Kaiser Gypsum

Joint Pact Brings 75c Wage Hike

Kaiser Gypsum workers at three west coast plants, repre-
sented by four local unions, have jointly negotiated new three-year contracts with wage increases totaling 75 cents an hour. The total package, worked out by the company, is about $1.15 an hour per employee in the third contract year.

Unions involved were ILWU Locals 6 and 20 for plants at Antioch and Long Beach, Calif., Teamsters Local 117 at Seattle and Machinists Local 824, Antioch.

A wage increase of 25 cents an hour, effective June 1, 1969. There will be additional boosts in the same amount on June 1, 1970 and 1971. Shift differentials were increased to 12 cents for swing and 17 for grave-
yard.

Beginning January 1, 1970, there will be 4-week vacations for those with 15 years' seniority. There were improvements in pen-
sions, sick leave, health and welfare and other benefits. Any health and welfare improvements negotiated next year in the Northern California area-wide warehouse agreement will be included in all four Kaiser Gyp-
sum contracts.

SAN FRANCISCO—Longshore Local
10 was represented at the warehouse safety hearing here July 5, dealing with testing and certification of shore-
based cranes, derricks, cargo han-
dling devices and accessory gear. Stern presented testimony in sup-
port of regulations proposed by the California division of industrial safe-
ty. Among the regulations are a re-
quirement that shore-side cranes now in use must be inspected and certified, then re-certified every four years. New cranes and those subjected to important alterations or repairs are to be certified before use and then at four-year intervals.

A second hearing was scheduled for Los Angeles, July 14, at press time for The Dispatcher.

Shore-based crane certification regulations became effective in Ore-
go on February 1 of this year, in Wash-
ington on July 1.

The US Department of Labor's bureau of labor standards recently amended the safety and health reg-
ulations for longshore to include certification and testing of shore-
based material-handling devices. These will become effective February 1, 1970.

SAN FRANCISCO—After extended
discussion of the Alliance for Labor Action, the ILWU International Executive Board recommended that the officers be instructed to attend a regional ALA conference to be held on the West Coast sometime within the next few months.

This year's overseas delegation program was discussed and assign-
ments were made of three-man teams to visit eight countries—Tan-
zania, Cuba, the Philippines, Brazil, France, Czechoslovakia, South Korea and Mexico. The trips will be made before the end of this year.

The board heard a complete report and analysis of the union's financial status from secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt. J. R. (Bob) Robertson, retired vice president, made a final report on the history of ILWU organizing.

REPORT ON ALA

A report on the Alliance for Labor Action, prepared by a committee of the former board, was available to members of the new board before that subject came up on the agenda. ALA was formed a year ago by the Teamsters and United Auto Work-
ers, not as a federation but as an alliance for cooperation in political action, community action and or-

ganizing.

Teamster president Frank Fitz-

simmons spoke about the ALA in his address to the ILWU convention in April. The ILWU officers and a board committee that had been appointed to get information on the ALA met with Fitzsimmons during the con-
vention.

It was agreed that information would be obtained concerning trade union and political policies being developed by ALA, and an under-
standing concerning jurisdiction over newly organized workers of ALA affiliates.

It was emphasized that affiliation with any organization can only be

taken with a full referendum vote and approval of the rank and file.

Communications were read from the waterfront workers' unions of Australia and Japan suggesting a Pacific basin conference of long-
shore workers on questions of policy relating to containers. (These let-
ters, suggesting that ILWU co-spon-
sor such a conference, had been read to the International Convention in April.)

A motion was adopted that the officers, in replying, welcome a con-
ference and propose that it be held in the US. The report of the convention com-

ILWU Backs Shore Crane Safety Rules

ILWU First Meeting of New Executive Board

The US Department of Labor's bureau of labor standards recently amended the safety and health reg-
ulations for longshore to include certification and testing of shore-
based material-handling devices. These will become effective February 1, 1970.

But the AFL-CIO and many liberal

citizens voted for it when it was first proposed by the Democratic

affiliated leaders also promise a tax reform proposals to the bill. House leaders also promise a tax reform bill before the August recess.

Withholding the surtax from pay-

checks continues under quickly adopted resolutions, pending final action on the surtax extension.

While labor's fight was vigorous, it came late. The AFL-CIO had an-\n
nounced its opposition to the sur-
tax, unless coupled with tax reform, only a week before the vote. Of the four labor spokesmen testifying be-
efore the Ways and Means Commit-
tee, only ILWU demanded outright abolution of the surtax.

But the AFL-CIO and many liberal

democrats see the surtax only as a bargaining point for winning tax reform.
A Cartoon Gallery About Taxes and Priorities

Senator William Proxmire (D-Wisc.) in a television interview, July 6, proposed cutting military spending by $10 billion and using that amount to build new housing, cure pollution of air and water at home.

MAYBE I AM NOT quite sure what it's like down below in the ranks when some of the following matters are discussed, but I do know that in my own union it's easy to be classed as a reactionary, a part of the white power structure or the establishment, a racist, a tired old labor skater, or even a fascist, for just asking a few questions.

By this I mean raising a question or a doubt as to the validity of some attitudes adopted by some people or organized groups about pressing social or political problems of the day. For instance, university professors and faculty people in most cases might seem to have it pretty well made, with better than average salaries, about a nine-month working year, plenty of job security, and a year's sabbatical (almost a year's vacation) every seven years.

Does it seem quite right to have them join with left-wing intellectuals and big corporations in condemning labor unions as fat, affluent, undemocratic and racist? In talks with such people, I usually try to point out that I don't know any rich workers, that is, any who got rich byjust working; and if unions are fat and lazy these days, they got that way through their own power.

Then there may be the case of a woman (and usually of a minority group) who is on welfare, has ten or twelve children, and of course must work or be in school to help support her family. I sure find myself brought up with a round turn if I think out loud that some birth control or planned parenthood, at least pending the social revolution that is after all supposed to be just around the corner, might not be a better deal for the kids already there, plus the ones on the way. Bear in mind, the ILWU favors a guaranteed annual income and a national health plan for all people.

THERE'S THE MATTER of loosely tossing the word "fascism" around these days. I'm surprised when hearing some people talk and reading black and white radical publications, that I am living with my wife and family in a territory that is "terrorized and occupied by fascist forces," especially "fascist pigs." Well, I live in what I would call a working class, or at best a lower middle class area and although I sure don't condone the many incidents and harassing by police of black people in ghetto, or anywhere else, I still question the fact that the country or where I live has gone or is going fascist.

And I don't believe it's ducking the main issues of racial prejudice in law enforcement, or that I'm a "racist at heart" if I doubt the realism of a program which calls for the immediate release of all black men from city, state and federal jails, no matter what the crime allegedly committed.

Granted that black people get treated less fairly in the courts than white people, including even poor and working class whites, still, immediate release of all blacks from jail, while the non-blacks stay locked up, I guess, sure looks like a case of throwing the baby out with the bath water. But then such a program stops short of one advanced by some people I have talked to — which is abolish all jails and cops!

On all of these matters I don't raise questions in terms of suggesting what the position of our union's rank-and-file is or may be concerning the specific item. I am pretty sure I know how the bulk of the rank-and-file feel, even though at the same time I might happen to think its opinion or attitude is bad. My approach is more one of trying to find out if well-intentioned people who seem to be experts in analyzing everything that is wrong have any realistic or workable answers as to what should be done about it.

WHAT COMES THROUGH to me, in all or most discussions I have with such people, is the notion that they are constantly trying to figure out ways and means to bring about far-reaching revolutionary changes without giving enough thought or having enough understanding of the tremendous wealth and power of the existing social, political and economic structure of the nation. This is the power that is commonly referred to these days as the "industrial-military complex" — also called the ruling or owning class.

The main force opposing that power is the working class, especially its organized sections; and this is what the good people who want change appear to me to overlook or forget.

Well, I can't — as a worker and a trade unionist — and I don't intend to. And, I don't find the got easy in discussions or conversations with college people, left-wing intellectuals, radicals, or radical organizations.

I try to suggest that even though I might be in agreement with the general overall notion they have of changing things, I can't see it being done through schemes or shortcuts that are aimed to find a substitute for the organized working class. I can't go along with those who seem all too willing to give up on the trade unions by dismissing them as well-fed, affluent, prejudiced or backward, misled by a bunch of corrupt fat cat labor fakers.

With all its weaknesses the trade union movement of the country is the only one we have. That is the premise we must work from, while we strengthen it.

Annual U.S. military spending per family

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<th>Year</th>
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"Cut back on military spending and use the money for urgent domestic needs."

From resolution, "End the Vietnam War," adopted by ILWU convention, April, 1969.
Isle Dockers Settle Interim Beef

HONOLULU — Hawaiian longshoremen and clerks in meetings in all ports last month voted to accept a compromise settlement of waterfront issues up to June 30, 1971. They also set their sights on 1971, the first year they are legally free to strike, as the year they intend to win full west coast conditions.

The vote to accept was tied to one condition: that a satisfactory agreement be reached on methods of employing casuals in the Port of Honolulu.

The settlement closes a contract opening under which employers demanded a big cut in benefits because there wasn’t enough money in agreed-upon mechanization funds to meet the costs. The employers themselves had helped bring about this condition by misusing funds for unremunerative travel and call-outs. The original 1966 contract gave employers the right to re-open in such a case, and if no agreement could be reached to arbitrate the question of how much benefit should be cut. The union had not anticipated that employers would recklessly squander the funds as they did, to achieve quick ship turnarounds.

When employers first reported, last summer, that funds were dangerously low, and that benefits would have to be cut, dock workers were outraged. Employers checked out gangs which they accused of slowing down, and waterfront work was impeded.

Governor Bourns intervened with mediation. This resulted in the October 15, 1968, interim agreement which cut some benefits, but not as much as the employers had demanded. Negotiations continued for a permanent settlement, which has now been reached. This settlement is an improvement over the interim agreement, but embodies a lower level of wage supplementation (35 hours per week over 12 weeks) than the original 1966 agreement (30 hours per week, 8 weeks). The interim agreement was for 35 hours averaged over 12 weeks. Outports will have a 26-hour weekly guarantee on an annual basis.

Jack Hall was spokesman for a union negotiating committee of Charlie Damaso, chairman, Yukio Abe (Honolulu Clerks), secretary, and members Richard Hone and Joshua Cho (Honolulu), Paul Viquelia (Kauai), Joe Kawamura (Maui). Damaso, chairman, Yukio Abe (Honolulu Clerks), secretary, and members Richard Hone and Joshua Cho (Honolulu), Paul Viquelia (Kauai), Dan Haleamau (Big Island), and Joe Kawamura (Maui).

Then there was the lawyer who said to the longshoreman on the golf course, "didn’t it?" - "Well, I guess I was wrong about that."

The Supreme Court has ruled that a lawyer who represents a client in a case involving the same matter as a case in which he is representing another client in another case may not represent the same client in a case involving the same matter as a case in which he is representing another client in another case. The lawyer who represented the same client in both cases has violated the rules of professional ethics.

CHICAGO — James R. Hoffa, imprisoned president of the Teamsters Union, won a point last week in his battle for a new trial. Hoffa's attorneys want a series of subpoenas issued for government records used in the conviction. Government attorneys asked that the subpoena request be quashed. U.S. District Judge Richard Austin refused.

Hoffa is seeking a new trial on grounds the government used illegal methods in the gathering and use of electronically overheard conversations in convicting him of fraud in labor negotiations.

The first Russian ship to discharge cargo at any US port in 11 years delivered 3,000 barrels of Soviet-mined titanium to this port June 29-30. It was the Orsha, a 15,000-ton ship which normally runs between Vladivostok, Japan and Canada.

Titanium is an important metal in US military and aero-space manufacturing. Its shipment from the Soviet Union was considered "a favor" by a spokesman for Oregon Metalurgical Company, the recipient.

"Longshoremen on the job interviewed by television reporters expressed the hope that trade between the US and the Soviet Union would grow," said Ed Anderson, secretary-treasurer of ILWU Local 19. "The ship, the crew's conditions aboard the ship, and the crew themselves, made a great impression on longshoremen, teamsters and visitors to the ship.

Arkady Tabakar, captain of the Orsha, told newsmen that he had last visited Seattle on a merchant ship during World War II. "Your city has changed much. It is even more beautiful," he said.

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First in 11 Years

Russ Ship Unloads in Seattle

RUSIAN FREIGHTER Orsha at Port of Seattle was the first from that country to unload cargo at a US port in 11 years. Below: Eight barrels of Halsam, each weighing 55 lbs. net are picked up by lift driver at Port of Seattle. Total cargo was 3,000 barrels.
100 California Unionists Meet
Health Plan Rating System Unveiled

By Barry Silverman
ILWU Research Director

LOS ANGELES - The California Council for Health Plan Alternatives has unveiled a new system for grading and evaluating health care plans. Executive Director Tom Moerst said the system has been designed to help workers see if their trade union members and their families are receiving the best possible quality and quantity of health care for their medical care dollars.

HOW IT WORKS

The grading system sets up a quantitative formula for evaluating our insured plans. A perfect union plan - one which provides complete high quality care to a union member and his family at no out-of-pocket cost to them - is assigned a value of 1,000 points. The evaluation committee, with the aid of 10 graders, each of them representing different local union chapters, each is to be graded individually:

1. The organizational and administrative elements of the plan - who makes the decisions and how do they make them about how the plan is to operate - are accorded a maximum of 150 points.

2. The extent of coverage - the number of persons in a member's family to whom the plan applies - is given a maximum of 175 points.

3. The scope of benefits provided in the plan, such as hospital room and board, surgery, and doctors' visits, is given a maximum of 390 points.

4. The quality of care provided by the plan is given 250 points.

5. A member's out-of-pocket expenses for medical care - the lower the out-of-pocket costs the better - are accorded 125 points.

Each insured plan is measured in terms of these yardsticks. For example, when working out the cost of hospital room and board for an unlimited time will be assigned a number of points. The number of points is based on the plan which provides $30 a day for up to 70 days of hospitalization.

The grading system is broken down into five parts, with each to be graded individually:

1. The quality of health care provided to a member and his family by our insured plans still has a long, long way to go in providing complete inner workings of the plan - are accorded 125 points.

2. The number of points totals 1,000.

3. As Dr. Lester Breslow, Professor of Health and Welfare, and President of the Public Health section, has pointed out, "With the grading system, the health care dollar is evaluated by improving the quality of health care for the medical dollar."

4. It's a step in planning for a new program of health care for our insured plans which goes beyond the insurance groups in its effort of making health care available to the entire American population. The Committee designated Bill Gettings, and Captain Pryor will share the work equally, determining the scheduling of time between them.
moved that the WFTU be informed that an overseas delegation scheduled to visit Czechoslovakia next fall was to include the WFTU Congress in its itinerary.

Financial contributions were voted as follows.

- American Friends Service Committee for Biafra/Nigeria Relief, $250.
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference for its support of the hospital workers’ strike in Charleston, $10.
- Spanish Refugee aid, $100.

The board voted to send a message of sympathy to veteran ILWU member Charles (Slim) Murray, who is ill.

Area Parleys for Organizing

- Washington Area — Seattle, July 16.
- Northern California — San Francisco, July 22.
- Southern California — Wimington, July 29.

Letters to all west coast locals stated that the meetings "will be conducted as a form of consultation" and that any recommendations will be solicited on:

1. Joint organizing arrangements with locals, including financial ar- rangements.
2. How to get rank-and-file members and local officials involved in organizational work.
3. Organizational guidelines, priori- ties and targets.
4. Personnel — regular, temporary or none.
5. Establishment of continuing committees to visit Continents

Los Angeles; Delone Bausch, Local 47, Olympia; and Anthony Veriato, Local 142, Hawaii.
- Czechoslovakia: Tony Garcia, Local 46, Port Bueemen; Eddie De-Mello, Local 142, Hawaii; and Don Garcia, Local 502, New Westminster.
- South Korea: Henry McKnight, Local 6, San Francisco Bay area; John Uyetake, Local 142, Hawaii; and Leonard Gailloux, Local 503, Port Alberni, BC.
- Mexico: Guy Williams, Local 7, Bellingham; Bert Donlin, Local 10, San Francisco; and Faustinne Paylor, Local 42, North Bend.

At the April board meeting, David Tucker of Local 10, San Francisco, was picked as an overseas delegate. Later he was assigned to the Tann- zania group. Tucker has had to de- cline of illness; the new board named Dennis Hooper of Local 14, Eureka, in his place, to visit this new African nation.

Destinations of the overseas delega-
tions this year in the direction of the South American countries, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and South America.

All of the delegations’ reports will be printed in The Dispatcher.

Bob Robertson
Will Visit Soviet Union

SAN FRANCISCO — J. R. (Bob) Robertson, retiring vice president of the International and secretary of the new Interna- tional Executive Board, reported the results of organizing ef- forts in that country in the past year and reminded the board that the Russians "are a hard one to run like hell to stand still organizationally."

New members organized last year in California, Hawaii, and Canada, he said, kept the membership totals under its chemical (generic) name rather than a fancy brand name assigned by the manufacturer.

For example, a widely-used drug with the generic name dextromethorphan hydrochloride costs the pharmacist 19 cents per unit. The drug- gists adds his minimum dispensing fee of $1.81, bringing the retail price to $2.

The same drug under the brand name Dur酚, the same price, costs the pharmacist $2.71 for the same unit. His mar- gin in this case is $2.20, based on a percentage of the wholesales, and the buyer is gouged for $4.91.

WHY?

Why does anyone pay almost two and a half times as much as necessary for a drug?

In many cases, the buyer does not know he has an alternative. If he does know, he may believe the manufacturer’s claim that it is “safer” to buy an advertised brand-name product. They work on a percentage profit system, and they like the higher prices.

Drug manufacturers who have been questioned by congressional committees customarily justify the higher costs of brand-name drugs by talking about their research costs. However, studies have shown that most of the research accounts for only a small fraction of drug manufac- turers’ charges.

Unless the customer insists on the generic drug, most pharmacists sell the brand-name product. They work on a percentage profit system, and they like the higher prices.

Drug manufacturers who have been questioned by congressional committees customarily justify the higher costs of brand-name drugs by talking about their research costs. However, studies have shown that most of the research accounts for only a small fraction of drug manufac- turers’ charges.

Fifty-one of the largest manufac- turers, spends only about half as much for research as for adver- tising.

Some of the most important dis- coveries have come not from drug makers but from university and govern- ment researchers. Many “new” drugs are merely combinations of old ones.

Charles Young, an economist who surveyed the field, said that drug manufacturers spend $800 million a year to advertise to doctors through salesmen and ads in medical jour- nals. This is at the rate of $3,500 per doctor.

EXTRA INGREDIENTS

The Food and Drug Administra- tion, recently announced that it will ban 78 antibiotic products containing added ingredients that were not necessary to treat the specified ail- ment.

In making his survey, Young ques- tioned the need for new antibiotic. The Welfare department about the re- liability of generic drugs. He was in- formed that “only in a few in- stances” had any differences been found between brand-name prod- ucts and their generic equivalents.

While more than 60 percent of doctors informed Young that they consider the quality to be about the same, almost 100 percent of pharma- cists reported that they fill most prescriptions with brand-name prod- ucts.

A patient can ask his doctor to prescribe in generic terms and then can insist that the pharmacist fill the prescription in the same way.

ILWU Pensioners Helped Get $5 Over-$5 Buses

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Pen- sioners of Locals 6 and 10 helped to get the 5c bus fare for persons 65 or older. Spokesmen for both groups appeared before the Public Utilities Commission to testify. Starting June 30, the nickel fare ap- pplies between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and on Sundays and holidays, all day Saturday and Sunday.

OAKLAND — The East Bay Pen- sioners Club of Local 6 is urging AC Transit to lower its bus fares for persons 65 or over. James Nealon, re- cording secretary of the club, ap- pealed to AC Transit and the Department of State Fishery Advisory Committee, the American Fisheries Society, and the California Fish and Game Commission to urge a special fare similar to that in San Francisco.

John J. Royal Appointed
To LA Harbor Commission

SAN PEDRO — John J. Royal, ex- ecutive secretary-treasurer of ILWU Fishermen’s Local 33, has been named to the Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners by mayor Sam Yorty.

Last year, governor Ronald Rea- gan appointed Royal to the state marine research committee. He is a member of the Department of State Fishery Advisory Committee, the American Fisheries Society, the American Fish and Wildlife Society, the California Fish and Game Commission, the California Water Resources Commission, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Southern California Water Commission.

US to Discuss Fishing
Rights off S. America

WASHINGTON — Representatives of the State Department will meet in Buenos Aires, Argentina, with spokesmen of South American gov- ernments to discuss fishing rights off their coasts. They are Peru, Chile, and Argentina. The meetings will be- gin July 30.
SAN FRANCISCO SITE. Steuart and Mission streets, where two workers were killed by police bullets on July 5, 1934. Memorial meeting on 35th anniversary of "Bloody Thursday" is pictured above. Upper right: James Kearney, president of longshore Local 10, as he introduced one of 26 speakers who addressed the gathering briefly. Lower left: Curtis McClin, president of warehouse Local 6, paid tribute to longshoremen who played a major role in making San Francisco a union town.

SAN FRANCISCO — Two men who lost their lives fighting to build a waterfront union in 1934 were honored on the 35th anniversary of their deaths at the spot where they fell.

From 7 a.m. until noon on July 5 there was a gathering at Mission and Steuart Streets of ILWU members, pensioners, auxiliary members and representatives of other unions. People came and went, with more than 200 taking part.

The two men shot down by police on "Bloody Thursday" in 1934 were Howard Sperry, a longshoreman, and Nicholas Bordoise, cook.

An unusual and impressive speaking program was chaired by James Kearney, president of Longshore Local 10. He called on members of the audience for impromptu remarks. These included local union officers, representatives of another union, the auxiliaries, pensioners and other old-timers.

THE BEGINNING

Germain Bulke, former ILWU International vice president, recalled that on July 5, 1934, he picked up one of the strikers wounded by gunfire and carried him away.

"Something happened here that caused the death of two members and injury to many more," he said. "What happened here that day brought about the beginning of the modern union movement. It was the only successful general strike in the history of labor in this country. It was a springboard for organizing millions of workers across the US."

President Curtis McClin and business agent Keith Eckman of warehouse Local 6 spoke of the great longshore strike of 1934 as the beginning of union organization in San Francisco. "Labor was doing its job against the establishment in those days," McClin said, and "the highest tribute we can pay to the men who died here is to rededicate ourselves to principles they died for."

Eckman declared that "without the fight on the waterfront, led by longshoremen, Local 6 would not be here today."

MARINE FIREFIEMEN

Two speakers representing the Marine Firemen's union, port agent Jack Hatton and vice president Whitney Daley, recalled that the 74 strike opened the way to organization for all waterfront and marine workers.

Elaine Yoneda, president of the Northern California District Council of Federated Auxiliaries, recalled that she was working just around the corner in the office of the International Labor Defense, when the shooting started at Mission and Steuart.

David Jenkins, legislative representative for Local 10, declared: "This corner should be an historic landmark. The 1934 strike was the beginning of San Francisco as a labor city." Jenkins said that with other labor representatives he would ask the mayor and the city for erection of a memorial at that spot. Others supported his proposal.

Other speakers included Josh Williams, captain of Local 10's drill team; Julius Stern, Local 10 welfare officer; Robert Robach, Local 10; Henry Tennessee, retired member of Local 10; Archie Brown, Local 10; Cleophas Williams, past president of Local 10; Frank Hendricks, Local 10 pensioner; Joe Moseley, chief dispatcher for Local 10; Dick Schaefer, publicity committee, Local 10; Wesley Farrell, Local 10; Ted Rofe, employed at Local 10; Revels Cayton, mayor's deputy for social programs, San Francisco; Joe Lynch, business agent, Local 6; Larry Wing, business agent, Local 10; George Kays, business agent, Local 10; Johnny Walker, Local 10; Bill Mokev, Local 10.

There was an impressive display of banners and wreaths placed by ILWU Locals 2, 6, 10, 34, 75, and 91, Local 6 pensioners, Local 10 pensioners, Northern California District Council of Auxiliaries, Marine Cooks and Stewards, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Marine Firemen's Union, National Maritime Union, American Radio Association, and Marine Staff Officers.

Also on display was a banner of a now defunct organization, the International Union of Marine Workers of the Pacific.

Jason Hopkins Dies; Veteran of 1934

SEATTLE — Jason (Hoppy) Hopkins, one of the rapidly disappearing number of 1934 veterans, died here June 13.

During his active career in Local 19, Hoppy held every office there was, and his short, squat frame was a familiar figure at ILWU conventions and longshore California. He was elected many times as president of Local 19 and delegate to ILWU and CIO conventions. He was also elected to the International executive council as a delegate to protest the Merchant Marine Council against Coast Guard screening of longshoremen. He was a labor representative on the screening appeal panel.

Hoppy was last elected president of Local 19 in 1960, and retired in 1963. Since that time he had been living on Whidbee Island.

Who Can You Trust?

NEW YORK — Banks in the US lost $2.3 million more in 1968 from stealing by officers and employees than from holdups. This was reported by the American Bankers Association.

Dishonest acts by officers and employees numbered 697, with a total loss of $11.2 million. Loses from holdups amounted to $8.9 million in 1237 attempts.
New Pact for New Methods
Needed Now, Canadians Say

VANCOUVER, BC—Presented here for membership information is a short summary of the ILWU’s position presented to the Conciliation Board on June 23, 1969.

General Andy Kotowich, union negotiating committee chairman, points out that the present round of talks is 3½ years, too long for general distribution.

The union summary follows:

The ILWU (Canadian Area) pointed out to the Conciliation Board that the issues in this year’s negotiations center on the need for changed methods of approach to meet the changing nature of our industry. Our demands are designed to protect the interests of the membership at the same time meeting the desire of the employers for the following changes:

1. Round the clock, 365 day operation;
2. More flexibility in hiring and working of all personnel;
3. One rate in the industry.

It was pointed out that the benefits to the industry would be enormous. Continuous operation would mean reducing the turnaround time and therefore tying up of ships representing investment, reduced demurrage charges and reduction in payment of interest on loans.

It would also benefit the exporting industries by speeding up loading, eliminating the extra time necessary for operating facilities and standby equipment. The proposed changes therefore provide a financial incentive for meeting our demands at the same time they make them economically necessary.

None of our present straight time rate shift is $31.04 and our proposal is to raise it to $40.64 per shift. The employers have described it as a 64 per cent increase. However, it looks a good bargain to us. The rate has 1½ times the minimum for double shift work, conditions which are a sparring partner and worked with many topnotch fighters including many topnotch fighters including Ernest James, Albert Johnson, Salvador Lara, Walter McDonald, Henry Randolph, Jose Roldao, Calosure Bell, Dozie L. Boone, Alvin Boudreaux, George Church, Robert Frazier, popular La warehouse Local 26

Hosts Picnic

LA Warehouse Local 26

Bob Frazier, Local 19

Ring Vet, Is Dead

SEATTLE—Bob Frazier, popular Local 19 member, and a one-time master of the prize ring, died June 7 in a Veterans Administration Hospital in Portland, Oregon, after four years on a kidney machine. He was 60.

When Bob first became seriously ill he was saved from certain death by the kidney machine at the University of Washington Hospital. Due to the lack of facilities to meet the demand at both the hospital and the Kidney Center he was told to get his affairs in order because he had only two weeks to live. He took up the fight and brought enough pressure to bear to get him on the machine at the Portland Hospital.

Bob campaigned as a lightweight and heavyweight boxer in the 1920's and 30's, was so adept at copying style he was in great demand as a sparring partner and worked with many topnotch fighters including Max Schmeling, Max Baer and Joe Louis.

He enlisted in the army in the Second World War and was wounded in the invasion of Italy. After the War he came to work on the waterfront and always remained an active member and union man.

Burial services held here June 13, were conducted by Hazel Mori, Washington Area Benefit Funds director.

Dockers, Widows

On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the July 15, 1969 list of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans.


Local 22: Christen Christiansen, Gunnar Christensen; Local 24: Edward B. Briggs; August Walsh; Local 25: Robert E. Wilson; Local 30: Earl E. Headman; Local 26: Louis Kent, Arnold Petersen; Local 31: Thomas Kohn.

The widows are: Mae Berg, Adela Candelario, Edwin J. Dwyer, Helen Erikson, Therese Gerien, Veima Gilstrap, Julia O. Gomez, Pearl Hakata, Edwin Holt, Virginia Medelius, Flora Ivy Newberry, Maria Oliveira, Bernice Rodgers, Amy Shenith, Ljubica Tichak, Stelia Wilson.
PORTLAND—It was good marching weather, sunless and cold, as the memorial parade in honor of the dead of “Bloody Thursday,” July 5, 1934, formed up in the Northwest Plaza blocks. The Oregonian said 1200 participated in the walk to the harbor wall.

The flag was new. You can’t use a 48-star flag when the guest speaker is from the 50th state. He was Jack Hall, newly-elected ILWU vice president-director of organization.

The march is traditional in this port. As block after block of marchers swung down Stark Street, four abreast, and crossed over into Battleship Oregon Marine Park, holding their banners like ship sails in the river wind, it was evident that delegations from every maritime union in the city had turned out to honor the dead.

This fact was underlined by John Parks, ILWU executive board member and Local 8 president, who served as master of ceremonies. “The employers try to drive a wedge in the union movement by saying we’re not together. That is disproved by the attendance here today.”

BIG TURNOUT

Longshoremen and warehousemen, checkers and supercargoes, ILWU pensioners and auxiliary women, representatives from the Sailors Union of the Pacific, Marine Firemen, Marine Cooks & Stewards, Inland Boatmen, Masters, Mates & Pilots, United Farm Workers of Oregon, Chemical Workers 109, plywood workers, carpenters, student activists and UPWOC’s consumer boycott against California table grapes looked up at the two speakers standing on a flatbed truck.

Parks introduced Hall as the man who “brought organization and dignity to Hawaiian workers, now making his first speech in the Northwest as the union’s newly elected vice president.”

Hall spoke briefly of organizing and political action in Hawaii, where he served for many years as ILWU regional director. “Today Hawaii has the best social legislation in America,” he said.

He recalled stateside help given the Hawaiian workers by union affiliates on the Columbia when a bargeload of pineapple was sneaked across the Pacific and up the Columbia during the 1949 Hawaiian dock strike... “It wound up in the water.”

Turning to problems of today, Hall warned that the employers haven’t changed. “They still have their Big Black Book; if you think otherwise just take a look at southern Vancouver, Longview, Astoria, Newport and North Bend. Among them were Jim Dooley, port agent of the

SUEP: R. N. Sweeney, port agent of the MFPW; Paul Saunders, lobbyist for the migrant farm workers; Jack Russell, president of the Local 21 pensioners; Orville Mishler of Local 12; Tom Lashbaugh of Local 53, and Evert Kankkenen, past president of Local 56.

Outside of Portland, the largest delegations were from Astoria and Longview.

Several participants, including Captain Dale Kinney of Local 17, Masters, Mates and Pilots; and Tom Drew, secretary of Chemical Workers 109, came to the rites from headquarters of striking unions, and rushed back to them when the observance was over.

The Local 8 arrangements committee was headed by John Parks, president and John Olson, secretary.

Mike Sickinger, president of the Columbia River Pensioners Memorial Association, was in charge of the old timers’ contingent. He was aided by Andy Anderson, CRPMA secretary, John Streiff carried the pensioners’ banner.

The Columbia River District Council was represented by Ed Mapes, president, and Henry Lunde, vice president.

Seattle Members Honor Martyrs of ‘34 Strike

SEATTLE — “Bloody Thursday” of 1934 and the strikers who lost their lives fighting to build a union and end the Carter régime, were honored by Tom Blackstone and Morris (Spit) Rose, retired members of Longshore Local 14. On July 5, they dropped a floral wreath into the harbor in memory of those who died.

In the afternoon a picnic was held in Lincoln park, sponsored by the Seattle Pensioners.

PORTLAND RITES: At top: Members of Columbia River and Oregon coast locals, with Auxiliary and Pensioner groups, gather at sea wall for program in memory of those who died on July 5, 1934. Center: New ILWU vice president Jack Hall (right) is greeted by G. Johnny Parks, Local 8 president and international Executive Board member. Hall was principal speaker. Above: All marine unions of Portland were represented in the march preceding speaking programs. (For story and pictures of San Francisco Bay area July 5 memorial, see page 6.)