Date Is Set for Federal Shore-Side Safety Code

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Federal regulation of shore-based cranes and other material handling gear will become effective February 1, 1970. This was announced in the August 6, 1968, issue of the Federal Register, published by the Department of Labor.

The 18-month interval between publication of the notice and effective date of federal regulation will allow time for hearings on criteria to be used and for companies owning shore-based cargo-handling equipment to make alterations as needed for compliance.

Unions representing waterfront workers will have the opportunity of presenting testimony concerning safety standards to be applied. The hearings will begin October 3, 1968, in Washington.

ILWU spokesmen, along with representatives of ILA and Teamsters, appeared twice last year before Bureau of Labor Standards hearings to urge that shoreside gear be brought under federal safety inspection. Appearing for ILWU were Julius Stern, welfare officer of Longshore Local 10, San Francisco, and the late Francis Murnane of Longshore Local 8, Portland.

The Bureau of Labor Standards announced hearings on proposed changes in its Safety and Health Regulations for Longshoring. These hearings also will begin October 3.

They will deal with ventilation and atmospheric conditions, definitions of hazardous cargo, container cranes, ladders, hatch coverings, temporary landing platforms, deck loads, barges, wire rope and wire rope slings, powered conveyors, mechanically powered vehicles used aboard vessels, grounding of electrical equipment, containerized cargo, first aid and life saving equipment and qualifications of machinery operators.

Registration Formula Set In Portland

PORTLAND—A long-time hang up over procedures by which the present Local 8 "B" list should be promoted to "A" was resolved August 15 by the joint joint labor relations committee and approved by the joint ILWU-PMA coast labor relations committee.

The agreement—which will also provide for the registration of a new "B" list of 300 men—was concluded in keeping with jointly agreed upon coast and local rules governing joint registration promotions or additions of new men—without discrimination.

The present "B" list was scheduled to be promoted as follows: On August 20, 115 "B" men were to move to "A" and the remaining 1963 "B" list to be promoted on a monthly basis until March 1969 when all remaining "B" men should be fully registered.

The new "B" list will be selected from a group of present applicants to assure the ultimate registration of 300 men. The joint parties have already agreed on 547 men. They expect to register 100 men immediately. The remaining 200 will be added from time to time.

An additional 53 men will be selected to fill out the 300 limit. It was agreed that one-half of the 53 were selected from a group of present applicants to assure the ultimate registration of 300 men. The joint parties have already agreed on 547 men. They expect to register 100 men immediately. The remaining 200 will be added from time to time.

An additional 53 men will be selected to fill out the 300 limit. It was agreed that one-half of the 53 were selected from a group of present applicants to assure the ultimate registration of 300 men. The joint parties have already agreed on 547 men. They expect to register 100 men immediately. The remaining 200 will be added from time to time.

Executive Board to Meet Sept. 4 and 5

SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU International Executive Board will meet here September 4 and 5.

The September 5 session of the board will be enlarged, with all locals invited to send representatives.

The two principal subjects before the enlarged session will be the presidential election and recent developments in the labor movement.

Who Said It?

Ten thousand times has the labor movement stumbled and fallen and bruised itself, and risen again; been seized by the throat and choked into insensibility; enjoined by courts, assaulted by thugs, charged by the militia, shot down by regulars, traduced by the press, frowned upon by public opinion, deceived by politicians, threatened by priests, repudiated by renegades, preyed upon by grafters, infested by spies, deserted by cowards, betrayed by traitors, bedeviled by leeches, and sold out by leaders, but, notwithstanding all this, and all these, it is today the most vital potential power this planet has ever known, and its historic mission of emancipating the workers of the world from the thraldom of the ages is as certain of ultimate realization as the setting of the sun.

[Turn to back page for name of author.]
Concerning Czechoslovakia

In view of the sudden and dramatic developments in Czechoslovakia—and the fact that they occurred within a 36-hour period before The Dispatcher went to press, which doesn’t give us much time to get things in perhaps the right perspective—the editors would like to remind readers that the last two issues of this paper have had a unique significance—a day to demonstrate working class power in parades held all over the nation. Many in labor still feel a need to re-establish these demonstrations of working class might in which labor not only showed pride in its strength but joy in its unity. While this power was ordered and dignified it was also at time of stress to bring its muscle to bear and win the many battles of survival—whether at the bargaining table or when necessary, by laying down its tools.

Today labor again, has its work cut out for it. There is a rising tide of anti-union laws aimed at harassing and hamstringing working people. Labor must again, as it has in the past, declare that attacks against it can go so far and no farther. Labor traditionally has identified with the underdogs and against those who kick people around. This too must again become part of a revived labor movement’s credo.

Labor has the opportunity again to set its house in order and end the scourge of castration—and this too it shall do. Above all, in the face of new forms of attack by the corporate structure labor must meet the challenge by a renewal of solidarity in which every kind and type of worker and every variety of idea and thought and constructive criticism is welcomed as a source of strength. Only in this fashion will labor again become the main source of change and lead in resolving the pressing problems of our times.

WHAT IS NEEDED is perhaps some kind of compromise that could get the approval of the overwhelming majority of the American people. What is needed has very little to do with who shall be the president or what kind of government they have in South Vietnam, or what kind of social system they live under or what kind of stress to bring its muscle to bear and win the many battles of survival—whether at the bargaining table or when necessary, by laying down its tools.

Today labor again, has its work cut out for it. There is a rising tide of anti-union laws aimed at harassing and hamstringing working people. Labor must again, as it has in the past, declare that attacks against it can go so far and no farther. Labor traditionally has identified with the underdogs and against those who kick people around. This too must again become part of a revived labor movement’s credo.

Labor has the opportunity again to set its house in order and end the scourge of castration—and this too it shall do. Above all, in the face of new forms of attack by the corporate structure labor must meet the challenge by a renewal of solidarity in which every kind and type of worker and every variety of idea and thought and constructive criticism is welcomed as a source of strength. Only in this fashion will labor again become the main source of change and lead in resolving the pressing problems of our times.

WHAT IS NEEDED is perhaps some kind of compromise that could get the approval of the overwhelming majority of the American people. What is needed has very little to do with who shall be the president or what kind of government they have in South Vietnam, or what kind of social system they live under or what kind of stress to bring its muscle to bear and win the many battles of survival—whether at the bargaining table or when necessary, by laying down its tools.

Today labor again, has its work cut out for it. There is a rising tide of anti-union laws aimed at harassing and hamstringing working people. Labor must again, as it has in the past, declare that attacks against it can go so far and no farther. Labor traditionally has identified with the underdogs and against those who kick people around. This too must again become part of a revived labor movement’s credo.

Labor has the opportunity again to set its house in order and end the scourge of castration—and this too it shall do. Above all, in the face of new forms of attack by the corporate structure labor must meet the challenge by a renewal of solidarity in which every kind and type of worker and every variety of idea and thought and constructive criticism is welcomed as a source of strength. Only in this fashion will labor again become the main source of change and lead in resolving the pressing problems of our times.
Local 20 Unit Wins 88c in 3-Year Pact

WILMINGTON — A three-year contract renewal with wage and fringe benefits totalling 88 cents an hour has been approved by unit members of ILWU Local 20 employed by Baker Commodity, Inc.

A wage increase of 13 cents an hour was effective as of June 1, 1968. Five additional wage increases of 13 cents each will be made at six-month intervals from December 1, 1968, through December 1, 1970. The total wage boost will be 88 cents across-the-board.

Effective August 1, 1968, Operators in Mill #2 received an additional 10 cents an hour. This increase will remain in effect until April 1, 1970, at which time the work is equalized. On the same date working foremen received an additional 5 cents an hour.

DENTAL CARE

Effective October 10, 1968, 2½ cents an hour will be added to the dental plan to provide care for children on the same basis that now provides dental care for wives, and an additional 1½ cents an hour employer contribution to the Health and Welfare Plan will add major medical coverage to existing benefits. Contributions to the Pension Plan will be increased 2½ cents in October, 1969, and 2 cents more in October, 1970, bringing it up to 26 cents an hour.

Other improvements provide for 4 weeks vacation after 15 years of service, double time after 12 consecutive hours of work, advance notice on layoffs, holiday pay for workers laid off 7 days or less prior to a holiday, and uniforms and rubber shoes to be furnished to employees.

Negotiating committee members were Chief Steward Marlo Castro, Tom Sorenson, and Contract Administrator Bill London, assisted by Regional Director Bill Percy and Local secretary-treasurer Ed Hemen.

California Councils Set Joint Parley

LOS ANGELES—A joint meeting of the Northern and Southern California District councils will be held here September 21 to plan political action for the last weeks before the November elections. This had been proposed by the NCDC. The August SCDC meeting here voted to concur.

Dave Womack, president of Local 26-A, was elected SCDC president, replacing Nate DiBiasi, who had resigned. Dave Short of Local 13 was elected vice president.

After extended discussion of the need for representation in Sacramento and the cost of maintaining representatives for both NCDC and SCDC, the council decided to recommend to the joint council meeting that one representative be employed, with the two councils sharing the expense. Paul Perlin, International executive board member, was nominated for the position. The nomination will be presented at the joint council meeting.

Several delegates spoke about police strikebreaking in this area and unwarranted police attacks on individuals. There was general concurrence in a proposal to join with other councils to protest improper police actions.

The council voted to reactivate its boycott committee and to give full support to the grape boycott of the United Farm Workers.

REMEMBER LABOR DAY, 1936? This picture is 32 years old this Labor Day. It was taken in San Francisco when Bay Area longshoremen swung up Market Street, spelling out ILA. They were in District 38 of the International Longshoremen's Association then. The next year West Coast longshoremen and waterfront men affiliated with the newly-born CIO and formed the ILWU. Those were also the days when Labor Day saw some real swinging parades, like this one, and labor unity on the march was something to behold. It will happen again (see editorial, page two). By the way, The Dispatcher would be interested in hearing how many of you ILWU members and pensioners actually marched in this parade. Drop the editor a line.

N. Calif. ILWU for Cranston

EUREKA—Alan Cranston, Democratic nominee for US Senate, was endorsed by the ILWU Northern California District Council in session here July 27. Plans were made for a meeting with Cranston to invite him to the next council meeting.

Locals were asked to send their endorsements to the council as soon as possible.

Motions were approved to get behind the candidacy of State Senator Nicholas Petris of Alameda county and to oppose assemblymen Crandad of San Jose and Dent of Contra Costa county.

Michael Johnson, council secretary and legislative representative, reported on bills before the state legislature:

SB 418: A bad bill, allowing used car dealers to sell cars without a down payment, taking a mortgage on everything else a family owns.

SB 888: A crime control bill opposed by ILWU, was killed in committee after passing the senate. It would have penalized a union representative who crossed a county line. If an altercation involving three or more persons followed.

SB 935: A x-ray bill important to Local 6 members in Oakland. It passed the senate and is expected to pass the assembly.

Two bills to raise workmen's compensation insurance were in effect killed by adjournment of the legislature.

Canadian Postal Strike Wins Raise

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Twenty-four thousand postal workers, after a 22-day nationwide strike, won a 30-cent an hour across the board wage increase in a 26-month contract.

The increase will be 21 cents in the first 14 months and 18 cents in the second year, averaging 7.5 percent increase each year on an average postal wage of $2.57 per hour.

The Council of Postal Workers had asked for a 75c an hour increase and a voice in reclassification of workers.

The vote to accept was taken in the face of an ultimatum that if the workers did not accept the terms proposed, the government would immediately call parliament into session to pass special legislation ordering employees back to work.

Indicating continuing dissatisfaction, the vote to accept passed only by 60 percent. Vancouver postal workers voted against acceptance by a majority of 70 percent.

The strike was provoked by failure of the government to make any wage offer at all until a few hours before the strike deadline, and by demands for a cutback in working conditions.

The strike had the full support of the entire labor movement and wide sections of the public. The Canadian ILWU contributed $3,000 to the postal workers' strike fund.

Canadian Postal Strikers seen receiving a check for $3000 from the Canadian Area ILWU to help them in their nationwide strike—which ended last week with substantial gains. From left, Canadian Area ILWU officers, Frank Kennedy, secretary-treasurer and Andy Kotowich, president; Mrs. Luella Cuthbertson and Ray Andrus, directors of the Council of Postal Unions, Vancouver.
Monopolies And ILWU

**Monopolies**

**And ILWU**

**Monopoly's new challen**

**By Barry Silverman**

**ILWU Research Department**

WHILE THE SPOKESMEN of the American business community may clash at what they call “Big Labor,” almost nothing has been said about a certain class of business which is taking place in the American corporate structure—the rise of the “conglomerates.”

This country’s business life has always been characterized by an enormous concentration of capital, a certain amount of acquisitiveness on the part of a few financiers and industrialists. Names like Morgan, Rockefeller, du Pont, and Carnegie were the parents of an American business, and have had a profound effect on the economic and political impact throughout the world.

The American corporate structure has been undergoing a series of changes over the years. Over the years, these changes have come about in the labor movement. With the introduction and growth of the mass production industries—steel, auto, and rubber—industries where just a few corporations dominate an entire market came into existence. The concentration of capital in industrial unionism and the CIO.

BUSINESS REVOLUTION

Now, through the creation of conglomerate companies, there has been an integration of traditional industries and markets. The corporate structure in America is once again undergoing a revolution. And new challenges, not foreseen before, are beginning to confront the labor movement.

Speaking to the 11th Convention of the International Typographical Union recently, Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt noted:

“Clearly, the labor movement is be-}

coming involved in the business side of trade unionism. Just what are these companies called conglomerates?”

The word “conglomerate” comes from the Latin word “glomerare,” which means to wind into a ball. It has traditionally been used in geology and refers to a rock consisting of parts collected from various sources. The conglomerate company is a type of business entity, consisting of a number of smaller companies under one parent corporation.

**Teledyne**

Firth Sterling is a Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania based company with its primary facility in Los Angeles under contract with ILWU Local 20. The company is engaged in the manufacture of industrial and consumer chemicals, and has a diversified line of products. Among its wide range of products, Teledyne manufactures electronic systems and equipment, explosive ordnance products, and advanced space systems.

**Borden**

The Borden Chemical Co. plant in Steubenville, Ohio, is under contract with ILWU Local 20. The plant is a large producer of industrial and consumer chemicals, and has a diversified line of products. Among its wide range of products, Teledyne manufactures electronic systems and equipment, explosive ordnance products, and advanced space systems.

**La Drug**

In January 1968, Los Angeles Drug Co. under contract with ILWU Local 30, was acquired by the DiGiorgio Company. Los Angeles Drug is principally engaged in wholesale distribution. Its major facilities are located at locations throughout California. DiGiorgio now adds the wholesale drug business to its diversified line of products. It is a major company in the production, marketing, and retailing of pharmaceutical products. The company has a number of large labels on its agricultural products include “S&W” and “TreeSweet.” The company has a large wholesale grocery business, two wineries and a bottling plant, is engaged in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, and owns a finance company. Rated as the 36th largest industrial concern in 1967, DiGiorgio had $108.5 million in assets as of December 31, 1967.

**Gay Line**

The holdings of the conglomerate W. R. Grace & Co. cut across a number of ILWU locals. Through its owner-}

ship of Grace Line steamship company, it is a member of the PMA and a signatory to the Pacific Coast Longshore Con-}

tract. The Dewey & Almy plant in San Leandro is one of the largest industrial plants in the country. It has a capacity of 1,000,000 tons per year, and employs 2,000 workers. The plant manufactures pigments, abrasives and related products.

**Grace Line**

The company runs parking lots and gas stations, and is involved in the distribution of fertilizers, and runs a modeling agency. It is a major player in the agricultural products market, and has a strong presence in the food processing industry.

**Early in 1968 US Borax Co. under-contract with ILWU Locals 30 and 20-A was acquired by the inter-

national corporation Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., Ltd., headquartered in London. Early in 1968 US Borax produces potash and borates. These two products are thus added to the RTZ holdings in copper, iron, lead, zinc, aluminum, uranium, potash, and various other minerals.

In the last few years, the conglomerate has used merger as the basic tool of expansion. It acquired all or part of 50 companies with sales totaling $800 million when Litton scooped them up. From electronics, Litton has moved into a startling number of new fields—ships and submarines, typewriters and cash registers, computers and calculators, steel and wood office furniture, sporting goods, instruments and x-ray equipment, motion picture cameras, space suits, paper mill and book publishing. Merger with Stouffer Foods Corp. into Litton Industries, food preparation and electronic cooling. Litton moved up to be the 44th largest industrial company in the country, surpassing IBM.

Texton: This is the 49th largest industrial in the country. Starting in the textiles industry in 1928, it maintains its headquarters in Providence, Rhode Island.

Texton sold all of its textiles interests in 1963. Now it manufactures aerospace equipment and helicopters ("Bell"), bathroom accessories, chairs, saws, powder mowers and golf carts, and other varieties of products, pens ("Shaeffer"), hearing aid, watches ("Spiedle"), ball bearings, and staplers to name some more. More than one-half of Texton’s business is directly derived from the government or government contractors.

Aveo: This is a New York based firm which dates from 1929. It manufactures electronic space equipment, air conditioning and refrigeration products, musical instruments, musical products, and various other products. Aveo has acquisitions of Stouffer Foods Corp., and has recently acquired a large supplier of silicone for glass and ceramic products, the chemical and woodworking industry. As the 21st largest industrial corporation in the country, in 1967 it produced $2.7 billion in sales.

Ling-Temco-Vought: LTV is a Dal-

las, Texas, firm which began in 1933. It manufactures aircraft products, electronic systems and equipment, and aerospace equipment. LTV was listed as the 56th largest industrial in the country. In 1967 it posted a record sales advance of 11.8 billion in sales.

Litton Industries: Litton was started in 1933 with a base in electronics. Its home is in Beverly Hills, California. Here is how Business Week for September 30, 1967 de-}

scribed Litton.

“Like almost all conglomerates, it has used mergers as the basic tool of expansion. It acquired all or part of 50 companies with sales totaling $800
smelting and refining, forestry, the production of chemicals, fabricating steel and aluminum, hydroelectric power development, the production of fertilizers and plastics, brick making, the construction of smelting furnaces, and scientific research and exploration.

Besides its US holdings, RTZ is active in Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Europe, Africa, Malaysia, and New Guinea. In 1965 RTZ was listed as the 145th largest industrial corporation outside of the United States. Its potash at that time exceeded $26 million per year based on assets in excess of $711 million. By 1967 the earnings of RTZ had risen to $45 million. The company proudly boasts that “The Sun Never Sets on RTZ.”

for 96c of every $100 in assets owned by the 500 largest corporations. In 1967 they accounted for $2.50 out of every $100 in assets again more than double their previous share. In 1967 IT&T, LTV, Litton, Textron and Arco accounted for 96c out of every $100 of profits earned by the 500 largest corporations. By 1967 the five alone were accounting for $1.70 of every $100 in profits, or nearly triple their share in 1960.

Even the professional economists have trouble understanding the economic effects of these conglomerates. As the Wall Street Journal pointed out on August 12, 1968, “Economists say they really don’t know how these combinations are affecting the nation’s economy. They don’t know if the conglomerate movement should be encouraged or discouraged.”

THREAT TO LABOR

Conglomerates, with their billions of dollars in resources and millions of employees, and with their overseas operations and enormous defense and aerospace contracts potentially confront the labor movement with entirely new collective bargaining relations.

In the traditional industrial bargaining relationship a single industrial union like the UAW or the Steelworkers is able to sit down with its employing employers knowing perfectly well that these employing employers must reach an equitable and timely settlement which is directly related to the economic condition of their particular industry.

In the traditional industrial bargaining relationship a single industrial union like the UAW or the Steelworkers is able to sit down with its employing employers knowing perfectly well that these employers must reach an equitable and timely settlement which is directly related to the economic condition of their particular industry.

The conglomerates may have the ability to sit out a strike in one affiliated company while their other affiliates go on doing business as usual.

In the traditional industrial bargaining relationship a single industrial union like the UAW or the Steelworkers is able to sit down with its employing employers knowing perfectly well that these employers must reach an equitable and timely settlement which is directly related to the economic condition of their particular industry.

The rise of the conglomerates threatens this traditional relationship of industry may only be a very small part of the total operation of a conglomerate, which can thus afford to be extra tough. Or the conglomerates in the industry may be able to bear the collective bargaining relationship and hold down the equitable wage settlement which could otherwise be obtained for all of the workers in the particular industry.

Similarly, the conglomerates have the potential of playing-off one group of their employees organized in one union against another group of their employees organized in another union. Thus they may be able to hold down the wages, hours, and conditions for all of their employees by bringing all of their resources together to bear on the weakest union in the group.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Many, if not all of the conglomerates are recipients of rich government contracts, and the wide scope of their operations directly involves them in a wide variety of markets. As such they are potentially capable of manipulating governmental and community-wide opposition to the demands of any particular group of workers.

In July 1967 the Industrial Union Division of the AFL-CIO issued a brief survey on the number of unions represented among the contracts of a few of the conglomerates. Here’s what they found:

Ling-Temeo-Vought had dealings with four affiliated unions - this was before LTV took over Jones & Laughlin steel company. At Litton employees worked for 11 international unions; at Textron by 13 internationals. 27 Textron employees were represented by 8 international unions. (Since then, employees of Sheraton Hotels and Roverkine lumber interests have been added to the IT&T rolls.) At the present rate of merger there is really no limit to the number of unions which might have to face any individual employer.

With these facts in mind Secret-Treasurer Goldblatt told the officers of the ITU movement: “The labor movement will have to re-think its entire bargaining structure and its method of organization. It will have to weigh the questions of industry-wide bargaining, common termination dates, union solidarity, and in some cases even the question of cross-industry bargaining in the economic strength of growing conglomerates.”

Early in the 1930’s it became apparent to many in the labor movement that the craft-oriented AFL wasn’t equal to the challenge posed by the organized, mass production industries. Under the leadership of John L. Lewis the strategy of ‘industrial unionism’ was developed, and the CIO was organized by the progressive trade unionists in the AFL.ires.

Despite the split over tactics in the labor movement, the CIO grew rapidly as the need to organize into industrial unions became apparent to millions of workers.

This standardization of the plants of American capitalism, and came away with the most important victories ever won by the American working people.

Just as the labor movement adapted to the challenge of the ’30’s, so it will have to adapt to the challenge posed by the conglomerates in the ’60’s and ’70’s. Once again the labor movement seems to be entering a new era, and it is challenged by all the problems and promises that new era holds.

CASTLE & COOKE

Castle & Cooke is a Hawaii-based conglomerate-type enterprise. Under contract with ILWU Local 142, it is actively engaged in the production and distribution of pineapple (Dole), sugar, and macadamia nuts. It owns practically the entire Hawaiian island of Lanai. C&C also serves as the freight and passenger agent for a number of shipping companies, and runs as the management agent for a number of Hawaiian sugar plantations.

It is active in commercial fishing and packing, owns and operates a meat-packing company on the mainland, is a wholesale distributor of farm machinery, operates a stevedoring company (runs a cemetery, operates an investment company, runs a construction company, operates a real estate company, develops land on the Sonoma County coast in California.

Based on sales figures for 1967, Castle & Cooke is ranked as the 249th largest industrial firm in the United States, and as of December 1967, it owned a total of $390,000,000 in assets.

McKesson & Robbins

In July 1967 McKesson & Robbins, Inc., operating under ILWU Locals 6 and 26, merged with Foremost Dairies. McKesson & Robbins is active in the wholesaling and distribution of drugs, hospital-surgical supplies, and wines and liquors. It manufactures pharmaceuticals, and operates as a general merchandise distributor. Foremost is a major producer of flour and feed, and operates as a wide variety of dairy products.

At the end of 1966 the two firms combined had assets totaling in excess of $615 million.

Alexander & Baldwin

Alexander & Baldwin is a Hawaii-based firm with widely diversified holdings. Through its ownership of Matson Navigation Co. it is under contract with the Longshore Division of the ILWU, and through its pineapple and sugar holdings in Hawaii it has contracts with ILWU Local 142.

In addition to its steamship and agricultural interests, the firm is active as an insurance agent, a bulk carrier, a construction equipment distributor, and a distributor of lighting equipment. It also has a 41 percent interest in a domestic in a domestic and casualty insurance company. As of December 31, 1966 Alexander & Baldwin had assets totaling $283.8 million.

A&P and PFE

A&P is a large San Francisco-based conglomerate-type company. As of December 31, 1966, it had a 34 percent interest in the American President Lines and a 39 percent interest in Pacific Far East Lines. Both of these steamship companies are members of the PMA and signatories to the Pacific Coast Longshore Contract.

Some of the other operations of the Satomac Co. include oil refining and marketing in Latin America and the British Isles, the exploration and development of geothermal energy in the western part of the US, farming and the sale of rock, sand, and gravel on lands in California, gold dredging in Peru, and the company owns and operates a 2,200-story office building in Philadelphia. As of December 31, 1966, the company had assets totaling $907 million.

Best Foods

Best Foods in San Francisco manufactures a wide line of prepared food specialties. The plant is under contract with ILWU Local 6, and is one of the largest users of such plants around the country.

Best Foods operates as a division of the well-known American company, C&O. It is described as “the leading factor in the domestic corn refining industry and through its various plants in Idaho and the British Isles, the exploration and development of geothermal energy in the western part of the US, farming and the sale of rock, sand, and gravel on lands in California, gold dredging in Peru, and the company owns and operates a 2,200-story office building in Philadelphia. As of December 31, 1966, the company had assets totaling $907 million.

More About Monopolies

August 23, 1968

The Dispatcher

Pages 5

"Rates'"
ILWU SECRETARY GOLDBLATT seen as he delivers an enthusiastically-received address on the course of American labor before the 110 Convention of the International Typographical Union in Cleveland, Ohio. Goldblatt spoke of his confidence in the power of labor to regenerate itself and respond to new needs of working people and the entire community. He urged industriewide bargaining and common termination dates to meet some of the new challenges of big business.

Columbia Council Supports
Lobbyist Against Governor

ASTORIA—The Columbia River District Council gave vigorous backing to labor members, including Ernest E. Baker, who resigned earlier this month from the State Advisory Committee on Workmen's Compensation in protest over that body's failure to institute anything nothing policies.

The committee was supposed to recommend immediate upgrading benefits and ironing out rough spots in the law. Instead, public and employer members sat on their hands. In the meantime, Oregon slipped below ten other states in compensation paid the job-injured.

Secretary A. F. Stoneburg was instracted by CRDC delegates to train his verbal artillery on the log ban rider in the law. Instead, public and employer members sat on their hands. CRDC lobbyist Ernest E. Baker.

Local 6 Backs Rent
Control, Tax Relief

SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco division of ILWU Warehouse Union Local 6 voted overwhelmingly last week to support the current city-wide campaign favoring rent control and tax relief.

Local 6 is urging all its members in the city and all others in the labor movement here to sign petitions which will place a charter amendment for rent control and tax relief on the November ballot.

The amendment aims at protecting workingclass renters, as well as those on pensions and low incomes. It will also force public housing authorities to make necessary repairs in projects. Finally it will reduce taxes of small landlords and give homeowners a substantial tax break.

California Labor Leaders
Back Cranston for Senate

SAN FRANCISCO—More than 300 labor leaders in California have endorsed Alan Cranston, the Democratic nominee, for election to the US Senate. The number is growing.

Among ILWU leaders endorsing Cranston are International executive board members Mike Johnson and Paul Perlin, regional directors Bill Carter and Bill Piercey, Local 10 president Cleophas Williams and secretary Carl Smith, Local 31 president Chester Herman, International organizer LeRoy King and Local 13 welfare officer Nafe DiBiase. Dave Jenkins of Local 10 is coordinator of the Northern California Labor Committee for Cranston.

Cranston has been endorsed by a group of prominent Republicans who accuse the Republican nominee, Max Rafferty, of “distortions, deception and outright falsehoods” in his primary campaign against Senator Thomas Kuchel.

H. L. Hunt, Texas oil millionaire and former financial supporter of the extreme right, admitted recently that he had been “instrumental” in defeating Kuchel, it means just one thing — financing. If that kind of right-wing Texas money is now involved in California politics... the issue is simply whether California is for sale..

REPUBLICANS

A coalition called Californians for Cranston has been formed. It includes the United Labor Campaign Committee and the Republicans who accuse Rafferty of campaign falsehoods.

The Republican spokesmen issued a statement on August 12, saying: “We support the Democratic nominee, Alan Cranston. We believe in fighting hard in politics—but also in fighting fairly and honestly... Rafferty blenched the reputation of an honorable and respected senator.”

“These are strong words. They can be proven.”

LABOR COMMITTEE

The United Labor Campaign Committee pointed out that Alan Cranston is now involved in California politics.

Three Locals
Push Cotton
Negotiations

FRESNO—A coordinated bargaining program is being followed by three local unions representing workers at nine of ten cotton compressors in the valley. They are ILWU Warehouse and Cotton Compress Local 57 here, ILWU Warehouse Local 26, Los Angeles, and Chemical Workers Local 97.

Uniform proposals have been presented to the employers. Representatives of all three locals have been present at bargaining sessions. Teamster representatives have also attended the meetings and have told the employers of their full support for the special bargaining program.

This is the first time such an effort has been made, and the workers are enthusiastic.

ILWU International organizer LeRoy King attended a meeting of Local 57 and pledged the full support of the International Union.

Coordinating the bargaining are Ernest Clark of Local 97, Frank Lopez, Local 26 and Jake Batten of the Chemical Workers.
August 23, 1968
Boycott in Support of Grape Strike Spreads Across US and Canada

The beating and shooting of grape strikers on picket duty along California roads is being answered by millions of Americans who refuse to buy California grapes.

The national-wide boycott by union workers using picket lines outside government buildings, churches, congressmen — and now by unions across Canada.

The United Farm Workers used to go into communities they had to give up picketing. Pickets had been limited in their activities and were widely dispersed on country roads where they were vulnerable to attack.

ILWU locals and councils up and down the coast have contributed to strike funds and helped to advertise the boycott.

Longshore Local 13 at Wilmington has resisted its boycott committee. ILWU locals in the San Francisco Bay Area are planning to take part in "La Heulga parade" on Sunday, September 8.

Credit unions in the five-county San Francisco Bay area announced they were designating "all talks pale by comparison" to the boycott. Members were asked not only to refrain from buying grapes, but to ask stores and restaurants in the area to stop serving California grapes, to make the boycott known to members of their churches and communities.

"GROWERS HURTING"
"The growers are hurting economically at last," said NWFI president Cesar Chavez. "They are placing enormous political pressures on us and on the labor, civic and religious leaders who can help us.

This charge was confirmed August 15 when California Governor Ronald Reagan sent telegrams to Robert Humphrey, the governors of Oregon and Washington and the mayor of San Francisco, alleging that the boycott "has nothing to do with working or living conditions and is an attempt to compel employers to force farm workers to join the United Farm Workers against their wishes."

Reagan's further statement that "... California farm workers' earnings are the highest in the US" could be refuted by any ILWU member in Hawaii where pineapple workers' wages range from $2.05 to $3.765 cents an hour. Field workers in California vineyards were paid $1.16 to $1.15 an hour before the strike, plus a few cents per box of grapes. Now, strikebreakers get $1.40, and average about $1.60 with the bonus.

VANCOUVER, BC — The BC Federation of Labor, after hearing a report from 24-year-old Tony Mendez, an organizer of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee of California, asked all of its members in BC to support the long struggle of California grape workers in their fight to improve their conditions and receive some social justice. A picket line in front of the Canadian Area ILWU, called on all locals, auxiliary and pensioner organizations to join the boycott, and to assist the grape workers.

"The BC Federation of Labor stated: "The struggle of the grape pickers in California is a fight for survival, for equality and a social justice, and the enormous grape corporation has obviously decided to destroy the efforts of the employees to obtain decent living and working conditions."

"(We) fully endorse the California grape workers in their valiant struggle and have called on all BC residents to stop buying table grapes until the grape workers have won and achieved just settlement of their three-year-old strike."

Ray Haynes, secretary of the BC Federation of Labor, reported that a citizens' committee had been formed to support the grape strike. Five members of the committee, including representatives of the church, met with the mayor of Vancouver to enlist his support. The mayor announced that he was going to meet with importers and ask them to turn back California grapes.

The Federation has directed a leaflet to all its affiliates and in the public pointing out that the grapes sold in Vancouver have been picked by strikebreakers.

The Vancouver District Labor Council has also put out a boycott leaflet and asked all of its members to support the strike.

OTTAWA — The Canadian Labor Congress has made a $1,000 grant to striking farm workers and called on unions across Canada to extend their support by refraining from buying California grapes.

The second $1,000 grant made by the CLC

CLC president Donald MacDonald described the "beer-for-trade" strike as the first to recognize international boundaries and we are asking that members of all affiliated organizations in Canada demonstrate this by getting behind this campaign and withholding their patronage from grapes which are produced under conditions of virtual slavery."

Rudy Ahumada, his wife Tilly, and their fifteen-month-old daughter, Olivia, appeared before the CLC's executive council. Ahumada told how he and his wife worked during the growing season from sunup to sundown, sometimes in temperatures up to 115 degrees, and were paid $45 or $50 a week. Other times of the year they were unemployed.

"The workers feel that their cause is just. They feel that the workers in Canada have the means to support the strike."

The nation-wide boycott by union workers is now the most far-reaching and significant action ever taken by organized labor in the country. It is a battle for social justice, a battle that must be won."

The ILWU has directed a boycott in support of the grape workers.

Boycott "in support of grape strike spread across the country and Canada."

ONTARIO — The Canadian Labor Congress has made a $1,000 grant to striking farm workers and called on unions across Canada to extend their support by refraining from buying California grapes.

The second $1,000 grant made by the CLC

Continued from Page 1—

ONTARIO — The Canadian Labor Congress has made a $1,000 grant to striking farm workers and called on unions across Canada to extend their support by refraining from buying California grapes.

The second $1,000 grant made by the CLC