The ILWU Longshore Negotiating Committee met Thursday, November 12, to begin its preparations for negotiations with PMA. Shown from left: back to camera, Carl Damaso, Local 142, Hawaii; Terry Sweeney, Local 52, Seattle; Ed Anderson, Local 19, Seattle; Melvin Banister, Local 21, Longview; Fred Huntsinger, Local 8, Portland; James Herman, Local 34, San Francisco; Evelyn L. Wakefield, research assistant for the Coast Committee; vice president Bill Chester; Bill Ward, Coast Committee; International president Harry Bridges; Bill Forrester, Coast Committee (hidden from camera); L. L. “Chick” Loveridge, Local 13, Wilmington; Al Perisho, Local 63, Wilmington; Tony Garcia, Local 46, Port Hueneme; John Davidson, Local 40, Portland; and Don Gilchrest, Local 32, Everett. At far left, is International vice president Jack Hall.

HONOLULU — ILWU strikers are bracing for an all-out attack by the Neighbor Island hotel employers who broke off negotiations November 9.

As The Dispatcher goes to press, State Strike Committee members, are reporting back to membership meetings that they believe the employers are on a union-busting course.

The committee is calling on strikers to tighten things up generally and to perfect relief arrangements to meet essential needs of strikers’ families.

Meanwhile, around the clock pickets show unaltering confidence and determination to win at 10 hotels—eight of them on strike since October 9 and two locked out a few days later. Now in its second month, the long-labor strike involves more than 2,000 ILWU hotel workers on Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.

Negotiators for the union have been meeting almost daily with representatives of the Hotel Employers Association, together with Federal Mediator Ron Hagist, acting on the request of Governor John Burns. Meetings have extended late into the night, over weekends and holidays. Considerable work was done by sub-committees which met management at each hotel on problems of job classifications and job descriptions.

The union made concessions, seeking a settlement, guided by Governor Burns’ October 15 request that the parties engage in “intensive, continuous negotiations,” and take steps to cool mounting tension on picket lines.

These many meetings have convinced the union that the real goal of the hotel owners, who for the first time have banded together in an Association to conduct joint negotiations, is to emasculate or destroy the ILWU in the hotel industry.

EMPLOYEES BREAK OFF

On November 9 the employers rejected a union proposal which made substantial concessions. They told the union they have “no move on any issues” and then said “We suggest breaking off negotiations subject to call.”

The Association’s rigid position was in sharp contrast to the conduct of the Maui Hilton, a non-Association to conduct joint negotiations, to is to emasculate or destroy the ILWU in the hotel industry.

NO PUBLICITY

In a joint ILWU-PMA press release, the two parties stated: “In line with a long established practice between the parties, it was agreed that there will be no public statements relating to progress of negotiations.”

The negotiating committee held its first meeting on Thursday, November 12, at which time ILWU president Harry Bridges was named chairman of the committee, coast committee man Bill Ward, vice chairman; and clerks’ Local 34 president James Herman, secretary.

(Continued on page 8)
UNEMPLOYMENT has taken another jump and, as predicted before the last national election, the sad figures became known only after the voting was completed. Production is down, payrolls have dropped, prices keep rising, working families are hard hit and those without jobs are desperate, but corporation profits took another jump in the last quarter, according to the Commerce Department. Just as a side issue, a Yale research doctor, this week presented statistical evidence showing there are more deaths from heart attacks and more admissions to mental hospitals as unemployment figures rise.

While the Nixon Administration keeps sounding like Herbert Hoover promising prosperity just around the corner, the actual statistics on layoffs tell their own story on people seeking jobs where there are no jobs, on returning GIs with no work, on young people drifting, on those who have given up hope of ever finding a job, and on Blacks and Chicanos who suffer doubly, knowing they have two strikes against them at the start.

Statisticians say average unemployment climbed from 5.5 to 5.6 percent and the Labor Department calls it "insignificant." But the man or woman or youth without a job doesn't think of himself as a tiny unit on a computer tape. The fact that he's only one out of 4 1/2 million unemployed doesn't put any more food on his table, or bring visions of a brighter future. For the Labor Department to contemptuously dismiss any jobless rise as "insignificant" shows who this Labor Department works for—and it isn't the people. *

REMEMBER that as far as the Nixon Administration is concerned "full employment" means only four percent are out of jobs, on returning GI's with no work, on young people drifting, on those who have given up hope of ever finding a job, and on Blacks and Chicanos who suffer doubly, knowing they have two strikes against them at the start.

One thing that can torpedo any super-duper shennigans—building up the fear among the many other workers against the rightists—identified with reactionary elements—is the words of a government official who's quoted in an article entitled "Lords of the Docks." Read it carefully, it tells its own story.

"We've had some recent specific experiences on one thing I'm saying here. For example, there's a statement from an objective employers' analysis of our dock strikes in British Columbia last year and early this year. "A number of Simon Fraser University professors held meetings with rank-and-file longshoremen at their local hall and at the university while the negotiators were bartering. The university people involved represented a strange political alliance of the ultra-left wing and radical right wing elements. The leftists—identified with Maoist and Trotskyist elements—played on the minds of the longshoremen into believing that the only answer was federal government intervention, a government takeover of BC ports and introduction of a complete, state-controlled dock operation. "The rightists—identified with reactionary elements—built up the fear among the many other workers against change of any kind on the docks. The leadership suddenly found it impossible to communicate with the men on the new concepts involved in the negotiations."
Local 6 Wins Pact for 70 Workers At Bell Brand

HAYWARD — A contract settlement for 70 workers—mostly women, was signed November 6 by Local 6 and the Bell Brand division of Sunshine Biscuits.

The three-year contract calls for across-the-board wage increases of 40 cents, effective November 6, this year, and 25 cents for each of the following two years, effective the same date. There are additional five-cent increases for swing and graveyard shifts.

Other gains include all other area improvements for food employers, including Christmas, medical, dental and prescription drug plans and the area’s life insurance program.

All shift premiums will be included in pay for vacations, holidays and sick leave.

The agreement was reached just prior to a special stepup meeting called for November 8 when the contract was due to run out and, at which time a strike vote would have been taken if no settlement were reached.

The employers were represented in bargaining by the Food Employers Council.

The union negotiating committee was headed by Ruben Chavez, chief steward at the plant; Minerva Bundy and Julie Najera. They were assisted by Bill Burke, Local 6 East Bay business agent.

Local 142 Wins Big Package At Supermarket

HONOLULU — The new Foodland Supermarket contract (covering Oahu, Vauai and Maui) will give full-time employees a wage increase of $1.20 per hour across-the-board over the next three years.

This amounts to a 24 percent wage increase, effective November 1, 1970 — $7.25 to $17.75, less 30 cents and Nov. 1, 1972 — 26 cents.

The schedules for wage progressions on key job classifications have been reduced from 2 years to 1 year. This will give 353 employees wage increases ranging from $1.14 to $1.50 per hour in the first year of the new contract.

Other fringe improvements were chalked up in the areas of premium pay, holidays, and sick leave.

Local 63 Includes Clerical Workers

WILMINGTON—The clerical workers unit of Clerks Local 63, on November 3, signed an agreement with Marine Terminals Corporation to the effect that running station employees, at Berth 13, in Long Beach, are part of the bargaining unit.

Local 63 was charged that the exclusion of workers involved was a violation of Article I of the contract. The union, which met with the company consisted of stewards Gladys Smith, Local 63 secretary Harriet Arroyo, and Southern California regional director William Piercy.

Local 26 Wins Settlement In Orange County; Other Pacts

RIVERSIDE, CALIF.—After a hard-fought organizing campaign which met serious resistance from the company, Local 26 members at Riverside Scrap Iron and Metal Company have ratified their first agreement as members of ILWU.

The company agreed to become a part of the major agreement governing the scrap industry, with each member receiving substantial increases in pay plus fringe benefits such as health and welfare, dental plan, pension, sick leave, holiday pay and vacations.

The organizing campaign began in January under the leadership of ILWU international representative Earle J. Barnett.

WORKERS FIRED

Soon after a three-man organizing committee was set up the men were fired the following day for promoting unionism. Local 26 filed unfair labor practice charges against the company and set up a picket line to demand the reinstatement of three workers. The company folded and reinstated the men without any loss of pay after two days.

The company also agreed to a prompt NLRB election which was held last month with the ILWU winning by a vote of 11 to 7.

Earl Barnett, FWU International representative Chet Meske also assisted. The ILWU also received key support from Bob Hollowa of the Moulders’ Union.

The contract was negotiated by Local 26 president Joe Ibarra, along with Riverside workers Julian Chacon, and Ronnie Bartley.

Scalers Sign Eureka Marine

Local 2 president Bob Edwards (right), signs new agreement with Carl Morabito of Eureka Marine.

SAN FRANCISCO — A hard-won two-year contract was signed October 26 between ILWU Local 2, Shipscalers and Painters and Eureka Marine Company, a company that cleans ships, it was announced here by R.D. “Bob” Edwards, union president.

Edwards pointed out that “for eight years the company had been playing a cat and mouse game,” and it was only after the Shipscalers pickedet the SS Mariposa on October 29 that the contract was finally signed. Previous to that time Eureka Marine had refused to hire ILWU members.

According to Edwards, the union, on three different occasions, had unsuccessful meetings with the company’s president Carl Morabito. The men at the dock doing the work that normally is performed by ILWU members were members of Shipyard Laborers’ Local 880, AFL-CIO.

On October 26, Local 2 threw a picket line at Pier 35 which tied up the SS Mariposa. After an hour and one-half of picketing, the company re-summied.

Edwards said that Local 2 was finally able to achieve this contract with the cooperation of Longshore Local 18, Clerks Local 26, Watchmen’s Local 75 and Walking Boss Local 91, and the assistance of their director Roy King.

The contract, effective October 29, and running through June 15, 1972, includes:

- A 60-cent hourly wage increase, retroactive to October 29; a 16-cent increase, effective June 1, 1971; 12 cents an hour additional added to the company pays $76 per month toward upkeep of the Local 2 hiring hall.

- Due pay after two days.

- All shift premiums will be included in pay for vacations, holidays and sick leave.

- Other gains include all other area improvements for food employers, including Christmas, medical, dental and prescription drug plans and the area’s life insurance program.

- Included in pay for vacations, holidays and sick leave.

- Eight years the company had been playing a cat and mouse game.”
Book Review:

Ex-CIO Editor’s Story of Class Struggle in ‘Thirties


By Morris Watson

The great depression that followed the 1929 stock market crash and continued throughout most of the Thirties brought bank failures, farm foreclosures, breadlines and destitution. It also brought a change in the political complexion. It put Franklin D. Roosevelt in the White House in place of the one-term, do-nothing Herbert Hoover.

The first thing FDR did was to order all the banks in the nation closed. Then came a series of economic reforms, creation of the National Recovery Administration (later ruled unconstitutional), creation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (also plowed under by the Supreme Court of the United States), the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and, in 1935, the National Labor Relations Act, which asserted and protected the right of workers to organize into unions of their own choice. I had the dubious honor to be among the first fired after that Act became law and absolutely the first person to be returned to his job with recovery of pay loss when the Supreme Court by a vote of 5 to 4 upheld the National Labor Relations Board. The decision was handed down on April 12, 1937. I was a delegate from the American Newspaper Guild to this convention.

De Caux was born in New Zealand and raised by a ministerial family in England. His mother was by inheritance financially secure and his father ministered to the well-to-do upper class.

JOHNS WOBBLIES

Although educated at the upper class school,Harry, Len couldn’t buy the malarky his father dished out. He deliberately decided to become a member of the working class. He began it by emigrating to the United States and becoming a hobo, working in wheatfields, etc., and eventually becoming a member of the IWW—International Workers of the World. There was great motivation for that, too, as I well knew. In the Northwest you needed a wobbly card to ride the rods or an empty freight car.

De Caux’s book not only relates the exciting history of CIO, the auto and steel victories and the general spread of industrial organization; he also sketches tremendous profiles of such figures as John L. Lewis, Sidney Hillman, Phillip Murray and others.

The book spells out in clear terms that CIO under Lewis was the muscle behind the Roosevelt-New Deal reformation in labor laws and social justice. It represented the first revolutionary thrust since the American Revolution in 1776.

But inevitably, there came counterthrust and the organization that had paved the way for the four terms of the Roosevelt liberal administration fell apart in left-right bickering under the impact of an employer-inspired purge of the left-wing from American public life.

ILWU and UE ended up outside the CIO and were among the few unions that continued on a progressive path.

The book is a hefty 548 pages but exciting all the way and probably the most revealing book yet on the period it covers.

Beacon Press will publish this book on Dec. 4, 1970. At $12, Arrangement have been made for pre-publication sale at $7.50. Pre-publication orders should be sent to Don Tormey, UE District 2, 101 508 Michigan National Tower, Lansing, Michigan 48933

Local 6 Fights To Maintain X-Ray Standards

OAKLAND — A public hearing on a State Senate bill to regulate qualifications for X-ray technicians was held on November 6 by the State Department of Health.

Local 6, which represents East Bay X-ray technicians, was represented by business agent Bill Burke, who opposed the bill on the grounds that it would provide inadequate health care for patients and jeopardize the livelihood of qualified and trained X-ray technicians.

The Department of Health is asking "limited permits" for X-ray technicians on the grounds that there is at present a shortage of such technicians.

In his response Burke asked that:

- a time limit be attached to the regulations in regard to limited permits at the end of which time the regulations would be reviewed;
- the regulations have a preamble, stating the reasons for the temporary regulations;
- a definite program be developed to provide training for limited permit holders;
- the permits be issued only in the event of a possible emergency.

The Department of Health recommendations are expected shortly.

Labor Circulating ‘Free Hoffa’ Petition

LANING, Mich.—A petition, sponsored by the Michigan State Building and Construction Trades Council, asking that Teamster president James R. Hoffa be released from prison and allowed to return to his home while his appeal is pending here, aimed at bringing “Jimmy Hoffa home for Christmas” now is being circulated in the labor movement throughout the United States.

(Editor’s Note: These Petitions are available at many ILWU locals.)

The petition says that the signers believe that the present imprisonment of Teamster president James R. Hoffa is not only cruel and inhuman punishment, but also violates the Constitution of the United States. It goes on to read:

“We petition that the President of the United States correct this stigma on our criminal justice and CO-MUTURE the prison sentence of James R. Hoffa and return him to his 1,700,000 Michigan friends who are waiting for him.”

When signed, the petition should be returned to the Michigan State Building and Construction Trades Council, 500 Michigan National Tower, Lansing, Michigan 48933

Coos Bay Record

COOS BAY — Longshoremen just loaded 72,000,000 board feet of lumber on the SS Fossanger, a Norwegian vessel bound for Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne, Australia. Some 31/2 million feet were loaded earlier in Canada.

The cargo is the largest ever to cross the Coos Bay bar from this port, known as the lumber capital of the world. A recently completed channel improvement project made loading of the 577 foot vessel possible.

Local 517 New Officers

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Officers elected by a majority meeting of the Vancouver Harbour Employee’s Association, Local 517, ILWU were:

F. Mahoney, president; J. Coughlan, vice-president; T. Clay, second vice-president; J. Jackson, secretary-treasurer; R. McLaughlin, recording secretary and G. Hafft, trustee.
LAUnions Aid Badly Exploited Mexican Illegals

The material for this story on the problems of the illegal Mexican immigrant in Southern California was gathered recently by The Dispatcher, with the assistance of local union officials, the immigrants themselves and smugglers. The story of Jose and Luis is really a composite picture, based on personal interviews with individual illegal immigrants.

Cold statistics show the growing seriousness of the problem: In 1967 the Immigration Service picked up over 108,000 illegals, by far the highest in any year. By 1969 the figure had nearly doubled. Since the Immigration Service makes no claim to having rounded up the majority of illegals, a conservative guess would be more than half a million Mexican nationals coming across the border illegally in 1969.

According to Mexican-American community leaders there are perhaps as many as 250,000 illegals now living in Southern California, and maybe half a million in the entire state.

JOSE—Jose R. is about 45, a small man, born and raised in Binalon, Mexico. He was a construction worker there until he decided to come to the United States. Because of discriminatory immigration quotas on Mexicans, Jose came to the United States illegally and got a job as a laborer in a small, low-paying, non-union garment factory, keeping his mouth shut.

He is constantly subject to threats from his boss. If he does not work quickly enough or long enough his employer could call immigration officers, have him deported and replace him with another illegal immigrant.

This has happened thousands of times to thousands of men and their families in California and the Southwest.

Jose is reluctant to complain about the low pay and bad conditions—the fifth and safety hazards in the yard—because of this threat. For the same reason he was afraid, until recently, to join a union.

The owner of the yard told him when he came to work two years ago that he would interfere with immigration authorities and the Mexican consul to get Jose his "papers." For a long time Jose was afraid to go to the employer because he was the only one who could help him.

He lives in a hotel in East Los Angeles—a room without a bed, a table and chair—where many other "illegal" live. When the rent was raised recently he didn't complain out of fear that the landlord would call immigration and replace him with another illegal.

Each week deductions for social security, state disability insurance and other fringe benefits are taken from his check. Yet he fears that he will never be able to collect any of this money—or unemployment compensation or life insurance, or any pension—because he would be exposed as an "illegal" and be deported.

His social security card, for which he paid $50 in Tijuana, is in another name. Once his arm was injured in an accident, but he did not apply for any compensation.

SMUGGLER

Jose was brought across the border by Luis A., an acquaintance from his hometown, who he believed legally to the United States several years ago. He rode across the border in the trunk of Luis' car.

Luis goes down to Tijuana or Calexico, and when the time comes he won't make ends meet. If he picks up three or four illegals, the trip can be very profitable. He doesn't overcharge, and he speaks contemptuously of others in the "business" who extort as much as $1000 from an illegal over a period of years.

They go to Guadalajara and buy working papers—the papers are sold by American border patrol officials to Mexican border patrol men who then sell them to a ring in Guadalajara. The ring sells the papers to the smuggler or the migrant for $300. They can get another $50 or $100 for a social security card. Placement in a job might run another $100 to $200.

According to Luis, smugglers are frequently made foremen or subforemen on the strength of their ability to bring cheap labor into the Los Angeles area. They serve as the whip hand and even pick up some graft for him.

TRAFFIC INCREASES

The traffic is increasing as I.A. employers continue to seek out cheap labor. At the very least, half a million came across the border in 1969.

Because there are so many of them and because of the unemployment situation throughout Southern California, these men are continually used as strikebreakers—or at least, accept a miserable subsistence out of fear of deportation.

One union official speaks of a plant where illegals worked for $1.25 an hour with no overtime on weekends or for working late. Conditions were so bad that they had to tie umbrellas to their backs during the rains because of the holes in the ceiling. Any murmurs about calling in the state health officials, fire marshals or a union were met with threats of deportation.

The migrants get jobs in the dirtiest, lowest paying plants—the places most resistant to unionism—such as rubber and plastic processing, building yards, and the garment industry. Many of them work in this country for as much as 15 or 20 years without collecting a penny of unemployment insurance or accident insurance, or any other benefit to which they are entitled.

They are constantly misled by foremen, employers and "notaries public" who will extort as much as a thousand dollars from them, claiming to be processing papers to permit them to remain in this country legally.

COLLUSION

The collusion between the employer and immigration officials be-

and yet, the illegal Mexican worker is showing signs of increasing militancy.

Many of them belonged to unions in Mexico and understand that the union's job is to fight the same old scab, low-wage situation.

The solidarity which frequently develops was demonstrated at a recent U.S. strike when illegal workers, fearful of deportation, stayed in the plant.

SOLIDARITY

They slowed the plant down, made "mistakes," and every Friday when the checks were given out they marched out of the plant, closed up half of their checks to the picketers.

"It was a sacred trust between those inside and those outside," says one UE organizer Humberto Camacho. "There was nothing written, there was nothing spoken, but solidarity there was really impressive." The problem grows some unions have taken an active role in organizing illegals—with all the risks that go along with it. The IWU, United Electrical Workers, Meat Cutters, Furniture Workers and Auto Workers have been particularly active in a movement to bring the illegals into the trade unions and thus close up one of the big holes in the Southern California wage floor.

Unions advise illegals about their rights, One frequent anti-union trick used by employers is to tell illegals that they cannot join a union because in order to vote in a National Labor Relations Board election they must be able to prove that they are American citizens. This is not true.

As the Local 25 president puts it: "Once an employer hires a man knowing damn well what his status is, he has an obligation to pay a living wage and to abide by all the rights that other workers demand.

"Labor law should apply equally to all workers, also to the same old scab, low-wage situation."

UNIONS DELIVER

Many of the strikes and organizing efforts involving illegals have been successful because the illegals feel that the unions find that, in fact, the unions can deliver for them. ILWU and UE locals have been in the forefront in working with the Mexican consul and the U.S. Labor Department to get work permits for the illegals once they're in the union.

Once a strike is settled, the union will get the employer to write to the Labor Department asking for a work permit for a particular illegal on the ground that his work is important.

The unions advise illegal workers how to get their children into school and how to get work permits. Jose joined a union the first thing he did was change his social security card to his proper name and begin to work with the Mexican American.

According to one union organizer, "it's a different process. The extortion continues, the famine continues; many who engage in strikes and union organizing are deported, but there is an increasing tide of militancy.

"The union has helped me to make my life tolerable in this country," said Jose, and "I'll fight for it."
WHARFINGERS—Local 34 president James Herman this month swore in 16 Port wharfingers into Local 34. As a unit of the Allied Workers Division of ILWU, the wharfingers will elect their own chairman and secretary to conduct their affairs.


described as the best in the ladder in-ustry was negotiated last month by Local 26 with the Larson Ladder Company. The terms provide wage increases of 25 cents per hour the first year, 27 cents the next year, and 32 cents the third year.

The delegates decided that the ill-egal contract, which has several times been renewed, must go into effect a year from now.

The LC's report also noted the importance of the new man on the Port Com mission, but we tell you true before he takes office he should have to put in a full, fast eight hour shift driving to and from the hook, at, say, Pier 28, before he takes office. We've had at least one say in that crowd who'd listen to our bees for a long time now, and we've done it.

It's time we quit holding our hats in our hands, put them back on our heads, and take something else.

From "The Hook," Local 19.

 Larson Ladder Contract

LOS ANGELES — A contract de-scribed as the best in the ladder in-ustry was negotiated last month by Local 26 with the Larson Ladder Company. The terms provide wage increases of 25 cents per hour the first year, 27 cents the next year, and 32 cents the third year.

The delegates decided the ill-egal contract, which has several times been renewed, must go into effect a year from now.

The LC's report also noted the importance of the new man on the Port Commission, but we tell you true before he takes office he should have to put in a full, fast eight hour shift driving to and from the hook, at, say, Pier 28, before he takes office. We've had at least one say in that crowd who'd listen to our bees for a long time now, and we've done it.

It's time we quit holding our hats in our hands, put them back on our heads, and take something else.

From "The Hook," Local 19.

 Larson Ladder Contract

LOS ANGELES — A contract de-scribed as the best in the ladder in-ustry was negotiated last month by Local 26 with the Larson Ladder Company. The terms provide wage increases of 25 cents per hour the first year, 27 cents the next year, and 32 cents the third year.

The delegates decided the ill-egal contract, which has several times been renewed, must go into effect a year from now.

The LC's report also noted the importance of the new man on the Port Commission, but we tell you true before he takes office he should have to put in a full, fast eight hour shift driving to and from the hook, at, say, Pier 28, before he takes office. We've had at least one say in that crowd who'd listen to our bees for a long time now, and we've done it.

It's time we quit holding our hats in our hands, put them back on our heads, and take something else.

From "The Hook," Local 19.

 Larson Ladder Contract

LOS ANGELES — A contract de-scribed as the best in the ladder in-ustry was negotiated last month by Local 26 with the Larson Ladder Company. The terms provide wage increases of 25 cents per hour the first year, 27 cents the next year, and 32 cents the third year.

The delegates decided the ill-egal contract, which has several times been renewed, must go into effect a year from now.

The LC's report also noted the importance of the new man on the Port Commission, but we tell you true before he takes office he should have to put in a full, fast eight hour shift driving to and from the hook, at, say, Pier 28, before he takes office. We've had at least one say in that crowd who'd listen to our bees for a long time now, and we've done it.

It's time we quit holding our hats in our hands, put them back on our heads, and take something else.

From "The Hook," Local 19.

 Larson Ladder Contract

LOS ANGELES — A contract de-scribed as the best in the ladder in-ustry was negotiated last month by Local 26 with the Larson Ladder Company. The terms provide wage increases of 25 cents per hour the first year, 27 cents the next year, and 32 cents the third year.

The delegates decided the ill-egal contract, which has several times been renewed, must go into effect a year from now.

The LC's report also noted the importance of the new man on the Port Commission, but we tell you true before he takes office he should have to put in a full, fast eight hour shift driving to and from the hook, at, say, Pier 28, before he takes office. We've had at least one say in that crowd who'd listen to our bees for a long time now, and we've done it.

It's time we quit holding our hats in our hands, put them back on our heads, and take something else.

From "The Hook," Local 19.

 Larson Ladder Contract

LOS ANGELES — A contract de-scribed as the best in the ladder in-ustry was negotiated last month by Local 26 with the Larson Ladder Company. The terms provide wage increases of 25 cents per hour the first year, 27 cents the next year, and 32 cents the third year.

The delegates decided the ill-egal contract, which has several times been renewed, must go into effect a year from now.

The LC's report also noted the importance of the new man on the Port Commission, but we tell you true before he takes office he should have to put in a full, fast eight hour shift driving to and from the hook, at, say, Pier 28, before he takes office. We've had at least one say in that crowd who'd listen to our bees for a long time now, and we've done it.

It's time we quit holding our hats in our hands, put them back on our heads, and take something else.

From "The Hook," Local 19.

 Larson Ladder Contract

LOS ANGELES — A contract de-scribed as the best in the ladder in-ustry was negotiated last month by Local 26 with the Larson Ladder Company. The terms provide wage increases of 25 cents per hour the first year, 27 cents the next year, and 32 cents the third year.

The delegates decided the ill-egal contract, which has several times been renewed, must go into effect a year from now.

The LC's report also noted the importance of the new man on the Port Commission, but we tell you true before he takes office he should have to put in a full, fast eight hour shift driving to and from the hook, at, say, Pier 28, before he takes office. We've had at least one say in that crowd who'd listen to our bees for a long time now, and we've done it.

It's time we quit holding our hats in our hands, put them back on our heads, and take something else.

From "The Hook," Local 19.

 Larson Ladder Contract

LOS ANGELES — A contract de-scribed as the best in the ladder in-ustry was negotiated last month by Local 26 with the Larson Ladder Company. The terms provide wage increases of 25 cents per hour the first year, 27 cents the next year, and 32 cents the third year.

The delegates decided the ill-egal contract, which has several times been renewed, must go into effect a year from now.

The LC's report also noted the importance of the new man on the Port Commission, but we tell you true before he takes office he should have to put in a full, fast eight hour shift driving to and from the hook, at, say, Pier 28, before he takes office. We've had at least one say in that crowd who'd listen to our bees for a long time now, and we've done it.

It's time we quit holding our hats in our hands, put them back on our heads, and take something else.

From "The Hook," Local 19.
Labor Chalks Up Big Wins In Oregon Elections

PORTLAND — The next session of the Oregon legislature will have an appreciably better climate as a re- sult of victories won by labor November 3. According to a Labor Commissioner, the elections were a victory for labor, as the Oregon workers were able to elect a number of candidates who support and protect their interests.

There are quite a few recreational pursuits which can properly be dubbed “universal sports” and “um- gling” is definitely one of them. Man or woman, young or old, expert or novice, its devotees may be found over the nation’s far flung areas.

I have been on many a fishing trip where seasoned vets, even professional guides, are skunked by a casual or beginner angler, a situation which should both amuse and please a true disciple of Isaac Walton.

Pensioners Can Have Income Tax Withheld

SAN FRANCISCO — Voluntary Federal income tax withholding on pension payments is being put into effect by Internal Revenue Service starting January 1, 1971. Under this system, pensioners can request monthlong withholding from pension payments toward paying their income taxes. The amount withheld from each monthly pension check must be $5 or more in whole dollars.

Men and widows on lifetime longshore pensions who wish to take ad- vantage of this service can get the new tax withholding form W-4P at Internal Revenue offices or by writing to the ILWU-PMA Retirement Funds office at 1540 Market Street, San Francisco, California, 94102. Completed forms should be mailed to the fund office.

This is a voluntary program. With- holding from pension payments can be cancelled at any time by written notice.

Astoria, Coos Bay ILWUers Elected Port Commissioners

ASTORIA — Local 92 member Al Blanski was re-elected to his second term as a member of the Astoria Port Commis- sion, December 3. Local 12 member Harry Hansen, who ran second best to Thomas O'Dwyer in the May 1969 election for the Astoria Port Commis- sion, second term, got the biggest share of the vote.

Local 9, Seattle

Local 9, ILWU, Seattle, Washing- ton is holding its election through the Portland City Council were successful, Connie McNeili, the first woman at City Hall in May years; and Neil Gold- schmidt, a newcomer.

A city income tax measure went down to thumping defeat in Port- land, as did all other tax measures on Oregon ballots, includ- ing statewide new property tax base for schools.

Local 4, Vancouver, Wash. Local 4, ILWU, Vancouver, Washing- ton is holding its election through December 11, 1970, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secre- tary-treasurer, recorder, director, business agent, and recording secre- tary, sergeant-at-arms, and 10 members of the executive board. Polling will be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. on December 11, 1970, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secre- tary-treasurer, director, business agent, and recording secre- tary, sergeant-at-arms, and 10 members of the executive board. Polling will be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. on December 5.

Local 66, Cordova, Alaska

Local 66, ILWU, Cordova, Alaska, held its election December 9, 1970, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recorder and 6 members of the executive board. Polling will be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the union hall, Cordova, Alaska.

It is only 1200 miles from our back door.

If you are using a top-water bass plug that looks like a sure winner but just won’t produce a strike—try crimping a split shot on the rear hook. This will vary the action con- siderably, producing an erratic movement that might just turn an “old fighter” into taking a poke at it. Worth a try?

Many times have you called in a fishing buddy to brag about the big one you caught that day and later realized in telling you had — inadvertently, of course — added a pound or two to the lunker? Well if the best laid plans of the telephone industry materialise you gonna’ have to prove your story, for they say that everyone will be using the “picturephone” some day.

BIG SHOTS AND LITTLE FISHES

BY Fred Goetz

If the big one that you caught that day had been a bit of a disappointment, you might want to take another look at the fish one might stalk a particular way. It is only 1200 miles from our back door.

Most people think that fishing “sails” is strictly a wealthy man’s sport, but, contrary to general be- lief, such is not the case. The boat with all gear provided costs but $46.00 a day. Can you beat that anywhere?

The photographs were snappied when they had all but two of a 10 trout limit in their nets, caught to the skin, but extremely happy and successful young fisher folk.

If you are using a top-water bass plug that looks like a sure winner but just won’t produce a strike—try crimping a split shot on the rear hook. This will vary the action con- siderably, producing an erratic movement that might just turn an “old fighter” into taking a poke at it. Worth a try?

How many times have you called in a fishing buddy to brag about the big one you caught that day and later realized in telling you had — inadvertently, of course — added a pound or two to the lunker? Well if the best laid plans of the telephone industry materialise you gonna’ have to prove your story, for they say that everyone will be using the “picturephone” some day.

Can your tackle box stand one of the illus- trations here? We will be happy to trade one for a photograph of a fishing or hunting scene that you have. Send it to the Photographic Department. The photographs are about. It does not necessarily have to be a professional one, but the color in orange or black and white will do. Send it to: Fred Goetz, Dept. TD P.O. Box 112, Portland, Oregon 97202

* * *

November 20, 1970 Pa g e  7 THE DISPATCHER

* * *
Right-Wing Smear Tactics Failed in Last Election

By Albert Manno

WASHINGTO; D.C.—While both major parties are claiming victory in the battle against pollution, neither won a mandate from the voters. Ticket-splitting was common. High-polling candidates, whether TV commercials didn't pay off very well, and even backfired in some cases.

The smears and gutter politics of the GOP's "law and Order" campaign had little success in the face of rising prices and unemployment. The Democrats, however, never parlayed that into a mandate for change, being too busy showing how tough a "law and Order" campaign they could also mount.

While far-rightist James Buckley won in New York, it is still a political fact that two-thirds of the voters in New York opted for candidates of peace and social progress. While Reagan won in California, George Meany was re-elected by a landslide in Taunus and black Democrat Wilson in Illinois beat right-wing Max Baer for Superintendent of Public Schools.

Liberals like Albert Gore and Charles Goodsell lost, but the voters are sending to Washington fighters like Ron Dellums from California and Beia Azmug from New York. Outstanding labor supporters like Phillip Hart and Harrison Williams were re-elected.

Local issues like jobs and taxes seemed to be the dominant concern at the polls, and Nixon supporters lost heavily in governorships and state offices.

GUT ISSUES

"Battle lines being drawn; nobody's right if everybody's wrong" sang the Buffalo Springfield a few years ago, and the words apply to politics today. The administration, looking at 1972 and evaluating the "Southern Strategy," "Law and Order," "Silent Majority," "Real Majority," and all the other high-powered theories which didn't work so well the last time around, has been trying to determine just how many of them will get the message and begin talking about gut issues and the serious solutions to our apparent problems.

ADMINISTRATION-WATCHING

Observers are wondering about the sense of priorities at the White House. President Nixon cancelled a scheduled meeting with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who was representing a 51-nation conference of independent nations, so that he could make a campaign trip into Dixie where he promised to go slow on school desegregation.

Secretary of Commerce Stans (who is also the chief pusher for import quotas in the administration) recently warned a business group that consumer criticism of business "could endanger the free enterprise system." He then gingerly suggested that businessmen be more accurate in providing information about their products.

At the risk of offending Secretary Stans and bringing on the collapse of the free enterprise system, you might be interested in knowing that the Food and Drug Administration recently warned a business group that consumer criticism of business "could endanger the free enterprise system." He then gingerly suggested that businessmen be more accurate in providing information about their products.

The administration, Volpe promised, will make some legislative recommendations instead — next year, and only upon prior industry efforts to operate the auto accident compensation system." Senator Phillip Capone, head of auto insurance re- form legislation, told Volpe that "we are kidding ourselves if we think we can approach other than "no-fault" will work.""n

JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH

The Labor Department, at the request of another country, is investigating the 'causation' of pollution, is investigating the failure of the Food and Drug Administration to approve the container, which was not even fully loaded, lucky was only a few feet from where the dock workers fell out. And yet the employers, with PMA leading the pack, object to any legislation increasing Social Security benefits.

As far as is known here no other union in the United States provides such a strong and vigorous rank-and-file fight.

In the past, longshore contract negotiations usually did not begin until after the longshore caucus, which regularly followed the International Convention, usually in the middle of April.

The Coast Committee, in its report to the preliminary caucus, said that its purpose in starting early was not only to develop the list of demands but to discuss planning on bargaining strategy and the possible eventual strike strategy.

Dock Demands Go to PMA

vastly increased life insurance and many other items:
• 10 paid holidays:
• A much improved vacation schedule:
• The elimination of the current M&M plan, but with all claims due under the present M&M plan to be paid in full by the employers:
• The longshore work to be done only by registered longshoremen.

AND MUCH MORE

There is much more in the list of demands which means that a considerable amount of the contract will be rewritten.

The demands include many specific changes in skilled rates, wage rates when new machinery is introduced, increased subsistence allowances, jurisdictional problems, grievance procedure, language, marine crane supplements, registration, health and safety; penalty cargos, training, etc.

A significant new item is the caucus demand that any coastal contract negotiated by the PMA must include Hawaiian longshoremen and clerks.

There's also a section concerning direct mail, with the demand that employers cushion the shock of moving by paying expenses and registered men will be allowed to relocate in other ports.

When a new agreement is finally negotiated, it will be referred to the rank-and-file for a referendum vote.

The caucus agreed that the "veto power" which applied to the 1969 Container Freight Station Agreement will be applicable in any referendum for a new contract for 1971.

The veto power procedure divides the longshore and clerks Pacific Coast membership into a number of voting units. Each of the four major ports on the Coast constitutes one unit. All the four clerks' locals on the coast constitute one unit each for the small ports in each of the three Western states.

In this referendum procedure any one voting unit has veto power, meaning that if in any one unit a two-thirds majority vote against the proposition that veto shall kill the entire proposition.

If the proposition is vetoed a second coastal referendum must be taken in each unit. The caucus demand that the vote must be cast on the entire coast to override a veto and ratify the contract.

As far as is known here no other union in the United States provides such a strong and vigorou rank-and-file fight.

In the past, longshore contract negotiations usually did not begin until after the longshore caucus, which regularly followed the International Convention, usually in the middle of April.

The Coast Committee, in its report to the preliminary caucus, said that its purpose in starting early was not only to develop the list of demands but to discuss planning on bargaining strategy and the possible eventual strike strategy.

Answer to Who Said It

This was written by Walter Wilson in an article entitled "Lords of the Docks," which appeared December, 1969, in the American Mercury. The article concerned the Big Strike of 1954, and provided an excellent background to any discussion about the longshoremen's demands and the longshore vote on the picket lines.

It was reprinted by the ILWU, as mowing the company's front lawn.

Constant loud noise is becoming to be regarded as a dangerous form of pollution. At the same time, noise levels has been found to cause serious health problems — hyper tension, and ulcers, yet could be controlled in many plants for about 40 cents per employee, if the employer would agree to working on noise pollution.

Big Push Needed

Congress came back to an unpredictable lame duck session on November 16. ILWU members and local leaders are hoping that if the legislatures hear right away from them on the following crucial issues:

• SUPPORT S.3595 and H.R. 18243, which would set up a commission to study the safety of armored trucks with federal trade license and would provide for a referendum vote in states which wish to maintain the local taxing of armored vehicles and trade license and for a referendum vote in states which wish to maintain the local taxing of armored vehicles.

• OPPOSE S.3595 and H.R. 18243, which would set up a commission to study the safety of armored trucks with federal trade license and would provide for a referendum vote in states which wish to maintain the local taxing of armored vehicles.

• SUPPORT S.3595 and H.R. 18243, which would set up a commission to study the safety of armored trucks with federal trade license and would provide for a referendum vote in states which wish to maintain the local taxing of armored vehicles.

The administration, Volpe promised, will make some legislative recommendations instead — next year, and only upon prior industry efforts to operate the auto accident compensation system." Senator Phillip Capone, head of auto insurance re- form legislation, told Volpe that "we are kidding ourselves if we think we can approach other than "no-fault" will work.""n

JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH

The Labor Department, at the request of another country, is investigating the 'causation' of pollution, is investigating the failure of the Food and Drug Administration to approve the container, which was not even fully loaded, lucky was only a few feet from where the dock workers fell out. And yet the employers, with PMA leading the pack, object to any legislation increasing Social Security benefits.

As far as is known here no other union in the United States provides such a strong and vigorous rank-and-file fight.

In the past, longshore contract negotiations usually did not begin until after the longshore caucus, which regularly followed the International Convention, usually in the middle of April.

The Coast Committee, in its report to the preliminary caucus, said that its purpose in starting early was not only to develop the list of demands but to discuss planning on bargaining strategy and the possible eventual strike strategy.

Answer to Who Said It

This was written by Walter Wilson in an article entitled "Lords of the Docks," which appeared December, 1969, in the American Mercury. The article concerned the Big Strike of 1954, and provided an excellent background to any discussion about the longshoremen's demands and the longshore vote on the picket lines.

It was reprinted by the ILWU, as mowing the company's front lawn.

Constant loud noise is becoming to be regarded as a dangerous form of pollution. At the same time, noise levels has been found to cause serious health problems — hyper tension, and ulcers, yet could be controlled in many plants for about 40 cents per employee, if the employer would agree to working on noise pollution.

Big Push Needed

Congress came back to an unpredictable lame duck session on November 16. ILWU members and local leaders are hoping that if the legislatures hear right away from them on the following crucial issues:

• SUPPORT S.3595 and H.R. 18243, which would set up a commission to study the safety of armored trucks with federal trade license and would provide for a referendum vote in states which wish to maintain the local taxing of armored vehicles and trade license and for a referendum vote in states which wish to maintain the local taxing of armored vehicles.

• OPPOSE S.3595 and H.R. 18243, which would set up a commission to study the safety of armored trucks with federal trade license and would provide for a referendum vote in states which wish to maintain the local taxing of armored vehicles.

• SUPPORT S.3595 and H.R. 18243, which would set up a commission to study the safety of armored trucks with federal trade license and would provide for a referendum vote in states which wish to maintain the local taxing of armored vehicles.

The administration, Volpe promised, will make some legislative recommendations instead — next year, and only upon prior industry efforts to operate the auto accident compensation system. Senator Phillip Capone, head of auto insurance re- form legislation, told Volpe that "we are kidding ourselves if we think we can approach other than "no-fault" will work.""n

JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH

The Labor Department, at the request of another country, is investigating the 'causation' of pollution, is investigating the failure of the Food and Drug Administration to approve the container, which was not even fully loaded, lucky was only a few feet from where the dock workers fell out. And yet the employers, with PMA leading the pack, object to any legislation increasing Social Security benefits.

As far as is known here no other union in the United States provides such a strong and vigorous rank-and-file fight.

In the past, longshore contract negotiations usually did not begin until after the longshore caucus, which regularly followed the International Convention, usually in the middle of April.

The Coast Committee, in its report to the preliminary caucus, said that its purpose in starting early was not only to develop the list of demands but to discuss planning on bargaining strategy and the possible eventual strike strategy.