Labor Unity

WASHINGTON — Implementation of what the ILWU has called "vague" and "racist" customs screening rules has been sidetracked because of united action taken by the ILWU, the International Longshoreman's Association, the Teamsters and the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee.

In informal meetings with customs and treasury officials September 24 and 25, labor representatives detailed their objections to the proposed regulations. The government officials made clear that they were impressed by the labor opposition, and would reconsider the regulations before issuing new ones.

The ILWU was represented at the meetings by International vice-president William Chester and Washington representative Al Lannon.

The ILWU took the initiative in attacking the proposed regulations this past summer, charging that they were impractical, discriminatory, would take over court functions and jeopardized the Pacific Coast Longshore Agreement.

The ILWU also criticized the way the government stepped in and ordered the Coast Committee's document in conjunction with the 226 resolutions sent in by locals in recent weeks, plus resolutions of certain problems under M&M, and work jurisdiction.

The Senate Small Business Committee's document in conjunction with the 226 resolutions sent in by locals in recent weeks, plus resolutions of certain problems under M&M, and work jurisdiction.

The guts of the bill would instruct the committee to develop a program in conjunction with the 226 resolutions sent in by locals in recent weeks, plus resolutions of certain problems under M&M, and work jurisdiction.

Preliminary Session To Set Contract Goals for 1971

SAN FRANCISCO — Preparing for crucial bargaining for a new contract in 1971 and faced with diminishing work opportunity on increasingly mechanizing waterfronts, the ILWU Longshore, Clerks and Bosses' Preliminary Caucus convened here Monday, October 5, with a weighty agenda before it.

As The Dispatcher was going to press the preliminary caucus was moving into high gear as the 105 regular delegates and 19 fraternal delegates, representing 40 locals, began considering each point in the report of the Coast Committee — which is aimed at getting "the union's demands and bargaining strategy in shape for the new longshore and clerks' contract."

Delegations include not only coast waterfront locals, but those from Hawaii and Alaska, with full voice and vote, plus fraternal delegates from the ILWU Canadian area and pensioners groups.

The first order of business was completed quickly the first day with election of the Coast Committee, chaired by Nevada's Senator James Herman, Local 34, chairman; Albert Perisho, Local 63, secretary; Everest Ede, Local 8, parliamentarian; M. Tony Garcia, Local 40, and Dennis Hooper, Local 14, seamen-at-arms.

STRATEGY

Following adoption of an agenda and caucus rules of order, the group got down to the business at hand — the Coast Committee's report on demands and strategy for negotiations.

Key issues include length of contract, wage raises, a guarantee of work opportunity, medical/dental coverage, pensions, paid holidays, and an anti-displacement strategy, plus strengthening ties with other unions and consideration of common expiration dates for ILWU and ILA East and Gulf coasts contracts.

At press time the caucus was considering each item in the Coast Committee's document in conjunction with the 232 resolutions sent in by locals in recent weeks, plus reso...
Labor Must Support GM Strike

Everyone knew that 1970 would be a big year for American labor. One by one, as old contracts expired, the American working man took on the railroads, the clothing industry, the truckers, rubber and meat packers.

All in all, some five million workers will have negotiated new contracts by the time 1970 ends—either via the bargaining table or the picket line.

So far the labor movement has done well. The announced intention of the big corporate leaders was to keep us within six percent on wages. But labor has consistently done better than that figure.

The climax of 1970 could well be the strike of nearly 400,000 United States and Canadian members of the United Auto Workers (UAW) against giant General Motors—the biggest manufacturing corporation in the world.

The UAW demands are basically the demands of all working people. General Motors’ workers hit the bricks September 15, and as we go to press, it looks like they’re going to be out for a while. Let’s take a look at that strike and the issues.

• The UAW and General Motors are far apart on wages. The UAW is demanding substantial wage improvements, and GM has come up with about half of what’s necessary.

• On pensions, the UAW is demanding early retirement at 30 years regardless of age. GM offers $500 at age 60 after 30 years.

• Most important the UAW is trying to resolve nearly 33,000 local disputes at 147 GM facilities across the country. The Wall Street Journal calls these local disputes “minor” things like working conditions, safety, plant cleanliness, etc.

These basic questions face all of us at one time or another: wages, job security, the right to decent working conditions and a secure retirement.

It looks like it’s going to be a long, hard strike. First of all, GM seems to want it that way. With over five million Americans out of work, GM doesn’t seem to be in a big hurry to get back into production of cars.

Second, they are talking the same line that General Electric used a year ago—that the workers’ demands are inflationary and irresponsible.

• The whole tone of national economic policy—set by the Nixon Administration—blames the workers for inflation, and tries to solve the problem of inflation at their expense. There’s no doubt that the administration and General Motors are working hand-in-glove to resist a settlement which would take some of the pressure off the worker and put it where it belongs—on the backs of the corporations.

Also, let’s face it, the UAW has tackled the biggest and most arrogant anti-labor outfit in the country. Don’t be surprised if they attempt to take full advantage of unemployment and inflation to try to demoralize the workers.

They only involve “minor” things like speed-up, seniority, grievance procedure, working conditions, safety, plant cleanliness, etc.

More important, it will be a long tough strike because GM workers are angry. During the last three years they have seen their purchasing power decline even though money wages went up. They won’t go back until they feel they have a settlement worth going back to.

Finally, the labor movement is united behind the GM workers. Despite the fact that, like the ILWU, the Auto Workers are independent, AFL-CIO president George Meany has pledged his support to their strike. We hope he means it. We do.

THE SPECTRE of unemployment now looms as the big problem of the ’70s. The Labor Department last week said we now suffer the highest rate in seven years. More important than the statistical picture of 5.5 percent—meaning that these are people who want to work but are unable to find jobs—is the fact that an unusual number are now unemployed because they lost their last job, and not just because they quit or were seeking work for the first time.

The 5.5 percent statistic doesn’t begin to tell the most important part of the story. It’s an average for the entire country, but doesn’t put into effect the fact that many labor areas in which entire communities suffer because of the closing down or cutting back of some major industry, such as aircraft, aerospace or electronics. The statistics don’t reflect the problems of minority groups, whose unemployment is usually twice as high as the average; or of young people, able and willing to work, for whom there is no work as they start out in life.

In addition, unemployment not only hits the blue-collar worker, but increasingly spreads into new sectors of white collar, skilled, and professional people—including even engineers and teachers and highly specialized technicians.

At the same time we find ourselves with crazy contradictions. Hand-in-hand with rising unemployment there is a continuous increase in the cost of living, inflation. At the same time, the country is laying off huge amounts of employment in years. How to explain this state of affairs?

Some part of it may have to do with windfalls in government spending. But it is generally accepted that the government has gone high-profiling, while putting the burden on the backs of the workers, and the companies. Unfortunately our government is an important factor in the spread of unemployment. And, of course, the enormously accelerated rate of mechanization in all industries is a prime factor.

The problem of unemployment must be faced head-on by the labor movement. Sometimes we have realized increasingly in recent years that is as long as corporations are in business for a profit, they are going to squeeze out as much production as they can, with the highest possible profit, while using the smallest number of hands. As long as business finds it more profitable to invest in machinery to do the work, they’ll keep on investing in machines.

Wherever possible they will keep encouraging the smallest number of workers to put in as much overtime as necessary in order to avoid hiring new people and paying any extra fringe benefits.

There are a few small remedies available—such as “war on poverty” programs, welfare, guaranteed wage suggestions and more of the same. We’re learning the hard way, but in most cases they are like putting a band-aid on a cancer. They are certainly no cure.

However, there is a cure—and only the labor movement has the power to do something about joblessness. Here is what’s needed:

(1) Strong unions: Organized, determined, unified.

(2) A drive by a strong and unified labor movement to reduce the hours of work. That means reduction of the working day throughout the entire industrial system. And doing it without reducing income.

Cutting down hours of work is a first priority in the trade union movement. Only in that way can jobs be distributed to all who are ready, able and willing to work.

This basic idea is cutting down hours of work, with strong trade unions to represent the needs of the workers—has always been the program of the ILWU. This means using the organized muscle of the working class—working with all other sections of the trade union movement—to put the brakes on unemployment and all the suffering and indignity that comes with it.

Meanwhile, we also find an entirely new group of people who are getting their first serious taste of unemployment. These are the professionals, the technicians, the white collar workers who have always been contemptuous of industrial workers and their unions. These are the ones who always felt they could somehow make it on their own as individuals. Now, sadly, they are finding out the hard way that going around has it doesn’t help them. But, they’re learning too, and even among white collar workers and professionals, there is a growing realization that they too need unions.

Most important, if we are to beat unemployment—and we will—the trade union movement must join hands. There is no such thing as more jobs for a few, more like than others, some who don’t see eye to eye with our union’s point of view, but when the chips are down the only way we’ll eliminate unemployment and make the system work for working people, is to set aside our differences and work together.

The most important word in the language of the working class is “solidarity.”
Local 6 Gives Strike Notice—Wins Contract

OAKLAND — The 435 Local 6 members at Cutter Labs ratified a three-year contract which will give them 40 cents the first year, 35 cents the second year and eight percent the third year by a 95 percent secret ballot vote last week.

This will mean increases of from $1.06 1/2 to $1.18 1/2 per hour.

The old contract expired September 2, and after negotiations stalled, members authorized a strike also by a vote of 95 percent. Forty-eight hours strike notice was given September 29, and agreement was reached October 1.

Health and welfare, medical and dental and drug provisions of the contract will be the same as the area workplace agreement negotiated this summer. Classification changes involving roughly one-third of the membership will be submitted to binding arbitration. Contract gains are retroactive to September 2.

Tony Vavrus of the US Conciliation Commission was called in to the final stages, as was Local 6 president Curtis McClinton.

The negotiation committee consisted of Ray Pagler, Ocie Pierce, Ollie Mae Bills, Ruth Reynolds, Gary Anderson, Ben Elmore, Ruby Espinoza, Willie Lewis and Local 6 business agent Bill Burke.

Set Probe on Inflation Of Medical Care Costs

SACRAMENTO — State Senator Anthony Betteson (D-Beverly Hills) has asked for a legislative study of health costs—particularly hospital costs—during the period between the close of the current legislative session and the opening of the new session in January.

In a letter to the California Council for Health Plan Alternatives—of which Mr. Betteson is a member—Mr. Betteson said he will dig into the reasons behind inflation in the health industry and study possible controls such as price regulation agencies or other devices to review and set rates.

The CCHPA, composed of representatives from virtually all AFL-CIO and independent unions in California, notes that price rises for medical and hospital care are way out of shape compared to price rises in other fields. Consumer prices rose six percent.

In other fields. Consumer prices rose six percent.

The price of medical care rose nearly three percent. Medical and hospital care are way out of shape compared to price rises in other fields. Consumer prices rose six percent.

A recent article in Local 147's newspaper, the Voice of the ILWU, takes a long look at injury rates in container operations in Hawaii, and finds that the answer is "both."

Hawaii is a particularly good laboratory for this kind of investigation because about 85 percent of all cargo going across the Hawaiian docks is in containers.

The Voice says that the experience in Hawaii shows that containerization sharply cuts the number of job injuries per ton of cargo.

Sugar Workers Win Strike with ILWU Aid

CROCKETT — After 114 days on the bricks, 1,100 production workers at California and Hawaiian Sugar Company's refinery here are now back on the job with a new contract raising pay by 28 cents, with a cost of living clause.

Also returning to work were 200 members of ILWU Local 6, who rejected the sugar workers' picket line throughout the strike.

The Sugar Workers also won company paid dental care, and increased vacations.

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The ILWU delegates to South Korea were a particularly diversified group. Leonard Gailloux, a longshoreman from British Columbia; Henry McKnight, a warehouseman at the 3M Company in San Francisco; and John Uyetake is a service writer at Aloha Motors in Honolulu.

We flew, after a few days in Tokyo, to Kimpo Airport in Seoul, South Korea. Our first impression of South Korea was of a primitive, backward, poverty-stricken, war-ravaged country. On the way from the airport we noticed that there was no modern machinery in sight. Everything was being done by manual labor. En route we saw lots of women on construction jobs which men should have been doing. People carried bricks and materials on wooden racks slung over their backs. We saw dirt carried by bucket. Stones for walls were being cut by hammer and chisel.

The labor unions, all 16 of them, are controlled by the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU), the vice chief of the international division of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU), who ran down to us some basic facts about South Korean labor.

We were met at the airport by Sung K. Kim, the vice chief of the international division of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU), who gave us a briefing on the political situation in South Korea. He told us that there are 16 labor unions with 400,000 members in South Korea. He said that recommendations for a new contract can be made at the unit level but the FKTU is the only body that can call or authorize a strike or make final decisions.

If a strike starts, the government "mediates" and puts the pressure on both sides to settle.

Overall, on our first day in South Korea we noticed the Korea of today is similar to the Japan of 20 years ago. The government, as far as can be seen, if you walk the streets, has done very little to improve living conditions.

The officers are stout and wear nice suits and don't rock the boat. They are in no position to change direction. They are subjugated by their own leaders.

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Henry McKnight
Local 6, San Francisco

John Uyetake
Local 142, Hawaii

Leonard Gailloux
Local 503, Port Alberni, B.C.

The next day we met with Allan H. Krause, the political section of the US Embassy. He gave us a briefing on the political situation in Korea. At the time we were there the country was in an uproar because the governing council rammmed through an amendment to the constitution allowing a third term for the president. Krause also filled us in on some of their labor laws. Any employer in South Korea with less than 15 workers can pay any wages and schedule any amount of working hours without having to pay overtime. There is no social security system in South Korea, he said.

He also mentioned that there is a 12 midnight curfew which can be changed only by referendum. It's a popular law, at least for the wives, because it keeps the old man at home. No legislator dares to sponsor a bill against it!

Uyetake Keeps Cool

The next day, in Seoul delegate John Uyetake was nearly caught in a riot. He had left the US Embassy building about 11 a.m. and started to walk back to the hotel about 20 minutes away. When he was about halfway there, he heard some demonstrators shouting to protest the tactics used by the supporters of the president to ramrod a 3rd term amendment the night before.

A huge crowd gathered in support but within minutes there were hundreds of soldiers and policemen with billy clubs in hand forming a corridor.

The shooting, struggling protesters were dragged and unmercifully dumped into a truck and driven away without a word. Then with billy clubs extended the well trained riot breakers began pushing the crowd against the building. The Local 142 delegate, whose oriental face made him look like any other Korean in the crowd, was pushed around with the crowd not daring to say anything for fear of being bumped over the head with a billy club.

As the protesters were gradually pushed toward the side streets, John said, people started pushing back. He turned and walked the opposite way to get away from the area. People started throwing everything movable in sight towards the soldiers and policemen.

John said he didn't want to look back. "I walked back to the hotel as fast as I could."
The next day we were invited to the KFTU building to meet the president, Hyuk Chan Lee, who is a member of the KFTU but also the head of the 600,000-man railway workers' union. He is especially government-oriented and answers to the president of the union closely.

We also met the head of the Foreign Organizations and Employees' Union, Kwang Cho Lee, a native of North Korea, who had particularly strong anti-Communist feelings and said frequently that he did not trust the North Koreans. He said that the North Korean government opposed workers to support government production goals. He noted that since 1961 his Government Workers' Union had raised wages by 480 percent, although they had no medical plan.

Later on in the afternoon we talked to a group of older men who had worked for the company for 20 years or so to where they would be set down. The dock workers' union recommended it. The workers went on strike without help from the union—which was disasterous, according to Lin.

The men were particularly surprised to note that the ILWU had organized workers other than longshoremen.

He noted that government longshoremen who unload military cargo belong to their union. They have a closed shop for the hiring hall and are paid by the hour for unloading military cargo. They get overtime pay for overtime work. If a gang of ten men unloads any amount of tonnage the money is divided equally. They work eight hours per day, six days a week, with a 15 percent bonus for overtime.

That same day we toured an electronics plant and asked the president of the plant told us that he hires only single girls, high school graduates, between the ages of 18 and 21. He fires them when they marry. Korean workers are very efficient.

Some Exported Jobs

Interestingly, Signetics Korea makes electronic components and conducts which are then shipped to the US for assembly into TVs and radios and are even used in the space program. We had lunch with an economics professor, Mr. Yoo, who gave us some of the history of labor in Korea. Left-wing unions dominated at the end of the war, but there was a severe split between the right and the left.

In 1947 the government of South Korea decreed unionism unlawful, which tended to weaken the left-wing labor unions.

On the next day, we took a local bus to the Port of Inchon, about a 45-minute ride. We left Inchon the next day, enroute to Pusan, which was a memorable trip and it is hard to put it into words the deep appreciation we feel for being given the opportunity to be overseas delegates. We can only appreciate the many new things we were the first labor delegation to visit this country from the United States.

The Korean cash wages are among the lowest anywhere. A skilled worker is unskilled, averaging 77 cents a day. — Korea, An Economic Study by Chase Manhattan Bank, 1967.

The men are paid by the hour and can be worked more than eight hours a day with no overtime pay. They work in shifts of four per five percent differential. Payments vary according to the type of cargo. The dirtier the cargo the higher the rates.

Hotel Work Pays Well

The delegate from Hawaii was interested to find out that all hotels are unorganized. We talked to some of the workers at our hotel who work at 10-12 hours a day, often more, for 36-50 cents an hour.

In South Korea longshoremen don't work when it rains. We went down to the pier but nothing was going on, as all the workers were inside the union office waiting for the weather to clear up.

Canadian delegate Gailloux especially couldn't understand this as the rainy season in Canada lasts for months and it was difficult to see why they would be idle for quite a while if they did not work in the rain. They must put up canvas shelters and go right to work.

One thing we all noted was that the Koreans are very proud of themselves and their country. Still the labor unions are controlled by the government and big business. Labor officials are hired from outside the union ranks, based on the argument that the members are uneducated and unqualified for these positions. Also the military plays a heavy hand in the daily lives of the people. They are seen everywhere with billy clubs dangling from their belts.

In conclusion on our trip to Korea we gathered that government longshoremen who unload military cargo belong to his union. They get incentive pay for other work. If a gang of ten men unloads any amount of tonnage the money is divided equally. They work eight hours per day, six days a week, with a 15 percent bonus for overtime.

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**ILWU Auxiliary Pledge Aid to Longshore Division**

VANCOUVER, BC — Full support to the ILWU’s longshore division in its struggle to win a satisfactory contract in 1971 was pledged by the ILWU Federated Auxiliaries executive board at meeting September 26-27.

Affiliates were urged to invite ILWU officials to auxiliary meetings “so we can better understand the issues involved.”

The point was underlined by Federated Auxiliaries president Valerie Taylor. She recalled that Northwest regional director G. Johnny Parks had told Oregon, and Washington and BC auxiliary presidents in March to button down the hatches on spending, “Get out of hock before the contract battle’ begins,” he said. The papers of late Local 8 president Francis J. Murnane have already been turned over to the Historical Society.

**Search for Memories of Old Days on Front**

The ILWU made a strong effort to continue Burns’ “New Hawaii” program, which has meant recognition and opportunity for local people of all races, for jobs and higher incomes, better homes and colleges. It has put Hawaii ahead of the rest of the nation in planning for land use, economic policies, and social legislation.

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**Local 13, Wilmington**

WILMINGTON — Winners in the Local 13 runoff election held last month were business agent Richard Dukie; day dispatcher, Jr., Tony Laera and Kenneth Rowell; and night dispatcher, Manuel Morales.

**CRDC Backs Straub; Names New Lobbyist**

NEWPORT, Ore. — The Columbia River District Council late last month endorsed Democratic gubernatorial candidate John S. Straub, who is running against incumbent Gov. Tom McCall.

The CRDC also approved former state representative Vern Cook, who is challenging Republican congressmen Frank Lautenberg and James Wyant in their respective districts. In the fourth district, the delegates endorsed James E. Weaver, who is running against incumbent R. Delenback.

In a recent speech to the Oregon Labor Convention, Straub said, “My election in November would be a victory for US labor and the unemployed.”

**CRDC Legislative Rep.**

John Olson of Local 8 was nominated by the CRDC to take the job of legislative representative in Salem.

His predecessor, attorney and labor lobbyist Everett A. Baker, who had the job since 1953, resigned in April after being appointed by Attorney General to the McCall administration. Olson is former chairman of the area LRC and past secretary of Local 8.

The CRDC also voted to retain Baker temporarily to train and assist Olson.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**

In Southern California, labor is also fighting an uphill battle for its unions, just as the ILWU is doing in short supply. Of particular importance to the ILWU are the many pro-governor, George Ariyoshi, “bolder line” candidates— that need help. Many ILWU members are hard at work in these campaigns.

**BURNS VICTORY**

Labor’s Man Sweeps Hawaiian Primary

HONOLULU — Largely because of united, energetic support from Island labor—especially the ILWU—incumbent Governor John A. Burns ran up a 13,000 vote lead in the primary race against Lieutenant Governor Sam P. Gilman.

He will now face republican Samuel P. King on November 3.

Local 11 Wins Damage Suit

SAN JOSE — Local 11 secretary-treasurer Francis Fink has been awarded $10,000 in damages in an attack on him by a Sunniesweet employee.

The incident took place when Fink was discharging his union duties at Sunsweet. He was punched in the face.

In a statement issued after the award, Fink announced that he was donating all the money to the defense funds of the Black Panther party.

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WASHINGTON—While there is no chance of Congressional action this year, Senator Phillip Hart (D-Mich.) has introduced bills designed to focus public attention on problems associated with the present system. “Of each dollar consumers put into their pockets, 99 cents may be spent,” said Hart.

He estimated that total economic loss on auto accidents now amounts to $6 billion per year with auto insurance providing only 20 cents of every dollar spent on repairs and medical costs. The Social Security Act, he showed, would overturn laws involving death, economic loss above $30,000, and severe disfigurement.

“Don’t delay because you don’t have the necessary information,” said Hart. “The social security office will be glad to help. Don’t delay because you don’t have time. Some practical arrangements can be made for taking your application by mail. Or, if necessary, some social security office knows.”

“Social Security?” he asked. “Are you getting ready to retire? Are you married? Does your husband work? Do you have a relation or are you a relative of the deceased? Did you have a dependent for which social security benefits were paid? Was your family member buried in a military cemetery?”

Applying for Social Security?

Are you getting ready to retire? A telephone call to the social security office is a good first step. The Social Security Administration will tell you how to apply and when to do it.

When you apply, bring your social security card or a record of your social security number, and proof of your age, and your last year’s income tax withholding statement. (If you are self-employed, bring a copy of last year’s income tax return.)

If your wife was married before you, her social security number will be reduced to the amount she contributed to the true group — as with health and dental plans — would further reduce the cost to the contribution.

Law suits could still be brought for cases involving death, economic loss above $30,000, and severe disfigurement or disfiguring. Drunk drivers would be responsible for the costs of damage, as well.

Social Security Administration.

To cut waiting, the social security office has added 7,000 windows for business in the next few years of national health insurance legislation. The opposition opposes wide-ranging legislation, and the question will be taken up to be a campaign issue this year.

The labor-backed Health Security Act would take effect gradually, with funding from general tax revenues, a 3.3 percent employer payroll tax, and a 2.1 percent individual income tax. Virtually all Americans would be covered as of 1978, and the program would pay all costs for doctor, hospital, and other health services “required for personal health,” with a few limitations.

“Such log traffic which provides work for longshoremen would go by the board, if restrictive trade Act passes,” said Hart.

Local 8 Chief Says:

‘We Survive on Trade;’ Blasts Restrictive Import Quota Bill

PORTLAND — Free trade is the best way to protect the American worker, according to Oregon Longshoreman Local 8, who spoke at a hearing on import quotas held here September 4.

Speaking as president of ILWU Local 8 and as head of the Columbia River District Council, Huntsinger pointed out that “artificial restrictions, such as those set forth in HR 18790 to establish import quotas are self-defeating — steps on the path of isolationism, unrealistic in this age of modern communication, transport and finance.

“We hold the firm belief that to lift restrictions, lower tariffs and expand our overseas markets, will be accomplished at the same time seeking the source of export needs — should be the guide to our efforts in world trade,” Huntsinger said.

Huntsinger was the only labor spokesman to testify at the hearing, called by Oregon’s junior senator Bob Packwood. (Spokesman to testify at the hearing, called by Oregon’s junior senator Bob Packwood.)

Packwood expressed the view that the Senate will expand the measures, such as those set forth in HR 18790 to establish import quotas as self-defeating — steps on the path of isolationism, unrealistic in this age of modern communication, transport and finance.

Huntsinger warned that the “natural economic reflexes of foreign countries, when faced by quotas, increased tariffs and other trade restrictions are to impose similar quotas, tariffs and restrictions upon our trade to them . . . resulting in an over involvement of exchange by which it is very difficult to recover.”

“We survive on trade, and we need vigorous trade for our economy . . . a slowdown of overseas cargo movements, both import and export, would put us all on relief. There is no provision in the Act to provide for that eventuality!”

TRADE WAR

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Faulty Hand Brake

Kills SF Longshoreman

SAN FRANCISCO — A Local 10 longshoreman was run over and killed by his own tractor last week at Pier 80 due to faulty equipment. He had gotten off his tractor to adjust the fifth wheel, when he slipped and was run over due to a faulty hand brake.

A freak accident? Yes, but it could happen anywhere. Before you drive any equipment that isn’t in good mechanical shape,Simple inspection of what’s wrong and refuse to operate it until the problem is corrected. If supervision insists you operate the unsafe equipment, invoke Section 11.41 of the PCLA and notify your business agent immediately.
Her-Ex Strike
Passes 1,000
Day Mark

LOS ANGELES — One thousand days ago on September 12, the American Newspaper Guild, after a long series of attempts to gain benefits that were in effect on other Hearst newspapers, struck the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

The strike resulted in the lockout — among hundreds of other union members — of 256 members of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 and 150 members of Mailers No. 9. The paper was immediately ratted.

Prompt formation of a joint strike-lockout committee to bring a well-coordinated, determined attack on George Hearst and his product. Since then, the Herald-Examiner's circulation has dwindled from 731,000 to less than half.

The paper has lost millions of lines of advertising, thousands of pages of ads.

An area-wide campaign for cancellation of subscriptions has been carried on, by telephone and in person, by other teams of militant unionists.

In addition to the constant picket line outside the ratted plant, picketings have included Hearst papers outside Los Angeles, notices of big advertisers, and effective handbilling.

Remember Respirators

SAN FRANCISCO — The paper cloth respirators which they usually offer longshoremens when there is a problem of dust are really only for "nuisance dust," but dusts which cause particular types of lung disease (such as silica and silicosis, asbestos and asbestosis) require the respirators of rubber face piece and filter paper variety, approved by the Bureau of Mines.

This is recognized in the Federal Safety Code so you can't be penalized for insisting on them before you work cargo. (Sec. 1504.102.)

Job Security Is Main Issue For Coast Caucus

The ILWU helped set the pace early in the year with a gain of 29 percent in wages over three years. In other settlements electrical wiremen won an increase of 20 percent covering wages and benefits in a two year contract; newspaper unions after a three month strike and lockout got 28.5 percent in a three year agreement; hard rock miners and smelter workers in the Steelworkers' Union secured 25 percent in a two year package; and pulp and paper workers secured a 7.5 percent increase in wages in each year of a three year contract; and grain elevator workers got a 20 percent in wages and benefits in a two year agreement.

The International Woodworkers of America is currently voting on a 17 percent wage increase over two years. Members of the Steelworkers Union at the big aluminum plant at Kitimat are still out in a strike that began on July 15.

So with summer at an end and most contracts signed, labor can say that it has withstood lock-outs, injunctions, and an attempt to impose compulsory arbitration and has emerged with substantial gains to meet the rising cost of living.

Local 10 Chief Blasts War

SAN FRANCISCO — Local 10 president Robert Rohatch in a letter to Iowa's Senator Harold E. Hughes, thanked the senator "for your efforts in bringing the Vietnam war to a screeching halt."

"Millions of dollars poured down the drain for a police action that has taken close to 90,000 lives in a national disgrace. This could be used for constructive purposes, such as new schools, housing, elimination of slums, new roads, rapid transit, and ecology, etc."

Unions Beat Back 6% 'Guideline'

Continued from Page 1

men back to work under Bill 33 which provides for compulsory arbitration.

The unions refused to submit to the order despite the threat of heavy penalties including fines and jail sentences and the government was backed down. Substantial wage increases and fringe benefits were won, led off by the carpenters with an increase of 28 percent in wages and benefits in a two year contract.

Canada's 37,000 postal workers, after protracted negotiations lasting over a year and a series of rotating strikes that tied up mail deliveries, won an increase of 7.5 percent a year in a 39 month contract.

ILWU SETS PACE

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BC Golf Tourney

VANCOUVER, BC — The ILWU Golf Tournament held at Green Acres Golf Course at Richmond, B.C. on September 14 drew 32 participants from both sides of the border.

The low gross trophy, donated by Neptune Terminals of North Vancouver, BC went to Babe Goodfellow, 57. The trophy was won by Watson Deery of local 500 with a score of 88.

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