Hawaii:

Hotel Strike Stalled on Dead Center

HONOLULU — With the ILWU hotel strike entering its ninth week, negotiations are still stalled on the employers’ last offer — which not only made no improvements but actually proposed to take away certain gains.

The union negotiators have made many moves to compromise in order to get off the present dead-center position. Both sides have not countered with any productive moves.

Since 2000 ILWU workers at ten hotels on three Neighbor Islands have been on the bricks since October 6. Most of them maintain their picket lines round-the-clock.

ILWU spokesmen here are warning that the hotel employers are “out to do a job on the ILWU.”

They add: “They are trying to lower the boom first on the hotel workers who are relatively new to union organization. But it goes far beyond the hotels and is aimed at the entire union.

‘I’ve never seen anything like it…’

By Morris Watson

Morris Watson was the founding editor of The Dispatcher, retired since 1966. The following color story of the hotel strike was written last week after he traveled to the Big Island of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, spoke to strikers and participated on picket duty.

“It’s this way on the mainland?”

“No,” I replied, “I’ve never seen anything like it on the mainland.”

The question came from a pretty cocktail waitress presently on strike at the plush Royal Lahaina Hotel on the island of Maui. My wife and I were watching a most peculiar form of ‘decoration’ at the hotel. A circle of pickets was holding a company truck to slow inching. Between the truck and the pike were three Maui cops to see that nobody was injured.

It took the truck about 45 minutes to go the distance that would have been about a 3-minute walk.

The truck was to pick up the baggage of newly arriving hotel guests. Tourist bus drivers refuse to cross the picket line. Both baggage and guests are left on the main road and the guests have to walk some distance across a grassy area to get to the hotel.

Coming back with the baggage the same picket line maneuver was repeated with the same result.

Picket line dress ran the gamut of the color spectrum and skirts ranged from micro mini to the extreme maxi of the muumuu. Most of the hotel workers are women and they include all the races and mixed races of the island. Most are the most beautiful amalgam.

A section of the fast-developing “superport” at Roberts Bank, near New Westminster, BC, that Kaiser built at the terminus of a three-mile long causeway to load coking coal for Japan. Trains in foreground carry 10,000 tons per trip from Portman, BC, high in the Rockies, 700 miles to the east. Each car is tipped without being disconnected and dumped its load in less than a minute. Two unit trains arrive every day, seven days a week, on the continuous run from the mines to the sea and back. The vast twin-beam stacker in the center distributes the coal stockpile. The bucket wheel machine at left reclines the coal and puts it on the belt line for the shiploaders at the top of the picture. Ships up to 200,000 tons are expected at this complex, where ILWU Local 502 has just signed a unique agreement for all work, round-the-clock, every day of the year (Other pictures, including the huge coal strip mining machines in the high mountains, can be seen on Page 5).

Roberts Bank, BC

Unique Pact Brings Greatest Gains

NEW WESTMINSTER, BC — An agreement providing the highest wages and benefits ever paid to Canadian longshoremen has been signed between ILWU Local 502, New Westminster, and Westshore Terminals, Ltd.

It is one of the highest paid collective agreements in this country for the type of work being done. It contains many features found for the first time anywhere in the longshore industry.

The contract covers the operation of the machinery involved in the export of Canadian coal by the Kaiser interests to Japan, through the new Canadian superport of Roberts Bank, just south of New Westminster. It is outside of the master collective agreement because Kaiser is not a member of the British Columbia Maritime Employers Association.

ROUND-THE-CLOCK

It involves an operation that will go 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. What makes it unique in longshore work is that it includes a full permanently-hired workforce; all paid alike, all responsible for all skilled tasks, all sharing in the shifts on a rotational basis.

By the agreement guaranteeing permanent work and monthly salaries, and by all workers turning to and sharing all of the work, plus the elimination of all overtime rates, “the true principle of equalization is being applied across the board,” according to one of the ILWU officials.

Major provisions of the agreement include the following:

(1) A monthly salary of $948.30 in 1970, retroactive and effective back to February 1, 1978; $1,056.60 in 1971; $1,096.20 in 1972. This will mean by 1972 that each ILWU member covered at this terminal will be making $51 per day, no matter what shift is worked.

(2) Employees receive one rate for all work performed.

(3) A continuous round-the-clock, seven-day week operation. That means four shifts of employees doing three shifts of work on a staggered rotation shift basis. An eight-hour shift provides one-half hour for eating on the employer’s time. All men will rotate on the three shifts.

(4) Overtime rates of two and one-half times for all hours worked on a holiday covered by the agreement.

(5) Ten paid statutory holidays.

(6) Paid vacations of two weeks after one year of service, three weeks after seven years, four weeks after 13 years, and five weeks after 21 years. Vacation pay is based on the normal salary received for straight time work.

(7) The employer will bear the cost of the hospital-medical-surgical plan, including dental care.

(8) Life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance with benefits equal to twice the annual salary. The cost of life insurance is shared 50-50 by the employers and employees while the entire cost of the accidental death and dismemberment insurance is paid for by the employer.

Pensions were left unresolved. However, the employer will put 3 cents per man-hour worked into a fund to be negotiated before or on the expiration of the next collective agreement.

The ILWU committee which negotiated the agreement consisted of Local 502 president G. E. Ford, secretary-treasurer Bruce Ferguson and vice-president Richard T. Chambers; Don P. Garcia, president of the Canadian area, ILWU; Vern Goodfellow, vice-president of the Canadian area, and C. H. Pritchett, ILWU regional director. Emil Bjornason was consulting researcher.

(Continued on page 8)
How to Start a Trade War

PAST — Want Something That'll Give You
DR (after decades of pressing for free trade)
legislation which would bring sweeping
our union, it becomes necessary to act im-
mediately to use all possible influence on
the US Senate to get them to kill the bill
for all the people — and we don't need re-
sources to make life better... The disaster
of a full-fledged trade war is raging, and this
is the mistaken belief that more jobs would
from industries, would impose higher prices on
come consumers. ... The interest of con-
sumers can best be protected by moving
forward freer trade...

The actual estimated difference in con-
tinued trade and outlay for clothing (ac-
ported in the Wall Street Journal) is $3.7 billion per year.
Overall statistics don't tell you how much it
cuts the revolving door of the American consumer,
but if you spend an extra $1 on trade, you buy
a sweater for your kid or low cost shirt or pair
of shoes.

Meanwhile, other trading nations are not
going to sit back placidy and buy from us
without selling in return. A Trade War is
now threatened, and will become a reality
if this bill passes the Senate.

This fear was expressed in a statement
by 21 US Senators, who asked that, at
the very least, this session of the Senate not
act in haste. They said in part:

"It is our sincere belief that a trade bar-
rier bill would cause grave harm to the
farmer, would jeopardize employment in
many important industries, and industries,
would impose higher prices on the
American consumer, and would do ir-
reparable harm to trade and to
the future of trade negotiations with our
major trading partners."

Our best bet now is to drive home to our
senators that they must kill this bill. Point
out to them that ours is a trading nation and
we are a union whose members work
the ships, warehouses and products which
move around the world—by demanding that
they act against this foolish bill. The jobs
we save may well mean the future stability
of the economy of the nation.

The best thing you can say to your
senator is that it's a fact of life that if
you don't buy, you don't sell; and ours is a
trading nation. Even President Nixon has
admitted that while some jobs might be
saved eventually more jobs will be lost from
a lack of export. The San Francisco Chronicle
told the trade bill a "disaster" that turns back the
clock in a country whose economy has a
$40 billion stake in trade — a country whose
brain power is hardly being used and where
unemployment has reached a state of des-
pair; but the trade bill, it states, makes no sense for a country that has been
the main source of raw goods and manufac-
tured supplies for a good part of the world
unemployment, the high tariff 1930's when the Neanderthal
view of a Herbert Hoover prevailed. We've
been reminded that the Smoot—Hawley Act,
that set up massive barriers against trade
in the early Thirties was partly responsible
for plunging us into the great depression.

While some claim that our current de-
pression is related to an export—import un-
balance, they forget that the real problem
is not in the export or import side, but in the
excessive export of non-productive mate-
rial — war goods. In other words, we have been more concerned about
— investment whose only return is de-
struction and death.

When you add to this war waste, the fur-
ther fact that ten million customers in
Communist countries are barred from reason-
able trade with us because of our political
barriers — it must be clear that this entire protectionist course is insane.

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UAW Ends GM Strike with Gains in Wages, Pensions

Editor's Note—As The Dispatcher went to press, President Nixon issued on "A scaling the UAW's settlement as inflationary.

AFL-CIO President George Meany commended Nixon and his Council of Economic Advisers had drawn conclusions which were "heavily weighted economic gains increase workers, but very solicitous about profits and business."

DETROIT — After walking the picket lines for eight weeks, 400,000 General Motors workers, members of the United Auto Workers, are returning to work this week after ratifying a three-year agreement which has been valued at $1.60 to $3.00 per hour in new wages and benefits.

The UAW made gains in wages, cost of living protection, and early retirement and pensions, but failed to win a dental plan, improved working conditions, grievance procedure improvements, and protection for new hires.

**WAGES**

On wages the UAW won between 48 and 61 cents an hour the first year, and 56 cents an hour in cost-of-living money. The workers would have received wages totaling $26 cents an hour in cost-of-living money. The workers would have received $1.60 to $3.00 per hour in new wages and benefits.

GM workers will receive an average of 13 cents in the second year and 15 cents in the third year. This comes to an average of 82 cents over the life of the contract, although it includes the "back cost of - living pay" of 26 cents.

A major victory was in the elimination of the annual ceiling on the cost-of-living allowance that would be granted in the second and third years of the contract. This will probably add another 46 cents over the life of the contract.

**PENSIONS**

On pensions, the agreement permits employees with 30 years of service to retire at age 58 years, with $500 per month. By the end of the contract the minimum retirement age will fall to 55 years.

The UAW gave up its push for a dental plan when GM demanded that workers pick up the cost of increasing medical insurance premiums.

GM also agreed to pay Medicare drug costs of pensioners and grant a fourth week of paid vacation to workers with 20 years of service. The contract also contains provisions for one extra holiday.

The contract was approved November 13 by the union’s General Motors Council, which consists of 350 delegates from various General Motors plants. Soon after, the contract went out to local unions for final ratification. Once the General Motors locals the contract will be taken to Ford and Chrysler.

The UAW and General Motors also agreed that the union play a larger role in the elimination of new workers. New workers will be instructed in such areas as benefit plans, union obligations and grievance procedure.

Still being negotiated on a local level are thousands of grievances which have piled up in the last three years, such as speed-up, work discipline, seniority and other contract disputes.

**Arbitration on Attrition of Dock Workforce**

WILMINGTON — Local 19’s request that all remaining eligible class “B” longshoremen in Wilmington be elevated to class “A” status was denied late last month by area arbitrator George Love.

The arbitrator ruled that the "elevation of any considerable number of class 'B' men at this time would have the effect of reducing the pay of the present class 'A' workforce by at least the amount claimed by Love.

"In the opinion of the arbitrator, this should not be done. This is a matter which, if the work opportunity should suddenly increase, could be reviewed and reassessed at any time."

The union’s argument was that class “A” men had voted to be willing to share whatever work there is with the present Class “B” men. The union said that the elevation was justified at the present time because the class “A” workforce has shrunk considerably because of substantial attrition.

Also, the union argued that a better work opportunity equalization would result, and that as class “A” men get employed the "A" men could be trained for skilled jobs which would benefit the employers.

The employer argued that "such elevation would destroy the usual planned concept of the workforce."

Annual growth trend in this area and of the whole coast now shows a decline for this year. The employers argued that this would be lowered by at least $12 per week if the elevation were accomplished.

**Local 10 Tackles Industrial Dock Jurisdiction Problem**

Local 10 pickets at Schnitzer Steel

OAKLAND—This might be called the story of how to stop the "industrial dock" disease. Schnitzer used to bring the ships in and load the scrap iron at Howard Terminals. Longshoremen, of course, did the work.

But then Schnitzer decided to utilize what he thought was an escape hatch in our contract. He moved his operation down to the old shipyard. There, the scrap is shredded and loaded by a conveyor into the ship— and look ma, no longshoremen, clerks, walking bosses.

No nuthin' but shipyard workers running the monster.

**PIECES**

Local 10 officers were instructed to demand and get the ship back.

One fine day last month a ship came into port to work the shredded scrap. That ship was greeted by dozens of longshoremen, clerks and even walking bosses who picketed the operation.

As a result of this mass pressure, Schnitzer finally agreed to meet with the Union committee and negotiate.

Present at the negotiations were President Robert Robatch, business agents Larry Wing and George Kaye for Local 10, Jimmie Herman for the clerks and Chester Nelson for the walking bosses. The following was agreed upon:

- There would be two men hired at crane drivers pay to run the conveyor.
- (Mr. Rohatch's "jurisdiction" was raised by Mr. Hennes, a representative of Local 10. He said he had to settle it with the shipyard laborers. That, of course, is his headache.)
- Our line men would tie up the ship. (Already, in-lieu pay was collected for six line men and two crane drivers.
- In addition, a walking boss and a super cargo would be hired.
- As a footnote—the matter of industrial docks and the danger they represented to our jurisdiction was discussed at length at the Caucus. It was decided to eliminate the "industrial dock" disease. This is in the contract now and lay claim to all work where there is a dock.

**Collective Bargaining For Port Employees?**

OLYMPIA—A legislative committee studying the feasibility of including port districts under the Washington state municipal employee’s collective bargaining act, held its final meeting here November 18.

Present at the meeting were G. Johnny Enye, ILWU legislative representative at the Washington state legislature, who will be watching developments on the proposed legislation when the session opens in January.

Parks expressed confidence the legislature would act to take the inequities out of the present law.

Two Wins for Local 6

SAN FRANCISCO—Fifteen workers at Consolidated Fiber Company, a paper-baling operation, voted unanimously to authorize a month-long strike. Negotiations are now in progress.

Also organized last month was six men working at Bennett Cosmetics-Wonder Products. The company has agreed to the Local 6 area warehouse agreement negotiated last summer.
WASHINGTON, D.C. — The provision of adequate medical care for millions of Americans has become a serious political issue again as the costs of medical care continue to rise sharply.

With the labor movement pressing hard for a national health insurance program, and the medical associations desperately trying to come up with a bill that won’t damage their special interests, the new Congress will face a number of bills designed to reform the structure of medical care in this country.

Some, like the bill introduced by Representative Martha Griffiths (D.-Mich.), and a similar measure introduced by Senator Edward Kennedy, have the enthusiastic backing of labor and promise significant changes in the way medical care is delivered.

Another bill has been introduced by the American Medical Association’s people in Congress to short circuit the powerful movement for medical reform by offering phony panaceas and a few crumbs off the table.

The Griffiths-Kennedy proposal will absorb Medicare and Medicaid into a larger national health insurance program but its medical benefits would be financed through the social security program, with employers paying three percent of payroll, employers one percent, and the federal government matching employer contribution from general revenues.

The labor-backed plan would eventually pay almost all medical and hospital bills for every American, excluding only adult dental bills, some drugs, and some nursing home care.

The Nixon Administration has charged that the Kennedy and Griffiths proposals would be too costly. Undersecretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John G. Veneman, came up with a figure of $77 billion as the cost for the first year for the Kennedy proposal. Kennedy, however, referred to the carefully researched figures of $37 billion developed by the Committee for National Health Insurance.

Fearing that Congress will be compelled to enact a national health measure of some kind, medical industry leaders have decided to fashion a bill which would change little if anything at all.

The AMA bill introduced by Representative Richard Fulton (D.-Tenn.), would set up so-called “peer” groups of medical men to review and control operations on local and national levels. Judging by the past record of medical peer committees throughout the country on policing abuses by physicians, the Fulton Bill would in effect scuttle any real national health insurance under the guise of enacting a bill.

The Fulton Bill would provide tax credit for low income families who buy coverage through private insurance carriers. It would extend the standard benefit package to the very poor. But it makes no mention of prepaid group practices contained in the Griffiths-Kennedy proposals, and comes nowhere near the kind of extensive coverage offered by a true National Health plan.

GRASS ROOTS PUSH
Washington observers and top labor leaders point out that these measures have come up in response to a vast dissatisfaction with health care in the United States.

AFL-CIO president George Meany told a Senate committee recently that “this isn’t something a group of labor leaders have decided on sitting around in a room. The pressure is coming on us from the bottom of the economic and social structure.”

Even the California Medical Association has gone beyond the AMA proposal by suggesting that all low income families who cannot afford health care in this country has been

The Medical Mess

"The health of most Americans is worse than it was 15 or 20 years ago when compared to other industrial nations. . . . Your chances of dying before 60 are about twice as good if you are in the United States than if you are living in Sweden. “America’s problem is that everything is measured by the buck . . .

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Huge bucket wheels crawl into the pile to transfer coal to belt lines and feed the main belt to the ship. Note size of buckets compared to cars.

This shovel drags 57 tons of coal with each bite.

The Giants Take Over

Here are Kaiser's gigantic machines which rip away parts of mountains in British Columbia to bring out the coal that speeds 700 miles to Roberts Bank, where ILWU men—using other gargantuan devices—load it aboard super-carriers.

High atop the Rockies coal trucks haul 200 tons with each load.

Mechanic stands next to rear tires of 200-ton truck.

Technological revolution on the waterfront. Two bulk loaders such as this at Roberts Bank load 6,000 tons of coal an hour.
Southern Cal Council Moves On Trade Bill Pollution

WILMINGTON — In response to an urgent request from ILWU Washington representative Albert Lanoe, the Southern California District Council communicated recently to the US Department of Commerce, urging a veto on the "Trade Bill" which would set up import restrictions to reduce international shipping, create more unemployment, and probably cause a worldwide trade war.

The Council in its November session, received an answer from the acting director of the Department of Commerce, who claimed that the Nixon Administration was really opposed to erecting new trade and tariff barriers, although the de- legates pointed out that in actual practice this is precisely what the "Trade Act of 1970" does.

Lanoe has urged all locals to write in opposition to H.R. 18578 (the Trade Act of 1970), and do it immediately.

In another important communication, the council heard from Senator Harold Hughes (D-Iowa), who thanked the ILWU group for supporting his bill to treat alcoholism as a disease.

In addition to his letter of thanks, Senator Hughes also sent a considerable amount of material which will be used by delegate L. L. "Chick" Love, Local 13, who has been appointed to the bill committee. This senator understands the seriousness of alcoholism.

In a report of other business, the ILWU group urged the Council to bring about a peaceful solution to the war in Vietnam.

If heavy fines were imposed on oil companies it might go a long way toward ending the kind of pollution, the delegate said.

In the harbor area there was a recent crackdown on a vegetable oil products company, which has a contract with the ILWU, but they were still charged with polluting harbor waters.

Council secretary Paul Perlin, Local 26, said that he had participated in a number of meetings concerning the vegetable oil products company, that the union, the employer, and the California State Water Board has agreed on anti-pollution measures. He also noted that the State put all the heat on the ILWU plant and ignored much larger companies.

Caucus Report

Longshore delegates to the Southern California Council reported on negotiations with PMA for the 1971 Contract, and they were joined by Jimmy Herman, president of Ship Clerks Local 34 in San Francisco, who was a guest speaker.

In discussing the outstanding vote delivered by labor in the last election, Di Biasi said that a special moment, the vote delivered by ILWU members in Boreo, the closest vote ever when re-electing a pro-labor State Senator, Walter Bierne.

UNSANITARY

The council decided to bring the filthy and disgraceful conditions of sanitary facilities all along the waterfront to the attention of the legislature. The Harbor Department and the employers are the ones responsible, and nothing is being done to alleviate this disgraceful situation.

Local 6 Xmas Parties

SAN FRANCISCO — The children of all Local 6 members are invited to Christmas parties in the next few weeks throughout the Bay Area. The parties will feature stage shows with jugglers and clowns, lots of food, and presents for each child. Children must be accompanied by a parent or legal guardian with a union book.

San Francisco: Saturday, December 12 at 10:45 a.m. at Westlake School Auditorium, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, 9:30 a.m.

Oakland: December 13 at 10:45 a.m. at Westlake School Auditorium, 26th and Harrison Street.

Antioch: Monday, December 14 at 7 p.m.

Crockett: Wednesday, December 15, 7 p.m. at Crockett Park and Recreation Auditorium on Pomona Avenue.

Local 46, Port Hueneum, Calif.

Local 46, ILWU, Port Hueneum, Calif., will hold its election December 17. Names of the president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 11 members of the executive board will be on the ballot. Nominations will be made at the meeting on the evening of December 17. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. at ILWU Union Dispatch Hall, Port Hueneum, Cal.

Local 53, Newport, Oregon

Local 53, ILWU, Newport, Ore., will hold its election December 18, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 11 members of the executive board. Nominations will be made at the meeting on the evening of December 18. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. at ILWU Union Dispatch Hall, Port Hueneum, Cal.

Local 6, Portland, Oregon

Local 6, ILWU, Portland, Ore., will hold its election December 18 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 11 members of the executive board. Nominations will be made at the meeting on the evening of December 18. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. at ILWU Union Dispatch Hall, Port Hueneum, Cal.

Pensioners' Xmas Party

OAKLAND — The Local 6 East Bay Pensioners' Club will hold its annual Christmas affair December 6 at the union hall at 99 Hogenberger Road.
Ex-Attorney General Backs Rights for Public Workers

As many as one out of five non-farm workers are employed by some public agency and public employment is rising faster than private employment.

Yet, only two states, Hawaii and Pennsylvania, have recognized the right of public employees to exercise their basic freedom of collective bargaining and striking.

Recently, leaders of the Transport Workers Union of the American Federation of Teachers, Hospital and Sanitation Workers, and other public employees have pled for leading strikes. In Newark, New Jersey, 122 teachers were arrested on picket lines during one of these strikes last year.

Anthony B.线下, a former US Attorney General, commented on the contrast between the private and public sectors:

"In my view nothing is more sacrosanct about public employment which makes it immune from the full range of collective bargaining activities except functions having a substantial impact with regard to public health and safety."

Tom McColl Governor of Oregon

being jailed and fined for exercising rights that are enjoyed by their fellow workers in private employment, and by public employees in most of the modern democracies."

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

According to Clark, who is chairman of the Citizens Committee for Equal Justice for Public Employees, there are only two obstacles to collective bargaining for public employees:

• Theoretically, the state could have the power to impose a unilateral settlement, but this "results in the exploitation of the employee."
• Another alternative might be to allow wages and conditions to be determined by outsiders through compulsory arbitration. "This method is unsuitable for the management and labor and is of doubtful value in any case."

According to Clark, "collective bargaining is the only fair and workable system we have for resolving employer-employee conflicts. For when the conflict is settled, even with a strike, it is on terms that have been accepted by both parties—not dictated by one of them or imposed by an outside party."

CREDIT UNION — John Lucas (above) has been credit union manager of BWU Locals 13, 63 and 94 Federal Credit Union in Wilmington. Lucas has been in the credit union business for the last 20 years. His last position was manager of the Kern County Employee Credit Union where he served for eight years. He welcomes all suggestions on ways of improving the service of the credit union.

... continues below

ILWU fishermen realize they have been fighting for the same thing:chunking game than do most inland waters, mainly the greater variety of trophy-sized game fish which do not prevail in inland waters; to name a few: The Chinook and Coho salmon (otherwise known as the king and silver salmon); the migratory rainbow trout (otherwise referred to as the steelhead); the cutthroat trout (lake and stream and sea-run variety); the striped bass, and a unique species of saltwater fish transplanted to the Salton Sea in Southern California known as the corvina.

For a look-see at the latter, here's a photograph of marine clerk Dan Hughes, a member of Local 63 (Long Beach and Los Angeles Harbors), with a chunky corvina he checked in at Mike's Tackle Box, situated at Dessent State Park at Salton Sea, south of Indio on Highway 86. In this lake, situated just north of the Mexican Border, 235 feet below sea level, we find the corvina which was transplanted here from Pacific ocean stocks and has grown very strong. No where else in the world does it prevail in inland waters.

Another great western fish is the cutthroat. Like the western rainbow, the cutthroat thrives equally well in either a limited environment inland or as an anadromous specie which is born in fresh water and spends the greater part of its life foraging in salt. As its estuaries, backed up to the ocean returning again to fresh water to spawn.

North Bend — Governor Tom McCall has been asked by the Auxiliary to launch an official probe into the extent of mercury pollution in Oregon.

Auxiliary members have been making a study of the "increasing awareness and concern in this area of mercury poisoning, not only in the fishing and hunting activities, but also in the agricultural areas. We are aware of the hazards to humans and the possible injury to the unborn child," the letter to the governor said.

Written over the signatures of Leah Taft, president, and Pat Rich- ardson, secretary, the statement pointed out that since fishing and game hunting "have become our third largest industry," the subject is of vital interest to all.

"Since there has been a great difference of opinion among some scientists concerning human tolerance to mercury, we feel all man-made mercury poisoning of the land and waters of Oregon must cease."

"Labor Radical"

Publication date of the book "La-
bor Radical" by Len De Caux (re-
viewed in the November 30 issue of The Dispatcher) has been moved forward from December 4, 1970, to October 11, 1971 — allowing a lot more time for prepublishing orders at the half price of $7.50. Order through Mr. Tom McCall, 410 NW Jackson, Portland, Oregon 97202.
McClain and Eickman to Lead Local 6

SAN FRANCISCO — Curtis McClain has been elected unopposed to serve his second term as president of Local 6. Former business agent Keith Eickman was also overwhelmingly elected as secretary-treasurer last month.

Other results are as follows:
San Francisco: Business agent Joe Lynch was re-elected while Swen (Swede) Carlson, Joseph Figuiredo, Mitch Peters and Ray (Honey) Morales will participate in a run-off election.

Billy Lufano was re-elected dispatcher and Angelo Tomasello, J. Manuel Rodriguez, and Richard Moore will serve on the board of trustees.

International Convention delegates will be Billy Lufano, Joe Lynch, Joe Figuiredo, Ray Morales and William Souza.

LeRoy King, Joe Lynch, Henry McKnight, and Angelo Tomasello will serve as delegates to the Northern California District Council. A total of nine executive board members were elected from the San Francisco division.

East Bay-Oakland: Elected business agents were Bill Burke, Evelyn Johnson, Joe Blaques, and Arturo Vigil.

Joe Villegas was re-elected dispatcher, and Patrick Heide, Dorothy Jackson, and Baron Rickman were elected to the board of trustees. Sylvester Daniels, David Rike, and Erben Dennis, Jr., were elected district council delegates.

Named convention delegates were Bill Burke, Clarence Rose, Patressor Daniels, Patrice Heide and Avelino Ramos.

Also nine delegates to the general executive board were elected.

Peninsula: Roland Corley was elected business agent, Felix Rivera was elected to the board of trustees, and Juan Rivera was elected district council delegate. George McAravy and Joe Alvarez were elected International Convention delegates.

Juan Rivera was elected chairman of the San Jose unit and Evelyn Thompson was elected secretary. Samuel Ramirez was elected chairman of the Redwood City unit office, while Moses Smith was elected secretary. Ted Spiller will be general executive board member.

In Salinas George McAravy was elected secretary.

North Bay-Crockett: August Hemenez was elected business agent. Dick Boyer was elected to the board of trustees, and Juan Hemenez was elected district council delegate. Dick Boyer and Bob Ladendorf were elected International Convention delegates.

Clarence Rose will be chairman of the Crockett-Port Costa unit, and Joe Angotti will be sergeant-at-arms.

Joe Lopez will be chairman of the Antioch unit and Ron Medelos will be secretary.

Stockton: College Wilburn was elected business representative. Booker T. Washington was elected to the district council. Joe C. Gemignani was elected International Convention delegate and A. J. Simmons will be secretary of the Stockton unit.

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