Local 142
Ready for
Sugar Talks

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The latest sale brings the total under the three-year agreement to 167 million bushels. This was disputed by longshoremen, who said it would mean about $15 million to BC Local 142.

Sugar Talks

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The central objectives of the union are to get a lot more money and a lot more security from a prosperous and rapidly changing industry," said Voice of the ILWU, published by Local 142.

Earlier, the committee adopted a set of major demands, and went back to present them to the membership. It elected a negotiating sub-committee and charged it with combing through hundreds of written suggestions for contract improvement which had been sent in from the unions.

When the full committee of 180 determined the contract, the subcommittee's recommendations were debated, modified, and approved for submission to the employers.

The full committee reaffirmed the original major demands. They are:

• A two-year agreement to March 31, 1971.
• Bigger and better pension, with full credit for all time in industry, benefits for workers.
• Industry-wide seniority for laid off or downgraded employees applying for rehiring.
• 50c per hour minimum increase, and not less than pineapple for various labor grades.
• Insurance — full pay for sick bulletin non-contributory long term disability benefits and group life insurance.
• Jurisdiction — No contracting out of work except by mutual consent.

Pedro ‘Rat War’ Settled; Container Talks Continue; Meet with Teamos Set

The ILWU International Executive Board will hold its next meeting in Vancouver, BC. The meeting will be held here in what may be one of the most beautiful campus sites anywhere in the world — Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, just outside Vancouver. The ILWU locals from all parts of the country will be there to participate in a free-swinging, no-holds-barred weekend workshop here Saturday and Sunday, December 14-15.

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BC Dockers
Hail China
Wheat Sale

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The biggest news of the last weeks has been the money crisis in Europe (which affects the entire world including the USA) and the dramatic announcement by President Charles de Gaulle that he refuses to devalue the French franc. There was also the promises for more austerity in France and Britain—meaning the working people will carry most of the burden of this financial crisis.

After years of blasting away at Charles de Gaulle, with editorial invarnate news and cartoons making him look like some kind of a monomaniac and nut, we suddenly find American political leaders jumping in and pledging financial support for de Gaulle.

Rank-and-file members of the ILWU might wonder why we are so interested in this subject. They no doubt ask “But what? What's this got to do with us?” The true nature of the international monetary crisis concerns working people for the simple fact that it affects the world money situation and trade and markets. Inevitably this will force a cheapening of the dollar. Ultimately the idea is to have the working people foot the bill for these financial manipulations.

There are tremendous pressures at work in the world-wide money market to force many leading nations to set up so-called austerity programs—such as that called for by de Gaulle and by the British labor government. These programs include freezing wages, raising prices—especially on the necessities of life that workers must have, such as food and clothing—and even creating a rise in unemployment.

One of the most outrageous myths invented and promoted by profiteers and corporate interests is that wage increases are a direct and sole cause of price increases. Anyone who goes shopping with his wife these days doesn't need statistical tables to convince him how prices have been jumping, and how much less each dollar buys.

Anyone who hasn't received recent wage or salary increases knows all too painfully how wide the gap has stretched. And even those who have received increases have seen them fade away in the face of constant cost-of-living boosts.

Quite recently the most authentic financial voice in the country came along to verify that the current round of inflation is not caused by union demands for higher wages. No less than the Wall Street Journal on October 26 gave space to Victor B. Fuchs, an economist at the National Bureau of Economic Research to say:

“...the stereotype of big unions commanding big pay increases and causing, ultimately, big price boosts just doesn't jibe with the facts.”

The Journal goes on to state that “...many economic analysts say that the biggest price increases are coming where unions are weak or where labor costs are not even a major consideration.” (See story, page 3.)

Profitteering shuttered records in the third quarter of 1968, at an annual rate of $92.3 billion before taxes. After all federal, state and local taxes were paid, the profit rate was $51 billion. Corporate profits were $47.8 billion for the same period last year.

President de Gaulle correctly pointed out recently that the money crisis, to a great extent, grew out of the labor and student disturbances that took place last Spring when significant wage increases and other gains were demanded, fought for and won by trade union organizations in France. Now he says there’s going to have to be a freeze on wages and prices, big cuts in government spending, cutting back on imports and a general tightening of the belt. As is invariably the case, the capitalists hang on the workers, and the pressures against demonstrations and other public statements of opposition will be traveled primarily by workers themselves, even though they directly hit such countries as France and Britain can quickly spill over into the rest of the world, including the United States.

It’s well worth viewing this picture in terms of American perspectives. We are aware that the so-called austerity programs in Europe have generally been accepted by an American brand of austerity—including wage freezes, deliberately planned increase in unemployment, as well as price increases.

It is my judgment that despite the many derogatory attacks on the trade union movement in the USA, especially against the AFL-CIO—that the traditional house of labor will meet the test when the time comes. I believe that American labor will refuse to accept anything like a wage freeze, or such means as compulsory arbitration, two things that are absolutely necessary to block the working people from fighting back.

Of course, any fight against wage freezes and price increases and, above all else, any attempt to deny workers the right to organize and strike, if necessary, to protect the interests of our working class—is in a position to take the proper actions and put up a fight against wage freezes and increased prices on essential items such as food.

The important test for us will come when there will be a call upon the American people—and especially upon the unions—to make some moves to protect the United States dollar. “Protecting the dollar” in this case means accepting an American brand of austerity—wage freezes, deliberately planned increase in unemployment, as well as price increases.

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Price-Wage Spiral Is Hokum

A lot of wage earners have been taken in by the phony "wage-price spiral" argument—that higher wages gained in union contracts cause higher prices and keep inflation going.


"Many economic analysts," states the Journal, "say that the biggest price increases are coming where unions are weak or where labor costs are not even major consideration."

Two examples cited are the auto industry, one of the most strongly unionized, where the government's consumer price index shows new car prices at about the same levels as ten years ago, and medicine, where physicians' fees have jumped 38 percent in a decade.

The Journal published a table showing price increases over the past ten years in eight living-cost items where unionization ranges from zero to 10 percent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rise in 10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily hospital service</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movie admissions</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malt service</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto insurance rates</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal charges</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physicians' fees</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men's haircuts</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property insurance rates</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the same period, the over-all price increase amounted to about 20 percent.

This was contrasted with a list of items whose prices have declined during the same ten years, taking quality improvements into account. All are produced by highly unionized workers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Decline in 10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radios</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television sets</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum cleaners</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerators</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machines</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home permanent refills</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New autos</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another table shows that there has been no close connection between the size of pay increases and the direction or amount of price changes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rise in 10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insurance workers</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliance workers</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug industry workers</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto workers</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered nurses</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTAINER NEGOTIATORS seen at second meeting with the employers' committee at PMA headquarters. The 22-man ILWU Negotiating Committee elected by the recent longshore census presented union demands as interpreted by the caucus as shown in the exchange of views. Lower photo shows most of the union negotiating committee during a recess in the meeting during which they discussed the issues with chairman Harry Bridges, seated, back to camera. From left to right they are: standing, Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt; Albert Perisho, Local 63; Guy Williams, Local 7; James Byrne, Local 40; Chris Malloy, Local 19; Charles Hunt, Local 91 (an observer also representing all other coast Walking Boss locals); George Giorgi, Local 12; Oliver Olsen, Local 19; Daune Peterson, Local 18; Terry Sweeney, Local 52; Wes Johnson, Local 8. Seat,ed, around the table from left: Joe Jakevich, Local 12; Chick Leveridge, Local 17 (face partly hidden); Carl Smith, Local 10; Bill Forrester and Bill Ward, Coast Committee: Michael Johnson, Local 34; Evelyn Wakefield, Coast Committee Assistant, Local 23; William Low, Local 10; James Herman, Local 34; and G. Johnny Parks, Local 8. Not in picture, Curt Johnston, Local 13, and J. R. Robertson, ILWU Vice President, who were engaged in union business elsewhere.

Union-Busters Ready To Move in DC

By Albert Lannom Jr.
ILWU Washington Representative

"The arguments of the labor law reformers are based on distortion, half-truths... calculated to mislead the public and the Congress as to the actual state of the law and the actual work of the NLRB. Second, their proposals are designed to deprive American workers of basic rights, to weaken the institution of collective bargaining, to jeopardize stable labor relationships, and to threaten the health and orderly progress of our economy."


WASHINGTON—Despite the narrow Nixon victory and Democratic control of congress, the union-busting proposals were expected to win approval to drive through one or more pieces of anti-labor legislation.

Unions here, planning a defense of their members and contracts, expect bills to be introduced in the first weeks of the 91st Congress, accompanied by a massive propaganda campaign to influence legislation and the public.

A preview of what the employers have in mind was evidenced in the 90th Congress; among their proposals were measures to provide for ending Taft-Hartley injunctions, only after a settlement has been reached, which would cripple the right to strike; prohibiting unions from firing members who cross picket lines; to destroy industry-wide bargaining; and to place unions under government control through extension of "anti-trust laws."

The most far-reaching of the union-busting bills was introduced by Michigan Republican Senator Robert Griffin (of Landrum-Griffin in fame), which would abolish the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB would be replaced by a "labor court" of fifteen judges with twenty-year terms to decide all unfair labor practice charges and representation cases.

A refinement on this proposal was offered by Senator George Smathers (D-Fla.) who would empower the "labor court" itself to set wages and working conditions.

ATTACKS ON NLRB

Attacks on the National Labor Relations Board reached a peak in 1968 when Senate Judiciary subcommittee chairman Sam Ervin (D-N.C.) launched hearings into decisions of the Board. The US Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, General Electric Corp., and Metal Federation were all posing as "friends of the workers" to complain that the NLRB had a pro-union bias, a charge that union organizers wish were true. The hearings were designed to set the stage for action early in 1969.

The employer attacks on the NLRB are simply a cover for attacking unions themselves, and the legal rights of workers to belong to a union, to bargain collectively, and to strike when necessary.

Not introduced in the last congress, but on the drawing boards, is a right-to-seab law outlawing the union shop nationally. There are also rumors of compulsory arbitration legislation for the maritime industry.

MILLIONS FOR LOBBYING

Employers' groups are estimated to have spent over $3 million in lobbying activities during the 90th Congress; much more may not have been reported under the weak reporting requirements. The National Right-To-Work Committee and the right-wing Liberty Lobby have opened offices in the capital. Much of the effort of these groups has been, in the words of a NAM official, to "create the kind of favorable public climate which resulted in the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts."

The NAM and Chamber of Commerce, by the way, enjoy a tax-exempt status as they spend millions on their campaigns to turn back the clock for working people.

Recently Senator Wayne Morse (D-Oregon) exposed the fact that the employers have joined hands (and funds) to hire the public relations firms of Hill and Knowlton to build the right "climate" for union-busting legislation. Los Angeles Times Labor Editor Harry Bernstein confirmed Morse's exposure, and said that some 35 employer associations, as well as hundreds of large and small corporations, are putting up an unknown amount of money to run their campaign. The theme of the employers' public relations pitches, according to Bernstein, "will be centered around the economic impact of unions on the consumers' pocketbooks."

Portland Women Help Farm Strikers, Indians

PORTLAND—An ILWU auxiliary member, Lois Stranahan, was one of the stars in a KOW-TV Sunday Scope presentation on the consumer boycott against California table grapes.

Auxiliary 5 has embarked on a membership drive so as to be in a stronger position to combat the sales tax blitz expected at the 1969 legislature.

Clara Fambro and Peggy Sheets were named to the organizing committee by President Veva Phillips.

The Auxiliary noted a donation to the Survival of American Indians Assn., Inc. The contribution — earmarked for the Indians' struggle to protect fishing rights guaranteed under the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854—was made after a letter was read on the subject from Federated Auxiliaries President Valerie Taylor.

She wrote that the Evergreen state began a "sustained drive to remove Indians from the rivers in 1963," through arrests of tribe members and confiscation of fishing gear. The Indian catch is very small in comparison with the commercial catch.
“Gentlemen, there is going to be a new look!”

These words, spoken at San Francisco’s City Hall by Colonel John Kilpatrick, then of the American President Lines, on November 11, 1948, marked the beginning of the end of the last big strike of West Coast longshoremen.

Kilpatrick was chairman of a new negotiating committee consisting of 20 active shipowners and stevedores. Gone were the union’s old antagonists who had declared over and over that the shipowners would never negotiate until the ILWU changed its leadership.

The complete reversal—the employer leadership being changed rather than the union’s—was a coastwide surprise.

“We who represent the employers are here with a new committee, a new outlook and a desire and determination to negotiate with you and achieve a fair and workable agreement,” Colonel Kilpatrick added.

The new era became thereafter known as “The New Look.”

TWENTY YEARS HAVE gone by since the last Pacific Coast ILWU waterfront strike. The men went back to work on December 6, 1948 after a 96-day strike. Fewer than one in three of the current ILWU dock membership took part in that strike and bitter struggles that preceded it.

These workers wrote one of the most important chapters in the history of the American trade union movement.

The conflict which resulted in the strike was not alone a matter of economic demands for a new contract. It was a matter of whether waterfront workers could or could not maintain an independently organized and protected, could withstand the economic force of both corporate shipowners and the United States Government.

UNION BUSTING YEAR

The gains won by organized labor in the 30’s during the New Deal court in the craw of big business. Then, in the 40’s, big business what was thought to be the ultimate anti-union weapon, the Taft-Hartley Act. This law provided, among other things, that a strike could be stopped (“cooled off”) by injunction for a period of 30 days.

In addition to Taft-Hartley, President Truman took his own way to deal with militant unions. When the railroad workers went on strike, he simply seized the railroads and ordered the Army to run them.

To top all this, another insidious weapon was added to the union busting arsenal—the House Un-American Activities Committee—which spent most of its time witch-hunting among militant union leaders.

MAIN TARGET—ILWU

After passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, the bill’s co-author, Senator Robert Taft, commented that he thought this law was sufficient to take care of the union situation on the West Coast. He was wrong.

There was no doubt that the ILWU was the main target of big business in 1948. On January 30, 1948, the House un-American Committee showed up in Seattle with its traveling cast of paid, professional witnesses and repeated an old worn-out charge, “Harry Bridges is a Communist.” The hearing was a farce but it foreshadowed events to come later that year.

On February 14, 1948 (Valentine’s Day) the Waterfront Employers’ Association (WEA) then the representative of the Pacific Coast shipowners in on shore labor relations) began a strike—blunting an early opening of negotiations for a new contract. The existing contract expired June 1, that year.

The WEA wanted to discuss certain “changes” in the hiring hall, supposedly to conform with requirements of Taft-Hartley hiring restrictions. Among other things, the hiring system was asked to eliminate preference by seniority in hiring. This meant the hiring system would be returned to a casual basis.

Frank “Finkhall” Feishe headed the WEA. He was one of the managers of the pre-1934 “shape-up” system. After the jointly-controlled hiring hall was established by the 1934 labor contract, the WEA was asked to maintain “changes” in the hiring hall, and the ILWU leadership demanded that hiring preference by seniority be re-introduced.

These workers wrote one of the most important chapters in the history of the American trade union movement.

Then, in late July, the WEA made this 3-point offer:

(1) Elimination of the hiring hall;

(2) Elimination of overtime pay for holidays, Sundays, nights and work over eight hours;

(3) Elimination of paid vacations in return for a 5-cent per hour increase.

Under Taft-Hartley the employer must make a final offer before the expiration of the injunction period and submit it to the ranks for a vote.

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Front members and to join the other maritime unions in negotiations.

Waterfront locals along the coast began to prepare for what seemed inevitable—industrial war.

Confident that a Taft-Hartley “cooling off” injunction could kill any strike fervor, WEA negotiators not only kept rejecting union demands but used gimmicks to stymie maritime unions. After only 1 1/2 days of negotiations, WEA stated it wanted to eliminate wages for, “warming up” for the “toughest waterfront strike in history.”

The implication was clear—ILWU leaders had declared over and over that the strike would not hold together during the injunction period.

The deck was stacked against the maritime unions. After only 1 1/2 days of hearings, the Board recommended an injunction.

In a last ditch effort union negotiators proposed a settlement formula: Submission of the hiring hall issue to the courts for determination and (2) submission of the economic demands to arbitration.

The employers’ answer, “No.” The WEA was confident the unions would not hold together during the injunction period.

On October 1 and again on October 4, 1948, the Waterfront Employers Association and the Pacific American Shipowners Association ran full page advertisements in the San Francisco newspapers with a large picture at the top showing ILWU President Harry Bridges and V. Molotov, foreign minister of the USSR, holding cocktails.

The caption under the picture said only; “Harry Bridges, I.L.W.U. President and V. Molotov, Foreign Minister, U.S.S.R.”

The implication was clear—Bridges went to Moscow to get orders to strike the West Coast waterfront.

There was no mention as to where
to be conducted by the NLRB.

In frustration for the "final offer" election, employers launched attacks against the union and members of several different fronts:

- A campaign of direct mailing to individual members distorting the facts of negotiations and attacking union leadership as communists;
- Writing rumors that men who supported the union would be blacklisted;
- A radio and newspaper campaign charging the union leadership with membership in the Communist Party.

In late August the WEA presented their "final offer"—

1. The elimination of overtime pay.
2. The elimination of any contract for supercargoes and walking bosses.
3. Complete control of registration by the employers.
4. Elimination of paid vacations in exchange for a 5c per hour raise.
5. The establishment of a 9-hour work shift.

NLRB agents spread out to every port on the coast—with a generous supply of ballots, voting booths, ballot boxes, notices, pencils, etc.

The referendum began. The first day of the voting ended. Not a single vote had been cast in any port. The second day began and came to an end. Still not a solitary man had voted! Then it was clear what rank-and-file dock workers thought of the Taft-Hartley law and the employers’ offer.

Out of 26,965 eligible to accept or reject the "final offer," not a single vote was cast! This was a demonstration of solidarity with no parallel in the history of American trade unions.

One Seattle longshoreman put it succinctly: "No self-respecting worker would even consider the offer made by the shipowners."

GIVE 'EM HELL!

In the face of the rank-and-file boycott, the employers withdrew their "offer" on the day before the injunction expired.

The whole union was mobilized. On September 2 the word was flashed by telegram up and down the Pacific Coast: "WE'RE READY TO ROLL, GIVE 'EM HELL!"

Longshoremen, ship clerks and walking bosses, joined by their seagoing brothers, left the ships and hit the bricks. The boilers cooled. Not a wheel turned. Declarations of support backed by hard cash came from unions throughout the country and overseas. It was clear the ILWU was not going to be forced off the waterfront without a fight.

DUMP YOUR REDS

Soon after the strike began the WEA threw a new challenge at the union negotiating committee. The employers won't bargain with you, they said, because your leaders are communists. They demanded the leaders sign non-communist affidavits or resign. This new demand was carried to the public by a stepped-up WEA propaganda campaign. In newspaper ads and press statements they demanded that longshore ranks dump their "red" leaders.

That was when the negotiating committee went back to their rank-and-file with another referendum election. The question on the ballot asked: should the leadership be required to sign non-communist affidavits?

Again, the rank-and-file saw through the WEA propaganda and found the real issue — which was preservation of their union. The results: 94.4 percent voted the leadership should not sign the affidavits; only 5.6 percent said they should.

NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED

When the combined forces of employer money and propaganda, the Taft-Hartley law, the government, the anti-labor press and the union leadership remained in control, peace on the West Coast waterfront is disrupted and block every effort of our own State Department in Berlin and Moscow . . . that has consistently harrassed and crippled West Coast shipping for the past fourteen years . . . will continue to disrupt and block every attempt to achieve peace on the West Coast waterfront.

No doubt the propaganda had an impact, that is, until —

The ILWU came back with a new offer — this time a little more respectful. AND with a new committee!

They dropped the demand that ILWU leaders sign non-communist affidavits.

They dropped the demand that the employers have complete control of the hiring hall.

They agreed to proceed with good faith negotiations.

The agreement finally reached after a long session on Thanksgiving day, 1948, provided, among other things:

(1) that the hiring hall would be preserved; (2) for a 6-hour day with no loss of pay; (3) for a 15-cents per hour raise, (4) for improved vacations.

This settlement meant more than a new contract with substantial economic gains for the membership. It meant the employers reinforced by the government, had taken their best shot at destroying the union, and when the dust settled the union stood stronger than ever.

It also meant the end of the Waterfront Employer's Association with its vicious union busting policies. Soon after the strike was over the WEA dissolved.

True to its commitment not to return until the seagoing unions settled, ILWU members did not go back to work until December 6. Twenty years ago to this day the wheels started to turn again, the ships began to move again and they have been moving ever since.

A Portland longshoreman stated, after the return to work, "We fought for our sons, as well as ourselves."

The ILWU came back with a news of the Waterfront Employers Association were sacked, the ILWU won the strike and returned to work on December 6, 1948.

WE'RE NOT VOTING!

American Committee failed to break the strike by the end of October, the WEA returned to the bargaining table — this time a little more respectful. AND with a new committee!

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True to its commitment not to return until the seagoing unions settled, ILWU members did not go back to work until December 6. Twenty years ago to this day the wheels started to turn again, the ships began to move again and they have been moving ever since.

A Portland longshoreman stated, after the return to work, "We fought for our sons, as well as ourselves."

Fascimile of Labor Board Report of vote on Employers Last Offer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of eligible employees (in all 11 groups)</th>
<th>24,845</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Ballots marked &quot;Yes&quot;</td>
<td>30,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballots marked &quot;No&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballots challenged</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ballots cast</td>
<td>30,965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bay Area Locals Elect—

Longshoremen
Jim Kearney, Bill Bailey, George Valter

SAN FRANCISCO—James Kearney, a former president of Longshore Local 10, was elected to that post in the primary election last month. Bill Bailey was elected vice president and Local 10 representative on the Area Labor Relations Committee.

The Board of Trustees were Bill Bailey, Archie Brown, Davey (Big Dave) Littleton, Carl (Smithy) Smith and Cleophas Williams and Larry Wing.


Ten caucus delegates were elected: Genn Ackerman, Bill Bailey, Archie Brown, James Kearney, Davey (Big Dave) Littleton, Robert Rohatch, Mike Samadourin, Cleophas Williams and Larry Wing.

Docks, Widows
On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the December, 1968, list of dock-workers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans:


Local 13: Lee W. Houston, Iowa N. King, Marion Brown; Loc X-14: Helge Swanson; Local 19: Melvin Curtis, William Rolfe, John Weaver; Local 23: Arthur A. Tor- kelson; Local 34: Joseph Sange- nitto; Local 46: Lester Davis; Local 92: Karl Edwards, Beth San- din; Local 92: Alva O. Bush; Local 98: George Holthe.

The name of Willy F. Keener, Local 10, was inadvertently omit- ted from the list of retired mem- bers published in October, 1968.

The Widows are: Ellen Bing- man, Anna Casperson, June S. Cooke, Charlotte Damus, Lillian Donaldson, Nathalie Gilbert, Mar- thia Hoffman, Janie M. Jackson, Bischah Meyers, Myrtle Omana, Katherine Owen, Ruby Orr, Anna S. Peterson, Beatrice C. Roman, Eunice Shanklin, Marie P. Skille, Mamie N. Weilman, Verna P. Winther, Ruby Yehle.

Seattle Warehouse
Local Wins Good Raise

SEATTLE—Wage increases rang- ing from 65 cents to 70 cents an hour were gained by Warehouse Local 9 in a contract renewal with United Export Packers. It is a one-year agreement, effective December 3, 1968.

Northern California
Council Holds
Post-Mortem
On Election

CROCKETT—The November meet- ing of the Northern California Dis- trict Council, held here at Local 6 headquarters in this sugar town, conducted a post-mortem analysis of national and local elections— and decided that bad as the election was, the ILWU did its job well in Northern California.

As reported by Council secretary Mike Johnson, Local 34, the ILWU in Northern California spent more than $5,000 for slate cards, mailings to the entire membership, mobilizations before and on election day, and numerous other political action ac- tivities.

While Republicans took control of the state, which, it is pre- dicted, could put an end to the labor movement, not one congres- sional or legislative seat was lost in any ILWU district.

The Council met, chaired by Local 10 president, Cleophas Williams, in the absence of Council president LeRoy King, spent most of its time in “housekeeping” and cleaning up business before the hol-iday season and year’s end.

Legislative Representative
Concerning a letter from the Southern California District Council requesting a meeting of officers, the Northern Council took the position that it will elect its own legislative representative and continue to work closely with the legislative repre- sentative from the South, but that a meeting at this point would serve no purpose.

The Council hailed the announce- ment that Local 10’s excellent drill team recently won first prize at the San Leandro Veteran’s Day Parade.

The next NCDC meeting will be Saturday, December 21, at Local 54 headquarters in Stockton.

Seattle Warehouse
Local Wins Good Raise

SEATTLE—Wage increases rang- ing from 65 cents to 70 cents an hour were gained by Warehouse Local 9 in a contract renewal with United Export Packers. It is a one-year agreement, effective December 3, 1968.

PORTLAND’S FIRST CONTAINER TERMINAL was dedicated in November. Jap- anese-made crane is capable of completing a container loading cycle every 90 seconds. It is at Pier 2, Terminal 4, occupied by Matson, but is open for use by other customers. Other container facilities are under construction in the area.

More X-Ray Technicians
Vote to Join Local 6

OAKLAND—A new unit of X-ray technicians was added to the East Bay division of Local 6 on November 25 when X-ray workers at Concord Community Hospital, Concord, voted 11 to 2 for representation by Local 6.

The election was conducted by the state constitution service con- tractions for a contract will start soon, according to business agent Bill Burke.

Local 6 now represents X-ray technicians in eight East Bay hos- pitals. A new contract recently was negotiated for those in six hospitals who bargain as a unit. Negotiations now are going on for the 13 X-ray workers at Kaiser Foundation hos- pital here.

Stockton
In the Stockton region: business representative, Nolgee Wiillburn; delegate to the International con- vention committee, Bill Bailey.

Stockton Longshoremen
Elect 1969 Officers

STOCKTON—Longshore Local 54 has elected the following officers for 1969:
Barber Fuller, president; Frank Jaworski, first vice president; Charles Foreman, secretary-treasur- er; Ralph Costa, relief dispatcher; Carl Fontana and Ernie Gannon, stewards; George Valter, Michael Meo, and Richard Rendell and Tony Cecchetti, convention and caucus delegates.

Seattle Warehouse
Local Wins Good Raise

SEATTLE—Wage increases rang- ing from 65 cents to 70 cents an hour were gained by Warehouse Local 9 in a contract renewal with United Export Packers. It is a one-year agreement, effective December 3, 1968.
Portland Clerks, Auxiliary
Host Pensioners Dinner-Dance

PORTLAND—"Clerks' Local 40 has the best auxiliary on the whole Coast!"

This was the enthusiastic verdict of the more than 60 retired men, women and guests who at tended the local's 13th Annual Pensioners' dinner.

The affair — the first one to be entitled the best auxiliary — was held in the Checkers' and Supermarkets' dining room, transformed for the occasion into a ship's dining room complete with fish nets, glass floats and 20 picnic tables set out on a sea of autumn flowers.

Tony Bott, secretary-business agent of Local 40, was Master of Ceremonies. Also representing the local were President Hartzel Siron and treasurer John DiCarlo.

Guests included keynote speaker Mike Sickinger, president of the Columbia River Pensioners Memorial Association, and Mrs. Sickinger; Charles Cuculich, secretary of the association; ILWU Regional Representatives James S. Pantz and Mrs. Pantz; and CRDC Secretary A. F. Stoneburg and Mrs. Stoneburg.

The auxiliary committee which cooked and served the bounteous repast was headed by Betty Parthen, president of Auxiliary 5-A, aided by Mary McCormack, Lois Stranahan, Rose Siron, Betty Reineccius, Bernice Mastrantonio, Mil dred Mooney, Hazel JeTe and Rosalie Dunn.

The local's arrangements committee included Frank McCormick chairman; J. K. Stranahan, Bob Mastrantonio, Harry Dunn, Rich Albert and Paul Allen.

The dinner was preceded by a cocktail hour and followed by dance ing.

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Local 6 SF Pensioners
Elec 1969 Officers

SAN FRANCISCO — Officers for 1969 have been elected by the San Francisco Pensioners of Local 6. Those elected are Dave Rader, chairman; D. B. Johnson, vice chairman; Floyd Seal, secretary-treasurer; Executive Board members are Carl Berts, Julia Starks, Ray Sanchez, Carman Avitia, Walter Seccia and L. DeSantis. Trustees are William Rea, Sebastian Adame and John Nicholas. Sebastian Adame is chairman of the sick committee; George Jackson is sergeant-at-arms.

Other members may volunteer for sick committee. NCDG meetings when called and work for higher social security benefits and pensions.

Teamsters Boycott
Standard of New Jersey

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Eastern Conference of Teamsters has announced a nation-wide consumer boycott of Standard Oil of New Jersey. This is based on charges of unfair labor practices against Gilbarco, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary. Teamsters Local 391, which went on strike against Gilbarco because of alleged unfair discharges, blacklisting and refusal to bargain in good faith. Standard Oil of New Jersey products are Eso, Humbale, Enco and Eso Imperial gasoline.

Greeting from Norway

SAN FRANCISCO — A Christmas greeting from Norway has been re ceived from H. (Fred) Neshak, who is living in retirement at Hommelvik, Norway. Neshak retired from Local 13, Wilmington, in 1963.

Auxiliary 14 Aids Children

LONGVIEW, Wash.—Auxiliary 14 donated $100 to the Progress Center for Retarded Children for purchase of a Christmas projector, Treasurer Betty Coulombe reported.

Next Dispatcher Deadline December 16

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Rise in Holiday Fire Hazard

Prepared and released as a public service by the California Fire Service.

T HIS IS A GRIM irony that the home, which most of us consider a sanctuary of safety and security, is the site of countless accidents, minor and major. And at no time is a home accident more disrupting than during the Christmas season.

Unfortunately, holiday festivities somewhat increase the likelihood of home accidents from the two most prevalent sources — fires and falls. Several factors contribute to this. One is the general excitement of the season, particularly among children. Another is the fact that in most homes there is more confusion and disarray than usual. And, to compound the risks, there is often more drinking than ordinary during the holidays and consequently, more impaired judgment.

A common source of Christmas fires is, of course, the traditional tree. In those households where the time-honored custom of trimming the tree with real candles is still observed, the greatest care should be exercised to keep children a safe distance from the flames and to make sure that all candles are completely extinguished before going to bed.

If you trim your tree with electric bulbs, check carefully for defective wires which can easily set off tree fire, particularly if the tree has dried out.

Local 8, Portland, Ore.

Local 8, ILWU Portland, Ore., will hold its runoff election Dec. 29, 2 and 23 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, business agents (full term and 6 months) dispatchers, earnings clerk, grievance and trustee committees, council delegates and executive board. Polling will be between the hours of 6:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. at 422 NW 17th Ave., Portland, Oregon.

Local 12, North Bend, Ore.

Local 12, ILWU, North Bend, Ore., will hold its election Dec. 9-14 and 19-26 (inclusive Dec. 20, 1968, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, dispatcher and assistant dispatcher, labor relations, district council, trustees. Polling will be between the hours of 6:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. at ILWU Hall, 2964 Sheridan, North Bend, Ore.

Local 17, Broderick, Calif.

Local 17, ILWU, Broderick, Calif., will hold nominations for delegates to the International Union convention on January 23, 1969, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Both nominations and election will be at the Union Hall, 600 Fourth Ave., Broderick, Calif. Four delegates are to be elected, one of whom shall be a local union officer.

Local 50, Astoria, Oregon

Local 50, ILWU, Astoria, Oregon, will hold its final election Dec. 22, 1968, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and five members of the executive board. Polling will be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. at 324 West Marine Drive, Astoria, Oregon.

TACOMA ANNIVERSARY. The Port of Tacoma was established November 5, 1918, just a few days before the end of World War I. The fiftieth anniversary was celebrated last month. What was a desolate area of "tidelands" has become a major port with 21 deepwater shipping berths and special facilities for handling grain, bulk liquids and alumina.

Many parents who do not ordinarily leave their children unattended do so for a few minutes during the holidays. The mother may rush down to the neighborhood shopping center for a last-minute, all-but-forgeten gift, or the parents may go down the street for a quick holiday cup with the neighbors — just for five or ten minutes, but long enough for children to start a fire.

The hazards of injuries from falls during Christmas time run high during the preparatory days when trimming the tree and deck ing the halls lure people into unaccustomed gymnastics. Don't try to crown the tip of the tree with that final star, or hang the mistletoe from that high ceiling without using a sturdy step ladder.

Piling books on boxes and boxes on chairs to gain the upper reaches is inviting disaster — although it always seems not only possible but fun to try, if you are fortified with holiday drinks.

RISK OF FALLING

On Christmas day, with gifts open and strewn about, the risk of falls again increases. The floor is likely cluttered with toys, packages and wrappings often unseen because they are covered by wrapping paper. All the accustomed pathways throughout the home become obstacle courses. Encourage the children to account for their own, and make particularly sure the floor is relatively clear of litter if grandparents are around.

Elderly people may not notice the new toys in their path. They have trained over them; they are less agile in recovering their balance once they stumble, and more likely to sustain fractures and other disab iling injuries are greater. The prevention of home accidents during Christmas need not be a burdensome or gloomy task. In most cases, all it takes is some forethought, an alert eye for possible hazards, and a determined sense of responsibility.

Merry Christmas and a safe New Year!
Supporters of Morse Move For Re-count

PORTLAND—Supporters of Senator Wayne Morse have formed a Citizens for Re-Count Committee to take the necessary steps for a complete audit of the November 6 ballots in this state.

The committee thinks the difference between Morse and his opponent, 3,446 votes, or one-fifth of one percent of the total vote, is too close to call and the margin for human or mechanical error so great that a re-count is imperative.

An appeal for the approximately $50,000 needed to have the ballots hand-counted has been issued under the leadership of Alderman John F. Harmer. This Senate seat belongs to you, the people. Help make sure the ballots were counted right.

It is reported that in one area the number of ballots counted exceeded the number of registered voters.

Oregon labor papers are carrying an advertisement for the committee, signed by local union leaders of the Steelworkers, Longshoremen and Printers. Many ILWU members and leaders are supporting the project.

Contributions, from $1 up, may be sent to Citizens for Re-Count Committee, 2225 N. Lombard, Portland, Ore. 97217.

PACKWOOD’S FUNDS

Few if any one-dollar donations figured in the election campaign waged by Morse’s opponent, big-business attorney and sales tax advocate Bob Packwood.

The right-wing Texas billionaire, H. L. Hunt, contributed to Packwood through the Business-Industry Political Action Committee headquartered at 485 Madison Avenue, New York, according to a Portland newspaper. Organizers who helped fund Packwood’s Senate bid included top brass from anti-union firms such as Tektronix.

Information filed under state election laws indicates also that Packwood was backed by a Citizens for Political Action Committee over a period of time ranging from November 1, 1968, to the tune of $42,860.64 (something like $1,000 to $1,300 a month), lending the practice in the past means any answer we can do, therefore, is to consolidate the entire local and national ILWU leadership around strong, well-planned, definite and strong action programs presented by national political leaders--a people's and positive responses from the rank-and-file at large. Wishy-washy, weak, indecisive programs, presented by an unelected or disorganized leadership means the rank-and-file pay little or no attention to their leaders. These are facts of life!

This rule concerning strong leadership and definite joint programs of action, is worth re-examining. If you agree that what is most needed in the trade union movement—and the ILWU is no exception—is to do everything possible to strengthen the union structure so that there is greater rank-and-file participation, then this is the most effective way of achieving this aim.

Let’s not kid ourselves. Labor will need to mobilize all its forces in order to make any progress in the political arena in the coming four years. Like it or not, we elect a President every four years; we just went through one election—and a man was picked. Very shortly he will become President of the United States. It’s amazing how hard it is to discover anyone around any part of the labor movement (or almost anywhere else I happen to ask) who says he voted for the President-elect. But this man is in office—and he’s not forget to make it for at least four more years.

The need for leadership in the ILWU (and, hopefully, in conjunction with other parts of the labor movement) to present firm, definite joint programs is worth further study and follow-up.