyer took an equivalent amount in manufactured lumber or plywood from the same state, and agreement any portion of sustained yield not cut in one year would be offered for sale and marking of logs in addition to the exportable amount the following year.

The meeting Van Brunt proposed was held in Portland December 6.

But no program came out of it, owing to the operators' "insistence their material and transportation problems as other factors in the mill were primary." The small operators are being penalized as to the payments they receive.

"Their arguments were the same they were using 30 years ago when—" which had been gathering dust for 18 months until we went to Morse."

Murnane also praised the help given by the ILA and its representatives in Washington, John Condon, "who has been keeping us posted on what goes on there" since Jeff Kibbee's death.

In other actions, the Council:

□ Approved the policy statement adopted by the Labor Leadership As- signment for Peace in Chicago.

□ Instructed secretary A. F. Stone- burg to send letters to the four Oregon congressmen and to Rep. Julia Butler Hansen from Washington, re- garding SB 4709. The bill, aimed at bringing farm workers under the NLRA, is in a subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Commit- tee.

□ Heard reports from president Ed Mapes and legislative representatives Ernest E. Baker on safety-oriented meetings in Olympia and Salem.

□ Senator Wayne Morse came in for his second praise of the day when Baker landed him for exposing the danger in S 176, the Smithers bill.

Baker also called the delegates' at- tention to the fact that Oregon's ven- tory-general has generally given title to a right-to-work measure. APortland printing firm reportedly is adopting the new Social Security bill.

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Sydney longshoremen take a break from handling mail sacks to talk with ILWU visitors. Foreground, in sport coat, is Harry Bridges. Further away, also with back to camera, is Jim Herman.

Editor's note: The first part of this report dealt with the opening of the 50th All-Ports Conference of the Australian Watersiders' Federation held in Sydney, and outlined major provisions of a new agreement. This report picks up with the "permanent employment plan" which is a much-discussed changeover from casual to permanent employment.

More of the report to the conference and the recommendations which met most opposition from the rank and file were various ports, especially the large port of Melbourne, was the proposed switch from hourly and daily work, that is, casual work, to permanent employment with a guaranteed weekly wage. Under the new agreement, the minimum weekly wage would be $50.50, 8 a.m. Monday to 5 p.m. Friday, and the maximum weekly wage would be $50.50, plus overtime, sick leave, holiday pay, and paid meal hours, at least for permanent ports, average earnings should go above $60 per week.

While the Authority is compelled to consult both union and employers, the proposal to be submitted to the conference is this: The Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority, which is a federal authority covering the entire industry, will still retain control of registration and has the authority to go ahead and register more men.

The Authority is compelled to operate both under the registration list before adding to the registration list, it seemed to us there is no real prohibition to stop them despite objections of the union or employers from adding more men in a port, especially if ships lead idle because registered men are not available to work there. On the other hand it is clear that the union could put up an effective fight to prevent the registration of additional men, even in the case of ports where there is no Sunday work. This is a matter that the Authority should be remembered that arbitration awards fix minimums and the unions are entitled to go before the arbitration courts and ask for additional wages above the minimums. This is a practice followed by all unions in Australia and most unions get awards of wages and other benefits above the set minimums.

One particular aspect of the proposed plan currently emphasised by the union's national officers, both in meetings and at the all-ports conference was this:

Registration list closed and no additions for the time being by agreement of unions, employers, and Stevedoring Authority, longshoremen would only be working an average of about 25 hours a week and yet they would receive the $50.50 weekly minimum for that amount of work. This is in reality a combination of working and being available but not working for the required 40 hours.

The reason the union is able to make this approach is that only registered longshoremen can be employed to work ships. Registered longshoremen are protected not only under the registration list but also under the rules of the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority. One of the many reasons that is clear to us, it means that when all registered longshoremen are working, there is a three-shift basis — no outside labor such as casuals can be put to work even if ships are lying idle due to a labor shortage.

There is only one registered work force and that is Class "A." All registered men are and must be members of the union. No Class "B" work force like ours exists. No casual workers are allowed to supplement the work force and work to meet peak periods of labor shortages. This is the situation under existing agreements and existing Stevedoring Authority rules.

One weakness might be, and the object of the permanent scheme have been emphasising this particular point: The Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority, which is a federal authority covering the entire industry, will still retain control of registration and has the authority to go ahead and register more men.

While the Authority is compelled to consult both union and employers before adding to the registration list, it seemed to us there is no real prohibition to stop them despite objections of the union or employers from adding more men in a port, especially if ships lead idle because registered men are not available to work there. On the other hand it is clear that the union could put up an effective fight to prevent the registration of additional men, even in the case of ports where there is no Sunday work. This is a matter that the Authority should be remembered that arbitration awards fix minimums and the unions are entitled to go before the arbitration courts and ask for additional wages above the minimums. This is a practice followed by all unions in Australia and most unions get awards of wages and other benefits above the set minimums.

CONFIDENT IN STRENGTH

We can only report that the union, especially its national officers and committeemen, felt supremely confident of its strength and ability to resist any attempts by the government to flood the industry until the new proposals of permanent employment and the weekly minimum wage were thoroughly tried and tested.

Another item that the union stands on is no Sunday work. This is a matter of union policy and has been in existence for many years (over 50 years to my personal knowledge). However, it would be our judgment, looking objectively at the waterfronts of Australia, that not only does the union pay a heavy price in terms of wages and other conditions for the privilege of not working Sundays, but it is only a matter of time, especially with technological change, that the union will find itself paying too big a price (in wages, mechanization bonus, pension schemes, etc.) to hang on to the tradition of no Sunday work.

The national officers reporting to the all-ports conference presented many pages of tables, giving the earnings of each port, port-by-port, for the years 1965 and 1966. These tables showed a spread of earnings ranging from around $40 per week to as high as $85 in one particular port. Or, if we would judge, average weekly earnings for the entire industry would fall below the weekly minimum now guaranteed at $50.50.

It was our judgment that the national officers were correct in their assumptions that with a weekly guaranteed of $50.50, plus overtime, sick leave, holiday pay, and paid meal hours, average earnings should go above $60 per week.

Comparing the proposed weekly guarantee of $50.50 for Australian longshoremen with other Australian workers, this amount was considerably higher than minimums fixed by arbitral awards for most workers in the country. It's $7 a week more than the minimum wage fixed by federal arbitration awards for skilled workers in the shipbuilding, fitters, boilermakers, blacksmiths, etc.

It was our judgment that the union's national officers were correct in their assumptions that with a weekly guaranteed of $50.50, plus overtime, sick leave, holiday pay, and paid meal hours, average earnings should go above $60 per week.

The scheme as yet does not apply to all ports, especially the large port of Melbourne, was the proposed switch from hourly and daily work, that is, casual work, to permanent employment with a guaranteed weekly wage. Under the new agreement, the minimum weekly wage would be $50.50, 8 a.m. Monday to 5 p.m. Friday, and the maximum weekly wage would be $50.50, plus overtime, sick leave, holiday pay, and paid meal hours, at least for permanent ports, average earnings should go above $60 per week.

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The Waterside Workers' Federation considers one of their important conditions "Long Service Leave." To meet the conditions with which they seek to improve, are matters familiar to us, such as rest periods during work, annual leave (vacations), traveling time and transportation, penalty cargoes, and provision for stop-work meetings. Various types of what they call industrial injuries (back to camera, is Jim Herman.

Harry Bridges as cameraman.
At the end of the two-week con-
ference we took off on a Sunday
morning flight to Brisbane some
thousand miles to the north of Syd-
ney. In that city we were met by the
general secretary of the local, Wally
Stebbing and some of his associates
and their families and driven 60
miles to a nice hotel on the beach
in a well-known resort area called
Surfers Paradise.
We spent three days in Brisbane,
visited the docks, spent a great deal
of time with local union officers
and attended a social gathering of state
trade unionists and Labor Party
people of the Queensland State
Federation of Labor.

MELBOURNE
From Brisbane, we flew to Mel-
bourne, Australia. The city airport
was the usual camera-laden, TV
venue as well as many members of my
family. I piled into the car and drove
to my eldest son's house where
members of my family. Jim took off with
Waterside Workers' Federation uni-
don officials to go down to a hotel.
I spent the evening in a big
family reunion.
Next morning we went to union
headquarters for a press conference.
We were met by the waterfront
(Curl) Rourke, acting secretary of the
Melbourne local; spent about an
hour talking to the press, TV, etc.,
then down to the docks to observe
the work and take some pictures. We
went to one of the canters for
lunch and a noon hour rank and file
family reunion.

ADELAIDE
On Monday, October 2, took off
to Adelaide, South Australia, where we
were picked up by one Charles Wells,
and taken to a hotel in the beach
area. The weather and the hotel
were both pretty cold.
We drove out to one of the big
docks in what we would call an outer
harbor where a modern ship was in
and looking over the operations, it
was time it go to the dock cafe-
teria where the longshoremen assem-
bled for lunch. We conducted one of
our usual meetings of speaking for a
few minutes and then answering
questions, practically in each case
explaining the details of our M&M
contract, pensionages, etc.

That afternoon and evening we at-
tended functions organized for the
benefit of other trade unionists and
Labor Party people. South Australia
is one state where the State Labor
Party is in power. Many courtesies,
including gifts were extended to us
and as in all the places we visited,
we received a warm welcome, gener-
ous and hospitable treatment second
to none.
We left the next morning for
Perth, southwest Australia, 11 miles
up the Swan river from the port of
Freemantle. Freemantle is a modern
port and Perth a charming, sunny
city, where we stayed for four days.
We visited a huge port authority ad-
ministration building overlooking
the entire harbor, and spent many
hours on the docks watching opera-
tions. We also participated in a semi-
inar arranged for us at the Univer-
sity of Perth, the original free uni-
versity in the world, dating back
years prior to World War I.
The second afternoon in Perth we
met in a downtown hotel with groups
of US and New Zealand trade unionists,
members of the port authority, and leaders
of the Labor Party. The third morning
we spent in a special stop-work
meeting of all longshoremen in
the port and, as usual, explained our
contracts and working conditions,
and how we met mechanization and
containerization. Senator John
Wheeldon, Commonwealth Senator
from Western Australia, had taken
time out to be in Perth during our visit
and was exceedingly hospitable.
In taking us around, helping arrange
functions and so forth, and intro-
ducing us to many wonderful people.

MELBOURNE AGAIN
We left Perth Saturday morning
to fly back to Melbourne, and on Mon-
day morning attended a stop-work
meeting of the Melbourne longshore
local. Federal Secretary Charles
Fitzgibbon was the chief speaker,
reporting on actions of the Sydney
conference and recommendations for
implementation of their agreement.
I was given the deck, followed by Jim
Herman, our delegate from New Zealand.
We took over and the meeting wound
up with a big majority vote supporting
our position.

There were more meetings on the
docks, including canters, including a
visit to a modern operation, the clos-
est we had come to seeing anything
similar to what we have on the West
Coast. This is a combination roll-on,
roll-off, container-type ship, except
that containers were loaded aboard
or unloaded by a ship's crane, not a
car. Cargo and trucks and automobiles
were loaded through a ramp in the
stern.

These ships were really a kind of
ferry service across the straits south
of Australia to northern ports of the
State of Tasmanla. This type of op-
eration had closed down many small
ports on the north and northwest
coasts of Tasmania, small ports that
I had sailed into when I was young
and were both pretty cold.
Jim Herman left Melbourne to fly
to Fremantle, the port near Perth. We
attended a stop-work meeting in that
port. It seems it was well that he did so because Charles
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Harry Bridges emphasizes a point
to group of "wharfies" as longshore-
men are called in Australia. Jim Har-
men (left) talks with another
group.

Sydney the next day and after spend-
ing a night there, we both took off the
following afternoon accompanied by
Ted Thompson for Wellington,
New Zealand.

WARM WELCOME
Concluding this section of our re-
port, which we have almost totally
devoted to Australian waterside op-
erations and conditions, your delega-
tion finds it difficult to adequately
picture for our membership the
warmth of the welcome we received
everywhere from officers and mem-
bers of the Australian Waterside
Workers' Federation.

During our two weeks' stay in Syd-
ney, the national officers, Charles
Fitzgibbon, general secretary; J. C.
Beatty, general president (presiding
over the Conference); Maury Wal-
lington, federal organizer; Norm
Docker, industrial officer; and Geo.
Prescott, federal accountant, treated
us royally.

Arrangements were made for our
visits to Brisbane, Melbourne, Adel-
side and Perth. In Brisbane, Acting
President Phil O'Brien and Secretary
Wally Stebbing took charge. In Mel-
bourne, H. "Curl" Rourke, acting
local secretary, knocked himself out
as chauffeur, guide, and arranger of
dockside meetings and social gather-
ings.

For our overnight stay in Adel-
side, C. J. "Charlie" Wells, a federal
counsellor (similar to an ILWU In-
ternational Executive Board mem-
er) took over.

Our hosts in Perth and Freemantle,
were J.W. Andrews, president, and P.
Ireland, secretary, and J. Smith, busi-
ness agent. They sure made our visit
to their area enjoyable.

Here, we list only a few of our
hosts—there were far more in num-
er. Federal and local officers of the
ladies' Auxiliary were on hand in
Sydney and as part of the arrange-
ments at other ports. Our union owes
them all a solid vote of thanks and
appreciation.

The next part of the Report from
Australia will be published shortly.
FRESNO—"Whatever is good for the ILWU is good for the State of California." This was the keynote statement made by the opening speaker at the two-day California ILWU Joint Council meeting held here December 16-17 at the Dei Webb Hotel.

Bill Lawrence, retired Local 13 member and veteran ILWU activist, provided chapter and verse in the Reagan regime's history of broken promises.

Calling the California governor a "rogue whose villainy demands escalating the war in Vietnam and the war on the poor at home," Lawrence pleaded with council delegates to work harder to channel the staggering $30 billion a year cost of the Vietnam war into meeting human needs at home.

The joint meeting was called by the Northern and Southern California ILWU councils to review past legislative efforts, and to establish a legislative program for 1968. Council officers are: from Northern California, LeRoy King, Local 5, president; Nate DiBiasi, Local 19, vice-president and Michael Johnson, Local 24, secretary and legislative representative. From Southern California, Nate DiBiasi, Local 13, president and legislative representative, Ralph Abel, Local 30, vice-president, and Paul Perlin, Local 26, secretary.

grim A grim look at the first year of the Reagan administration occupied most of the opening session of the Joint Council meeting.

On labor legislation, union lobbyists had to run hard all year to avoid lodging ground, according to ILWU legislative representative Nate DiBiasi and Johnson. But on social legislation, labor and liberal forces were thrown for a loss.

"More bad bills (almost 700) were introduced than at any time since 1961," the report stated. "Fortunately, and due entirely to the work of ILWU, Teamsters and State Federation, not a single bad labor bill reached the governor's desk."

However, no constructive labor bills were enacted, except for two sponsored by ILWU and dealing with shoreside crane safety and the other with dock safety.

"Enactment of two measures sponsored solely by the ILWU was a surprise to most labor lobbyists in Sacramento inasmuch as they would wrap up the session with exactly zero," the Johnson-DiBiasi report said.

In the atmosphere created by Reagan's victory in the fall of 1965, the report said, a majority of Democrats in the legislature were as anti-social as the Republicans. The Finance and Insurance committee, for example, with a majority of Democrats, wrote bills on workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and disability insurance that were "insurance company- and industry-oriented bills, pure and simple."

On taxes, as well as most other taxes, will be higher next year than in 1967, according to Reagan's program. The report stated: "The shifting to the counties of the medical and mental health burden by the state has eliminated the gains made by lower income taxes."

Referring to "the state's largest debt", the largest debt created by any state," Johnson and DiBiasi observed that "again the workers and ordinary people are the shaft, but few."

They summarized: "The total increases in income tax, sales tax, distilled spirits tax, cigarette tax, etc., by apparent that those least able to pay are hiked at least $800 million of the $900 million-plus increase. And without the promised relief for home owners."

The depressing view of the past year's record under Reagan was reinforced by legislative reports warning: "Our membership has to be alerted to the fact that the same bad bills will be introduced in 1968."

auto insurance The high point of the entire meeting, according to the delegates present, was a well-rounded report on the problems that working people face, and, indeed the entire community—face as a result of the automobile insurance industry which has "abused the public that this fabulously wealthy business can be compared to a "racket."

A full report of the automobile insurance program adopted by the ILWU joint council meeting will be published in a subsequent issue of this newspaper.

A preliminary report, written by ILWU research director Barry Silverman, whose work was lauded by all delegates present, concluded with this summary: "It is clear that the automobile insurance industry is more like a public utility providing a necessary commodity than a private business offering a luxury item on the consuming market. As such, the industry should be governed by many of the rules and procedures which govern the operations of this state's other public utilities."

PROGRAM FOR 1968

The legislative program for 1968 and the primary elections adopted at Fresno included the following on labor legislation:

Safety and health measures, including "mandatory installation of fume devices on combustion engines enclosed places", bargaining rights for farm and public workers; $2 minimum wage; elimination of court injunctions in labor disputes.

On unemployment insurance, the program would remove the disqualification of those who voluntarily quit a job; increase benefits to $125; cover farm, public and domestic workers for coverage during strikes and during pregnancy; benefits to continue for 35 instead of 26 weeks.

compensation Some of the recommendations on workers compensation covered by the ILWU were the same as those urged in Washington, DC, by ILWU spokesmen: increase the maximum to $91; no waiting period for worker off work more than seven days; benefits for dependents; injured man to be retained on the job.

The civil liberties section calls for abolition of the death penalty, repeal of loyalty oaths, repeal of blood, urine and breath tests for drivers, prohibition of electronic eavesdropping, creation of an office of ombudsman to handle complaints by citizens.

CIVIL RIGHTS

On the subject of civil rights, the joint council recommended enforcement and expansion of the Rumford housing law, and an employer who discriminates on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin, elimination of discrimination in apprenticeship programs.

Tax recommendations included reduction of the sales tax and homeowner's property tax, enactment of a 2 percent oil severance tax and increase in levies on banks, insurance companies and other corporations.

FILM

Other outstanding events at the joint council meeting included:

○ Presentation of the film "Like a Beautiful Child" produced by National Film Board of Canada. The film considers the subject of educating the children of migrant workers, formerly with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, reported on the long drawn out copper strike of the stevedores that handicapped 19 other international unions.

GIFTS

A collection was taken up for Christmas gifts for the kids of strikers for which McGuire expressed deepest gratitude.

○ Delegates heard two reports on longshore safety programs, one from Local 10 welfare director Julius Stern and the other from Eddie Jones, from ILWU Local 8, who is now a federal safety consultant with the US Department of Labor.

○ Heard a talk by the Northern Labor Relations Committee member Bill Ward on the subject of educating the children of working people to appreciate the history and meaning of the labor movement.

○ Heard a report from Paul Perlin on the Chicago Labor Assembly for Peace which agreed to reaffirm the statement of policy to end the Vietnam war, adopted by that assembly.

○ Heard reports by Keith Eickman, Local 6, and Bill Chester, Northern California regional director, on the work of the San Francisco Labor Assembly which overwhelmingly urged delegates to attend the Delano Christmas celebration on that day. The delegates passed the hat around, collected $100 in cash, and wired the money, with the following telegram: "Regret cannot attend. We shall earmark our Christmas gifts to Delano workers—pledge support to joint agricultural organizing efforts. Delegates collected $100 for Delano children. Merry Christmas."

The Sunday morning meeting heard reports (from International Executive Board members Carl Smith, Michael Johnson, L. L. (Chick) Loveridge and Paul Perlin. Nate DiBiasi also gave a short report on his visit to San Francisco, as an ILWU overseas delegate.

Paul Jackson, representing the Teamsters in Southern California spoke to the delegates about the activities of TEAM, the consumer boycott arm of the Joint Council of Teamsters Local 42.

He thanked ILWU members for their support in consumer picket lines around unfair establishments and urged continued cooperation against anti-union employers.
Darrell R. Manlow of South Bend, Washington, said yesterday, from beginning to end of the season, managed to ease into the column the evening of the last day.

The pulling pressure of the line, when the fish will often go behind the fish, will entice and pred it into a mad dash upstream. When this occurs, I reel it at a regaining slack line. When you're back in a "tight line" position, the steelie is likely to be upstream—in a much better position for backing. If you measure this "slack off" advantage against the probability of hanging up, perhaps you'll come up with, as I did, a conclusion that "nothing ventured; nothing gained."

ILWU members in good standing—and the members of their family—can earn a pair of the illustrated Jerseon Krokodile fishing lures. All that's required is a clear snapshot of

A fishing or hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is about. Send to Fred Goets, Dept. TD Box 588, Portland, Oregon 97207.

Please mention your local number and of course, retired members are eligible.

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the December, 1967 list of dockworkers retired under various FPA-FMA plans:


ILWU president Harry Bridges and regional director William Chester were honored at Bay Area Pensioners' Christmas party by presentation of souvenir cups, inscribed with messages of appreciation from recently retired members of longshore Local 10. Above: Chester (left) and Bridges with souvenirs. Between them is Joseph Dutra, 75, of San Francisco Pensioners Club. At right: Pleasant P. Carson, (left) and Claude Leo Saunders, who initiated the idea of the souvenirs. Both retired from Local 10 this fall after about 30 years each on the docks. They expressed deepest appreciation to ILWU leaders for retirement bene- fits, as well as high wages and good working conditions under which they worked in later years.

Local 4, Vancouver, Wash.

VANCOUVER, WASH.—Ed And-rews has been elected president of ILWU Local 4 for the coming year. Other officers reelected are Ray Benson, vice president; Ronald Ful- ler, treasurer; Gene Gagnon, recording secretary; Ray Gag- nion and Bill Yocum, dispatchers of Shipclerks' Associa- tion, ILWU Local 4, for the coming year. Leo Benedict was named secretary-treasurer-business agent for ILWU leaders for retirement bene- fits, as well as high wages and good working conditions under which they worked in later years.

Local 34, San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—Top officers and dispatchers of Shipclerks' As- sociation, ILWU Local 34, were reelected for the coming year. They are—James Herman, president; Mike Henry, vice president; Arthur Rosenbrock, secretary-trea- surer; John Altkin, San Francisco dispatcher; Bill Goheen, SP relief dispatcher; O. T. Cleary, East Bay dispatch; Richard Geagan, EB re- lief dispatcher.

Bob Donovan was elected business agent; sergeants-at-arms will be Prentis Bercevich and Larry Harris.

Local 40, Portland

PORTLAND—Harold Simon has been elected president of Single car- goes and Checkers Union, Local 40, for the coming year. Leo Benedict was named secretary-treasurer-business agent by a write-in vote.

Other officers are Doug Hanson, vice president; Rich Albers and Gary Larsen, dispatchers; Jim Dodge, relief dispatcher; Francis Boone, re- cording secretary; Lloyd Rasmussen, sergeant-at-arms; Don Steinmetz, Larry Clark, Carl Sloan and Les Thornton, labor relations committee members; Stan Granstrom, R. P. Al- len and Duane Clark, trustees.

Local 63, Wilmington

WILMINGTON—J. A. Jackson has been elected president—business agent of Marine Clerks' Association, ILWU Local 63.

Other officers for 1968 will be Nick Podue, vice president; Joe Argento, dispatcher; Tony Orchil, relief dis- patcher; Ralph Romback, sergeant-at-arms; Bob Schroeder, labor relations committee; Al Pershio and Bob Schroeder, council delegates; Harry Aikin, Jack Recll and Tommy Hen- tilla, trustees.

Office Workers Decorate Veterans' Hospital Rooms

OAKLAND—A group from Office and Allied Workers Local 67 joined in decorating Oak Knoll veterans' homes and took gifts to wounded servicemen there.

Several thousand cookies were dis- tributed in boxes, along with candy, cigarettes, writing tablets and pens. The cookies were given by Wool- worth Distributing Center, Acme Paper and San Francisco News Com- pany.

The decorating and distributing were done by Martha Remington, Maria Pifer, Bobbie Freitas, Dick Frank and business agent Peggy Banks.

Christmas Party for Kids

EUREKA—A Christmas party for children of Local 14 and Auxiliary 29 members was financed by a ba- naar sponsored by the auxiliary.
**MINI BUDGET**

“Payrolling.”

$160 million from the elimination of subsidiaries of Canadian Pacific Railroads and therefore they are not able to collect unemployment compensation in corporation taxes; now it would have been completely unnecessary if the government had adopted the recommendations of the Carter report.

The report on the government budget adopted by the Canadian Area Board noted that the five percent increase in income tax which will bring in an estimated $137 million would have been completely unnecessary if the government had adopted the recommendations of the Carter report.

These would have resulted in revenue of $50 million from the elimination of the special depletion allowance and three year tax exemption now enjoyed by mining and oil companies.

Florida owned, subsidiary of Canadian Pacific Railway, under the Carter formula would have been paid more than $40 million in corporation taxes; now it doesn’t have to pay a cent extra.

**THEFT WATCHMAN**

Above, the ILWU International Executive Board holds its last meeting for 1967. The board conducts the business of the union and implements policy between conventions.

During the course of the board meeting a very pleasant and satisfactory transaction took place, as seen in the lower picture. A check for $40,000 (see inset) was turned over to international secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt, left, by Local 10 secretary-treasurer Carl Smith, who is also secretary of the San Francisco Bay Area Longshore Memorial Association.

The international union assisted Local 10 in initiating its building program, particularly the purchase of a square block of land near Fisherman’s Wharf.

The $40,000 is the final payment due the international on the interest-free loan made to the Local 10 Building Association. The mortgage on the building is secured by the ILWU-PMA Pension Fund.

Local 10’s building and hiring hall have become established landmarks and a showplace of San Francisco.

**SF Watchmen To Set Up Off-Dock Unit**

SAN FRANCISCO — Plans have been completed for establishment of a new division of ILWU Watchmen’s Local 75, to be composed of security guards currently away from the waterfront.

Until now, the jurisdiction of Local 75 has not been confined to the waterfront.

The new development resulted from a decision by Matson Terminal managers “to do business in the area of security outside of the security function we now provide on the waterfront.”

A separate contract will be negotiated to cover non-waterfront watchmen’s jobs.

The agreement to establish a new division of Local 75 was reached in meetings between Matson executives and Denver Davis, president of Local 75; Joseph McLaughlin, local secretary; and William Chester, ILWU regional director.

**A Gimmick to Sell Human Labor and Avoid Paying Benefits Due Workers**

By J. R. (Bob) Robertson

There is a gimmick now in operation around the country that goes by various names—but its purpose is to sell the labor of people for a profit, while ducking certain taxes, and evade some fringe benefits. Its very nature it is anti-union and bad for the welfare of the working man.

One of the biggest of these companies is called “Manpower, Inc.” It’s a huge business operating through 56 subsidiaries on a nationwide and international scale. It supplies workers of varying skills throughout the United States and Canada, as well as services in Europe, Japan, Australia, and South America. It most recently had 182,000 customer accounts around the world and has files containing information on 315,000 workers—ranging from office employees and highly skilled technicians to unskilled laborers.

Another organization of this type, which the Wall Street Journal calls a “rent-a-man” company is called “Payrolling.”

What these companies do is to pay an employee a fee. “Payrolling” provides workers without putting them on the company payroll. When the job is finished, the employees are dismissed. Their names don’t show up on a company’s records and therefore they are not able to collect unemployment compensation.