Czechoslovakia—Part II
(See Pages 4 and 5)

24-Hour Strike
Local 63
Office Unit
Wins Pact

WILMINGTON—After hitting the bricks for twenty-four hours some fifty members of the Office Workers Unit of ILWU Marine Clerks Local 63 won a new three year contract at three Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor terminals.

Gained by Local 63's negotiating committee was a wage increase of $126 per month spread over three years—$50 per month across the board the first year, and $38 across the board in each of the second and third years.

Additional improvements included ten days sick leave, dental plan for the employees, with the spouse covered in the second year and children in the third, improved Kaiser medical program, plus a floating holiday. The dental plan will cost the company $8.65 per month per person.

Other improvements include a minimum of four hours for a call back, paid meal hours, increased compensation for mileage, a provision for re-sloting certain workers, which means up-grading, or if this cannot be done, sending the issue to arbitration.

The office workers unit of Local 63 won this contract at Argonaut Terminals, Marine Terminals, Inc., and States Marine Lines.

Albert Ryckaert, Local 63 secretary-treasurer, in summing up this gain, stated:

"To obtain a fair settlement, the office workers had to take a strike vote and hit the bricks for 24 hours. Most militant of all were, surprisingly, the ladies, who felt that they were over-worked and under-paid."

Negotiations, which had been going on for over a month, were headed up by Jim Jackson, Local 63 president, assisted by southern California Regional Director Bill Piercy. Rank and file committee members included John Breemer, president of the office workers unit, John Holm, Tom Duncan, Donald Wishnun, Colleen Zolna and Carole Huss.

ILWU Locals
Back Ban on Scab Grapes

SAN FRANCISCO — Full cooperation with the grape boycott of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee was voted last week by the San Francisco Joint Legislative Committee, representing all ILWU locals here.

A motion was adopted to work with other sections of the labor movement in making the boycott known and in meeting with Mayor Alioto to request that the city's departments refuse to buy struck grapes. This means all California grapes.

The committee also voted to ask The Dispatcher to publicize the boycott.

ILWU locals in other cities have moved to help the nation-wide ban. Almost all union bulletins have asked members not to buy scab grapes. The AFL-CIO and Teamsters are actively supporting the boycott.

Puget Sound ILWU Set for Bull Session

Seattle will be the city and University of Washington campus the site of the third in the ILWU's unique experiments in communication — the weekend workshop, or more to the point, the bull session between rank and file and leadership.

The weekend workshop in Seattle, however, won't be on a weekend, but will take place Monday and Tuesday, August 26 and 27. There is still an opportunity for rank and file ILWU members in Puget Sound locals to apply to their secretary and get their application in. Deadline for returning applications is Friday, August 16.

Union officials are especially anxious that rank and file members apply from every local in the area, so that there will be proper proportional representation, to insure that a true cross section of the ranks will have a voice at the bull session.

The sessions are usually limited to around 50, with preference going to rank and file members rather than elected officials. Participants set up their own agenda and rules and, by and large, top officers and staff members spend most of their time listening.

As in the first two workshops, travelling expenses and meals will be reimbursed by the International, and lodging also where needed by people driving a long distance from Seattle.

Puget Sound area locals include Seattle, Tacoma, Aberdeen, Raymond, Bellingham, Anacortes, Everett, Olympia, Port Angeles, and Port Gamble.

"To have a free-swinging, no-holds-barred session, with international officers present, on the kind of union the ILWU has been in the past, is important because it is the kind of union the ILWU should be and the members want it to be in the future."

"Over the years the ILWU has been a dynamic, progressive force in the labor movement not only in Washington but on the national scene as well. It's good to take a hard look at ourselves and assess the course we ought to be taking in the future."

Only 50 members will be selected for each coming bull session. The limitation is essential in order to give everyone an opportunity to participate in all phases of the discussion. In case many more apply, the union may schedule a second workshop later on in the year.

Apply NOW!
GREAT CHUNKS of right wing money have been pouring into the campaign coffers of some candidates — the one we must have in mind being California's own superintendence of education Max Rafferty, Republican nominee for the US Senate. He unseated a very decent sort of middle road conservative named Thomas Kuchel, by the use of tricks more nearly reminiscent of a George Wallace — or a man named Joe McCarthy.

The right wing money that greased the Rafferty campaign apparently came from an oil tycoon who calls himself "the world's richest man" — Mr. H. L. Hunt of Dallas. Hunt was quoted recently saying he had spent some of his lucre to try to defeat Kuchel in California and J. William Fulbright in Arkansas, whom he labeled "the two worst men in the Senate." He then added, "I was instrumental in Max Rafferty's defeat of Kuchel."

What brought Rafferty into focus again is not only Hunt's implication that he had bought a chunk of Max, but Rafferty's own reported campaign expenses of $1 million for the primary and an estimated budget of $1.5 million for the November election.

OTS OF LOOT there. And that part coming from H. L. Hunt or any of those close Texas oil multi-millionaires to pay to defeat decent men and try to elect their favorite sons, is partly taken out of your pocket.

How's that again? Well, figure it out. Each wage earner had a bigger bite taken out of his paycheck with the ten percent surtax. There's no excuse for that surtax, when what we need is tax reform. And the first reform needed is to end the oil depletion allowance and other tax loopholes that make the rich richer. As a case in point, the same H. L. Hunt makes one million dollars a day!

Why would an H. L. Hunt want to invest in the likes of a Rafferty or George Wallace? Probably because they're all in the same bag — and to hell with justice. They feed on racism and the white backlash and damn all who believe in peace as cowardly or traitorous.

They're anti-union, favor the open shop, "right-to-work" laws, and the sheriff's club and tear gas bomb if anyone tries to strike. Men like Hunt know full well what they are buying. To quote Alan Cranston, who is running for US Senate from California on the Democratic ticket, Rafferty appeals to "the reckless and the trigger-happy... to raw nerves and fear and hatreds."

The DISPATCHER is not commenting on the Republican National Convention, just completed, and will also ignore the Democratic convention — for the simple reason that the International officers will ask not only the International Executive Board but representatives of all ILWU locals to discuss the Presidential race after the conventions. They will decide who — if anyone — the union will officially endorse for the Presidency.

On statewide levels, however, the union's official regional bodies determine whom to support and how and what degree of enthusiasm. Thus, for example, Senator Morse was given all-out ILWU support in the recent Oregon primary. In California, labor is putting all its steam into Granston's Senate campaign. And he's going to need labor's help — and then some. This happens to be an issue of interest to more than one state. The elections of one more good senator, the return of one more good man, can make tremendous difference. A neanderthal mentality like Max Rafferty's could be a disaster in the US Senate — and too many disasters have been elected in California.

President Bridges is on vacation. In place of his column we reprint excerpts from a recent address by Marriner S. Eccles, board chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and former governor of the Federal Reserve Board. This talk was delivered at meetings of Business Executives Move for Vietnam Peace in Detroit, Chicago and New York.

I REGRET TO SAY the peace conference in Paris offers no early hope of peace. Our intention may be to use it to justify escalating the war.

We went to the conference knowing and accepting the basic proviso that first the bombing and all warlike activity must stop before negotiations would begin. Not only did we not stop the bombing, but we took the occasion to call up 24,500 additional troops and conduct the heaviest bombing and fighting of the war...

We are also requesting that the North Vietnamese agree to stop sending troops into South Vietnam to aid the Viet Cong as a condition to our stopping the bombing of the North. For Hand to comply would mean surrender of the Viet Cong, as they have less than one-fourth as many troops as the United States and South Vietnam. However, we are not proposing to stop sending US troops to help the South Vietnamese.

Every effort should be made to hasten the conclusion of negotiations and bring the war to an end. We should not rely entirely on the hardliners, Messrs. Rusk and Rostow, General Taylor and their type. They should be added to the negotiators military and Asian experts such as General Gavin and former Ambassadors Kennan and Reischauer to make it representative. . . .

THE UNITED STATES cannot through negotiations create strength for any future segment of government in South Vietnam. But in addition to that, we must demand absolute acceptance of the true balance of forces, and only a settlement which represents this balance can bring about a stable government.

It is going to try to form an Asian — as we are now trying to do — a way of life and a government which do not conform to their beliefs and customs.

For the past twenty years our government has believed that Communism intends to conquer the world — by force, if persuasion does not succeed — and that it is the duty of the United States to save the world from that fate. The American picture of aggressive Communism is unreal because Communism is not a monolithic world power. Communist countries are as intensely nationalistic as others, and they crave independence and resent interference. They will fight against domination by foreigners — whether they be capitalists or communists.

The administration sees every rebellion as the result of a deep plot out of Moscow or Peking. As a result, in the minds of those soldiers they have ruined, they believe that only distort the true balance of forces, and only a settlement which represents this balance can bring about a stable government. It is at war to try to form an Asian — as we are now trying to do — a way of life and a government which do not conform to their beliefs and customs.

We might as well face it: there may be more Communist countries in the world. But why should we panic at this? We have been at war in China for years, and we have not lost it. We should also recognize China diplomatically, open our doors to trade and travel, and bring them into the United Nations. We should no longer ignore one-fourth of the world's population as though it did not exist. . . .

The hypocrisy of our leaders, especially those in politics, is perhaps the deepest corroding influence in our society today. As evidence of this hypocrisy, only recently, consider the record of the massacre of thousands over the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King. Walking with bowed heads in the vast funeral procession were state and national dignitaries and public officials who had just the day before considered Dr. King a revolutionary, a troublemaker, a Communist and a traitor. . . .

We might as well face it: there may be change, at a more rapid rate than this country has ever before experienced. This is not as simple as another President or another party. It must be a total change of concept: a world concept is a must today. This requires: a change of goals; a change in temperament; a re-education of our people.
Confront Your Congressman: Put on Pressure for Action

Albert Lennon, Jr.
ILWU Washington Representative

WASHINGTON, D.C.—"Congress is moving rapidly forward in no direction at all," said a Senate aide after failure to gain a quorum to consider the Occupational Health & Safety Act. The August recess affords locals and members a chance to give it some direction by confronting lawmakers as they return home between conventions.

Several ILWU locals running for re-election are running scared in this year of political uncertainty, and may seek to move against private lumber employers, as well as log export restrictions, which final performance can be gauged only by the legislation.

Log Export Ban Blocked Temporarily

WASHINGTON—House and Senate conferees could not agree on an amendment to the Foreign Aid bill which would extend restrictions on log exports to all western states, and will meet again September 5. Blockings, which were in large part to a hastily-mounted campaign by opponents of restrictions, including the lumber lobby.

The proposed amendment sets a limit of 500 million board feet of raw logs allowed for export from federal lands west of the 100th meridian, which includes all ILWU states, and Washington.

Similar restrictions were imposed by the Senates Committee on Agriculture and Interior last April, affecting western Oregon and Washington.

The Department balked at extending the restrictions, releasing a letter setting forth criteria under which log exports would be allowed. The lumber lobby then moved to get their riders attached to the Senate Foreign Aid bill. That measure passed on July 31 and was not expected to go to conference until after the convention recess.

Leaks from the closed-door meeting indicated that all the stops were pulled in an effort to break down resistance among opponents of the log export restrictions, including small-scale fishers and threats of scuttling the entire Foreign Aid bill.

The Japanese government delivered a note to US officials informing them that they would take countermeasures against what they feel is a conspiracy to deny them access to vital fish supplies. It is expected that this will include a reduction in purchases of agricultural products shipped from this country.

The launching of a small trade war by Congress, should the amendment to the conference meet, could have a serious effect on sales of ILWU members, as well as affect sales of US fish and produce abroad.

NATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY ACT (HR 17748; S 2966) — This bill, although watered down in the House version and stalled in committee in the Senate would extend federal safety standards to some 80 million workers. Particular attention should be given to Senators Kuchel and Murphy (R-Cal.) and Representatives B. F. Slik (Calif, and Spark Matsuna (Hawaii) of the House Rules Committee.

FARM WORKERS
Farm Workers' Collective Bargaining (H R 818; HR 10143) — This bill, which has the backing of the House Rules Committee while the Senate Labor Subcommittee is struggling to get the bill through the Senate. The bill would bring agricultural workers under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act for the first time. Small farms with less than 12 employees would be covered, and the same rules and procedures for final approval of any legislation are to apply.

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT (S 2988) — The Eastland bill has not moved beyond the committee stage of Senate hearings, and it would be good to keep this one, labeled by the union "a threat to democracy," for getting any further.

DEFENSE FACILITIES & INDUSTRIAL SECURITY ACT (HR 15269) — The Hawaii unit of the American Activities Committee bill was stopped in the House Rules Committee. The bill, based on sections of the Eastland Act, would ban so-called "saboteur activity" by defense contractors involved in the war and emergency, and by government and defense employees.

WORTH ATTEMPT
Senate Joint Resolution 169, to examine and liberalize east-west shipping, is not expected to be acted on in this session. A word or two of support for a change in US shipping law is a step forward in the fight for "freedom for the Pacific," according to the newsmen who took part in the meeting.

A Senate filibuster is expected on the confirmation of Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas to the post of Chief Justice. Fortas, who has often opposed the bill on labor, civil rights and civil liberties declared he was "indifferent" to the confirmation.

The bill to extend the existing "moratorium" had been introduced by the Senate, the Eyman (D-Minn.) coalition. Republicans and the Senate were to be asked to hold to a tight deadline and prevent a filibuster, and bring the issue to a vote.

The areas of interest to our members where a chance of getting a bill of some substance exists in the convention recess provides an opportunity for some face-to-face lobbying. It should be able to get personnel of ILWU officials to the letter and phone offices of the Senators and Representatives who are likely to make up the majority.
By JOHN ARISUMI
Local 143, Hawill
DAVE LITTLETON
Local 10, San Francisco
JERRY TYLER
Local 19, Seattle

This is the second and concluding part of the Overseas Report on Czechoslovakia. The first part described the delegates' visit to Prague and arrival in Bratislava, a Danube river port. The narrative resumes with their first morning in Bratislava.

Our first stop that morning was the offices of the CSSR Danube Navigation Enterprise. General director Ondrej Lubi is a short, wide-faced man, very friendly and obviously highly devoted to his job.

Danube Navigation has the port at Bratislava and the shipyard upriver at Komarno. They run passenger and cargo ships and haul barges from West Germany to the Black Sea. 2,500 miles of navigable water; 1st and 2nd class ships, in regular service to Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania and the Soviet Union.

The barges run from 1,000 to 1,500 tons, the tugs from 300 to 400 tons, the ships 1,200 to 2,500 tons, 30 foot beam and 2000 horsepower. This company also has 12 combination sea and river barges, 450-750 tons with more being built. When the river freezes, usually between January and February, they run between Black Sea and the Rhine.

Expanded sea service is being planned for the near future.

Someday we hope to see the day when our fleets can offer containers to your ports and your containers back to ours.

The freezing of the river not only curtails operations, it means a lot of questions of what to do with the working force. Some take their vacations, some remain and are put on maintenance and repair jobs and the company "rents" the rest to other jobs in the area where they are needed. They only have their regular pay but the port is cut in with a payment for the "rent" of their employees.

If you think that sounds like something out of Alice in Wonderland, wait till you hear this. There is no unemployment in Czechoslovakia. In fact, that country is, with a total population of the near future, 10 million, only 5,000 longshoremen short! Anyone can go to work in Czechoslovakia. In fact, that country has a plan to hire 3,600 more in communications. Companies pay bonuses to those with five years' seniority just to keep their working forces.

Naturally mechanization and more efficient methods of work are not feared by the working forces. Some take their vacations, some remain and are put on maintenance and repair jobs and the company "rents" the rest to other jobs in the area where they are needed. They only have their regular pay but the port is cut in with a payment for the "rent" of their employees.

Enterprise managers look at it differently. "Many workers take full advantage of the situation. What little work they do is very sloppy. This shows our whole program but we are helpless. If we get just a little work done out of the man it is better than the nothing we'd get if we fired him because we cannot replace him. If it were not for the fact that most workers take some pride in their work, we would be in very bad shape.

The port is three miles long. All loading is done riverside, by crane, with barges hung one and two abreast tied to shoreside piling. A double line of railroad tracks plus outside rails for straddling cranes runs down the river side with a gravelled marshalling yard inshore. This day two trains of 12 barges tied up and two cranes clamping coal out of gondolas into barges bound for Austria and Germany.

We did not see any longshoremen with the coal gangs. Being no more stupid than any longshoreman they were hiding in out of the wind and snow. There were two shovellers for the car and four for the barge. Up the line we ran into our first Czechoslovakian longshoremen. A crane gang loading steel frames into gondolas from shore side. Two in the car and two slogging up. Mickey yelled at them and the operation stopped. A couple more guys came in out of the snow and gathered around and we looked each other over. "Mickey" Podor is manager of the port of Bratislava.

They are just as ugly as we are, friendly, and as curious about us as we are about them. We stood there with the snow swirling around our ears while the two longshoremen, and the handshakes made us brothers. "What are you doing anything you might as well take over for him while he goes for a cup of coffee." With that we knew we were kindred souls.

They are hired by the month, a 42-hour week, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. six days a week. Base rate is 2,500 crowns. To this is added overtime, individual merits for money saving ideas, etc., and shares in the production bonus. Never had time to tally this up with the longshoreman, but later found out that we were being paid 60 percent of wages the first three days, 90 percent from the fourth day until fit for duty or is shifted to state pension.

Vacation pay is similar to our longshore contract as far as time goes, with anyone under the age of 18 getting four weeks at full pay regard less of time in the industry; above that age two weeks, then three weeks for five to ten years; above that age two weeks, then three weeks for five to ten years; and five years, four weeks. They draw a complete set of working year and increments for on-the-job destruction. Among other fringe benefits is special rent rates at the company housing project we visited later.

On the way up to the Seamen's Club where we were to have lunch we ducked into a machine shop. The workers in there are on the job and gathered around to visit. They were interested in how much we made, what we paid for shoes, suits, rent, etc. All their working gear and tools are furnished and their wages rank up longshoremen since there are many types of cranes and mechanized operations.

We went through the port canteen and walking in out of the cold and smelling that pork and sauerkraut made us mighty hungry. Lunch complete, all you can eat at the Danube Navigation Company where the Cook is a professional chef. One third is paid off by the state!" Someday we hope to see the day when our profits of a company do not go for huge executive salaries, stockholders' dividends, financiers and stock brokers and five percent, etc. A worker in taxes, which takes the tax burden off the working stiff's back. (He, by the way, only pays one tax for the month.) Those Danube Navigation people must be something to see, for a month is 440 crowns. Then it scales down for each dependent to where if he has four children he only pays 22 crowns. Then it is 11. At the club we visited the Medical and Dental facilities. Anyone connected with the Danube Navigation Company and seam en from other countries are entitled to all services of the club. The doctor is a general practitioner and can take care of most cases. He can feel a specialist or hospital care he sends them on. After showing us around his place the doctor casually told us, "You have been the first to come by the door and we've been the door and we'll do the work for nothing." Kind of kept an eye on John after that.

The club has a movie theatre, club room for dining, outdoor and indoor tennis and squash courts, showers and sleeping rooms for seamen tied up to the port. Prices are rock bottom.

While we were having lunch with a number of Port and Union officials several longshoremen and seam en wandered in to join the discussion. One longshoreman, retired after 41 years, asked us about Vietnam. We told him our union's position. He laughed and said: "Stay here a week or so and we will do the work for nothing." Kind of kept an eye on John after that, also.

After lunch we went out to visit the company's housing project, located in New Town Bratislava. We saw three- and four-story buildings complete and six years they have built 12,000 apartments and are still building on. The Danube Navigation Company has six blocks of 120 rental apartments each and four blocks of 120 owner-occupied apartments. Each apartment is 600 square feet and can accommodate five persons. The apartments rent for 208 crows, which includes lights, gas, water and heat. They are very lovely.

The co-ops sell for one-third down which can be borrowed either from the company or in a state bank. One-third is paid a rent and the final third is paid off by the state!

"Trade Union of Our Children" Just across the street from a public school was a one-story building with a playground surrounding it. We piled into the car with the snow and stopped at the door of this building. Blanka interpreted the carved writing over the door. "This is the Kindergarten. This was the nursery and kindergarten for the company employees' children. We did not know how the funds were being introduced to what we agree unanimously was one of the most impressive things about our visit to Czechoslovakia. The nursery and kindergarten are fabulous. As in this case, every so many blocks in these housing developments you will find a nursery and kindergarten. They start taking children at five months and continue until the age of six years when they start public school.

Of course we have nurseries and kindergartens here at home. But there are millions of kids who never see them, who never have the care these CSSR kids are getting. That is the point. Prac tically all of these CSSR children are in a nursery and kindergarten within walking dis-
tance of his home or at the factory where one or both of his parents work, at every collective farm and even in his home.

The Danube Navigation Company paid 3½ million crowns for the building and foots the bill for everything except for a one to eight crown per week charge for food levied according to family income. Without such a place we would have a hard time getting workers. They consider this part of their wages.

On the way back to Bratislava we made an unscheduled stop along the way at the collective farm village of Kollarovo, where the mayor, Jan Jančo, welcomed us to the village. Dr. Peter Flik, who had flown in from Prague to be with us for a couple of days.

This collective farm and village is one place we would like to visit again and really dig into. From all we can gather, if there is any one group of people of any nation who have really benefited from socialism it is the farmers, especially those on collective farms.

The average farm family in this area lives in heart-breaking poverty. Most of what we raised was taken from us in taxes and by the owner of the land. That is why it was so hard for us at first to build our collective.

Today, 15 years later, in spite of the disastrous flood of the Danube in 1965, they average 1,500 crowns per month, plus shares in the proceeds plus one acre each on which they can grow anything they want either for their own use or to sell in the market. Most of the 10,000 villagers depend upon the farm for their living. In the near future a factory is coming into the area and villagers can add to their earnings.

We visited several homes and found them to be well built and tastefully furnished with modern kitchen and plumbing equipment. They are as common as here. Like most homes, and even offices, we visited in the CSSR, they were filled with beautiful green house plants of all sizes.

"We like to have summer in the house during the winter months." During our interview we had asked if we could visit the village priest and they sent a runner after him. When Father Foldi arrived he explained he had been in the village school teaching Catholicism to volunteer students. He explained he had been in this work for more than five years, seniority pay. Housing and transportation were very good.

Did he feel that he was making enough money?

"When a man is young and likes girls and wine and a good time he can always use a few more crown.

Komarno employs 6,000 plus 1,000 apprentices being trained for this yard and other parts of the country. Were they short handed? The trade manager looked at us and said: "Of course, isn't everybody?" and offered us jobs.

Formerly a repair yard, Komarno was enlarged after the war. We walked through the big shed past 10 ships on the ways in various stages of completion. Pre-fab sections are jacked into place, fitted out and rolled out of the shed on carriages into the harbor. The riverside launch and finished for delivery.

To show that the male homo sapiens is pretty much the same wherever he lives, we saw in the car repair shop a complete set of pin-up girls.

Automobiles are considered a luxury item. They turn out 200,000 Skodas, Tatra's and MB 1000's per year and profit of 8%.

Without a real high priority the waiting list is two years long.

This is a blessing in disguise because the best cross country highway we saw was a narrow-shoudleded two lane affair and how they would change some of these small old street set-ups would be a traffic engineers headache.

The famous National Theatre of Prague celebrated its 100th Anniversary while we were there. Tickets to the opera "Dalibor" were very hard to come. But guess who sat there big as life just two seats away from President Novotny? Miss Blanka Matonohova and three American working stiffs, that's who.

If you are sick of TV commercials, envy these people! For 15 crowns per month they tie into the cable with excellent reception and 5 minutes was running while we were there.

We later stopped to see the work done on his new parish and learned the State had contributed 60% of the required funds.

From this interview and others, from visiting and seeing many other churches of Catholic, Protestant and some other faiths, we have come to the conclusion that any organizer who says there is no religious freedom in Czechoslovakia just doesn't know what he is talking about. We were satisfied there is.

"If I Can Do Better"

We asked a welder at the Komarno ship yards: "Can you quit this job and go to work somewhere else if you want to?"

"This is not the first place I ever worked," he said. "Show me where I can do better and I'll go."

We learned he was making top pay for his trade, 2300 crowns base pay plus production bonuses, and he had been there more than five years, seniority pay. Housing and transportation were very good.

Did he feel he was working enough money?

"When a man is young and likes girls and wine and a good time he can always use a few more crowns.

Komarno employs 6,000 plus 1,000 apprentices being trained for this yard and other parts of the CSSR and the US, if we can condense our plans for the next Overseas Delegations.村干部和寺庙的负责人也都欢迎我们的到来。我们的访问活动在8月9日的报导中将更加详细地介绍。
Iron Workers
At Hilo Gain
Big Increase

HILO—ILWU members at Honolulu Iron Works plant will get larger increases than Honolulu employees under the new agreement, because the Company agreed to cut down the discriminatory gap in wages paid at the plant during the period in the 1950’s when this group had seceded from ILWU.

The new three-year agreement, unanimously ratified by a stop-work membership meeting July 10, puts the Hilo workers on a 5 year escalator to parity with Honolulu, which unanimously ratified by a stop-work membership meeting July 10, puts the Hilo workers on a 5 year escalator to parity with Honolulu, which

Goldblatt Key Speaker
At Typos Convention

CLEVELAND—In a “statement of faith” in his belief in the ability of the labor movement to “regenerate itself,” ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt delivered a keynote speech before the 110th convention of the International Typographical Union.

“The labor movement has the power to regenerate itself” said Goldblatt, because labor has shown itself over the decades to have the “real sense of strength to meet new conditions.”

CIO’S HISTORIC ROLE

He pointed to the most dramatic example of the past, the establishment of the CIO, which met the need for leadership when it “militantly fought for and established the right to organize, picket and bargain collectively. It fought effectively against the powerful industrial employers who dominated the American scene, and in doing so led the struggle for human dignity, racial justice, an end to fascism, and the freedom of thought and expression.”

Today, Goldblatt told this convention, “the oldest continuing labor union in US history, labor unions must respond “not only to the needs of the movement of today, but to the needs of our very troubled society as well.”

He pointed to the recently created Alliance For Labor Action (ALA)—organized by the Teamsters Union, the PMA and ILWU UAW—which, Goldblatt said, “in tend to devote its efforts and con centrate its resources affirmatively and constructively to the task of as sisting in organizing millions of un or ganized workers, strengthening their bargaining power, and dealing with the critical social and economic problems to which they are most directly called.”

The ILWU secretary-treasurer predicted this new labor alliance would start the twin processes of re-thinking and readaptation so essential in charting the future course of American labor.”

Goldblatt outlined what kind of labor unity is needed in the process of regenerating the strength and influence of the labor movement.

He need a labor movement predicated on the proposition that the labor movement demands only one thing of its affiliates and allies: loyalty to the union cause and the struggle of the working class. The labor movement must be a labor movement that is open to all without discrimination and without political salvia tests.

A FORUM FOR ALL

“We must be a labor movement that provides a forum for all of labor.”

“We must be a labor movement that provides an atmosphere for free debate and critical, creative thinking.”

“We must be a labor movement that can learn.”

“must be a labor movement that is concerned with all of the pressing issues facing America and American workers, whether they be the problems disturbing the young people of America, the racial crisis, the urban crisis, or the overwhelming issue of war and peace.”

“The kind of labor movement is still the best hope of America for its growth and progress. There are current dangers in America that are demanding to be understood and to be understood.”

In discussing the ILWU’s relationship with the ITU and the ILWU UAW, Goldblatt spoke of the “friendship built in solidarity and buttressed by a common faith in certain basic trade union principles.”

He reminded delegates that the ILWU and the ITU and other unions worked together to win a major strike against both the Honolulu Advertiser and the Star Bulletin in 1963. Later these unions cooperated in a strike against the Honolulu Advertiser, with the rest of the labor movement one of the most effective boycotts ever undertaken in Hawaii. ILWU joined with the ITU and the Teamsters to help drive professional sports franchise the Los Angeles Rams out of the city.

Most recently, the ILWU was involved in organizing the end of the 52-day strike of 15 newspaper unions against the San Francisco newspaper employers.

HEREX STRIKE

Most important today, Goldblatt said, must be the battle of “HEREX.” In all the moves that have been made of organized labor to bring its forces to bear in the case of the eight month old strike against the Hearst’s Los Angeles Herald Examiner.

Concerning an effort to heat the Hearst empire to a HEREX strike Goldblatt said: “It will take bold tactics and new methods. It is going to be a battle of all the labor movement in Southern California and nationally — to pull some of the important advertisers out of the Hearst empire.”

“The day must come when if the employers try to destroy unions, as in that case, and if the labor movement in one voice will say ‘no’ and if the employers don’t hear us, they will have to down tools until the employ ers listen and understand. The Hearst publications should be served notice.”

Goldblatt echoed the ILWU’s regrets at the passing of Emerson Brown, late president of the ITU, and a close friend of Goldblatt. “It’s a loss of the Hearst empire would not con sider that.”

“Could start the twin processes of change” Goldblatt said that “we in the labor movement to ‘regenerate itself,’ said Goldblatt, “As we must be an organized effort by all unions—in the printing crafts, in all the trades, of all sections of organized labor to bring its forces to bear in the case of the eight month old strike against the Hearst’s Los Angeles Herald Examiner.”

“ME TOO?” was the caption on this Bastian cartoon which appeared in the Los Angeles Times July 31, 1968.

Iron Workers
At Hilo Gain
Big Increase

LOS ANGELES — More than two thousand workers’ jobs are being filled by strikebreakers here, many of them professional scabs who go from strike to strike and work at bonus wages.

Eleven unions have been on strike and locked out for nearly eight months—since December 15, 1967— at the Hilo Herald-Examiner here.

The pay gap was a great 32c an hour for longshoremen and clerks, but the previous agreement that in 1971 they will get $7.25 an hour, $2.75 an hour more and in the year after that $5.50.

George Martin was spokesman for a union negotiating subcommittee of San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton, Sacramento and Bureka.

“Terry” DISPATCHER
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Herb Liles—A Good Man To Have on Your Side

By Jerry Tyler

When a fellow needs a friend he could do much worse than to get Herb Liles, Seattle Local 19’s “banty rooster” Business Agent, on his side. A Filipino cook on the Transoceanic Shipper learned this to his joy here recently.

Herb was making a routine check of the ship when winch driver Chet Gatz told him of the cook’s problem. He had missed his ship in Japan and the Japanese Immigration told him to go to the ship to get him out of their hair. This ship does not return to the West Coast. Crews never go ashore and are flown to the ship every two years. The cook had been on the ship 15 days, was due to pay, no shore leave and no chance to get home.

It was a Saturday, a bad day to reach Government officials, but Herb turned to on the beef.

He called the Philippine Consul-General’s office. No answer.

He called the United States Immigration Department. No answer.

He called the United States Marshal’s office and the girl who answered gave him the number of the Marshal’s secretary.

He drove to the block mentioned by the US Marshal’s secretary. No Philippine Consulate car.

He went to the nearest house, knocked, explained his problem to the lady who answered, and she pointed to the house across the street as the home of the Philippine Consul-General. He hit that door and was greeted by the Consul-General’s daughter, whom he helped to the car. He was back later in the day. Herb got the number and left.

He called the Customs man at Pier 5 who said he had reached Immigration. They were sending a man to the ship.

He called the Philippine Consul-General’s office again, reached him, and filled him in. The man said he would take no action until Immigration called him and that actually the line operating the ship the sailor had missed in Japan was responsible for him.

Dried Fruit Issues Go to Arbitration

SAN JEROME—Unresolved issues relating to adjustment of wage brackets in ILWU dried fruit contracts will be submitted to arbitration on September 11.

The contracts between Local 11 and three packing companies were open for a general wage increase and adjustment of brackets on April 15. The companies have already raised wages by 10 to 16 cents an hour, but negotiations continued on brackets, and now have gone to arbitration.

Sam Kagel, who arbitrated the original bracket system ten years ago, is handling the arbitration. Any changes will be retroactive to April 15.

The contracts are with California Packing, Mayfair Packing and Sun-sweet Growers.

We hear that he really hit the winged jackpot this past bird season—downing a total of 54 ducks, 12 geese and a great number of bluejays.

In addition to bait, I’ve caught Dolly Varden on artificial lures—spinners and wobblers—as well as on flies such as bumble and dry flies, hotshots, grizzly, etc. The Dolly will also take a streamer or bucktail fly, gaudy patterns in sizes not too large.

Traditionally, the Dolly Varden is not a consistent surface feeder, and are not, when hooked, surface fighters. It’s a bottom-buggin’, bulldogish fighter. It seems to prefer deep holes in rivers, and deep, snag-lined shore-side pockets along lake banks.

Because of its brilliant spotting and general coloration, the fish was named after the colorful Dolly Varden hats worn by fashionable ladies during the Queen Anne era.

In the limited areas where this big trout abounds in lakes, it is further noted that where small forage fish are plentiful, it is a very voracious eater, especially special rainbow. This is true but it must be noted that all trout are predators—a big rainbow, brown or lake will snap up a Dolly fingerling just as readily.

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Labor-Backed Douglas Loses Canada Vote

VANCOUVER, B.C.—In the June 25 Federal elections in Canada, the Liberal Party, headed by Pierre Elliott Trudeau emerged winner, with the result that Canada will now be governed by a party with a majority in the House of Commons for the first time in six years.

The labor-backed New Democratic Party (NDP) maintained its standing in the House of Commons but its popular vote decreased by one percent. One of its most serious losses was in Burnaby-Seymour in British Columbia where a swing of 14 percent of the popular vote which he received.

(Readers of The Dispatcher will recall the inspiring address which Douglas delivered to the ILWU convention in Vancouver, B.C., in April, 1963.)

The NDP campaigned on a program of peace in Vietnam, Canada’s withdrawal from NATO and NORAD, Canadian independence from US economic and political domination, improved social legislation, the abolition of injunctions and compulsory arbitration in labor-management disputes, a housing program and a revision of income tax policies to reduce taxes on working people and compel big corporations to pay a greater share.

A dominant feature of the election campaign was what has been described as Trudeau-mania. The news media successfully built up an image of the 48-year-old prime minister as a young swinging reformer resulting in a substantial shift away from the NDP and to the Liberals.

The Liberal victory was foreseen at San Francisco headquarters in a report on the week-end workshops. Pictures above are from the workshops held at Portland and Wilmington, contributed to the discussion-type programs, according to O. W. Uhen, PMA training director. About 100 men participated at each port.

On the March

By J. R. (Bob) Robertson

Workshop Representation Is Main Aim

The Puget Sound Workshop will take place on something that is not a weekend — namely, Monday and Tuesday, August 26 and 27, but whether it’s a weekend, or any other time, the principle is the same and just as significant.

WHAT IS MOST important is that a rank and file group in the ILWU has an opportunity to express opinions on the subject of where are we now and where are we going as a union. How we go about discussing the question will be determined by those members who are attending the workshops.

What is most important is that these are not cut and dried meetings. There is no agenda worked out in advance, no program spelled out.

What is most important is that the officers and department people keep their mouths shut as far as determining program. The rank and file members from the immediate area determine what the agenda will be, how it will be carried out, how much time will be spent on each topic. That will determine how these workshops operate.

We expect that by the end of this year meetings will be held in Oregon, Canada, and Hawaii, as well as those that have been held in northern and southern California and the two days that are scheduled in the Puget Sound area.

With this in mind we sincerely hope that the locals in the areas that are still to be programmed—Oregon, Columbia River, Canada and Hawaii—will begin now to plan their programs in order to make possible full rank and file participation.

Political Priorities

Expanded Exec. Board Will Meet

SAN FRANCISCO — The next meeting of the ILWU International Executive Board will be held in San Francisco on Wednesday and Thursday, September 4-5.

This meeting will be particularly significant—coming soon after the Republican and Democratic conventions—because it will be an enlarged meeting with all ILWU locals invited to send representatives to discuss the union’s political program.

With the presidential election as the principal item for discussion, the international officers emphasized the importance of having local officials and other representatives present.

The enlarged session is anticipated, will take the full day on September 5 to allow for discussion on major political issues confronting the labor movement.

In a letter to all ILWU Locals signed by the three international officers, Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson, and Louis Goldblatt, it was noted that two of the principal items before the enlarged board will be (one) the national election picture and (two) developments in the national labor movement—specifically around the establishment of the Alliance for Labor Action, set up by the Teamsters and United Auto Workers.

It was also noted that delegates can add any other urgent matters to the agenda.

Such enlarged executive board meetings have been held several times in the past to discuss urgent political and economic matters. This year is considered especially important in view of many differences of opinion on the selection of political candidates.

The agenda for the September 4 meeting, in addition to normal union business, includes a discussion of plans for a Future International Headquarters. This week-end workshops, a discussion of the recent formation of the Alliance for Labor Action in the West and the Teamsters, and policy directives on the national election.