WHAT'S YOUR VOTE WORTH?

NOT true is that the defeat of labor-endorsed candidates in November will bring the world to an end and destroy our unions. We're always swamped with this scare-stuff during the silly season when the weather turns cold and campaigns run hot. However, something is badly needed now to overcome the monumental indifference that hangs like a pall over the entire election.

On thing is sure—unions don't depend for their existence on politicians. Unions drive ahead on their economic muscle, their internal unity and ability to call on each other for help in fighting a common enemy.

But—if you want at least a chance to vote for people endorsed by your union bodies, candidates who promise more than an even shake for workers, then the last chance is just around the corner—on November 3.

Among those men and women endorsed by your district council are quite a few who have demonstrated real devotion to labor and their communities, to minorities and the poor, to the need for equal education for our kids, to safety on the job, to reducing taxes for the worker instead of the wealthy, to lower interest rates and decent housing, to clean water and air, to jobs instead of planned unemployment, to a state of peace instead of a war-time state.

Issues and candidates, as ILWU district councils see them, are detailed on page 2.

Fantastic sums are being spent on anti-labor politicians in slick campaigns that sell candidates like cigarette commercials. Considering the $50 million being spent on TV alone—mostly by conservatives who believe they can buy office with money bags—it might be a good idea if their packaged political messages had a sign reading: "Warning, this candidate may be dangerous to your health!"

Labor and its candidates don't have well-heeled campaigns, but they do have deep needs and forces who can win—if only they can get the voter to the ballot box. ILWU district councils believe the issues are important and that every vote counts. That's why they invite your attention to their recommendations (on pages 6 and 7) and also to appeals to volunteer some time to join other unionists in get-out-the-vote activities before and on election day.

You might not only help throw a few rascals out—you might even get a few good people in—people who believe that what's good for labor is good for the country!

CAUCUS ROLLS INTO THIRD WEEK

Job Security
Is Main Issue

SAN FRANCISCO — The preliminary longshore caucus, which convened October 5, moved through its third week here at Dispatcher press time—one of the longest caucuses in ILWU history.

Its aim is to establish a pattern of demands and strategy in preparation for negotiations for the next longshore and clerks' contract. The current Pacific Coast five-year agreement expires midnight, June 30, 1971.

Present at the caucus were 105 delegates from 40 locals, including Hawaii and Alaska, plus fraternal delegates from Canada and pensioners' groups.

Paramount in the minds of all officers and delegates is the escalating technology in shipping and transportation industries.

JOB SECURITY

Job security, in the face of mechanization, and problems of jurisdiction in various ports, looms high on the agenda of caucus deliberations.

Historically, the longshore division of ILWU has convened its contract caucus in April, following the biennial convention.

However, in view of enormous changes taking place in the movement of cargoes—containers, LASH, bigger and faster ships, shorter turn-arounds, and much more—the Coast Committee called this preliminary caucus to allow more time to do the job—and to be prepared for anything, including a strike.

The Coast Committee in its report, and the caucus in its deliberations, left no doubt that there are some key issues facing the longshoremen and...
For California working people the stakes are high on November 3. Labor is betting that if Gov. Reagan is re-elected, if Technicolor's man in the Senate, George Murphy, is elected to another six years in Washington.

Local races are just as serious. If the state's labor structure is re-asserted by a conservative majority, districts will be gerrymamdered to favor the majority. A loss of the labor and minority vote in areas where workers now have some muscle.

As one political put it, "It's a question of who puts the crayons on the map. If we win, we pick up the crayons."

**Tunney-Murphy**

Labor's candidate for Senate, John Tunney, is in a tight see-saw race with Murphy, in what could be the most important swing seat in the country.

Labor's vote can put him over the top.

Murphy's record speaks for itself. He voted against Medicare. He even voted against bills to strengthen crime laws. He voted against $1.60 minimum wage and against expanded unemployment pay, hot lunch eunches, legal rights for the poor and tax reform.

He proposes a series of labor courts that could hand down unfair and even the end right to strike. He wants to keep open shops but only with one hand tied behind his back.

Tunney, a three-term congressman from Riverside with unanimous labor support, has faced the issues.

On inflation, Tunney said: "We have to take a stand against the run-away inflation caused by a military-oriented foreign policy which saps our resources. We must attack inflation and it must—be halted by an administration with the courage to make the tough decisions to reallocate our hard-earned tax dollars, to put a lid on rampant price hikes and to tackle the necessities of every worker's life—military spending."

**Unruh-Reagan**

In six years as congressman Tunney voted correctly—by labor standards—32 times, twice incorrectly. Tunney is quoted as to defeat Nixon's veto of aid for education as well as the health and education appropriations bills.

Murphy on the other hand has a Roombas and Nancy Smith record and seven right votes. He supported both Haynesworth and Carswell and opposed increasing the personal income tax exemption.

Unruh-Reagan

Another main arena is former assembly speaker John Unruh against Governor Ronald Reagan.

According to Unruh "Ronald Rea-
gan has ignored the problems of the working man for four years. Now the Governor's lack of interest in labor movement is responsible for the rise of unemployment. He can only be more than six percent, a rise in unemployment of more than $4 billion in the last year."

Reagan has let property taxes mount while the state's share declined. As a result working people have to pay heavier taxes while oil companies, banks, insurance companies, and industrial corporations get the tax breaks.

Reagan did nothing to help the farm labor organizations and bargain collectively.

**Riles-Rafferty**

Another important race is between Wilson Riles and incumbent Max Rafferty—who has presided over the deterioration of the California school system—for the job of superintendent of public instruction.

Riles, an experienced educator and the first black candidate for this post, is a director of the State Compensation Education Program, recognized as one of the best in the country.

He served under President Johnson and is serving under President Nixon as Chairman of the Task Force for Urban Education.

**Legislative Contests Hold Balance of Power**

Most of the political attention this year is focused on the gubernatorial and senatorial races. The ILWU's are particularly concerned with those critical contests which could change the balance of power in Congress and the state legislatures.

In the Bay Area, for example, the campaign for the Seventh District Congressional seat—embracing Berkeley and Oakland—attracts a great deal of labor support.

Democrats have received the endorsements of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, the ILWU, the Auto Workers, the Teamsters, Farm Workers, Alameda County Building Trades, Teachers, Electricians, Hod carrier's, Socialists, Tea Party, Retail Clerks, and many other unions.

A strong opponent of the war in Vietnam and a political attention this June when he upheld 12-14 hour workdays. Peevey also backed California's Labor Coghenan in the Democratic primary. His platform was based on a stronger public sector and he called for an immediate end of the draft.

Democrats have been a strong backer of the Farm Workers organizing efforts both in the grape strike and the recent lettuce strike.

In Contra Costa County, young Congressman Jerome Walieke has won backing because of his efforts to confront the decadent, slow-moving seniority system in the farm labor. Walieke was also one of those Congressmen who reacted strongly against the American Meat Inspection in the early part of last summer.

The Contra Costa insurgent is par-ticularly strong in the fight to main-tain the area's environment. He is a strong foe of the so-called California Water Project, which would drain water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta for land development in Southern California, leaving a good part of the San Francisco Bay a marsh.

**Peevey**

In Marin County young Michael Peevey is running for the State Senate in a normally conservative dis-trict. Peevey, a former member of Local 6, is presently the coordinator of community programs at the University of California Institute of Labor Relations. He is a research director of the AFL-CIO California State Labor Federation between 1961 and 1965.

**Holmhdahl**

In the East Bay, John Holmhdahl has attracted attention in his campaign for the State Senate. He is endorsed by the Machinists, the Auto Workers, the Teamsters, the ILWU, IBEW, the Painters, and the Mailers, and other unions. According to tabu-lations of recent labor votes, Holmhdahl in four years in the State Senate he had an excellent voting record.

**Frank Aimes**

In San Francisco, the ILWU is strongly backing the candidacy of Supervisor Aimes for the Municipal Court. Aimes has been an effective and pro-labor supervisor who fought for the black supervisor on the present board.

**Southern California**

**Nancy Smith**

In San Bernadino, a county big fight has developed between a re-actionary anti-labor incumbent Loyaun Smith and Nancy Smith, a member of the board of supervisors.

According to Nate Di Bia, legisla-tive representative from Southern California, "this is a particularly crucial district because Miss Smith can win only if we vote as a unit." Smith is hindered in her chances to win because he has not fulfilled his responsibilities to the legislature and the State Board of Equalization.

In the meantime, under the Rafferty administration, the local bur-den of school taxes has climbed by 33 percent, a rise of more than six percent, a rise in the last year.

Reagan has let property taxes mount while the state's share declined. As a result working people have to pay heavier taxes while oil companies, banks, insurance companies, and industrial corporations get the tax breaks.

Reagan did nothing to help the farm labor organizations and bargain collectively.

**Oregon Labor Wants Straub for Governor**

PORTLAND — In recent weeks State Treasurer Robert Straub has won united and enthusiastic support of Oregon labor—including the ILWU Columbia River District Council and the state AFL-CIO.

The main issue in the Straub race is state revenue appropriation for land development in the state forest system—for the job of superintendent of public instruction with the ILWU in dealing with many of the problems which came out of the Trona strike earlier this year.

The ILWU is also particularly concerned that Connie McCready be given another six years in the legislature, as a state senator in 1961, Straub won a turn-point victory to put teeth into Oregon's anti-polli-tion legislation. He defeated a strong move in the Senate to limit pollution cleanup to where it was "economically feasible."

Urging utilization of Oregon's job promoting timber resources, Straub said: "We must create a steady flow of forest raw material through intensive hard forest land management, more efficient methods of harvesting such as aerial felling and full utilization of what are now waste products."

**TIME RENUMBERS**

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Longview — Local 40 recently won an important arbitration award upholding its work jurisdiction on container ships.

The award was brought by Clerks Local 40 under a separate agreement negotiated some time ago with the Port of Longview. The beef began when two ships, the SS Pittsburgh and the SS Wilkes-Barre, were ready to be unloaded in the Longview dock and a strike was called by the dockers for replacement of the second ship.

Of the 14 containers to be unloaded at Longview only one was sorted on the dock without a strike, thus provoking the agreement with the Port of Longview. The other 13, including all containers from the second ship, were taken directly off the dock.

Local 40 charged the Port of Longview with violating a contract provision specifying that in brand cargoes to be unloaded at Longview, the ILWU clerks had to be the ones to unload, this clause being similar to the one in the Coast agreement. According to the local's statement, the dockers, a joint ILWU-Port committee, was called in to arbitrate, Roger Fielding, was called in to arbitrate the case under a contract grievance machinery set up by Local 6.

According to the statement released by the local's x-ray technicians, the government purchased a brand new health and hospital plan which would provide second-class radiographic care without charge and a Major Medical program to pay approximately 80 percent of the cost of doctor's care outside of the hospital.

Local 6 Fights To Maintain X-Ray Standards

Oakland — Proposed state action to lower qualifications for some x-ray technicians would provide inferior health care for Californians, and would threaten the livelihood of hundreds of skilled technicians throughout the state, said a recent statement by Local 6.

According to the statement, the government purchased a brand new health and hospital plan which would provide second-class radiological care for the patients of the major producers of steel in this country.

The settlement provided wage increases of 25c the first year, 30c the second year, and 30c the third year. Saw operators got an additional 30c an hour the first year, and a Major Medical program to pay approximately 80 percent of the cost of doctor's care outside of the hospital.

The new contract replaces the old company pension plan with the LoCo 26 pension plan which requires contributions of 1c an hour now, and increases up to 3c an hour on October 1, 1972. The old pension was replaced because of its rigid eligibility requirements for 15 years of service before benefits were payable.

The old sick leave plan, with accumulation, was converted to a new plan providing for cash out of unused sick leave at the end of each year.

All employees receive 6 days each year, and employees with five years service receive 6 days sick leave. Other contract improvements included vacations, seniority, leave of absence, and funeral leave.

The negotiating committee included Jim Navarrate, Marc Lavery, Joe Vitale, Ralph Lenz, Secretary Treasurer Lou Sherman and President Joe Ibarra.

CUTTER CONTRACT — A three-year agreement for 433 Local 6 members at Cutter Labs in Berkeley was inked by two representatives of the company of the x-ray business agents Evelyn Johnson, Bill Burke, and Paul Mohan, company director of Industrial Relations.

DENTAL PLAN CHANGE

LOS ANGELES — A new 3-year contract has been ratified by Local 26 members at Joseph T. Ryerson & Son who present the most significant gains since the union's formation at this company. Ryerson Steel is a subsidiary of the United Steel Corp., one of the major producers of steel in this country.

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LA Negotiators Working Overtime

Los Angeles—Local 26 members at Export Packers Co. and Packers, Ltd. have approved a new agreement with a 1c per hour wage increase during the first year of a 3-year contract, Negotiations will be opened annually to review and negotiate wage rates and one fringe benefit.

The existing contract was negotiated by Al Hart, Frank Maynard, Leonard Lin- son and Business Agent Lorenzo Gonzalez.

CAL-EUREKA CO.

A new 2-year contract has been negotiated and approved by members at California Eureka Bottle Co. The contract provides increases of 3c an hour the first year and 3c an hour the second year. Hereafter any unused sick leave will be converted into cash annually and paid to each employee.

The negotiating committee consisted of Peterus Elkan and Business Agent Lorenzo Gonzalez.
Great Poverty in Mexico

Throughout our trip we noticed a great deal of poverty in Mexico. When we took a drive between Mexico City and Veracruz, for example, we noticed that most of the houses along the road were modest but sturdy. In the cities too there is tremendous poverty. Although according to delegate Donlin, much less than that of the United States.

The thing that is striking is that there's very little begging in Mexico, although there are many people out on the streets peddling gum or candy or by older people asking for money.

In fact we had a rather interesting and amusing confrontation with the ideas that many Americans have about Mexicans: One day when delegates Donlin and Williams were walking down a street they were approached by a middle-aged Mexican man. Without even asking what he said Brother Donlin gave him a cigarette and Brother Williams gave him a five peso note. They kept walking. Then Brother Donlin, who speaks Spanish, realized that the man had simply been asking directions. They looked back and saw him staring at the money and shaking his head. It must have been a confusion for him.

The streets of Mexico City and Mexico City are far safer than most American streets. Mrs. Payne, who spent a great deal of time on her own, never felt that she was in any danger at all.

With population exploding in Mexico housing has been one of the major headaches for Mexico City the government has been trying to meet the problem with multi-family projects that house as many as 5,000 people in more than 1,000 apartments.

It is called "Centro Urbano Presidente Aleman." This single building housed, and included large stores, nurseries, swimming pools, etc., as well as apartments.

In our many conversations with CROM and other union leaders we couldn't escape certain conclusions about the structure of Mexican trade unions—or at least the ones with which we had contact.

We had the impression that compared with the kind of democratic rank-and-file control practiced in the ILWU, Mexican union officials would not be considered "democratic." Here's why:

Those who are delegated to conventions are chosen by the leaders of the CROM. In the United States, longshoremen, members and possibly with some governmental influence rather than being elected by a secret ballot conducted by rank-and-file.

The convention names the officials who are approved by the regional body of CROM, again with no rank-and-file referendum or controls.

This is not meant necessarily as a criticism of the unions we had contact with. They do things their way and we do things our way. But we did notice this difference of structure.

Another thing we also noticed is that workers who are in unions have a far higher standard of living than workers who are not.

For example, delegate Bert Donlin met a group of seven young women who work in a light bulb factory eight hours per day for $3 per day. They also belong to a union and said and they believed they would do better if they did.

We found out later, in fact, that overall there is a tremendous gap in living between union workers and nonunion workers in Mexico, larger perhaps than in the United States.

In so many words CROM also represents agricultural workers.

The CROM leaders at this meeting especially wanted to hear about the effects of automation and mechanization on working people in the United States, especially longshoremen. Mexicans seem to have a very deep-seated fear of the effects on employment of automation, new technology, etc. They are concerned about unemployment and the problems of social welfare, health and hospitalization and retirement.

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pool, and a school. The rents average between 9-15 American dollars per month (100-125 pesos), which makes it possible to working people. Residents must be members of a trade union.

The union officials took us on a tour of the shrimp-packing plant at Mazatlan. The workers there who are unionized do very well making about $300-400 American dollars overtime. That is pretty good money in Mexico. They sometimes work seven days a week. When there is a lot of work, they work until 1 a.m. Between September and May they get paid for any day they don't work except Sundays.

People could hardly believe the good money that the shrimp workers got. They also get a special $80 bonus at the end of the month. They have accident plans for themselves and for their children. They get two sets of work clothing, boots, and gloves. What a difference from the light bulb workers, who work eight hours for three dollars! The difference, of course, is the union.

Some Containers Coming In

In the port cities of Manzanillo and Mazatlan, there was some work being done on containers. The Manzanillo container dock was about 85 percent completed. It is being built by the Mexican government. According to one official Mexicang longshoremen will really begin to feel the impact of containerization in 1971.

We got a good look at longshore operations in many ports. One thing we noticed was that in terms of safety the Mexican workers do not enjoy many of the benefits that we do. There are many unsafe conditions around the docks; for example we noticed there were no nets.

We saw hiring procedures one day. Men are hired off the dock by the secretary of the union. They arrive there at 7 a.m. When the secretary comes down to the dock and stands in a small building overlooking the dock.

Working off several lists of registered men he waits until walking bosses come in with their requisitions. He then calls the names of registered men in a rotational order. One thing we noticed was that 50 percent of the people whose names he called weren't present. After they go through the list of registered men, jobs go to extra men—casuals.

One thing that's important is that CROM has no jurisdiction on the docks. On anadock operations, especially, the only CROM members are those who work in the hold and on the ship. On coastal vessels and coastal docks they do work on the docks.

Another thing we noticed is that we never really saw anyone slaving. Mexicans work hard but they also take their time. They do much of the work by hand, carrying sacks of flour on their backs, etc. But they don't knock themselves out. We watched them load coffee, flour, and sugar. Most of the work was being done by hand.

Unions Act as Stevedores

In most of the ports of Mexico the unions operate as stevedores—and invest in their own machinery and gear. This includes everything from the big lifts, tractors and lorry, to hand trucks and nets. In most cases the heavy machinery is leased from the government, and in some cases the government will support the equipment outright on loans from the government.

As a result of this system the federal secretary of commerce and transportation must authorize tariff rates—and in these rates are included various sums not only for machinery and gear, but also for social services.

Out of these rates also, a certain percentage is set aside for social security and legal payments, including compensation for death or permanent disability due to accidents on the job, pensions, medical care, housing and food subsidies. Workers also can lease land from the government on a profit-sharing basis.

People also can lease land from the government on a profit-sharing basis. Unlike much of Mexico, where land and stonework is the usual practice, in this area the soil is worked by tractors and is generally more mechanized than in most sections of Mexico.

The bus was modern and clean (with stereo music throughout the trip) and at Colima there are excellent restaurant facilities. There were clean toilets, benches for travelers, and even a medical center in case any passengers were sick.

Mazatlan, in the state of Sinaloa, turned out to be one of the most modern ports in the country. The cargo is primarily agricultural—corn, wheat, alfalfa, rice, beans and cotton. Most is shipped to Japan, South America, the Soviet Union, and some goes to the United States by truck.

The workers in this area are starting to worry about containers, which they see coming soon and fear the displacement of manpower.

One of the reasons for this fear, according to the Federation of Maritime and Transport Workers Union, is that automation may threaten their pensions, social security, and sick benefits. This is due to the fact that they work on a tonnage basis, including profit-sharing of employment.

As far as coming to any assessment about the Mexican government, that's a hard one. On the one hand there is a tremendous amount of poverty which we saw everywhere. It appears as though the Mexican government is at least 35 years behind the times in many ways. Although they have things, for example, a national health plan that labor in the United States has been demanding for years.

Also, they appeared to have made some progress in dealing with their social problems, in dealing with their poverty, in dealing with the many complex problems of transportation, development of industry and education, etc. We wish them well.

The main thing we want to say in conclusion is that first of all we really like the Mexican people very much. We found that we did not feel that we were being exploited because we were American tourists; we were not cheated but were treated rather as brothers and sisters.

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Local 10 Banquet Honors Job Stewards

SAN FRANCISCO — A local 10 stewards' banquet—which turned into a grand party of several hundred people, including a large number of caucus delegates from the West Coast, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii—was held here October 10, at The Village.

Its purpose was best summed up by Local 10 president Robert Rohatch, who called on all guests present to pay honor to the job steward—"the eyes and ears and watchdogs of our contract."

The heroes of the occasion were the stewards, those who guard the contract on every ship and dock, the man on the job whose first interest is to protect his fellow members, keep them safe, and keep the union strong in protecting and serving the membership of our union and its stewards. The other man to receive special honors was Local 10 secretary-treasurer Odell Franklin, who, along with Kearney, put in a great amount of his own time for the stewards, as well as recreating the stewards' yearly banquet.

In receiving his award, Franklin said:

"Next year I'll be carrying the hook again and participating as a working steward. I hope these banquets will continue so I will be invited to one. The most important thing I have to say is this: Whoever takes office next year, please keep working with my stewards."

So many men were honored for their good work that there isn't space enough here to name them all, but the fact was made clear that it was the strength and safety and protection of the union on which he said was their key interest.

Harry Bridges reminded the audience that the longshore contract itself calls for a steward being on every job.

"Technically speaking," he said, "not a wheel should turn without a steward. That's how important the workers' representative on the job really is."

An old-timer, retired Local 10 member and many times both local and International officer, Germain Bulcke, summed it all up with these words:

"I'm very happy to be here to pay tribute to the stewards. I had the privilege, I want to repeat that word—privilege—to serve as one of the first gang and dock stewards in this port, and I'm aware of the contributions our stewards are making in protecting and serving the membership of our local."

Puget Sound Slate

WASHINGTON — A sudden decision by the Senate Finance Committee to hold only two days of hearings on import quota trade legislation, has demonstrated the strength of the new protectionist combination and their friends in Congress.

With southern textile barons, steel and oil corporations, the Nixon "southern strategy" and the AFL-CIO all in the same corner, the sudden move by Committee Chairman Russell Long (D-La.) removes any pretense of observing the normal legislative process.

ILWU Washington Representative Al Lannon, who has been active in the trade fight and has testified twice before a House Committee on the subject, was refused the opportunity to present the ILWU viewpoint to the Senate Finance Committee. Thus, as far as public hearings go, the only labor position presented will be the protectionist position of the AFL-CIO.

The ILWU was permitted two days in which to submit a written statement for the committee's "file". Lannon wrote to the committee outlining the union's opposition to import quotas which "could trigger a trade war with resultant economic chaos."

PROTECTION LIKE HEROIN

Lannon noted the ILWU's agreement with a recent statement by Victor Reuther of the Auto Workers: "Protection is like heroin. The first few shots really lift your spirits. But when you begin to build up a tolerance, you need more. Pretty soon you live for that fix. You're hooked—and probably out of work."

The letter also attacked the finance committee's "obscene haste" in pushing the bill through hearings as "a cynical bypassing of the legislative process," and criticized the AFL-CIO protectionist position as not being in the best interest of American workers.

Oregon-Columbia River Voting Recommendations

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<td>William Holsman</td>
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<td>State House of Representatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>Dick Mogruder</td>
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<td>2nd District</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
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<td>Position No. 1</td>
<td>Whitney Bate</td>
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<td>Position No. 2</td>
<td>Walter Aucoin</td>
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<td>Position No. 3</td>
<td>Richard Davis</td>
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<td>Portland</td>
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<td>6th District</td>
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<td>East Central</td>
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<tr>
<td>Position No. 1</td>
<td>Karl Haas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Position No. 2</td>
<td>Kay Corbett</td>
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<tr>
<td>Position No. 3</td>
<td>Keith D. Skelton</td>
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<td>Position No. 4</td>
<td>Donald C. Murphy</td>
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<td>East Coast</td>
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<td>Position No. 1</td>
<td>Marvin J. Hollingsworth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Position No. 2</td>
<td>Harvey Akenson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Position No. 3</td>
<td>Howard Willits</td>
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<td>North City</td>
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<td>Position No. 1</td>
<td>Howard L. Cherry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Position No. 2</td>
<td>Bill Stevenson</td>
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<td>Position No. 3</td>
<td>Jimmy Walker</td>
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<td>South City</td>
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<td>Position No. 1</td>
<td>Grace Peck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Position No. 2</td>
<td>Phillip D. Long</td>
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<td>City Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>Position No. 1</td>
<td>Connie McGrewdy</td>
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<td>Position No. 2</td>
<td>Neil Goldschmidt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Position No. 3</td>
<td>Tom Walsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Auditor</td>
<td>Richard B. Solomon</td>
</tr>
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</table>
ILWU Voting Recommendations for California

Here are the endorsements of the Joint California District Councils for national and state offices in the November 3 general election.

US Senator John V. TUNNEY

Governor Jess UNRUH

Lt. Governor Alfred E. ALOQUIST

Secretary of State Edmund G. BROWN, Jr.

Controller Ron B. CAMERON

Treasurer Milton G. GORDON

Attorney General Charles A. O'BRIEN

Superintendent of Public Instruction Wilson RILES

Statewide Offices

State Propositions

State Proposition 1 YES
State Proposition 2 YES
State Proposition 3 YES
State Proposition 4 YES
State Proposition 5 YES
State Proposition 6 NO REC.
State Proposition 7 YES
State Proposition 8 NO REC.
State Proposition 9 NO
State Proposition 10 NO
State Proposition 11 NO REC.
State Proposition 12 YES
State Proposition 13 YES
State Proposition 14 NO
State Proposition 15 NO
State Proposition 16 NO
State Proposition 17 NO
State Proposition 18 NO
State Proposition 19 NO REC.
State Proposition 20 YES

The following recommendations for the general election were made by the area legislative committees and the Northern and Southern California District Councils:

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

San Francisco County

5th Con. Dist. Phillip BURTON
6th Con. Dist. William MAILLIARD
10th Sen. Dist. George R. MOSCONE
18th AD Willie L. BROWN, Jr.
19th AD Leo T. McCARTHY
20th AD John L. BURTON
23rd AD John F. FORAN

State Board of Equalization George R. REILLY
Assessor Joseph TINNEY
Public Defender Edward MANCUSO

San Francisco City Propositions

Proposition A YES
Proposition B YES
Proposition C YES
Proposition D YES
Proposition E YES
Proposition F NO
Proposition G NO
Proposition H YES
Proposition I NO REC.
Proposition J YES

Alameda County

7th Con. Dist. Ronald DELLUMS

San Mateo County

11th Con. Dist. Paul MCCLOSKEY (R)
12th Sen. Dist. Arlen GREGORIO (D)
26th AD Arlo SCHOOL
27th AD Leo RYAN

State Board of Equalization George R. REILLY

Santa Clara County

9th Con. Dist. Don EDWARDS
10th Con. Dist. Stuart McLEAN
14th Sen. Dist. John B. RUTHERFORD
24th AD John VASCONCELLOS
25th AD NO REC.

State Board of Equalization John LYNCH

San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties

15th Con. Dist. John J. McFALL
6th Sen. Dist. Alan SHORT
12th AD Richard NICKERSON
30th AD Ernest LA COSTE

San Francisco-San Joaquin Counties

7th AD Joseph FOREST

Santa Clara County

State Board of Equalization John LYNCH

State Board of Equalization John LYNCH

Yolo-Sacramento-Sutter-Solano Counties

3rd Con. Dist. John E. MOSS
4th Con. Dist. Robert LEGGETT
2nd State Sen. Dist. NO REC.
6th State Sen. Dist. Alan SHORT
3rd AD Leroy GREENE
8th AD NO REC.
9th AD Ed Z'BERG

State Board of Equalization John LYNCH

Solano-Yolo Counties William BENNETT

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles County

17th Con. Dist. —LA Harbor Glenn M. ANDERSON
19th Con. Dist. —Montebello Chet HOLLIFIELD
20th Con. Dist. —Glendale Michael M. STOLZBERG
21st Con. Dist. —Augustus F. HAWKINS
22nd Con. Dist. —Van Nuys James C. CORMAN
23rd Con. Dist. —Compton-Dowey G. L. Jerry CHAPMAN
24th Con. Dist. —Alhambra Myrtle D. EVERS
26th Con. Dist. —Beverly Hills Thomas M. REES
28th Con. Dist. Alphonso BELL
29th Con. Dist. George DANIELSON
30th Con. Dist. Edward R. ROYBAL
22nd State Sen. Dist. Tom CARRELL
26th State Sen. Dist. Anthony C. BEILENSON

Contra Costa County

State Propositions

1st Con. Dist. William KORTUM
State Board of Equalization William BENNETT

Marin-Napa

4th Sen. Dist. Michael PEEVEY

Humboldt-Mendocino-Sonoma

2nd AD Barry KEENE

Napa

5th AD John F. DUNLAP

San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties

6th Con. Dist. John J. McFALL

San Los Angeles County

San Diego County

76th AD John W. REBER
77th AD Wadie P. DEDDEH
78th AD Richard NOLAN
79th AD Pete CHACON
80th AD James P. KORBEL

Ventura County

37th AD Ken MacDONALD

Fresno County

16th State Sen. Dist. George ZENOVICH

Kern & Kings County

18th State Sen. Dist. Walter W. STIERN

Riverside-Imperial County

75th AD —Brawley Raul LOYA

Orange & San Bernardino Counties

34th Con. Dist. Richard T. HANNA
35th AD —Orange-San Bernardino James J. SLAVEN
59th AD —Anaheim Kenneth CORY
71st AD —Newport Beach David ASCHER
72nd AD —Rialto John P. QUIMBY
20th State Sen. Dist. Nancy E. SMITH
Hawaii Hotel Strike Solid

Continued from Page 1

BY AL LANNON
ILWU Washington Representative

WASHINGTON—Postponing action on a number of crucial bills, Congress has recessed, clearing the way for the campaign trail. Occupational Health and Safety, Social Security and Foreign Trade, Military Expenditures, and import quota trade bill, the Senate Finance Committee suddenly announced that it would hold off on trade on trade. It had already agreed to decent contracts. We are convinced that in addition to the Senate Commerce Committee, the adamantly final cheap deal the Employers in this attempt to drive the ILWU out of hotels on the neighborhood.

"The ILWU has survived the past 20 years—is set to begin November 19. The company president pulled out and has no intention of being put out of business now."

Lame Duck Congress to Act On Safety, Trade "Pilferage"

By Al Lannon
ILWU Washington Representative

SAN FRANCISCO—Delegates at the morning caucus session of October 16 enthusiastically greeted United Electrical Workers’ president Albert Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald expressed his deep thanks for the assistance the ILWU had given during the Long Beach strike and of the ILWU in the Washington Office would like to report of the Container Fact-Finding Commission, which has no intention of being put out of business now.

"Promise Them Anything"--ILWU workers will not be "backers" on the East Coast would make legislative recommendations from legislators to ILWU members (one from San Jose, one from Crockett-Port Costa, and one from Antioch-Pittsburg).

Also, the Crockett unit will elect one chairman, one secretary and one sergeant-at-arms; the Antioch unit will elect one chairman, one secretary and one sergeant-at-arms.

North Bay-Crockett Division: One business agent, one trustee, four executive board members, one international vice president of the International Longshoremen’s Association, who will be elected to the board of directors of the ILWU of the United States and Canada.

Also, the Crockett unit will elect one chairman, one secretary and one sergeant-at-arms; the Antioch unit will elect one chairman, one secretary and one sergeant-at-arms.

Dock Caucus in Third Week

"We have taken the realistic position that ILWU workers will not tolerate conditions less than those of other organized hotel workers both in Waikiki and other neighborhood deals.

"The employers, who forced the strike, are doing just as much business with other contractors. The contractors have already agreed to decent contracts. We are convinced that in addition to the Senate Commerce Committee, the adamantly final cheap deal the Employers in this attempt to drive the ILWU out of hotels on the neighborhood.

"The ILWU was not allowed to testify at the sessions, held in violation of Senate rules (see story in this issue)."

The Dispatchers were defeated on Friday, October 16, four carloads of immigration authorities came down aboard and they had only able to find any legal Mexican worker there. The longshore department began sending down seacoals. One parolee told Local 26 president Joe Ibarra that his parole agent had told him that if he would not accept the job the Long Beach police force would go back to prison. Only after Local 26 contacted the state did the flood of seacoals cease.

As The Dispatcher goes to press the wage and hours,umontion authorities are still hanging around. The Long Beach police force are not making things any easier for the striking workers. On Tuesday, October 20, the company hired two goons who came down to the plant—armed to the teeth. Also the Union advised The Dispatcher, a company official offered him a knife to cut off the steam. Now they are determined not to go back to work until the union is recognized.

Local 6 Sets November 19 Election Date

SAN FRANCISCO—Local 6 will hold its annual election for 1971-72 on November 19. The main offices at stake will be president and secretary-treasurer. Also, the Crockett unit will elect one chairman, one secretary and one sergeant-at-arms; the Antioch unit will elect one chairman, one secretary and one sergeant-at-arms.

North Bay-Crockett Division: One business agent, one trustee, four executive board members, one international vice president of the International Longshoremen’s Association, who will be elected to the board of directors of the ILWU of the United States and Canada.

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Peninsula Division: One business agent, one trustee, four executive board members, one international vice president of the International Longshoremen’s Association, who will be elected to the board of directors of the ILWU of the United States and Canada.

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Dock Caucus in Third Week

Continued from Page 1

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Also, the Crockett unit will elect one chairman, one secretary and one sergeant-at-arms; the Antioch unit will elect one chairman, one secretary and one sergeant-at-arms.

Stockton Division: One business agent, one trustee, three executive board members, one international vice president of the International Longshoremen’s Association, who will be elected to the board of directors of the ILWU of the United States and Canada.

Also, the Crockett unit will elect one chairman, one secretary and one sergeant-at-arms; the Antioch unit will elect one chairman, one secretary and one sergeant-at-arms.

The exact hours and polling places will be announced in the next issue of The Dispatcher.