Robertson on Russ
See Pages 4 and 5

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BC Dockers Elect New Officials

VANCOUVER, BC—A new team to head up the ILWU Canadian Area was elected last week and was sworn in November 28 by Canadian ILWU regional director Craig Prichetti.

The election held by the six major ILWU longshore locals on mainland and Vancouver Island ports was called on November 26. In addition to new area-wide officers, each local elected executive board members, also sworn in at the same time.

The new Canadian Area president is Robert Peebles, Local 500, Vancouver, who received 1584 votes against 1026 for Leo Lubinski, of Local 502, New Westminster. Peebles had been a Local 500 business agent and is currently a member of the International Executive Board.

For first vice president, longshoremen elected "Babe" Goodfellow, with 1971 votes against incumbent Bev Dunphy, with 846 votes. Both are (from Local 500). For second vice president, Harvey Elder, Local 502, defeated Don Cole, Local 500 by a vote of 1970. Third vice president will be Chester Ross, Port Alberni, Local 503, who ran against Russ Flemning. The tally was 1496 to 1071.

For the Secretary-treasurer's post Louis Kaufman, received 1583 votes against incumbent Frank Kennedy's 1086 votes. Kaufman is also president of Local 503, who ran against Russ Flemming. The tally was 1496 to 1071.

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CAUCUS

With the installation of the new officers and council, next in line, with the older group.

Both groups had developed all-out campaigns against Haynsworth, based on his record of court decisions as well as his taking part in court rulings on companies in which he had a financial interest.

ILWU joined in the labor opposition to Haynsworth. Locals, councils and the International Union sent letters and telegrams to the senators and the administration.

The APL-CIO, through its associate general council, Thomas Harris, stated that Haynsworth "sat on five labor cases that went to the Supreme Court. In all five, he voted against the union. All five cases were reversed by the Supreme Court and only one Supreme Court judge in one case voted the way Judge Haynsworth did in these cases."

All civil rights organizations, including those representing blacks and chicanos, blasted the Haynsworth nomination and pressured their senators to vote it down.

LACK OF UNDERSTANDING

Haynsworth's record showed a complete lack of understanding of the problems of the poor and of those who suffer economic and social discrimination.

The APL-CIO attacked the Justice Department's role in defending Haynsworth before the Judiciary committee. "The Justice Department was not giving the Senate committee all the truth," president George Meany charged.

ILWU's Northern California District Council wrote to the Judiciary committee that "We are completely and utterly dismayed by this appointment." The letter cited anti-labor decisions by Haynsworth and rulings against school integration, including one "where he voted to approve closing of all the county schools to avoid integrating them."

President Nixon stuck with his nominee to the end, using every form of pressure to line up votes. But the combined voices of labor and civil rights advocates brought about a rejection by a larger margin than any of the political experts had predicted.

Labor, Civil Rights Groups

Kept Nixon Man Off Court

WASHINGTON — When the Senate voted, 55 to 45, to reject the nomination of Judge Clement Haynsworth to the Supreme Court, President Nixon suffered a major setback at the hands of organised labor and civil rights organisations.

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A Moratorium on Killing

"Rather than a moratorium on criticism, which kills no one, we who criticize continuation of the war seek, instead, a moratorium on killing. When will this administration bite the bullet instead of firing it and present to the American people the plan to end this war which practically all knowledgeable observers now believe we should never have been involved in? It is time for Americans to leave Vietnam; it is time for the Vietnamese to fight their own war. I do not believe there is any justification for another American to die in that unhappy land."

Senator J. William Fulbright in the US Senate, October 1, 1969.
The strike of more than 147,000 workers against General Electric—the world's wealthiest electrical corporation—is now entering its sixth week—and it's a tough one. It may get even tougher before it's over and that's the reason the ILWU International Executive Board voted unanimously to support the strike and to try to raise $100,000 a month from locals to aid the United Electrical Workers, one of the major unions in the strike.

The unions made a real effort to reach a peaceful settlement. No one knows better than UE—a tough battler from way back—how serious it is to ask working men and women to hit the bricks at any time, and most especially as winter comes on, as the Christmas season approaches. But, despite the company's attempt to use injunctions and local courts and cops and scabs, the strike is solid.

What makes this strike especially tough is that GE is not only continuing its take-it-or-leave-it bargaining tactics, but that this fourth wealthiest corporation in the USA is acting as a front-runner for the entire industrial establishment. If GE can get away with this, others will see it as an invitation to do a labor-busting job that would have no parallel since the 1920's.

That is why the entire labor movement, AFL-CIO, ALA, independents such as the Teamsters and the ILWU, see in the GE strike a test for the entire labor movement. As long as GE was able to take advantage of the tactics of McCarthyism in the early '50's by using red-baiting charges to keep unions divided and weak, the workers were forced to “take it.” The new look that has made this nationwide strike against GE something special is the new birth of union unity that brings real muscle to bear against GE and its supporters in the industrial and commercial establishment. With this new-found muscle, workers no longer have to take it, they can “leave it” until they can win something decent on which they can live.

As might be expected in any significant labor beef, GE has the Nixon administration on its side and is able to wrap itself in the flag and war, go to court, and vote unanimously to support the strike and to try to raise $100,000 a month from locals to aid the United Electrical Workers, one of the major unions in the strike.

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HONOLULU — All incumbent full-time officials of Local 42 were re-elected in the state-wide balloting last month.

Carl Damaso was returned as president, Constantine Samson as vice president, Newton Miyagi as secretary-treasurer, and Frank Madar as sergeant-at-arms.

Division directors are George Martin, Hawaii; Thomas Yagi, Maui; Joseph Corpuz, Oahu; Fred Taniguchi, Kauai.

Division trustees are Joe Gonzalez, Kauai; Mrs. Kiyoko Nakamoto, Maui; Yukio Abe, Oahu; Masahira Arinaga, Kauai.

All of those named above are ex-officio members of the local's executive board. Other board members are Eugene Histand, Oahu; Amiria Omoaka, Hawaii; Takao Hiranaga, Maui; Ajarco Pablo, Kauai; Richard Watanabe, lei; Tom disclosure, Kauai; Carlos Nakagawa, sugar; Harold Kawakami, pineapple; Charles Makekau, tourism.

BUSINESS AGENTS

Business agents elected are Benny Apostadis, Norman Asuncion, Alfred Mattos, Antone Kahawainoa, Hawaii; Amiya Nakamoto, Kauai; Frank Latorre, Yoshiyo Takamine, John Nakamura, Yuri Nakamura, Moro Yamasaki, Tai Sung Yang, H trials Nakamoto, and Abe Palacay.

Division representatives of the 1971 international convention, to be held in Honolulu, are Rafael Nelmida, George Martin, Frank Latorre, Robert Montes Akira Omonaka, Dan Haleamau, Domingo Barba, Carl Yokote, Joe Kamawu, Robert Makihara, Shiro Kamishige, Bob Ueno and Leilan Nishimura.

Hawaiian Style — A 71 car motorcade visited Honolulu last month. The motorcade included members from every union including the ILWU. At the motorcade director was Jesse Oyama, ILWU, Bay, Benny Apostadis, Max Galapia and Mrs. Ah Quon McEath, ILWU social worker.

When you're tempted to buy table grapes, remember the workers are out on a strike. Support the boycott on grapes, Those California grapes.

To the Tune of "Keep Your Eyes on the Hands," the song says: "Keep your hands off the grapes."

SAN FRANCISCO — Mayor Alioto and the San Francisco Board of Supervisors have been urged to hold hearings on soaring hospital costs and the need for a rate-setting agency at the local level. The request was made by the California Council for Health Plan Alternatives, an organization supported by the major unions of this state, including the ILWU.

"We think that if San Francisco would conduct hearings, the need for legislation would be very obvious and it would be impossible for the state legislature to ignore it," said Thomas Moore, Jr., CCHPA executive director. "We think this is a legitimate concern of city government and that we are not going to let it blow over."

The issue became more critical last month when Kaiser Hospitals announced a $15-a-day hike in daily room rates on the day after a new contract was signed with the Hospital Workers Union.

Blaming the rate boost on higher wages was a "piece of fiction," Moore said, "concealing the fact that the hospital industry is poorly organized, wasteful and uneven in terms of its "revenue generation agenda.""

"There is no direct dollar-to-dollar relationship between wage costs and hospital rates," he added, citing a study by the Commission on Administrative Services to Hospitals showing that wages were not the major element in hospital price increases.

WORKERS NEEDED RAISE

George Johns, secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Labor Council, told The Dispatcher that during negotiations which led to the recent increase in wages for hospital workers, he was serving as mediator and was told by hospital executives that the wage increase would necessitate an additional cost per day for patients of $4.50 to $5.

"Now it comes out $15," Johns said, "and our (health and welfare) plans can't afford that much."

The hospital workers were entitled to the raise because they got it. In fact, Johns added, "We are not going to subsidize our health and welfare plans or hospital building projects by holding down wages of poorly-paid workers."

Hospital cost will have to be subject to some kind of control in the interest of the public, Johns said, and "If it goes in the direction of the government taking over, that's all right with me."

Moore and Johns appeared together in a television interview on this subject by station KPIX.

ILWU FACT SHEET

A fact sheet about CCHPA, prepared for the information of ILWU International executive board members at their November meeting, said that the Council will call a broad-scale trade union and community-based conference on health plans for early 1970.

"There has been a major move ment nationally to promote national health insurance," the fact sheet added. "The Council will undoubtedly play a key role in pressing for such a program."

ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt is secretary-treasurer of CCHPA, Chairman is Eisen Mohm of the Teamsters, and Sigurd Arvitz, of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor is vice-chairman.

GRADING SYSTEM

A system for grading and evaluating health care plans, developed by the California Council for Health Plan Alternatives, is described and explained in a pamphlet.

Single copies, available without charge, can be obtained from CCHPA offices: 1809 Odgen Drive, Burlingame 94010 or 846 South Union Avenue, Room 203, Los Angeles 90017.

Plans are rated with points given for extent of cover age, quality of care, out-of-pocket costs to the member, type of administration.

Of scores calculated in June, the average rating was 490, indicating that all of them have serious lack.

The council now is planning a series of training programs to equip qualified professionals to apply the rating system. These men then will be available to trust funds and unions to evaluate their health plans.

HAWAII: Financier Urges China Trade

HONOLULU — The United States should offer to trade with mainland China if China will lift its ban on American financiers, said William P. McIlhenny.

McIlhenny, a prominent Hawaiian financier, addressed a convention of the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Conference. He said he had asked Chao Hsiao: "Is it not a fact that often the diplomacy of commerce can succeed where the diplomacy of nations has failed?"

"The role of mainland China can no longer be ignored. He added, "It is simply not going to 'go away.' . . . The offer of trade in non-essential materials is the only one that offers us any door to understanding of that nation and to a door to their understanding of us."

The Pacific Basin is "the new economic frontier of the world," Chao said. He predicted that international exchange and total gross national product in that area which "will grow much faster than has ever been the case," will "be quadrupled in a short time if we let it proceed where the diplomacy of nations is simply not going to 'go away.' . . ."

How to Get Rich

WASHINGTON — During 1968, US employers withheld $339,428,000 from workers' paychecks that they did not turn over to workers as required by law, according to US Senator John Williams (R-Del.).

The senator said this was an increase of 32 percent over the previous year.

Jim Kearney, Odell Franklin Re-elected by SF Local 10

SAN FRANCISCO—Both full-time officers and local trustees were re-elected in the primary balloting last month. James Kearney, incumbent president of Local 10, was re-elected to the board. The former president Cleophas (Bill) Williams, 1,497 to 1,414. Odell Franklin, incumbent vice-president, was returned unopposed.

CAUCUS DELEGATES

Caucus delegates will be James Kearney, Joe Mosley, Glenn Ackerman, Robert Rohatch, Davy Littleton, Odell Franklin, Larry Bing, Bill Bailey, Mike Samaduroff and Carl Smith.

Delegates to the Northern California District Council will be James Kearney, Joe Mosley, Glenn Ackerman, Odell Franklin, Bill Bailey, Robert Rohatch, Carl Smith, Cleophas Williams, Larry Wing and Jack Orchard.

Elected to the public committee were Joe Mosley, Jack Orchard and Archie Brown.

DISPATCHERS

In the run-off for dispatchers will be David (Big Dave) Littleton, Emilie Powellis, Jr., Jim Anderson, Eddie Lupher, George Kaye, Tony Gomes and Tom Lufher.

To the Tune of "Keep Your Eyes on the Hands," the song says: "Keep your hands off the grapes."

Jim Kearney, Odell Franklin were re-elected as full-time officers and local trustees were re-elected in the state-wide balloting last month.

Requiem for a Sad Society

"I sent them a good boy and they made him a murderer."

Comments made Monday, November 24, at West Tower Hotel, by Tyrone Maule, son of Paul Maule, ex-GI, Vietnam veteran, who was among first to relate to a newcomer what hap- ened during the massacre at Song My, also called "Pinkville."

December 2, 1969 Page 3 The Dispatcher
The Sea & River Workers Union of the USSR represents all workers engaged in maritime transport. It has a membership of over 700,000, and represents all sea-going personnel who sail merchant ships and all shore-side workers in every port on oceans, seas, and inland waterways, which are very extensive.

The shore-side workers include what we would call longshoremen, terminal workers, maintenance men, and all of the miscellaneous and allied groups working in and around the waterfront area.

The structure of that to the ILWU, with international headquarters in Moscow. The union has a national president and secretary, as well as an executive council representing the various regions of the USSR. These would be comparable to ILWU's international officers and executive board. They also have regional headquarters to coordinate the activities of the various local groups of the regions. Local groups in each port area represent the different categories of work, with a port council to coordinate their activities. Leningrad and Odessa are two of the largest ports in the Soviet Union, and I had the pleasure of being taken to see all the operations by the Port Commissioner in each of those ports. I was impressed in Leningrad, which I visited in 1963, especially with the tremendous amount of work being done to construct new facilities.

During the current 1969 trip, all of that work had been completed. The port area is new and very up-to-date. This was true also in Odessa. It was pointed out that during World War II, the port of Odessa had been completely demolished. It has been rebuilt and is now one of the two largest ports in the Soviet Union. Its modern facilities handle a tremendous amount of cargo. When I was there, I believe 32 ships were tied up in the harbor.

One of the most interesting of all was the new port I visited — which is only 11 years old — located fifteen miles from Odessa. Iljichevsk is a most modern operation in every sense of the word. Both the port area and the city itself are new. A complete new city has been built around this port area. All completed in the last eleven years.

The last port I visited was Riga, Latvia, also a victim and here again great destruction during World War II. Riga has been rebuilt and is very modern. Constant construction work goes on to improve facilities.

Highly Mechanized

One is impressed by the high degree of mechanization in all the port areas. I am sure I am safe in saying that over 80 percent of all cargo operations are highly mechanized. I saw a variety of gas and electric forklift-lifting equipment — medium, heavy, and high lift; also mobile cranes of all sizes. Also impressive were the dockside gantries — powerful machines that handle up to 50 tons, seen not only on the docks but on barges.

In all ports, I saw all types of special equipment to handle sacks, drums, big rolls of paper, just to mention a few. I was particularly interested in how long it took to load or discharge a ship. I was told a dry cargo ship of 15,000 tons is discharged in 50 to 60 hours. It’s one continuous movement from the railroad right under the ship’s tackle into the hold of the ship.

In watching this operation, one understands why so few warehouse operations are seen away from the waterfront. It is understood more clearly as one sees their methods of handling various commodities. Items go from the place of manufacture directly to ships and they have eliminated many handling processes that are common in the USA.

The types of cargo that I saw included a great amount of agricultural machinery, trucks and industrial equipment as well as various forms of metals, and a lot of timber. And then I visited the bulk-loading operations, including those for grain, coal, and other dry and liquid cargoes. And in each instance they employed the most modern methods of handling.

It was particularly noticeable that very few longshoremen were handling cargo, and machinery was doing all the work. In other words, the man-handling cargo, piece by piece, as far as I could see, just didn’t exist. All the work consists of operating various types of machinery and equipment in a highly mechanized fashion. And in addition, you have the normal auxiliary operations such as stripping and building loads and packing, which are done by a few laborers as far as I could observe.

Workers and Managers

One becomes curious as to the relationship between the worker on the job and the managerial side of the operation. A brief explanation is, I believe, called for. Where you go into the port area, you are accompanied by your interpreter, as signed out of Moscow. The trade union functionaries also join you in this work. The first stop is the Port Commissioner's office. This is the place where the contract for the ensuing year will be signed. Then it is referred to local areas for addition of whatever is necessary. The contract is approved by the member that is then referred to local areas where the detailed day-to-day operations that are done at the port are worked out. Finally, when the contract is approved by the member, the work begins.

Industriall Unionism

Now, a word on the structure and composition of the trade unions in the Soviet Union. These unions are organized on an industrial basis and, I am told, there are 26 basic trade unions throughout the country. I know the names of a few of them: The Sea and River Workers represent all of the workers connected with maritime, both offshore and shore-side, with over 700,000 members. Then there are the Engineer Workers, Textile and Light Industry Workers, Coal Miners, Power Station and Electrical Workers, Railway Workers, Building Workers, Agricultural Workers, Municipal Service Workers, Medical Workers, and the Metallurgical Workers. These are some of the basic unions of the 36 in the Soviet Union.

100 Million

I was told on authority that there are approximately 100 million members of trade unions in the Soviet Union, and it was emphasized that membership in the trade union movement is on a strictly voluntary basis.

What is the source of income for the trade union movement? I questioned the Sea and River Workers representatives and was told that 60 percent of trade union revenue comes from the equivalent of our initiation fees and union dues. I asked on what basis the individual members pay dues into the union. I will quote dollars where they used rubles, and cents where they used kopeks because a ruble is worth just a little over an American dollar, and there are 100 kopeks to a ruble.

• Workers earning up to $60 a month pay 40 cents a month dues. Those earning between $60 and $70 pay 50 cents. And those earning above $70, they take one percent dues.

• Special compensation is available to pensioners and women taken temporarily off the job to take care of the family or due to pregnancy or
what have you — these groups and students pay 5 cents a month.

The second source of income comes from entertainment, sports events and publications. This represents approximately 30 percent of the total union income.

The third method is an amount for cultural and sports activities. This is paid by management. It approximates 10 percent of the total union income.

Therefore, the amount of dues paid by each individual member is very small, but with over 100 million members, the total income reaches a tremendous sum. I was advised that the total trade union income grows annually and has increased five times in the last twenty years.

It was pointed out that over 85 percent of the total income was used for cultural purposes, sports development and improvement of social services. Less than 15 percent is for organizational expenses, general union maintenance, salaries of officers and all of the operating costs of running the trade union movement.

Also, I was advised that 70 percent of union dues remain with the local groups. A union committee can give financial assistance to a member or his family and each case is decided on individual merits. Children and workers who are married and large families are sent to recreation camps during the school vacation period. There are just two illustrations of how the local committees expend union funds.

In each port I visited, plans were made for me to address a group of workers directly from the job. At these meetings, anywhere from 100 to 150 persons were present, and the meetings lasted from an hour and fifteen minutes to an hour and a half.

After being introduced, I spent 10 or 15 minutes on the trends in the labor movement in the United States and the ILWU and its activities. Then followed a question and answer period from one hour to an hour and a half.

**What About Vietnam?**

At each discussion, one of the first questions asked was the ILWU position on Vietnam, and my answer was the position taken by the ILWU at our 1969 convention in April.

Of great interest to each group was the earnings of ILWU members and what a worker cost to live. They wanted to know the cost of a pound loaf of bread, a pound of butter and a quart of milk. Also, they wanted to know what percentage of a person’s earnings was spent for housing, utilities and rent.

They asked how many union members there were in the United States. (They were told 18 million.) Then they asked the total number of workers in the United States work force and were told over 75 million. The next question, of course, was why so few workers in the United States were union members.

When I explained to these people that too many leaders in the union movement in the United States were more concerned with raiding other unions and trying to organize workers from one union and bring them into their ranks rather than take on the enormous job of organizing the millions of unorganized workers, it was hard for them to conceive and believe.

I called the shots as I saw them, and told the truth, as I know it.

They could not understand why American workers in America had not been organized as this is one of the largest organized groups in the Soviet Union. Also, it was difficult for them to understand why the millions of white collar workers in America was still unorganized because this group in the Soviet Union represents a substantial section of union membership.

This outline briefly describes the nature of the discussion, the applied questions and the topics I addressed, and I found it both stimulating and interesting.

**Just Like at Home**

After the meeting broke up, there was a group that wanted to continue up to the platform to continue the discussion on an informal basis, and it was arranged for a big union meeting at home where, as we all know, the real meetings take place after the official meeting adjourns. Soviet trade unionists are no different from trade unionists in this land.

They are all very curious as to what is going on, ask leading questions and are interested in discussing them.

To make a trip such as I have completed successful, you have to have the cooperation of those you work closely with, especially when you are not able to speak the language of the people you are talking to.

I want to pay particular tribute to my constant companion and interpreter during my entire stay there. His name is Vadim Kaiman. He is 21 years old, a native of Kiev. He is a university student, and his services are occasionally used by the international section of the National Trade Union Center in Moscow as an interpreter both in English and in German. So my deep and sincere thanks to Vadim for the special attention given to me. It is my hope that I can meet Vadim again and spend many pleasant hours again with him as I have during this visit.

Also, I want to thank my friend, Brother George Saenko, who in 1962 invited me to the USSR to talk about the American labor movement, as I appreciate their help in this endeavor.

My visit to the USSR had its beginning and its end. Discussions were finished. I prepared to leave Moscow for home with a very deep feeling that as a result of my visit there, I had a far better understanding of the desires of the Soviet people as expressed by those I met for nothing but sincere good will to the people of the United States and the Soviet people’s desire to establish world peace.

**Deeper Understanding**

Every individual I met, from the top echelon to the lowest working level in the trade union movement, including representatives of the enterprises, expressed their deep feeling for the people of the United States.

I emphasize the great importance of developing the kind of program that will enable our union and the...
WASHINGTON — The cost of living went up 4 percent in October, making it the ninth consecutive monthly rise in the purchasing power of American workers was lower than the 1968 level.

Living costs are rising faster for low-income families than for the general population, because inflation has been greatest in food, housing, and medical care, three items which take almost two-thirds of a low or moderate-income family's money.

A modest food budget for a family of four is estimated to cost $135 a month, compared to $137 in the spring of 1967, an increase of 18 cents.

Medical costs have shot up even faster. The average medical expense for a family of four was $40 a month in October, more than 16 percent higher than in 1967 when it was $32.09.

Rents vary greatly from area to area, but are being pushed upward everywhere. Lower rentals are all but a memory at a faster rate than those for luxury homes and apartments.

After adjustments for living-cost increases, the total purchasing power of the average American worker was 82 cents less in October than in the same month of 1968, despite wage increases.

WORST SINCE 1951

The last year in which living costs increased at the same rate was 1951, when the Korean war was the cause.

Sidney Marquis, labor economist, estimates that food, clothing, shelter, transportation and medical care now cost $40 more for a family of four. When life insurance, occupational expense, gifts and contributions, social security, and income taxes are added, the low-income budget would total about $500 a month.

Millions of American families fall far below $500 a month in total income. Even the average steadily employed worker makes only $116 a week, less than $500 a month.

The minimum requirement for a "moderate" standard of living, Marquis says, is $770 a month for a family of four.

More—Robertson in USSR

rest of the American labor movement to continue to send delegations, individuals, if necessary, to give first hand accounts on a people-to-people basis, where you can sit down with each other, informally, and—as we say at home—pull our hair down and discuss anything we want to talk about. In this way greater friendship and understanding will develop.

I expressed to our Soviet friends the hope that in the very near future the United States government will make it possible for delegations from their union to come over to the United States as trade unionists and go wherever they want to and explore the United States as they have given us the opportunity to explore their country.

Nothing has been out of bounds for me on this trip. Anywhere I wanted to go I could go. Anything I wanted to see I could see. Any questions I asked were answered honestly and sincerely. And, of course, I did my very best to do likewise when they raised very serious questions as to the economic and political goings-on in the United States within the trade union movement and throughout our country generally.

So I left Moscow with a very profound belief that closer ties and great friendship can be developed if we take advantage of the situation, and more particularly, if the ILWU will continue to send its delegations throughout the world, and have our rank-and-filers visit the Soviet Union and see for themselves what I have seen, what they are doing, the great accomplishments they have made in the period since the war. This kind of activity in our union is one of the greatest things we have ever done, and it should be continued.

When I was ready to depart from the airport, the delegation came to bid me farewell. They wished me good health. They wished the ILWU the very best. They wished the trade union movement in the United States the very best. They sent good wishes to all of the people in the United States through me and through our union.

I assured them that I would take their greetings home and I would pass them on to the members of our union, and that I would do everything possible, as an individual, to let the people of the United States and the people of the Soviet people in their desire to cooperate more fully with the people of the United States and their desire to establish peace in the world and in their desire to see mankind go forward, hand in hand to build a greater future for those who will follow.

I left with a deep feeling of appreciation for all I learned in the USSR through this visit.
David "Scotty" Cowan, a Scotish-born, 76-year-old veteran of the 1934 strike, got a big hand at the last meeting of the Columbia River Pensioners Memorial Association in Portland. The occasion was its 50th wedding anniversary. The Cowans were married in Scotland some 30 years ago and came to this country soon afterward, and Cowan started work on the docks in 1923. He retired in 1959, after 36 years on the Portland waterfront.

Pedro Freight Station
Men Hold First Picnic

WILMINGTON—Sixteen terminal warehousemen, steady employees of Crescent Warehouse No. 6, container freight station, and members of Local 13, held their first annual picnic at Peck's Park in San Pedro early last month. In charge of fixing the real old fashioned barbecue meal were Melvin Cooper and Gentry "Sonny" Montgomery.

It was all topped off by a great softball game in the afternoon. After everyone agreed they ought to start a union softball league in town, the men sponsored an even bigger picnic next year to include all ILWU freight station workers in the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor areas.

Portland Auxiliary Honors
Mrs. Hames: Gold Star Mother

PORTLAND — Auxiliary 5 gave a standing ovation to executive board member Dorothy Hames for her moving speech at the Pioneer Post 14. Mrs. Hames, who has belonged to the Portland Auxiliary Honors Auxiliary 5 for several years, lost a member Dorothy Hames for her moving speech at the Pioneer Post 14. Mrs. Hames, who has belonged to the Portland Auxiliary Honors Auxiliary 5 for several years, lost a

Many Parties Planned for Local 6 Kids

IN SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, December 13, 9:30 a.m. at the ILWU headquarters, main auditorium, 150 Golden Gate Ave., is the time and place for Local 6's annual children's Christmas party in San Francisco.

Children 12 years of age and younger must be accompanied by a parent, parents or legal guardian who must present a union book. There will be a stage show with top professional acts. Each child up to age 12 will receive toys and candy.

Adults accompanying the children will have a chance to win one of the 24 turkeys in the drawing.

IN OAKLAND

East Bay Local 6 is promising member children a stage show with top professional acts, Indian jore and dances, clowns and magicians at the big Christmas party, Saturday, December 13, at the Westlake School auditorium.

The children will receive a Christmas stocking for each child under five years old and all kinds of toys for kids between five and 12 years of age.

There will be two shows at Westlake School auditorium, which is at 807 Harrison Streets in Oakland: the first at 11 a.m. Saturday, and a second at 2 p.m. There is free parking up the hill on the paved parking area.

Children must be accompanied by a parent, parents, or legal guardian who must present his or her union book for admittance.

Ten turkeys will be given away at free each show to the accompanying parents. To be eligible for the turkey drawing, the members must have a union book.

ANTIOCH

Monday, December 15, at 7 p.m., will be the setting for the annual children's Christmas party for Antioch division of Local 6, Crockett. The party will be at 110-10th Street for children 12 years and under. The party will be accompanied by a parent, parents or legal guardian who must present his or her union book. Local 6's Crockett Boyler will lead in Christmas carol singing and group singing.

CROCKETT

East Bay ILWU Local 6 pensioners will hold their annual Christmas party on December 16, starting at 1 p.m., at Local 6 headquarters, 99 Haven Road. Jim Nelson, pensioner's recording secretary, invites all Oakland pensioners to be on hand.

ILWU Pensioners Lobby For Lower Bus Fare

OAKLAND — ILWU pensioners helped bring about a reduced bus fare for persons 65 or over. In Alameda and Contra Costa counties. As a result of one of them were among a group of 500 who gathered at city hall here November 13 to ask for a reduction in BART transit fares.

The AC Transit board voted to grant 10-cent fares to persons 65 and older, starting January 1, 1970, during weekends and certain hours on weekdays.

Although the eagle population has been fairly stable in west coast states for the past ten years or so, the national trend is down. The greater share of nesting golden eagles in the US are in the states of California, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

The bald eagle, primarily a bird of the North American continent, ranges from northwestern Alaska southward to lower California, Arizona, New Mexico, and the Gulf States. Both birds have limited eastward ranges.

"I hate to see happy people," says one, "I hate to see them sport the sameism,—are still shooting eagles, a madding fact that the great birds could go the way of the long-extinct passenger pigeon if drastic remedial measures aren't instituted, and maintained.

There is evidence that the bald eagle, which feeds primarily on fish, may become sterile from insecticide poisoning. One bird which fled from this cause was found to have five different types of insecticide in its system, including a lethal amount of dieldrin in its brain.

To indiscriminate use of harmful insecticides can be eliminated and the public be educated to refrain from shooting the eagle in its fight for its life, to hold the line, even build up the population. It's up to you, brother; it's up to you.

Getting back to the subject of fish, we would like to credit Dal Ronness and Ed Erickson, both members of Local 15, Seattle, and Dale's son Steven and Jeffery with a four-salmon mark in the briny out of Sekiu. Quartered accounted for a pair of Coho and two Kings (Chinook). Largest was 50-lb. King by Dale, which I believe is the latest salmon recorded in these columns for 1969.

Two ILWU anglers, members of Local 94—Tony Pusick and Ray Radcliff of Harbor City, Calif. got in their licks before the summer angling season folded. Here's a photo graph of Tony displaying their dual catch made at Lake Arrowhead in southern California. Ray rates Arrowhead as a consistent producer of kokanee and rainbows.

Oh yes, the better-than-pansize finsters laid out in the pic are kokanee, otherwise known as "oks" or landlocked salmon.

One of the top pheasant-hunting states in the union is New Dakota. Joe Doherty of South San Francisco, a member of Local 6, won't take exception to that claim but does credit the state with wonderful trout fishing, especially rainbow trout. Both he and wife nipped their share of 'em there this past summer.

Need a pair of winter fishing lures? We'll be happy to send you some. Only requirement is a clear photo of a fish, bait, or tackle scene—and a few words as to what the snapshot is about, be it black-and-white or color.

Send it to: Fred Goetz, Dept. TD, 2832 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Ore. 97202. All ILWU members, the members of their family, and, of course, retired members are eligible.

Election Notices

Local 52, Seattle
Local 52, ILWU, Seattle, Washington, will hold its primary election December 10, 1969, at 7 p.m., in the halls of the local union, to fill the offices of president, vice president, business manager and steward.

Local 53, Newport, Oregon
Local 53, ILWU, Newport, Oregon, will hold its election Dec. 15, 1969, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, marshall, dispatchers, delegates, committeemen and executive board members. Final nominations will be made at regular meeting, Dec. 10 and polling will be during hall business hours ending 6 p.m. Dec. 19, 1969 at 605 SW 13th Street, New Port, Oregon.

Local 64, Cordova, Alaska
Local 66, ILWU, Cordova, Alaska, will hold its election December 10, 1969, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, marshall, dispatchers, delegates, committeemen and executive board members. Polling will be at 7 p.m. at Cordova Labor Hall, Cordova, Alaska.
A fact sheet was enclosed with the ILWU officers’ letter to all locals asking for strike aid. The letter was dated December 2, 1969.

Letter to All Locals Asking Strike Aid

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The recent meeting of the International Executive Board had a special order of business on the General Electric strike, and was fortunately able to have representatives of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), to give a first-hand report on the issues involved and prospects of the strike.

Attached is a full rundown on the GE strike in the form of a fact sheet. The locals are urged to give this information the widest possible publicity—in every way possible to the job, and in whatever other ways the locals consider appropriate.

The Board, after full discussion of the strike, voted unanimously to support the strike with a special order of business on the General Electric strike, and was fortunate able to have representatives of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), to give a first-hand report on the issues involved and prospects of the strike.

The $100,000 as pledged is approximately $2 a member, and the Board urges locals to do their best to see if—by assessment, treasury contributions, or in any other way.

Money should be sent to the International office, which will forward the contributions to strike headquarters, with a full accounting given to the locals. Please make checks payable to “UE-GE Strike Fund.”

All this has been a number of years since the International union has recommended major, large-scale contributions to other striking unions. In part, this has been because the unions involved were adequately equipped to handle the strike situation themselves, and, secondly, the strikes did not carry the enormous and dangerous implications of this one.

In taking this drastic action the Board noted, “The ILWU agrees with UE and all major sections of American labor that GE is attempting to destroy national bargaining and thus threatens the entire American labor movement. In this way the nation’s fourth wealthiest corporation seeks to turn back the clock to the era before World War Two.”

The strike has been going on for some 5 weeks and the pinch will be pretty soon. We therefore urge you to act as speedily as possible on the International union’s recommendation.

As Brother Matles said when he spoke before our Executive Board, “If the unions can pass this test of unity, we may bring the labor movement back together at last.” And that means pork chops for all of us.

The pinch will be pretty soon- We therefore urge you to act as speedily as possible on the International union’s recommendation.

Thank you for your cooperation on this urgent matter.

(LETTER SIGNED BY FOUR ILWU-TILED OFFICERS.)

Want To Know How Patriotic GE Is? Ask Dirty Helen

In its anti-strike propaganda, GE likes to assume a patriotic pose as a way of furthering their line against inflation.

The picture of this company trying to act as the ’victor’ in the battle of an “inflation fighter” doesn’t fit the real GE. In 1967, GE was found guilty of price-fixing—of playing a dominant part in the electrical equipment industry, including m of a billion-dollar anti-trust conspiracy.

Some of GE’s top officers were in

health and welfare and other fringe items. The company’s answer to these demands has been a blunt “NO.”

3. The GE workers are struggling to preserve their national contract— the same type of agreement as our Hawaiian sugar and pineapple contract. As long as it’s an inter-warehouse agreement, and the Pacific Coast Longshore Agreement, and as long as it’s been pointed out to GE, contract, force each plant to bargain on its own, place them against one another, divide and conquer.

4. And the GE workers are on strike for better housing and community conditions. As Brother Matles pointed out to us, most of the contract language at GE has remained unaltered for 20 years. The separate unions have had their hands full just trying to keep up on wages and have seen the company make inroads on such fundamental issues as mechanization, layoffs and recalls, hours of work, and promotions and training. To the union demands, the company has said “NO.” GE’s workers are in their second strike. As President John F. Kennedy said, “A nation that will truthfully count its wealth and power by a single index of production is not living in freedom—it is living in fear.”

The nationalization publically supported GE before the strike began. The purpose, in addition to striking, the unions aim to do is to continue the program of trying to hang increases in prices and inflationary developments on the backs of the workers.

Labor has responded to the challenge. The 13 unions directly involved with GE have, for the first time in history, coordinated their efforts at the bargaining table. They’ve been sold on the picket lines and persistently thrown back the company’s efforts to run scales and to operate with supervisors, foremen, and office workers.

They have succeeded in rallying the complete support of all of organized labor. Resolutions of support from every labor organization have come from AFL-CIO, Teamsters, United Auto Workers, and Alliance for Americanization. George Meany has said, “This is more than another big strike. It is a struggle for the survival and future of collective bargaining in America.”

The AFL-CIO has undertaken a drive to sell its members on strike support; has organized strike support rallies in 23 cities around the country.

If General Electric can make its policies stick, and with the help of the Nixon administration, get these workers back on the job under company terms, then the entire labor movement—including all the major contracts that will be opening up in 1970—will be seriously threatened.

ILWU Wins Vote at Castle & Cooke Shop

HONOLULU—Employees of Castle & Cooke Maintenance Shop voted to return to ILWU after 20 years in their own small independent union.

The vote was ILWU - 16, independent union - 2, company - 0. Originally organized by the ILWU, the group broke away and formed an independent union in November 1949, right after the end of the sixth-month longshore strike.

ILWU’s victory in that strike signaled the companies’ retreat from the end of the decolonization of the national labor movement back together at last. And that means pork chops for all of us.

San Jose Local Plans for Dried Fruit Negotiations

SAN JOSE — A conference to discuss contract demands and otherwise to prepare for next year’s negotiations has been called for December 13 by warehouse Local 11.

All delegates from dried fruit plants who were elected to attend the local’s annual convention in January have been asked to attend the conference.

Winning the Winnipeg Strike Anniversary

WINNIPEG, Canada — This is the 50th anniversary of the Winnipeg general strike, an important event in Canadian labor history.

Some 35,000 workers struck for six weeks for union recognition during the post-war year 1919, when prices and profits were inflated. Union leaders and strike sympathizers were arrested, charged with seditious libel. Some went to jail. Two were tried and convicted, one of them to the Manitoba legislature while they were in jail.

Next Dispatcher Deadline December 9

“Dirty Helen”

hassled over prices and markets.

A GE official stayed isolated at a nearby cab, keeping in touch through a go-between.

At one point the GE executive suggested prices be raised 10 per cent. Prices were raised 10 percent.

And guess what GE was called? “Nincompoop One.”

Justice Department investigators gave an example of how this worked. A GE executive stayed isolated at a nearby cab, keeping in touch through a go-between.

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