ILWU Urges ‘All Out’ for Friends Takes No Action On President

WASHINGTON, DC — Congress voted to limit export of logs; overrides objections on September 9 to limit the export of logs from western federal timberlands to $50 million board feet per year. This happened despite a vigorous campaign by ILWU, farm, port and other organizations opposing the restriction.

The critical action came in a Senate-House conference committee vote on a rider to the foreign aid bill. The committee’s only compromise with opponents of the rider was that lumbermen and housing interests. They raised arguments such as “conservation,” “export of jobs” and “rising log prices,” all of which were refuted by facts.

ILWU Washington representative Al Lannon, Jr., presented figures showing that lumber orders and sawmill production were running at capacity at the same time that log exports were booming.

Lannon noted that “Approval of the restriction in the conference report, expected to quickly pass both houses of congress, will give further encouragement to supporters of Initiative 32 in the state of Washington, which would impose limits on state-owned timber, and could open the way for moves to limit exports from private timberlands as well.”

Policy Statement on 1968 Elections

The International Executive Board, following an enlarged Executive Board meeting to which all locals were invited to send representatives for the purpose of discussing the national Presidential election, took no action to endorse any Presidential candidate or political party. The Executive Board voted to endorse Senatorial, Congressional, and state and local candidates in keeping with the recommendations of ILWU district and state organizations.

The Executive Board called on ILWU members to engage in all-out political action and voter registration drives at the local level.

Following traditional ILWU practices, locals will be advised of the International position and, in keeping with their position of autonomy, will have the right to act as they wish in the political arena.

The fifteen-man International Executive Board, which conducts union business between conventions, dealt at length with finances, officers’ reports, questions of organization, legal, and other matters.

HIGH POINT

The high point was the all-day enlarged board meeting September 5 at which close to ninety people signed attendance sheets.

Among those were rank and file representatives or elected officers from Locals 9 and 19, Seattle; Local 8, Portland; Local 14, Eureka; Local 30, Boron; Locals 17 and 18, Sacramento; Local 55, Stockton; Local 6, 10, 34, 67, and 75, San Francisco; Local 11, San Francisco — Continued on Page 5
Free Medical Care for Everyone

One must first understand that England now has a socialist form of government. What does that mean? Is it so different? Was it by choice? Do they like it? Do they want changes?

Is it so different? Yes it is. Wages are actually controlled by government. The whole wage policy is looked at on a national scale. This is not to say that everyone gets the same pay. However as was done by the present adm-

American's so-called "Ugly Americans"? Not that we have noticed. We have yet to meet one who resembles an American. In fact, it is not the contrary. It was suggested by the US embassy labor representative when we talked to the "Ugly American" is no more, but that he has been replaced by the "Ugly German." We have yet to find any evidence to dispute this.

All in all the English people seem to be a happy lot. Very much so. But if they have an aim in life it seems to be one of being self-sufficient, so they try to be very thrifty and sparing of their money.

They realize that they are a small island with less area and people to support them. The whole economic program is based on a careful budgeting of the people and a diverting of the money and energy to bettering the lives of their citizens.

Pensions

Although the present agreement calls for pensions pro-rated according to the number of years' service, the only ones who are eligible are those having worked on the waterfront for 40 years or more. Men who are now 66 years of age will receive 400 pounds (about $960) plus about $13 a week if they agree to retire when they reach 65.

But those who are 66 years of age and wish to retire will only get 200 pounds (about $480) and the $13 per week. Those 67 and over will only get one pension which is the $13 per week.

As things stand now, all retirements are voluntary so that there are men on the docks who are 80 years of age and still working. As Jim Blair, leader of the Liverpool dockers, put it: "It's nice to receive a watch and plaque after 45 years of service, but you can't eat the watch and the plaque."

Of all the places we visited in the United Kingdom, and of all the officials we visited, the hospitality shown us by every one in the mining community of Cardiff, South Wales, must certainly stand out.

We visited Aberfan, the mining town that lost a whole generation of children when a slag slide completely covered a school in 1966. It is a tragic thing to see how very few children compared to other towns.

During the rainy season the town's streets are covered with a layer of water and powdered coal which is carried down from the slag heaps. Some of the towns get flooded and there is always talk of closing down the mines.

The government has taken steps to eliminate this danger, but it will take years.

Rehabilitation of Mine Workers

One would have to see to believe it! The mine workers have a rehabilitation center that only a millionaire could afford. They bought a fabulous estate some years ago, turned it into a center to rehabilitate those injured or sick.

Every type of physical rehabilitation gadget is available, even to the reproduction of working conditions in a mine. Enough to say that the grounds are fabulous. It is a retreat that would put to shame the best rehabilitation center in the US.

Our report is not written to make one believe that the miners "have it made." The miner's life is rough, dangerous, and almost all miners end up collecting disability pay. In fact most miners wind up with a 20 to 30 percent permanent disability. Mostly respiratory. Those who leave the mining industry do so with a system of making sure that the oldsters can match the average national wage structure.

Most of the pits have closed down in this particular area. Two reasons: Less need for coal with the coming of electricity and natural gas, and a government policy of keeping a reserve.

Pride in Care of Older People

This community prides itself in being "first" as far as taking care of the citizens. One of the most amazing plans is the result of the pride that they take in assuring the older citizens a happy and fruitful last few years of their lives.

They have a number of what we in the US would call rest homes for those who cannot care for themselves. But by no means can they be compared to ours. As one executive explained to us, "I know we can't afford it, but at least once a week the family should go out and splurge by having dinner at a full fledged miner."
WASHINGTON—In tallying up the performance of ILWU-area legislators at this stage of the 96th Congress, the union's Washington office announced that only six representatives and no senators voted 100 percent in line with the programs and principles of the ILWU.

The six, all Democrats, are: House, Frank Meyer of Washington, Philip Burton of California, Don Edwards of California, Gus Hawkins of Washington, George Brown, Jr. of California, and Edward Roybal of California.

With labor clearly getting the short end of the stick legislatively, the ILWU announced that as a basis for evaluating the voting records represent the wide range of ILWU interests, and including, on the House side, compulsory arbitration, food stamp programs, rat control, American Activities Committee funding, open housing, wiretapping, low-income housing tax increases, union co-administration of certain trust funds and federal aid to college students.

One hundred percent “wrong” votes were recorded by Charles Gubser, Charles Mathias, Glenard Lipscomb, Ed Reinecke, Craig Hoamer and Bob Wilson, all California Republicans.

MORSE TOPS

Among senators, Wayne Morse (D-Oregon) came out on top, with San Mateo counties. They are:

- John Foran, 23rd district, SF;
- William Mailliard, 6th district, SF;
- Charles Teague, Bob Mathias, Glenard Lipscomb, Ed Reinecke, Craig Hoamer and Bob Wilson, all California Republicans.

San Mateo. The committee represents all ILWU locals in San Francisco—Locals 2, 6, 10, 34, 67, 75 and 91; Auxiliary 16, and two pensioners' clubs.

Next Dispatcher Deadline—September 23

FIGHT AGAINST LOG BAN: A recent meeting of the Puget Sound Labor Reporters and Stevedores Trade Committee Against Initiative 32. Seattle Local 19 president Chris Mallos (left) is LRC chairman. At center is Don Gilchrist, secretary of longshore Local 4. Everett.

Morse won in line with the programs and principles of the ILWU.

Columbia Council Again Endorses Senator Morse

NEWPORT, Ore.—The Columbia River District Council reaffirmed its pre-primary endorsement of United States Senator Wayne Morse.

Safety also had a prominent place on the agenda, with Gene Harrower, district safety consultant for the Bureau of Labor Standards, as guest speaker.

The meeting closed nominations for the post of Legislative Representative to the 1969 Oregon legislative session. Running for this office are the incumbent, Ernest E. Baker, Portland, and Harry Hansen, North Bend. Hansen was nominated by Local 6 and Baker by Local 50. Baker also won floor nominations from Locals 28 and 4.

Candidates recommended for reelection to political office, in addition to Senator Morse, are the incumbents in Congressional districts 1, 2 and 3 (Wendell Wyatt, Al Ullman and Edith Green). In district 4, the delegates voted to back the Democratic challenger, Edward Fadely, over the incumbent, John R. Delabenick.

Also endorsed was Dale Parnell, acting state superintendent of public instruction. He was described as a “knight in shining armor” compared to his right wing opponent, Dr. Roger Blake.

In endorsing Morse, the delegates made it clear they disagree with him on the subject of export logs but have no intention of turning their back on his long record of service to labor and the people of Oregon.

OPPOENT

The Senator's opponent is a three-term state representative who supported the sales tax, helped repeal the sales tax, helped repeal the sales tax, and has been described as a “knight in shining armor” compared to Morse.

A leaflet on Packwood's votes against labor was distributed to all delegates.

The council made no recommendations at the presidential level. Baker was authorized to send out material on the third party candidate, George Wallace, as well as on the two “old party” candidates, Hubert Humphrey and Richard Nixon.

Wallace is running on a platform of “law and order,” but judging by some of the happenings in Alabama while he was governor, the only law he knows about is lynching law,” Baker said.

Noting that “some labor people have been seen sporting Wallace buttons,” he said “they should realize that Alabama has one of the most rigid-right-to-work laws in the nation, as well as its highest sales tax.”

SAFETY

Safety regulations relating to the waterfront were discussed by Harrower, who said the big question is “How can we enforce them?”

He described enforcement at the federal level as “pretty good,” but added that the same cannot be said for state enforcement. Washington has a better record than Oregon because the Evergreen state, due to its population effort of the waterfront, has a full-time marine and dock inspector.

Harrower cited the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1968, sponsored by Senators Morse and Yarbro, and new pending in Congress, as a step in the right direction.

Present federal regulations were amended in 1966, 61 and 63, and proposals for additional changes are under consideration by the Bureau of Labor Standards, he stated.

October 3 is the deadline for submitting suggestions on these amendments (including a provision covering load indicating devices for cranes used in log-loading). Delicate provisions revealed interest in having a longshoreman spokesman participate.

GRAIN DUST

Questions also were raised on the grain dust hazard in some ports, the danger in using ear muffs to reduce hearing loss from the noise factor on the waterfront, possible dangers from a new product similar to creosote used in the treatment of lumber shipped to Vietnam, and the ever-present danger of carbon monoxide.

"Instruments have been developed that will take constant readings on carbon monoxide, but they are as expensive as hell," Harrower said.

Washington State Many Groups Unite Against Initiative 32

SEATTLE—“Regardless of what happens at the federal level concern ing log export regulations, Initiative 32, the Washington State ballot measure to restrict the export of state-owned logs, remains a basic bread and butter issue for ILWU members in this state,” Morse said.

Frost of The Resource and Trade Committee Against Initiative 32, told a recent meeting of the Legislative Relations Committee.

“Initiative 32 if it becomes law would produce a disastrous curtailment of jobs among the 5,000 persons currently employed in log export and related work in Washington,” Frost said.

“It would also invite retaliation from buyers of Washington products abroad, thus jeopardizing our $2.79 billion import-export business (1967) and threaten the jobs of thousands of Washingtonians.”

In the campaign against Initiative 32, billboards, newspaper and radio advertising, bumper stickers and mass distribution folders will be used.

Frost pointed out that “As one of the sponsoring organizations, the ILWU is substantially assisting in the state enforcement of the measure.” He added that “The individual member on the job is fighting for everything he knows when he works against Initiative 32.”


X-Ray Technicians Local 6 Unit In Critical Negotiations

OAKLAND—Negotiations stressing the demand for a union shop were under way at the headquarters of the X-Ray Technicians and the Associated Hospitals of the East Bay—representing six major hospitals.

The negotiations, which have been going on since June, have left the contractors with a contract that expires on the agreement expired August 1.

Three critical issues were presented by the ILWU spokesmen.

(1) Union shop. Even though the hospital association has a no-shop contracts with three other unions, they have refused to sign such an agreement with the Local 6 technicians.

(2) Recognition of radiation hazard penalizing either in the form of pay or paid time off. All technicians face radiation hazards from continuous exposure to x-rays. The technicians requested a guaranteed paid time off for this exposure.

(3) A wage raise of $60 a month for all technicians. The association has offered a range of $30 to $45 a month.

Another meeting is scheduled with the hospital association on September 17 and a full membership meeting of technicians is set for the 18th to review the final offer and to vote on some type of action.
Description of Key Issues—Senate

1. Compulsory Arbitration: Amendment to impose 10 percent of railroad company profits during a no-strike injunction period, providing an incentive to make the companies bargaineither good faith. Defeated, 23-56, June 7, 1967. Right vote—YES.

2. Labor Political Action: A proposal to prohibit labor-sponsored political organizations (DRIYE, COPE, etc.) from giving voluntary contributions to endorsed congressional candidates. Rejected, 19-46, September 11, 1967. Right vote—NO.


4. Filibuster: A motion to invoke cloture, ending a southern filibuster and paving the way for debate. Passed March 11, 1968. Right vote—YES.

5. "Anti-Riot": Amendment to the Civil Rights bill making it a federal offense to travel in or use interstate facilities to "incite a riot." Widely viewed as a weapon against unions on strike. Passed March 6, 1968, 82-13. Right vote—NO.


7. Senate Conduct: Amendment, requiring senators and their staffs to file annual public reports of assets, income, contributions. Defeated 49-44 March 20, 1968. Right vote—YES.

8. Tax Increase: Senate bill extending excise taxes, imposing a 10 percent surcharge on income taxes, limiting federal spending, reducing federal employment levels. Passed April 2, 1968, 57-31. Right vote—NO.


10. SACB: Amendment allowing state and city governments to bring proceedings before the Subversive Activities Control Board, thus keeping it in business. Rejected 27-48, on May 23. Right vote—NO.

Description of Key Issues—House

1. Food Stamps: Amendment to prohibit labor-sponsor organizations (DRIVE, COPE, etc.) from giving voluntary contributions to endorsed congressional candidates. Rejected, 23-56, June 7, 1967. Right vote—NO.

2. Labor Political Action: A proposal to prohibit labor-sponsored political organizations (DRIYE, COPE, etc.) from giving voluntary contributions to endorsed congressional candidates. Rejected, 19-46, September 11, 1967. Right vote—NO.


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10. SACB: Amendment allowing state and city governments to bring proceedings before the Subversive Activities Control Board, thus keeping it in business. Rejected 27-48, on May 23. Right vote—NO.

11. Housing: Omnibus bill providing federal assistance for home ownership and rentals for low income families. Approved July 26, 228-135. Right vote—YES.
ILWU Board Urges ‘All Out’ Effort for Friends

Continued from Page 1—

Jose: Local 26, Los Angeles; Locals 13 and 20, Wilmington; Local 33, San Pedro; Local 46, Port Hueneme.

Bill Pichly and Bill Chester, regional directors from southern and northern California, were there, as was James Fantz, international representative, Portland.

The Coast Committeemen attended, as did ILWU staff members. Recently-elected president of the Canadian Area ILWU, Andy Kotelwich was an interested visitor. (This was his first visit to the area.)

In addition to active rank and file members and officers chosen to act as representatives to this important political meeting, a number of pensioners from various locals were on hand both as spectators and participants.

BULL SESSION

The letter of invitation to all locals noted that the enlarged Executive Board (this type of meeting has taken place prior to several other presidential elections) is “in the nature of a bull session; you have no votes, but full and free discussion after which a decision will be made on our position.”

The decision not to act on endorsement was made by the Executive Board the next day. The board is responsible and duty bound under the union constitution to make the final decision.

It was pointed out by the officers, and by a number of the speakers, that the most important rule on political matters in the ILWU is that:

“The support or endorsement of no political candidate is worth splitting this union over.”

Therefore it was emphasized that endorsements must be unanimous under present rules. To maintain the unanimity rule there is no possibility that a series of fights for or against one or another candidate could divide the membership.

The vote favoring “no endorse- ment” must also be unanimous. Inasmuch as there was not a unanimous “no endorsement” vote, the final decision was simply “no action” on presidential endorsements.

HOT AND HEAVY

The debate waxed heavy and often hot. In most instances it was of a level that would be judged by any impartial observer as quite politically sophisticated. These union representatives obviously knew their politics.

The burden of the discussion boiled down quickly to two sides—those for no endorsement, and those for Humphrey. No delegate recommended at any point a vote for Nixon; quite the contrary, Nixon was invariably blasted, and one participant said he was voting for Wallace, but he was not recommending an endorsement.

The burden of the discussion centered primarily on the question of whether not voting on the presidential ticket would be a vote for Nixon, whether not voting on the presidency in view of his support of the administration position on Vietnam, was such that he could be supported by the ILWU—or whether, as the majority finally agreed, the best course would be to put all energy and political action know-how and funds into highly important congressional and state elections.

THE BIG JOB

Several times it was noted that the big job, as far as some delegates were concerned, was to elect Alan Cranston in California over a serious right-wing opponent backed by lots of money—Max Rafferty; and the election of Wayne Morse in Oregon and Warren Magnusen in the State of Washington. There were a number of other congressional and state races that also loomed extremely important for trade unionists.

While many delegates expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the current state of the Democratic party, most of them added quickly that they considered the Republican party even worse. Even in these cases, a majority called for no commitment on the presidential level.

The highly civilized quality of the discussion and decent respect of each speaker for every other one, including those with whom they disagreed completely, provided an unusually instructive and exciting day of political bull session.

POINTS OF VIEW

If one could divide points of view into their major parts, they would be:

(1) Those who support Humphrey on the ground that the rest of the labor movement apparently supports him and that most rank and file members of most unions, being Dem- crats, will probably vote for him. (There was also a warning note by many that a great many workers, as well as others in all communities, will be giving votes to racist Wallace.)

(2) Those who felt that no endorsement would avoid splitting the union, would strengthen action for important national and state candidates, and finally would help serve notice on the regular Demo- cratic party machine that there still is an independent voice in one part of the labor movement.

Board member Johnny Parks, Oregon, kept a score card which he announced as follows:

Six spoke in favor of endorsing Humphrey, one favored George Wal- lace, six favored no endorse- ment, one favored a fourth party, nine took a position, but with no endorsement.

Parks urged all to realize that these figures indicate a lot of Demo- crats might not go to the polls at all, which would seriously hurt the candidates of such men as Cran- ston, Morse and Magnusen. He urged stepped-up political action in local elections and expressed hope the presidential race would not cut down on local political activities.

A QUEEN?

One Board member, Bob Peebles of British Columbia, who did not enter the discussion, being from a different country, had only one comment:

“To save yourselves all this trouble, why don’t you elect a queen?”

In other actions the board:

• Discussed several lawsuits pending against the International union.
• Reviewed the method by which participants were chosen to attend the weekend workshops (three have been held so far, in northern and southern California and Puget Sound).
• Discussed possibilities of widen-
Los Angeles Warehousemen Throw A Picnic

Los Angeles—ILWU warehouse workers, with their families, fellow unionists and friends, enjoyed a huge picnic at Elysian park on the last Sunday of August.

Announced by Local 26 as its “first annual picnic,” it “afforded an atmosphere which we felt the union needed, that people of all ethnic groups can play together, socialize together, as well as work together,” said local president George Lee.

Principal speaker was International secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt. Also on the program were two representatives of the eleven unions on strike and locked out by the Hearst Herald-Examiner—Robert Rupert and Dan Swinton of the Newspaper Guild.

The program included entertainment, games and prizes. Lee gave much credit for the success of the affair to co-chairmen Manny Snider and Wil Solomon.

A year book and souvenir program was distributed, with messages from the International officers and the local president, a tribute to the shop stewards, and greetings from employers and friends of Local 26 along with many pictures of members on the job, at union meetings and at play.

International secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt, keynote speaker, reminded his listeners that picnics are a great old tradition among working people—sadly almost lost these days.

"Long before there were unions in most places, working class families used to get together and picnic and develop closeness and strong friendships that finally became a powerful labor movement," he said.

On a more immediate and serious theme Goldblatt called on Local 26 members and their families—and all labor families—to join hands in support of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strike.

This Hearst paper is being run by hired strikebreakers in a test that the entire Los Angeles county union movement will sooner or later have to meet head-on, Goldblatt said—including the possibility of an area-wide strike as well as a nationwide boycott of Hearst papers, magazines and books.

New Indemnity Plan
For Vancouver Local

VANCOUVER, Wash. — The supplemental accident and sickness weekly indemnity plan for members of Local 4 went into effect September 1, according to CRDC delegate Ron Vail.

It is similar to plans adopted some time ago by Longshore Local 8 and more recently by Clerks Local 40, Portland, and Longshore Local 24, Aberdeen.

A $50 weekly benefit is provided when the member is unable to work because of accident or sickness, covering disabilities on or off the job, and payable from the first day in case of accident and from the eighth day for sickness, except in the event of hospitalization when the benefit dates from the first day hospitalized.

Local 32 Leader Runs
For City Councilman

EVERETT—Don Gilchrest, secretary and business agent of Longshore Local 32, is a candidate for city councilman in the coming election.
Hawaii ILWU Joins Job Training Plan

HONOLULU — ILWU Local 142 has endorsed and will be part of a program to place 600 disadvantaged persons in hotel jobs and give them training during the coming year.

The program, established under the office of Manpower Administration, is funded in Hawaii for $1.2 million.

The Hawaii Hotel Association has contracted with the Department of Labor to provide jobs.

The new program will place trained workers on the job, with pay from the outset, and job-related instruction will take place on company premises.

It is aimed exclusively at the disadvantaged. The term is defined broadly to include those who are from a poor family and unemployed or underemployed (i.e., working below their potential skill) and either a dropout or under 22 or over 45 or handicapped or of a minority race.

A person is in a minority if he is Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Polynesian, Hawaiian, Puerto Rican or has a Spanish surname (also if Negro, American Indian, In-Indonesian, Aleut or Eskimo or Mexican.)

In addition to the PCT program, the Hawaii Employment Service will continue to arrange for MDTA hotel training courses which can take in persons who are not disadvantaged. These will be class-room courses only, however, designed to prepare them for employment.

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the September, 1968, list of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMW plans.


Local 13: Carl Bylin, Samuel Derrick, Norman DeVaney, Edward Hebert, Israel Luckey, George W. Nusbacher, Victor Ether; Local 15: Robert Flom; Local 17: Charles F. Maness; Local 34: -

Local 63: Kenneth Noel; Local 92: -

The widows: -

Local 1: Sven Erford; Local 7: Mary D. Eriks, Edna Eriks; Local 8: Lyda Lindberg, Lydia Lindberg, Courtney Winter.


Columbia

Ladies Blast Chicago Cops

NEWPORT — The Columbia River District Council of Auxiliaries, meet- ing here September 8, protested police brutality in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention.

The action was in the form of a letter to the subject sent to Chicago mayor Daley by Club President Auxiliary representative Valerie Taylor and Secretary Norma Wauters.

"What an impression the television screens gave to the nation and the world when they showed the na- tional guardsmen with fixed bayo- nets lining the street . . . and the police engaged in clubbing newsmen and young adults . . ." the letter said in part. "Chicago has been right- fully dubbed the first fascist city in the USA!"

The letter indicated auxiliary of- ficers would seek a congressional probe of the situation.

In other actions the ladies: -

• Joined union council delegates in urging support for acting school superintendent Dale Farnell in the November election.

• Advocated a national presiden- tial primary.

• Heard council secretary Veva Phillips describe her work with the Clackamas County Re-Elect Wayne Morse Committee.

The Poor Pay Higher Prices

WASHINGTON, D.C. — An Eco- nomic Report on Installment Credit and Retail Sales Practices of District of Columbia Retailers, recently issued by the Federal Trade Commission, "disclosed that without exception low-income market retailers charge average markups and prices. On the average, goods purchased for $100 at wholesale sold for $255 in the low- income market stores, compared with $159 in general market stores."

For example, the wholesale cost of a portable TV set in Washington was $109 to both a low-income market and a general market retailer. The latter sold the set for $129.95, whereas the low-income market re- tailer charged $129.95 for the same set. "Another example is a dryer, wholesale cost of about $135, which was sold for $150 by a general market retailer and for $100 by a low-income market retailer."

These findings are similar to those relating to food prices released Au- gust 10 in a report of the House Com- mittee on Government Operations. It found evidence that shoppers in pov- erty areas of cities pay higher prices and get lower quality in their pur- chases at food chain stores.

Electoral Notices

Local 7, Bellingham

Local 7, ILWU, Bellingham, Wash., will hold its election on December 3, 1968, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary treasurer and recording secretary. Nominations will be made October 1, November 5 and December 3, 1968. Polling will be between the hours of 7:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. at 807 N. State St., Bellingham, Wash.

Local 67, San Francisco

Local 67, ILWU, San Francisco, California, will hold its primary elec- tion November 21, 1968 and final election December 12, 1968 to fill the offices of business agent-adminis- trative secretary, chairman, vice- chairman, recording secretary, ser- geant-at-arms, three for board of trustees and four delegates to the executive board. Nominations will be open September 15, 1968. Polling will be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. at traveling ballot.

ILWU members—and the members of their family—can earn a pair of fishing lures. All that’s required is a clear snapshot of a fishing or hunt-
Protect and Expand ILWU Jurisdiction

This column is a continuation and expansion of the very important subject we discussed last issue—namely, the protection and expansion of ILWU work opportunity and jurisdiction on the waterfront. It's especially important when we deal with containers. It becomes more significant each day as the shipping industry shifts to deep combines, pool their machinery and equipment and become increasingly efficient as the work is done with the fewest men on the job.

This is the union's challenge—and our opportunity. As I mentioned in the last column, we have a modern contract and live in a modern world, yet some of our local methods are years behind the times, outdated. As a result we are losing a lot of work, especially in marshaling areas where freight is assembled for handling in and out of vans.

Now we need to think not only about retaining longshore work that exists in or around the waterfront, but to recapture work that should stay in the ILWU. This means we must think of re-thinking about our ways of work and adapt ourselves to new methods. For example, it becomes absolutely essential that we must think about changing the structure of our waterfront locals so that every worker on the waterfront complex can be fitted into his proper departmental category—within the waterfront local.

Now, I can see some of you longshore members saying: hold on there—you ain't talking about flooding the longshore locals, are you? We like the idea of the ILWU having all the work, but we're not about to give our way away.

I attempted to present a careful analysis of this situation at the recent Puget Sound bull session in Seattle, and it created a very interesting discussion—and was very instructive to all of us. (Especially, when we found out that a few fellows there had a hell of a hard time understanding that the union wasn't built just to provide an easy ride on the gravy train, but had to keep organizing and growing in order to strengthen and protect every member.)

I spent quite a lot of time at a blackboard diagramming how the necessary changes had to be made. The idea is this: Locals will have to set up departments in which each member of the local—regardless of the work he performs—will be protected by the local. But that does not mean that each member of a longshore local is necessarily a longshoreman. Nearby work being done by others, or work that is on the planning board but such as will be spreading over the modern mechanized waterfront of tomorrow.

As I mentioned in the last column, I welcome any comment or opinion you members may have on this subject. It's a big one, and growing all the time, and your thinking on these matters means a lot to the union leadership. I also would like to repeat that I am making myself available to any locals up and down the coast, to appear before their memberships or committees to discuss this subject, and to maintain a communication link so we can work these important problems out together.

First Aid Trainee Helps Save a Life

COOS BAY, Ore.—The seminar on safety and first aid held recently in the Local 92 hall in Portland helped save the life of a casual longshoreman hurt on the Massai Maru August 31.

The longshoreman, Fred Lee Rider, 19, lost both legs in the accident, but quick action on the part of Local 92 member Jerry Wyatt in applying tourniquets saved him from bleeding to death.

Wyatt had just completed the first aid course in Portland. He was helped in what he did for Rider by Local 12 member Fred Ping.

ILWU-PMA Benefit Funds announces new office location effective September 16

1540 Market Street San Francisco 94102

Telephone (415) 626-5905

The Pacific National Life Assurance Company claims office will also be moving to the above address.

Third Anniversary of Delano grape strike was observed in San Francisco with a march ending at a rally in civic center. Banners asked viewers to support the farm workers' boycott of California grapes. Top: Marchers of Shipclerks Local 34. Center: Drill team of Longshore Local 10 impressed crowds with perfectly timed drills. Below: President Jim Herman of Local 34 as he addressed the rally at civic center. He ridiculed the San Francisco Chronicle's attack on the grape boycott and their crying over spoilage of fruit. "We are concerned about spoilage of human values," Herman said. He called for a national conference of unions to plan support for the farm union.