Hotel Talks Resumed In Hawaii

HONOLULU—At Dispatcher press time, hotel negotiations, broken off several weeks ago, had resumed.

The full backing of the International Executive Board for the strikers was apparent in the presence of Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer, at the bargaining table.

Local 142 hotel workers are hanging tough on their 24-hour picket line at eight Neighbor Island hotels as their strike moves into its third month.

They were cheered last week by a pledge of complete support from the International Executive Board, which promised to throw the weight of the entire International union into the struggle, if necessary.

The strikers already have the complete support of all divisions of the ILWU in Hawaii. All ILWU locals throughout the state are contributing money for strike relief and have made food donations.

OTHER UNIONS

Statements of support have also come from the AFL-CIO State Federation of Labor, the Hawaiian Government Employees' Association, and the United Public Workers. Donations have been received from government employees, from the printers, office workers and from several ILWU locals on the mainland.

International secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt arrived here December 5 on instructions from the International Executive Board to try to facilitate a settlement.

Goldblatt told the Honolulu Advertiser, "If the employers are embarked on an attritional battle with the union...or if we decide a definite attempt is being made to break the union down...we will see if we can bring the necessary support."

Immediately upon arrival in Hawaii, Goldblatt was involved in a series of meetings with the union's executive board and negotiating committee; also with State Supreme Court Judge Bert Kobayashi, who attempted mediation at Governor Burns' request, and Federal Mediator Reynold Hagist.

Prior to the resumption of talks, hotel owners had shown little interest in real bargaining. Rather, they insisted on taking away benefits already enjoyed by workers at struck hotels, and refused to move on any major issues.

Commenting on the necessity of patience and toughness, hotel division director George Martin said that "a lot of people remember 1949 when a longshoreman had to fight six months to break out of second class status. But the gains made since then have repaid them many times over."

Season's Greetings From the ILWU International officers and Dispatcher staff

HARRY BRIDGES president
LOUIS GOLDBLATT secretary-treasurer
JOHN CRAWFORD business manager
EUGENE KOLB vice-president
WILLIAM CHESTER vice-president
JACK HALL vice-president
SIDNEY ROGER editor

Longshore Parleys Break Off

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU Coast Longshore Negotiating Committee broke off negotiations with the Pacific Maritime Association on December 15. The Committee attributed the breakoff to "PMA's position of not being able to agree to refer...nine items to the locals and/or areas for local control and negotiations."

The Committee noted that the PMA took strong objection to referring to local negotiations those issues pertinent to manning scales and steady men.

PMA insisted that manning scales and steady men (see 9.43) should be dealt with on a coastwise basis.

The Negotiating Committee is in recess and will not reconvene until developments, in its opinion, warrant further bargaining.

A letter sent out detailing the issues involved in the breakoff has been mailed to all locals.

Full Support To Island Hotel Strike

VANCOUVER, B.C. — The ILWU International Executive Board in its final meeting for the year—December 24—covered a wide spectrum of union business, with emphasis on bringing the full muscle of the entire ILWU behind the embattled hotel strikers on three Neighbor Islands in Hawaii.

With 2,000 actually on strike, and some 7,000 dependents, about 9,000 people are directly affected in the struggle. It was reported that try issues are not only wages and fringe benefits, but an apparent determination of the employers to try to break the ILWU hotel workers.

Following a full report by the three Hawaii Board members and two official observers from Local 142, the board went on record, not only for all-out support of the strikers, but to order the International officers to involve themselves in the matter.

---Continued on Page 3---
A Year-End View of the Economy
by Fred Wright
(United Electrical Workers cartoonist)

ALL THOSE IN FAVOR OF FIGHTING INFLATION
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

“VOTE AYE!”

Well, Ma. Nixon said he’d get the boys home, and here they are. Two from the steel mill, three from the tool plant and one from the foundry.

VA DISPATCHER

NIXON DELIVERS

When we were in Vancouver, British Columbia, for the International Executive Board meeting, the papers, radio, and TV were going continuously on that one subject of the release of the British trade commissioner, James Richard Cross, in Montreal.

There has been no general labor movement position on the question of the rights or wrongs of hijacking, kidnaping and bombing. Unions generally take the same position that most people do on the use of violence in our society. In other words—they're against it.

If these devices—the use of hijacking, kidnaping, bomb- ing—are weapons that would be called truly revolutionary then one might wonder why they are not used more often by people in daily life. For example, why couldn’t these methods be engineered as a method of collective bargaining? Of course, it wouldn’t be a “legal” weapon, but if pressure is all that is needed then why couldn’t this method be utilized?

I RAISE THIS not in serious vein, but because such methods are becoming more commonplace every day—especially in this country, and, of course, more recently in Canada.

Let’s analyze these primitive methods of action one at a time. Take hijacking. Here we have a situation where a man or woman climbs aboard a plane filled with passengers—all kinds of people—men, women and children. Even some workers, taking a cheap tour—a once in a lifetime holiday, perhaps—would be there.

The hijacker then says in effect to all the people on the plane, as well as to its owners and the government: Do as I say you must do; go where I say you must go or I’ll see to it that everyone of you dies!

So this is a revolutionary tactic? It is like hell. I sure see nothing revolutionary or courageous about it whatsoever. Then there’s the next tactic, the use of kidnaping, holding someone for ransom until you have your way. This is a tactic, incidentally, which reaches far back into the dark ages when it was employed generally by kings and princes in struggles for power against each other.

This is exactly what happened in Montreal, to the British official, Cross, who was finally released after Montreal and provincial police, supported by federal troops, discovered his hide-away.

In another case, a Government Labor Minister in Quebec, Pierre LaPowe, was murdered by another group of kidnappers. This is the group who claim they are fighting in the name of justice, equality and liberty, to separate the Province of Quebec from the Canadian nation.

LAST THERE IS something I consider most cowardly of all—bombing. If one combs the pages of labor history in all countries at all times, one notices that bombing is used only as a last resort when all other methods fail. It is a natural for police agents and labor spies to accomplish their aims—evil or otherwise, and to discredit unions, break people more than anti-establishment. They don’t benefit the working class, or help bring about social betterment for humanity.

We as workers banded together in a union have the greatest weapon of all. Properly organized and planned, properly used, our weapon has all the potential of a nuclear bomb. And I mean the organized striking power of working people.

There are crude and insane operational tactics. They are anti-people more than anti-establishment. They don’t benefit the working class, or help bring about social betterment for humanity.

With this power to strike, to join forces to even bring about nationwide shutdowns, organized workers can use striking power to stop producing or even to stop wars.

Bombing or kidnaping or hijacking will never equal this workers’ weapon or ever even come close.
Christmas in the Fields

The ILWU Executive Board, meeting in Vancouver earlier this month, reaffirmed its union's support for the efforts of the United Farm Workers of America (UFWO) to achieve collective bargaining with agribusiness. The farm workers, having won their five-year struggle to organize the table grape industry, are now embarked on a new struggle to organize the lettuce fields in the Salinas Valley.

Cesar Chavez, UFWO director, is in jail in Salinas on a contempt of court charge after he refused to call off a national boycott of lettuce not picked by UFWO members. According to Superior Court Judge Gordon Campbell, Chavez will remain in jail until he tells boycott organizers to halt the campaign.

But as Chavez was carried off to jail December 4 he told followers, "Boycott the hell out of them."

The injunction against the strike and the boycott was first issued October 8 upon a suit brought by Bud Antle, Inc., responsible for about eight percent of the Salinas Valley lettuce crop.

Judge Campbell at that time refused to stay the injunction unless the union posted a $2.75 million bond to protect Antle against damages.

Addressing the crowd of 2,000 farm workers who came to see Chavez off to jail, UFWO assistant director Larry Haubring said:

"Today shows us that the growers can use their influence with the courts and the government to destroy the right of the poor and the farm workers to have a decent life. But we won't let them stop us."

The struggles of UFWO are now depicted in 12 color paintings by farm worker Andrew Zermeno, which have been turned into Christmas seals. A sheet of 48 seals can be obtained by sending a $1 contribution to the UFWO Defense Fund, P.O. Box 130, Delano, California 93215.


ILWU Board Puts Full Steam Behind Hotel Strike

Continued from Page 1 —

immediately in the island situation, and to bring the full strength of the entire union — both mainland and Hawaii—to back the strike to the hilt.

(On orders from the Executive Board, Secretary-Treasurer Louis McNeil flew to the Islands immediately following the Board's adjournment, to implement the Board's decision. As The Dispatcher went to press negotiations had been resumed, with Goldblatt sitting in to represent the International.)

The Executive Board—which conducts union business and policy-making between conventions—covered normal financial matters and heard a report on the status of the proposed new International headquarters.

They studied pictures and charts of the new four-story building, which they approved. The time schedule submitted by the architect includes bids going out on January 15, 1972. (A drawing of the project was carried in The Dispatcher, December 4, 1970.)

On Maui—the Kama anapali and the Royal Lahaina.

On Kauai—Kauai Surf and the Islander Inn.

In some cases where ILWU members tried to check into any of the hotels now being picketed by ILWU members, "Boycott the hell out of them."
The ILWU International Executive Board last week checked over and approved plans and drawings for the new International Union headquarters building in San Francisco. The new building, at Myrtle and Franklin Streets, was designed by the firm of Angell, Howard, Allman and McCorristin, with all related landscaping, economy, and economy. The outside is characterized by large, deep set windows in sand colored concrete walls. Off the lobby on the main floor will be the ILWU Library, reading room, and archives, and the office of the research director. The second, third and fourth floors are identical in dimension, giving about 12,000 square feet of floor space each. The second floor will be primarily for the use of the ILWU-PCA Benefit Fund, and the Warehousemen’s Welfare Fund. The administrative offices for membership and research rooms and Dispatcher editorial office will be on the third floor. The fourth floor will be for rental, with the possibility of future ILWU expansion. The surrounding building area will be landscaped and set back from the street with an attractive terrace at the rear of the building.

Big Push for Concentration Camp Repeal

Concentration camps. The words are powerful. They should not be used lightly because they evoke memories of unparalleled crimes against humanity.

It can’t happen here?

The problem is, it has happened and unless the present “lame duck” session of Congress acts quickly, it could happen again.

One of the most pressing pieces of unfinished business before the present session is a bill to repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1950. This is the act that established “detention centers” throughout the country to house alleged subversives in case of a “national emergency.”

The repeal bill is sponsored by Hawaii’s Rep. Spark Matsunaga, and co-sponsored by many other Congressmen from ILWU areas. The Senate, in a move initiated by Hawaii’s Sena-
tor Breaux, and by Califor-nia’s Cranston, dumped the detention act a year ago.

Repeal also has the enthusiastic backing of several ILWU district councils, local executive boards, aux-
iliaries, pensioners clubs and the In-
ternational Executive Board and convention.

PROVISIONS

The Emergency Detention Act—actually Title II of the so-called In-
ternal Security Act of 1950, provides:

• The President may declare an in-
ternal security emergency in the event of an invasion of the US or its possessions, a Congressional declara-
tion of war, or an insurrection.

• Once an emergency is declared, the attorney general may detain any person about whom there is “reason-
able ground to believe that such per-
son probably will engage, or probably conspire to engage in, acts of espionage or sabotage.”

• When arrested, the prisoner will be brought before a “preliminary hearing officer” who will determine whether or not there is reason-
able ground.

At this hearing the attorney gen-
eral is not required to furnish the sources of his evidence.

• An appeal over the head of the preliminary hearing officer could be made to a “detention review board” which would be appointed by the President. The same ground rules of the preliminary hearing would apply here.

DETENTION CAMPS

In other words if the atmosphere in the United States were sufficiently hysterical, the President could de-
care a national emergency and ar-
rest all people who he believed might do something injurious to national safety—without any guarantee of due process and trial by jury.

The detainees would be taken to detention camps set up under the law without any indication of when they might be freed.

The detention camps exist. They are at Avon Park, Florida; in Allen-
wood, Pennsylvania; El Reno, Okla-
homa; Tule Lake, California; Wick-
enberg and Florence, Arizona.

One is being used as a school, oth-
ers as state and federal prisons, and the Tule Lake camp was used to house migratory agricultural work-
ers.

JAPANESE DETAINED

It can’t happen here? It already has. In the spring of 1942 it took the US military only 137 days—four and a half months—to ship 110,000 Amer-
icans of Japanese ancestry to detention centers on the grounds that, in the words of the head of the Western Defense Command:

“The Japanese race is an enemy race, and while many second and third generation Japanese...have become ‘Americanized,’ the racial strains are undiluted.”

Thousands of Japanese-Americans spent the war years behind barbed wire, having lost all their possessions and property, allowed to take only what they could carry in their hands.

Significantly, no Italian—Ameri-
cans or German-Americans received such treatment.

Back in 1940 the ILWU was one of the few unions that spoke out against the hysteria.

At the end of the war, when every-
one had calmed down some about the “yellow peril,” most Americans agreed with the ILWU position. Even Presi-
dent Truman’s Civil Rights Commit-
tee called it “the most striking mass interference since slavery with the right to physical freedom.”

NEW HYSTERIA

Yet, despite this sobering wartime experience, the Detention Act was passed in 1950 on the crest of a wave of Japanese hysteria.

Today, the camps established un-
der this law are deserted or being used for other purposes. But, says New York’s Rep. Shirley Chisolm, “the law’s mere presence on the books, especially to Americans of color.”

And Patsy Mink of Hawaii, of Japa-
inese ancestry, says, “as long as the Emergency Detention Act stands on the books, there will be fears among our people that the government will repeat its massive error of World War II against Japanese-Americans. The Act of 1950 could be interpreted as giving approval to what happened to the Japanese-American. Thus, it is imperative that it be repealed.”

Yes less than a year ago, Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst said that “if people demonstrate in a matter to interfere with others, they should be rounded up and put in a detention camp.”

And the House Un-American Ac-
tivities Committee suggested in 1968 that the camps be used for black na-

tionalists and communists.

So the remnant of the cold war hys-
teria still remains. Statements such as those made by Kleindienst, and the recommendations of HUAC only show the necessity of immediate re-
peal, so that the shadow of the un-

speakable brutality of 25 years ago does not hang over this country.

Columbia Pensioners’ Annual Holiday Fete

PORTLAND—The Christmas blow-
out hosted by the Columbia bankers’ Pensioners Memorial Association was held December 14, at Taylor’s Viewpoint Inn. With 300 guests in attendance, wives and widows of Area Local 7.

The scheduled featured speaker, Bill Chester, vice-president and as-

sistant, presented material that he was impressed by urgent union business from coming to Port-
land to join in a toast to a peaceful and se-
cure world.”

Another speaker missing as a re-

sult of longshore negotiations in San Francisco was Fred Huntington, president of Local 8. Another speaker, Bob Condant attended in his place.

Mike Sickinger, recently re-elected to his tenth term as president, the pensioners, acted as master of cere-

monies at the affair which included a cocktail hour, lavish buffet and dancing.

Sickinger introduced incoming and outgoing officers and an-

nounced that a luncheon, to be known as the Cranston lun-

cheon, would be held later to honor wives and widows who served re-

freshmen as judges.

The meetings are held in the Portland Longshore Hall on the first Thursday of each month at 7 p.m.

Anderson was pensioners’ secre-
tary at the time of his tragic death last summer on his way home from the pensioners’ picnic.

Local 34 Drive Aids Farm Workers Kids

SAN FRANCISCO — “Dollars for Delano” was the name of a Christmas project of Local 34 for the chil-
dren of the United Farm Workers in Delano, California. The drive took place in this area, Thursday, December 17.

This is the fourth pre-Christmas drive to make December 25 a little brighter for the farm workers’ chil-
dren. Requesting ship clerks to make these collections on all the docks and terminals, the 34 Digest said:

“The struggles of this group has resulted in a union victory in the grape field. We must now capture the jurisdiction of the lettuce fields in Salinas.”

At the North Bay meeting of the drive, the drive was killed off with a contribution of $500 on behalf of all the clerks in Local 34.

ILWU Pensioners Get Tax Reporting Forms

SAN FRANCISCO—Pensioners will receive federal tax reporting forms for 1970 with their January 1, 1971 pension checks from the ILWU-PCA Benefit Funds office.

IRS Form 1099 will be mailed to all longshore division pensioners. In addition, everyone who received M&M vesting benefits during the calendar year 1970 will be sent the wage and tax statement, IRS Form W2.

For further federal tax information bulletin issued by the Coast Committee will be mailed with the January 1971 checks. Pensioners of individual tax reports should be asked of the Internal Revenue Service, or a tax consultant.

Next Dispatcher Deadline—December 31
“In the fairly crude, primitive eco-
nomic system in which we live, we do
not know how to produce full produc-
tion, full employment and steady prices.”
—Economist Hyman Minsky

By the ILWU Research Department

President Nixon has been in office
nearly two years. During that time
he has accomplished a feat many
thousands of us thought impossible in
our economy — simultaneously we have
had a sharp rise in unemployment
coupled with double-digit price
risks. Economic pundits teach that
capitalism isn’t supposed to work this
way. It is supposed that the government
that as more people are laid off,
prices either stay constant or go
down.

On June 17, 1970, in a major
address on the economy, the President
announced actions “that will help to
move us ahead more quickly toward
our goal of full employment, eco-
nomic growth and reasonable price
stability in peacetime.” Subsequent
events have tarnished the President’s
rosy optimism.

By the end of 1970, we will have had
two years of the greatest inflation in
centuries — since the post-war
years 1946 and 1947.

During these two years of Republi-
can rule, the number of unemployed
in the United States has increased by
some two million. This November,
the unemployment rate climbed to
5.8 percent—meaning 4.6 million
people out of work—the high-
est level since the 1930’s. Three hundred
and fifty thousand workers were added to
the ranks of the unemployed in the
month of November alone. Returning Vietnam
veterans have been locked in the hardest
hit by growing joblessness.

Economic growth — measured in
terms of the output of all goods
and services—has been disappointing.
Profits have been “squeezed” and business failures
have been plentiful. We have experi-
enced the worst stock market crash
since the 1930’s. And until recently, interest rates
were at their highest point in 100
years.

The economic policies of the Presi-
dent and his advisors —carried out by
major anti-inflation agencies — Wall Street
financiers — have been specifically
designed to have the working class pay the tab for this nation’s
economic imperfections. Working people
bear the burden through increased
unemployment, regressive taxation,
higher interest rates, and cutbacks
domestic spending.

On December 1, the President’s
Council of Economic Advisers issued
its second “inflation alert”—with la-
tor as the primary target.

Singing out recently negotiated
wage increases, the President’s men
zeroed in on collective bargaining
settlements in the construction, au-
tomobile and transportation indus-
tries. While the Council took a pass-
by on major industrialists and Wall Street
executives—carved out by
the market’s wealth.

The highly respected Wall Street
Journal, for example, estimates that six
billion dollars a year from the na-
domestic economy.

GM, following a 10-week strike ...
announced a further price in-
crease in late November in order to
match GM, the acknowledged industry price
leader, announced a further price in-
crease to match GM.

Chrysler and American Motors
fronted on in price hikes with their price
increases and then Ford, in a
rush, announced a further price in-
crease.

“GM, following a 10-week strike...
announced a further price in-
crease in November in order to
match GM, the acknowledged industry price
leader, announced a further price in-
crease to match GM.

And on December 9, Ford once
again announced a price hike and fell in
line behind Chrysler and GM.

VIETNAM WAR DRAIN

The war in Vietnam is universally
recognized as the single most impor-
tant cause of our present economic
difficulties. That war drains 25 to 30
billion dollars a year from the na-
tion’s wealth.

How does Vietnam and other de-
fense spending affect the working
class consumer?

Hundreds of thousands of workers
work on defense — labor and munitions
used in Vietnam, at the time earning
their wages they expect to spend at home
on the necessities of life. At the same
time that the country spends over $70
billion a year on defense, the nation’s
factories turning out consumer goods
are operating at about 75 percent of
their capacity.

Thus we find a large number of
workers producing goods that the
people cannot buy, while the produc-
tion of necessary consumer goods is
being held back.

The Wall Street Journal recently
put it this way: “The worker who
receives $150 per week for making cars
helps increase the supply of goods
that his pay can subsequently buy.

Workers who receive $150 per week
for making bombs for use in
Vietnam does nothing to increase
the supply of consumer goods.

Manufacturers are given a golden
opportunity to raise their prices, be-
cause the supply of consumer goods is
deliberately limited.

Spending for defense has caused
sharp cutbacks in outlays for domes-
tic use.

Home, school, and hospital con-
struction have fallen off sharply.

Public works projects have been de-
layed or stopped indefinitely. Aid to
education, to the elderly, to the in-
digent, has been held to rock bottom.

And then to make matters worse,
when Congress finally got around
to cutting back on defense spending, no
plans were made to provide produc-
tive employment to the thousands of
workers laid off. Few steps are being
taken to convert the economy to a
time footing.

A disturbing turn recently taken by
Congress has been the pressure for
restrictive trade legislative “protec-
tionism.” This will drive prices up be-
cause it will limit price competition by
eliminating certain foreign-made
consumer goods from the market.

Countries around the world are
threatening to retaliate against
American goods. Such a trade war
will have a disastrous effect on em-
ployment in this country. One econ-
omicist, for example, estimates that six
billion dollars a year from the na-
domestic economy — simultaneously we have
stimulate both production and em-
ployment.

• An end to the war in Vietnam;

• Cutbacks in defense spending;

• Increases in domestic spending for
housing, medical care, education, air
and water pollution and various pub-
lic works projects which would pro-
vide necessary employment and
needed public services.

• Tax reform at all levels of gov-
ernment—reform which would shift
the tax burden from those least able
to pay to those most able to pay. Tax-
aging the wealthy and closing the loopholes
would substantially raise gov-
ernment revenues which could be
subsequently plowed back into the
domestic economy.

• Steps to curb the growing trend
toward monopoly in the

• Reform of the welfare system, increased Social Security, and a guar-
anteed annual income.

• Steps to expand free trade on
a world-wide basis.

• Curbs on American companies
operating abroad at the expense of
the jobs and incomes of American
workers.

• Lower interest rates, and greater
public control of the banking empire.

SAFETY AWARDS—Three ILWU members received awards for years of dedicated
work in the field of dock safety at the governor’s 21st annual safety conference in
Olympia last month. From left, holding citations, are Clinton B. Mayer, Local 19,
Seattle; Mel Bannister, Local 21, Longview; and August Koch, Local 4, Vancouver,
Wash.
Local 8’s John Olson Elected Oregon ILWU’s Legislative Rep

by Albert Lannon
ILWU Washington Representative

WASHINGTON, DC — The lame-duck session bringing the 91st Congress to its weary conclusion has intensified the wheeling and dealing which too often amounts to a subversion of the democratic legislative process.

A case in point which is passing unnoticed by the press and public is a move to extend restrictions on the export of logs from western federal timberlands. The point of this story is not whether or not there should be restrictions on log exports. That can be debated. What is at issue is that for the third time such restrictions are being put into effect without public hearings, without a case being made and proved.

In the United States, unlike welfare, peace, urban development, auto insurance reform and job safety come to the floor, there is endless debate. Those who oppose such progressive measures keep yelling for “due process” and “extended consideration”—such as the filibuster. But when monopoly special interests want action, it can happen in as little time as two and one-half hours. That was the case with the玩具land bill, without hearings or any semblance of due procedure.

Without hearings. Senator Morse begged a House-Senate conference on Foreign Aid to accept his amendment to the bill. With a three-quarters empty House, anxious to go home, voted by 385 to 2 without objection, the conference report which accepted his amendment to the bill. And that is what it was. The two major policies—welfare and peace, instead of a fight for the poor and the peace movement. The third part of the story begins in 1970. Senator Mark Hatfield (R. Ore.) drafted proposed new legislation, including provisions for automatic determinations on the amount of logs allowed for export. The draft was open for suggestions and revision. Hatfield announced opponents of restrictions began gathering data for presentation, at long last, of their case.

QUICK AND SECRET

On November 19, 1970, in the midst of a rump session crowded with controversy, issues as social security, foreign trade, occupational health and safety, welfare reform, urban development, manpower programs, the SST, and much else, Oregon’s Republican Senator Robert Packwood, the man who defeated Wayne Morse in 1970, introduced a bill to extend the “Morse Amendment” for five years. Despite the crowded calendar and the fact that the present restrictions had over a year before expiration, Packwood pushed for early consideration. Committee Chairman John Sparkman (D. Alabama), rather than call a committee meeting, began polling members by telephone to solicit a closed, executed session of the committee. The Congress was in recess, and the bill was on the floor while the housing bill itself was being debated. Late on that afternoon, Senator Packwood called a meeting of members to sell the bill to the floor.

When objections were raised by the few people in Washington who knew about the bill, the telephone polling was discontinued and a closed, executed session of the committee was scheduled to report the legislation out. Once again this was without hearings or any semblance of due legislative process.

We think a vote was taken by Senator Packwood for the March 25, 1971, extension. Whether or not there should be restrictions on log exports. That can be debated. But what is at issue is that Congress is supposed to deliberate, to debate, to consider, and to provide any semblance of due process.

An opponent of export restrictions sitting in the gallery speculated bitterly to a companion. “They're short of topics. They're going to extend the decades-long delay for export and a promise of hearings.” And what is that? The two major policies—welfare and peace, instead of a fight for the poor and the peace movement.

A call to Ullman’s office the next morning elicited the information. “Sen. Hatfield is a friend—then the threat to law and order—and a promise of hearings.”

Secretary J. K. Stranahan was instructed to wire the four Northwest senators, opposing moves to continue cut and export. The action on logs was taken after Stranahan read an emergency report from Al Lannon on the dangers of the export industry unions. He urged Senator Hatfield (R. Ore.) not to forsake the policy that he had supported in the past.

Reaffirmed its support of the United Food and Commercial Workers, AFL-CIO, and urged affiliates to support the committee’s fight to “save our total farm workers, crops by crop.”

Due Process? Fair Play? Not When Congress Gives Log Exports the Ax

Longshoremen and the League of Women Voters, never had their day in court. And they would not get one. A second round came in the summer of 1968 when Oregon Senator Wayne Morse moved a rider to the Foreign Aid Act. His “Morse Amendment” limited log exports from federal timberlands. There were no hearings. Senator Morse begged a House-Senate conference on Foreign Aid to accept his amendment to the bill to extend his win re-election. Final approval came after administration had secured the bill out. The rider to the Foreign Aid Act was accepted and log restrictions were enacted to run until the end of 1971.

The third part of the story begins in 1970. Senator Mark Hatfield (R. Ore.) drafted proposed new legislation, including provisions for automatic determinations on the amount of logs allowed for export. The draft was open for suggestions and revision. Hatfield announced opponents of restrictions began gathering data for presentation, at long last, of their case.

LOCAL 8’s John Olson Elected Oregon ILWU’s Legislative Rep

by Albert Lannon

PORTLAND — John Olson, the CRDC’s newly elected representative at Salem, took over from veteran representative Ernest E. Baker. Olson, a past secretary of Local 8, was one to a portfolio of suggestions for action on many fronts.

He was unopposed for the lobbyist position. The Council voted for him to attend the Citizens Conference on the School Finance as his first assignment in his new post.

Olson may have some help at the legislature if his predecessor lacked the railway Finishen and Enrollment Agreement. The council is expected to include the railway Finishen, ILWU, the railway Finishen unions and the railway Finishen.

Moving to the national level, the meeting focused attention on legislation called the “lame duck,” and 1971 Congressional sessions.

The CRDC reaffirmed its position on the McCarran Act and the East and West Coast land bill, and urged support for the Matsunaga bill for repeal of the集中在哲稳定期的 Extension of the McCarran Act’s Title II.

What We Saw

Sitting in the House gallery on December 2, an interested observer could see Rep. DeLaney confer at length with Rep. Al Ullman, a Democratic colleague from Oregon. Then Ullman went to the network, the floor and desks surrounding the Speaker’s chair, obtained a pad of paper, and drafted an amendment. The amendment was checked back with the floor manager of the housing bill, and submitted to the amendment in the next week.

Opponents of log restrictions questions whether it was possible to attach a log rider to the housing bill, and criticized the lack of legislative due process. The CRDC voted the rider to the floor.

Key Facts Listed

And so we see how the democratic process is corrupted:

• The fact is that three successful efforts to impose such restrictions had been defeated for presentation of the case against them.

• The fact is that for at least five years of controversy the housing issue has never received the due process with which Congress is supposed to consider legislation.

• The fact is that special interest groups have good friends willing to voice to accept the consent.

An opponent of log export restrictions sitting in the gallery speculated bitterly to a companion. “They're short of topics. They’re going to extend the decades-long delay for export and a promise of hearings.” And what is that? The two major policies—welfare and peace, instead of a fight for the poor and the peace movement.

And then the threat to law and order—and a promise of hearings.”

Secretary J. K. Stranahan was instructed to wire the four Northwest senators, opposing moves to continue cut and export. The action on logs was taken after Stranahan read an emergency report from Al Lannon on the dangers of the export industry unions. He urged Senator Hatfield (R. Ore.) not to forsake the policy that he had supported in the past.

Reaffirmed its support of the United Food and Commercial Workers, AFL-CIO, and urged affiliates to support the committee’s fight to “save our total farm workers, crops by crop.”

Key Facts Listed

And so we see how the democratic process is corrupted:

• The fact is that three successful efforts to impose such restrictions had been defeated for presentation of the case against them.

• The fact is that for at least five years of controversy the housing issue has never received the due process with which Congress is supposed to consider legislation.

• The fact is that special interest groups have good friends willing to voice to accept the consent.

An opponent of log export restrictions sitting in the gallery speculated bitterly to a companion. “They're short of topics. They’re going to extend the decades-long delay for export and a promise of hearings.” And what is that? The two major policies—welfare and peace, instead of a fight for the poor and the peace movement.

And then the threat to law and order—and a promise of hearings.”

Secretary J. K. Stranahan was instructed to wire the four Northwest senators, opposing moves to continue cut and export. The action on logs was taken after Stranahan read an emergency report from Al Lannon on the dangers of the export industry unions. He urged Senator Hatfield (R. Ore.) not to forsake the policy that he had supported in the past.

Reaffirmed its support of the United Food and Commercial Workers, AFL-CIO, and urged affiliates to support the committee’s fight to “save our total farm workers, crops by crop.”

Key Facts Listed

And so we see how the democratic process is corrupted:

• The fact is that three successful efforts to impose such restrictions had been defeated for presentation of the case against them.

• The fact is that for at least five years of controversy the housing issue has never received the due process with which Congress is supposed to consider legislation.

• The fact is that special interest groups have good friends willing to voice to accept the consent.
SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Longshore Local 34 held its elections last month, and Robert Rohatch (Smitty) Smith was re-elected to the post of business agent--administrator. The Labor Relations Committee, consisting of four retired clerks, in addition to their duties, serves as delegates to both the Local and ILWU conventions.

Local 34 Names Incumbents

SAN FRANCISCO — Major office holders in Local 34 were re-elected in elections held by the clerks' local earlier this month.

James Herman will serve another term as president, Arthur C. Rosenbrock was re-elected secretary--treasurer, and Albert M. Cebrain was also re-elected.

Incumbent business agent Bob Donovan was also elected, defeating a challenge by Robert Burke.

Business agents will be Archie Brown, Odell Franklin, Emile Powell, Jr., Mike Ramsey, and Larry Wing.

Local 34 business agents-at-arms will be Isaac "Shadow Man" Terry (hiring hall), and Russ Dobbie (membership committee).

The local is still in search of an executive board, 15 members of the incoming grievance committee, an appeals board, a promotions committee, and a publicity committee.

Seattle Mourns Art Olsen

SEATTLE — When Art Olsen, 56, a former rear veteran of the Seattle waterfront, died last month, Local 19 lost another from a shrinking list of local heroes who originally built this union. In the past few years, Art, for health and personal reasons, has had to retire from his active Union work, but for many years he served Local 19 on the executive board, as delegate, dispatcher, and secretary-treasurer.

He was a friend and a significant mark uttered by a close friend is being widely quoted: "Damed shame of it. He's been in the membership meeting on Tuesday, January 5, 1971. Peggy Banks was re-elected to the presidency of Local 12 here. Gerald Holliday was elected secretary--treasurer; Willis Bailey, dispatcher; with Bill Geeseen as relief dispatcher on that side of the bar.

Holliday, George Kaye, and Clarance Groswird were elected to the executive board, as delegate, and secretary-treasurer. Also elected was a nine man executive committee, a five man grievance committee, a five man investigating committee, and an information and publicity committee.

STOCKTON UNIT

The Stockton unit elected Tony Wu as its chairman for 1971. Others elected were:

Charlie Casagro, vice chairman; Joe Vargas, secretary; Floyd Bills, assistant secretary; and John Cardona, and training committee included Lou Ratto, Frank McDonnell, Lew Dougherty, and M. Stenuen; chaplain, Jean Ostrus.

Elected to the executive board were Hertha James, Odell Franklin, Emma Hall, and Milton Smith. Peggy Banks, Clara Gould, Mickey Marshall, and Helen Kain were elected the membership meeting on Tuesday, January 5, 1971.

In recent columns we pointed to the possibility of opportunities that ILWU longshoremen enjoy over inland anglers, mainly the offshore and anadromous species, covering both a portion of those fabled bounties. This column carries the theme forward.

Large salmon run on the Columbia are now prevailing in key Great Lakes areas, and that's a lot of fish fare in any man's locker.

It must be noted that the Pacific salmon is no longer confined to the west coast. Other runs, thanks to egg transplants from Oregon and Washington Columbia River stocks, now prevail in key Great Lakes streams, mainly Coho with a few Chinook taken in the last year or so.

ILWU anglers of California and the Northwest, who are also members of various sportmen-conservationist groups, such as the Northwest Sportsmen's Association, sportmen's clubs affiliated with the National Wildlife Federation and Izaak Walton League, can look back with a sense of accomplishment on their unirrigible efforts to protect and maintain healthy runs of west coast sea-run fish and they are likewise proud of the part they have played in making these great game fish available to the Great Lakes area.

Longtime member of ILWU Local 10 for over 36 years, is Milton E. Halvorsen of 178 High St., Pacheco, California. Both he and his wife Emma are salmon-fishing enthusiasts and they'll think nothing of putting a thousand miles or so on the old ja-

Here's a look-see at Ray with one of the six salmon he and his wife caught, fishing off the charter boat "Playboy Too." He is holding the largest of the catch, a Chinook, otherwise known as king salmon, which tipped the scales at 30 pounds.

The other five salmon, all Coho (or al- ters) averaged around 15 pounds—and that's a lot of fish fare in any man's locker.

"Fred, I thought I'd send in some shots of my fellow brothers of Local 94 and 13 who may think about the beautiful rainbow trout I caught on a past-summer sortie to lake waters of Minersville, Utah. They were caught this past June 15; great fishing and beautiful country."

Run your tackle box hold a fishing lure? We'd be happy to do a little horse trading: One of the illustrated BOLO fishing lures—for salmon, steelhead or trout—for a clear snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene, and a few words as to what the photograph is about. Send it to:

SPEAKING OF FISHING here's a picture of Bill Richardson, Local 13, son of Local 12 longshoreman Everett "Tookie" Rich- ardson, with a 28-inch trout he caught recently in the west fork of the Milli Koma River near Coos Bay.

Freddie Goets, Dept. TD

The offer is made to all members of the ILWU—and in good standing—the members of their families, and of course, retired members. Please mention the Local number.
What’s Sick About Medical Care? —A Labor Diagnosis and Remedy

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz. — The disastrous state of America’s health care industry — the high cost, unavailability of doctors and the fact that we have made a National Health Insurance bill the top priority in Congress, according to Charles D. Parnell, the executive director of the labor-sponsored California Council for Health Plan Alternatives — all of which the ILWU president-elect Frank Fitzsimmons spoke of last week in a convention of practitioners in interstate health care in San Mateo, California. The two-day meeting will take place January 26 and 27 at the Villa Hotel.

An excerpt from Parnell’s remarks follows:

Suppose, for a moment, that in this society we got our educational services the same way we get our health care.

We would find a history teacher here, an English teacher there, and a math teacher somewhere else. Most of them, if they were taught anything about modern medicine, would have individual offices, support a staff, buy modern teaching equipment, and time and time again, we would pay a fee, depending upon the length of the lesson and whether or not we got a reading test or history quiz.

And to get into the gym we would have to be admitted by a physical education teacher who would charge us a fee every time he came around to check our basketball form which gym would generally be so new for the trampoline, so much for the punching bag, and a basic rate for showers, towels, and lockers.

Out of all this, we would piece together an education, trying to coordinate all the training, trying to get the history teacher to pass on his or her observations of ours to the English teacher and so on.

This is absurd, of course. No democratic society would long tolerate an educational system that operated Los Angeles Medical Center, where people find it necessary to bring some order into this muddle of waste, jurisdictional disputes, and lack of quality controls. We want an end to deliberate physician sanctions against group practice experiments and new programs involving organized private practice.

NATIONAL HEALTH PLAN

As for health care financing, our expectations are very simple: we expect a national health insurance program to be enacted within a very few years and we expect a steady decline of fee-for-service financing and a rapid move toward capitation pre-payment systems where our public benefits can be used to obtain care from organized delivery systems.

We also want to see that the insurance companies take 20 percent off the top and then spread the money around so that we can’t find out where it goes or what it buys, either in quantity or quality. In California, we are slowly but steadily mounting a campaign to help union trust funds escape the grip of indemnity insurance companies and move to self-insurance.

We think the service corporations — the Blues and their smaller imitators — have a legitimate role in creating and serving new health plans but we cannot afford the luxury now provided the insurance companies of making a big piece of our income for profitable speculation. We have to negotiate for the wages we receive, and every cent we spend on health insurance is money lost from income.

We want something better than a nation which, in spite of its wealth, allows a disgraceful infant mortality rate. We expect a medical system that does not put the cash register next to the appointment book. We look for a health system that does not allow the rural and the urban poor to go without even the elemental forms of medical care.

Our expectations are for change so that health care moves out of the marketplace and into the forum of social and political responsibility.

SHOP AROUND

But that is essentially how we get our medical services today in this country. When all the elaborate apparatus of public and private health programs are stripped of those features which are not relevent to individual medical needs, it boils down to this: . . . except for the President, and members of the CASA (who get their medical care directly from a federal system) and physicians themselves, who I can only imagine how to make some judgments about how to get medical care, in this country the rest of us just stop shopping, hoping that the doctor we see knows what he is doing. The hospital we go shopping at hope that the laboratory that analyzes our blood is run by competent people, hoping against hope that we can afford to pay the mysterious bills that arrive after our insurance company’s equally mysterious checks have been sent.

There are exceptions to this, of course. There are multi-specialty group practices where people can enter something that resembles a unified system of professionals, working together to overcome health problems. There are even a few such groups that try preventing illness and maintaining health at something like a reasonable level.

But for the most part, medical care in America is dispensed with the same graceless chaos that characterizes our used car industry. For in medicine, as in the auto industry, it’s every provider for himself. The advertising is more discreet, but that’s only because we have a surplus of cars and a shortage of physicians.

What we expect, to come to the point of this, is that some systematic effort will be made to provide health care in this country. We don’t want to put every doctor in uniform or on salary, but we simply must find a way to bring some order into this muddle of waste, jurisdictional disputes, and lack of quality controls. We want an end to deliberate physician sanctions against group practice experiments and new programs involving organized private practice.

ST. FRANCIS SQUARE co-operations in San Francisco, sponsored by the ILWU-PMA joint fund, received another award recently. The American Institute of Architects, at an Urban Coalition Housing Conference luncheon in Washington November 16, 1970, gave its Award of Merit "in recognition of distinguished accomplishment in low and moderate income housing architecture." Accepting the award from Louis Douglas of the Nonprofit Housing Center (at right) is ILWU Washington Representative Al Lannon (left) and Peter Kampf, representing St. Francis Square architects Marquis & Stoller. Below, a picture of the St. Francis Square project.

Portland Loads First Japanese Containers

PORTLAND — The first Japanese containers to arrive in Portland arrived at Terminal II December 11 and left down river with a record load of 445 trailer loads of metal boxes from the 26-acre terminal.

The ship’s call inaugurated the Japanese trade service to Portland. Continued service will bring a good many new hours of work to the local shipping industry. According to CRDC delegate Everett Ede, who credited the fine work done in Washington by Portland director of shipping and handling a with helping to spread some of the Consortium’s business in this area.

Lucero and Hart

Head Locals Elected

SAN JOSE — Local 11 president George Lucero, unopposed, was re-elected in balloting last week.

Oscar Hart won the post of secretary-treasurer. Trustees chosen were Anthony Rondone, Lowell Samaro, and Teresa Moore. Franklin Fink was elected delegate to the Northern California District Council and Joseph A. Lewis secretary-treasurer.

Also elected was an executive board of fifteen. Election of delegates to the International convention will be held early next year.

Get Jimmy

Home for Xmas

With Teamster General President James R. Hoffa spending his fourth Christmas behind bars, vice-president Mike J. Conway has once again called on unionists throughout the country to write President Nixon urging him to grant Jimmy Hoffa a pardon.

President Nixon, who had no part in the "get Hoffa" campaign which framed the Teamster and sent him to the federal penitentiary in spring, 1967, could easily issue a pardon, says the IBT.

Carlson and Peters

Elected in Local 6

SAN FRANCISCO — A run-off election was held December 13 in the San Francisco division of Local 6 to elect two business agents. Elected were incumbent Swan J. Carlson and Peters with 345 votes.

Candidate Joe Figueiredo received 336 votes and Ray Morales got 247 votes.

Her-Ex Strike Is

Three Years Old

LOUIS ANGELI — The printers’ strike against the Hearst-run, scab-operated Los Angeles Herald-Examiner turned three years old December 15. Newspapermen, printers and others were locked out almost instantly.

The last three years have seen the Herald-Examiner hit by a workers’ strike on precipitously, as unionists carried on the battle by means of a boycott.

Alaska Local 66

Elects Officers

CORDOVA, Alaska—Local 66 elections produced the following winners: President, Roy Leet; vice-president, Harold Brown; secretary-treasurer, George L. Kritchen; disbursing officer, Carl Gross; and eight members of the Executive Relations Committee; to the Executive Committee, Bob Dettlinger and Roy Lee Dettlinger.