Big Victory
In Hawaii
Hotel Strike

HONOLULU—Striking ILWU hotel workers on December 23 ratified a new agreement reached by their negotiating committee and voted to return to work, creating a 16-day strike. Union spokesmen termed the contract the best in the industry anywhere.

The agreement runs until September 30, 1973, and provides for additional wage increases, five cents per hour uniform allowance, double time pay for work on certain holidays, five cents per hour uniform allowance, all medical examinations at no cost to the employee, a dental plan covering employees, their spouses and their children, $5,000 life insurance, and a medical plan for employees and their dependents.

All the benefit plans are paid for by the companies. The companies have also agreed to try to work out plans for a central hiring facility and for child care and development centers.

Union spokesmen expressed particular pleasure with the new sick leave plan, which provides for sick leave with full pay up to five weeks plus what has been accumulated. The fully paid sick leave has been used up, the employee will receive 50 percent of his daily pay up to 26 weeks. If still unable to work because of sickness, the employee will receive 60 percent of his pay for five years. In the event he is unable to work because of accident, he will receive 60 percent of his pay until age 65.

ILWU Regional Director Robert Goldblatt said: "We are stunned by the untimely death of Jack Hall. He played an historic role in the labor and political life of Hawaii. The results of his life work can be found among the tens of thousands of families who moved into better homes, better schools, and better lives because of Jack Hall's work as a trade unionist. We express our deepest sorrow to his wife and family."

Robert McElrath, Hawaii's secretary-treasurer, said: "It does not exaggerate to say that Jack Hall was 'a man of his word.' When he left Hawaii to come to the mainland as an ILWU vice president in 1969, an enormous aloha party was given in his honor. At that time the Honolulu Advertiser— which had been for many years a bitterly anti-union newspaper—wrote in a full-page editorial statement about him: "It does not exaggerate to say that more than any other man, Hall helped bring industrial democracy to these islands as they moved from feudalism and paternalism to the sophisticated and broadly affluent society of today."

When the strike ended, the ILWU called the new sick leave plan "outstanding. It provides for sick leave with full pay up to five weeks plus what has been accumulated. When the fully paid sick leave was used up, the employee will receive 50 percent of his daily pay up to 26 weeks. If still unable to work because of sickness, the employee will receive 60 percent of his pay for five years. In the event he is unable to work because of accident, he will receive 60 percent of his pay until age 65."

Goldblatt said: "It was a long and tough struggle but we made it." 

Eddie Tangen, chief spokesman for the union in negotiations, said: "This is the result of a well-organized and determined ILWU." 

JACK W. HALL IS DEAD
February 28, 1915 — January 2, 1971

Jack W. Hall is dead at 55. The ILWU's vice president and director of organization suffered a massive stroke on New Year's day and never regained consciousness. He died on January 2.

Flags flew at half-mast throughout the state of Hawaii, and not a wheel turned at island waterfronts, plants and many other enterprises as a 15-minute work stoppage was held in rededication of labor to the ideals for which he had worked most of his life.

This event, from 10:10 a.m. Thursday, January 7, was believed to be the first statewide work stoppage in Hawaii's history. In addition to the ILWU family, all AFL-CIO affiliates — including building and construction and maritime trades — were joining in. Other unions involved included the Teamsters, the United Public Workers, the Hawaiian Government Employees Association, the American Federation of Teachers and the 5000-member Hawaii State Teachers Association.

"Better Place to Live"

Teachers said they would speak to their classes during that time about the contributions made by Hall and the union. Said the teachers' president: "Hawaii is a better place to live in because of his efforts."

Along the Pacific Coast, ILWU members in the longshore industry also stopped work for 15 minutes in memory of both Hall and Bill Gettings, the United Federation of Teachers, the American Federation of Teachers and the 5000-member Hawaii State Teachers Association.

Messages of sympathy came from ILWU locals, fellow unionists, labor leaders in the AFL-CIO, the Teamsters, the UE and other independent unions; they came from the rank-and-file with whom he was totally identified during all his years. They came from political figures of both parties; and, significantly, they came from a broad segment of business and employer leaders in Hawaii — men with whom Hall had battled in organizational campaigns, across the bargaining table, and on many tough pickle lines. The one idea they had in common, as they paid tribute, was that Jack Hall was "a man of his word."

When he left Hawaii to come to the mainland as an ILWU vice president in 1969, an enormous aloha party was given in his honor. At that time the Honolulu Advertiser—which had been for many years a bitterly anti-union newspaper — wrote in a full-page editorial statement about him: "It does not exaggerate to say that more than any other man, Hall helped bring industrial democracy to these islands as they moved from feudalism and paternalism to the sophisticated and broadly affluent society of today."

It was at that same party that Governor Burns said, "everyone has a bit better life because of Jack Hall and because of his work..." In a brief response to those words of praise, Hall commented: "It is almost the exact opposite of the things I heard about myself in 1952, during the six months I spent in federal court during the Smith Act trial."

Then he added, "If I am..." (Continued on page 8)
of the negotiating committee, warrant further bargaining. Naturally, any negotiating committee that represents workers wants and hopes to settle successfully through the bargaining table.

**But if that becomes impossible, then the longshore caucus left no doubt it is prepared to strike. Strikes these days are not pious affairs. ILWU hotel workers were on the bricks eleven weeks; the auto workers at GM for eight weeks; GE strikers for fourteen weeks.**

One can well imagine if it took our hotel workers eleven weeks to win some quite simple demands, that anything as complex as the vast program of changes the longshoremen demand, could bring about a far longer strike once it starts. Four or five months may not be out of the question if our past experience means anything.

Building up muscle means not only cementing unity within the longshore division, but calling on all sections of the ILWU for support of the entire labor movement. This unity and support is something we’ve had before and we know it’s still there when we need it. The time may not be far off as we move into “Longshore Year—1971.”

No one can deny that in many American unions thousands of legitimate grievances of the rank-and-file are buried in joint committees and lie there for months, or years, or even years. They pointed to higher wage demands (which they claimed caused higher prices), seemingly unnecessary strikes, and many other things. Whether strikes were a big factor in dumping the Labour government, it certainly was a major reason for Parliament’s passage of a British version of our Taft-Hartley law. Two of the reasons for the early caucus was to prepare for all eventualities—including a strike.

The development, organized at the lower levels of the British trade union movement with the announced aim of bypassing and eliminating the union contract grievance machinery or the use of arbitrators, has led to the passage of a Taft-Hartley-type law in Britain. Essentially that law will mean that where grievance machinery exists to settle beefs, that machinery must be used instead of strike action or slowdowns. Even when a contract terminates they have been built-in provisions similar to the 80-day cooling off period provided in our Taft-Hartley law.

No one can deny that in many American unions thousands of legitimate grievances of the rank-and-file are buried in joint committees and lie there for months without being settled; likewise, many arguments can be made against elaborate grievance procedures which don’t meet the desires of the workers. It often means that job action or a strike becomes more important than whether the workers win the beef. Some don’t even seem to mind if they lose their union because the idea is to remove the notion that anything as complex as this can be worked out under the existing capitalist or profit system. Naturally, the idea is not advanced in these terms but instead is dressed up as a militant rank-and-file program to protect the workers’ interests. The beefs are usually legitimate, such as a pay dispute, an unfair discharge, speedup, etc. But what about the methods?

Whatever the reasons, there came a time when we finally looked closely at some of these so-called programs dressed up and sugar-coated in a lot of rank-and-file militant language. All too often, they’re mostly union-busting.
STOCKTON CLOSED DOWN—ILWU Local 6 pickets closed down the Port of Stockton December 23 after the port commission leased space to the Comstock Manufacturing Co. without discussing an agreement with the ILWU. When warehousemen set up their picket lines, Local 54 longshoremen also refused to work. The matter is now in litigation. Above, Stockton Local 6 business representative, Nollie Wilburn, talks things over with some of the many policemen who blockaded the area after the pickets arrived.

—Photo by Emmett More

Health and Safety Act Passes; Will Help Reduce Job Slaughter

WASHINGTON, DC — After three years of growing pressures from unions and workers throughout the country, a strong Occupational Health and Safety Act was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Nixon on December 30.

The Act aims at assuring virtually every American worker in private industry "safe and healthful working conditions" through federally enforced job health and safety standards. The President called it "landmark legislation."

Longshore safety standards are brought under the Act, providing stronger enforcement and penalty powers than exist under present law.

ANNUAL SLAUGHTER

The Act is considered a major step towards reducing the annual slaughter on the job, currently running at 14,000 and expected to rise each and every year. In summary, the Act:

• Sets health and safety standards in all industries within two years, the Secretary of Labor having final say on standards while working with a broad Advisory Committee;
• Allows federal inspectors to enter and inspect any job site and to hold any firing for seeking help under the Act barred, with provisions for rehiring and back pay if contested in the courts;
• Sets up an Occupational Health and Safety Review Commission to rule on final enforcement orders; allows approval of state programs identical to the federal Act; provides for research programs, especially on chemical and poison hazards; provides for employee safety training programs; establishes a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and a National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws to make recommendations for improvements by July, 1972;
• Creates the post of Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Health and Safety, with 25 positions to work strictly on the Act.

While passage of the Occupational Health and Safety Act is a legislative milestone for the labor movement, it remains a simple fact of life that workers themselves — through contracts, job stewards, safety committees, and other union mechanisms — can do more to stop the slaughter than can the federal bureaucracy, burdened as it is with an anti-Labor administration, hearing and review procedures, employer challenges, court cases, and inadequate funding.

$1,000 per day for continuing or willful violations; safety standards violations (causing death) will be assessed up to a $20,000 fine and a year in prison;

• Allows employees to file complaints and sue as witnesses without discrimination by the employer; firing for seeking help under the Act is barred, with provisions for rehiring and back pay if contested in the courts;
• Requires employers to maintain accurate job injury records;
• Allows employees and/or their representatives to request an immediate inspection where a violation is discovered or a dangerous situation arises; in an "imminent danger" situation requiring immediate action, a federal inspector can obtain a US District Court injunction shutting down a plant or operation for as long as five days (an ILWU proposal to guarantee work stoppages in such cases was defeated in the House and dropped in conference);
• Sets penalties for employer violations of health and safety standards at $1,000 per violation, up to $240,000.

Columbia Pensioners Bring Gifts to Shut-Ins

PORTLAND — Twenty-two baskets of goodies were taken to ILWU members in local hospitals and nursing homes or shut-in at home over the Christmas holidays.

Muskie to Speak

Senator Edmund S. Muskie (Dem.-Maine) will be the featured dinner speaker January 26 at the California Council for Health Plan Alternatives annual delegates meeting. The meeting will be held at the Villa Hotel, 400 S. El Clamino Real, San Mateo, California. For reservations, call (415) 341-0701.

The ILWU, as well as virtually every other California labor organization, is affiliated with the council. Delegates, union trustees and other union representatives are invited.

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1970--Year of Struggle

For the ILWU, 1970 was a year of struggle. The year began with a short strike and a new contract for 3,000 Canadian longshoremen, and ended as 2,000 Hawaiian hotel workers returned to work after a successful 11-week strike.

Negotiations affecting 25,000 Northern California ILWU and Teamster warehousemen, as well as over 1,000 dried fruit workers, went down to the wire before acceptable agreements were worked out.

Longshoremen closed down the entire Columbia River and Oregon Coast ports in late May to protect their jurisdiction; and in San Francisco, in August, longshoremen closed down a job after they were attacked by customs agents with MACE.

And in Trona, the powerful Kerr-McGee Corporation defeated the union in a bitter 115-day strike which saw one union man shot and seriously wounded by a company rent-a-cop.

Nationally, the situation was no different. General Electric workers stayed on the bricks for 14 weeks before the company folded; General Motors and the auto workers settled after an eight-week strike. Rubber workers, truck drivers, railroad workers—some five million workers in all—took on the corporations in 1970.

The struggle was also waged in the halls of congress and the state legislatures. Labor had to confront an alien, unemployable society as unemployment and inflation reached record heights. The struggle was also waged in the courts, as the longshoremen were forced to defend themselves against the companies which shut down the docks and leased it to a private firm which did not employ ILWU longshoremen. The companies ignored requests by ILWU locals that action be taken on the leases and negotiations were broken off.

On May 11 and 12, two ships arrived at the auto dock. Longshoremen refused to work the ships, and PMA resorted to a "grieved ship" procedure, which meant that longshoremen would not be hired for any other jobs until the auto ships were unloaded.

**GRIEVED PORT**

A mass meeting of 4,000 longshoremen in Longview, Washington, on May 16 voted nearly unanimously to invoke a "grieved port" procedure, shutting down all Columbia River and Oregon Coast ports for two weeks.

The issue was resolved when the Nantucket had an auto dock. In the absence of any other jobs, the auto ships were unloaded.

**LONGSHORE**

Crucial Year Begins

The last few months of 1970 witnessed, in rapidfire succession, the longest longshore division caucus in the ILWU history, an early start to contract talks with PMA, a break-in negotiations.

Active preparations for the expiration of the present coast longshore and clerk contracts began when, in April, the Coast Committee recommended calling a preliminary caucus for the full common in negotiations.

Active preparations for the expiration of the present coast longshore and clerk contracts began when, in April, the Coast Committee recommended calling a preliminary caucus for the full common in negotiations.

Although the contract did not expire until June 30, 1971, the committee suggested that an early caucus would allow more time to prepare for all eventualities, including a strike.

**Basic Issue**

The basic issue before the caucus—which convened October 5, with 100 delegates from 37 locals present—was the growing mechanization of waterfront work and the resultant decline of work opportunity and job security. Another major problem was the decline of all workers' real income due to inflation.

A remarkable example of labor unity defeated proposed customs regulations which would have reintroduced waterfront screening, affecting thousands of longshoremen and warehousemen. The screening rules, allegedly designed to halt "pilferage," were introduced a year ago and were dropped when they were introduced last summer without public hearing.

As a result of united pressure—
Seafood workers on the Oregon coast prepared for 1971 negotiations.

**Warehouse**

**Biggest in History**

Last year saw the combined forces of 25,000 Northern California, ILWU and Teamster warehousemen win the biggest contract in the history of the industry.

The settlement — affecting members of ILWU Locals 6 and 17, and fourteen Teamster locals — was only reached after three months of difficult negotiations, and after a 90 percent strike vote in late June.

The main cost items in the contract are:

- **A wage increase of $1 across-the-board over a three-year period, and, for the first time, a cost-of-living escalator clause.**
- **Vast improvements in health and welfare plans, which include a doubling of employer contributions to the pension plans, an improved dental plan and a prescription drug plan.**

The signing of the new agreement in July culminated months of intense activity in Northern California warehouse locals. As early as January, ball sessions were held in Local 6 to enable rank-and-file negociators to express their opinions as to what was needed and what the negotiating priorities were to be.

**WAREHOUSE COUNCIL**

At a March contract convention, Locals 6 and 17 delegates hammered out a set of contract demands. These were then submitted to the Northern California Warehouse Council, the ILWU-Teamster Joint Negotiating Body. The council was co-chaired by ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt and Teamster vice-president George Mock. A later convention approved the demands which were then presented to a series of membership meetings for final approval.

On June 12, as negotiations failed to show satisfactory progress, 800 ILWU and Teamster stewards met to determine strategy. With information of the completely unsatisfactory offer by the employers they instructed the warehouse council to step up the pace of bargaining. On June 24, at mass meetings, a strike vote was taken, with 90 percent saying “aye.”

The strike vote turned the tide. The employers came to terms quickly. “They knew we were bluffing,” said ILWU secretary-treasurer Goldblatt, “they remembered 1967. The strike vote gave us the muscle to force the employers to really negotiate because they knew we were serious.

**Bread-and-Butter Items**

The main business of a union is payroll changes and any union is judged in the long run on whether it delivers bread-and-buttern items — improved wages, working conditions, job security, pensions, health and welfare and much else.

By fall in 1970, ILWU officials, business agents and rank-and-file negotiators did their job well — with each contract settlement subject to the ratification vote of the rank-and-file.

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA**

In Northern California, Local 11 won the best money package ever in the dried fruit industry, in August. Local 11, which represents packs of paper carriers from Hollister in Santa Clara County to Bakersfield in Kern County, bargained for several months and took a strike vote before the employers came across with a wage gain ranging from 63 to 71 cents over a 30½ month period.

One of the main items in this settlement was that women for the first time received the same across-the-board wage hikes as the men. Local 11, the ILWU’s organization of the cardboard industry, in Boron and Wilmington, Local 6 in October negotiated a pace setting agreement with Boise-Cascade to cover its mill wokers, to cover its mill workers. This agreement improved on a pattern in the past of delays, in the payment of wages, with the same company earlier in the year.

Also in Oakland, the 435 members of the ILWU at Cutter Laboratories, on October 1, ratified a three-year contract which gave them 40 cents the first year, 35 cents the second year, and eight percent the third year. The agreement was only reached after the membership voted by 95 percent to give 48-hour strike notice.

Health and welfare, medical, dental, drug and other fringe benefits were the same as the area master warehouse agreement.

In August, 250 Local 6 members at Norcal Candy in San Jose also ok’d an agreement based on the warehouse master contract.

In fact, most of Local 6’s efforts in the last quarter and fall were spent in the time-consuming work of negotiating the master warehouse contract, which affects nearly 300 independent houses in the Bay Area.

Northern California’s other warehouse Local 37, which has represented seasonal workers in the Alaskan salmon canneries since 1937, signed its first two-year contract in June. They won a $35 per month raise across-the-board in 1970 and a $20 raise in 1971, plus hikes and overtime as well as other fringe improvements.

Two of the items which the company had taken away — a modified union shop and a dues checkoff, were preserved, but the issues for which they had struck, were not achieved.

**FOUR-WEED STRIKE**

A four-week strike, with considerable cooperation of the Teamsters, won a settlement at Howard Supply and Pacific Southwest Pipe. The strike was triggered by a series of unfair labor practices following the ILWU’s organization of the company’s office and sales personnel.

The ILWU already represented production workers.

In Boreon and Wilmington, Local 29 and 28A, won the biggest economic package in the history of US Borax. The total economic package in the Borax plants in Boreon and Wilmington, came to nearly 69 cents over a two-year period.

Local 29 in San Diego climaxed an active year by winning a new agreement with American Agar and Chemical Company.

Not all the strikes and negotiations were as successful. Local 35 in Trona was on strike for 115 days against the giant American Potash Company during the spring and summer, without really getting what they had gone out for.

Despite considerable disappointment, in losing a particularly tough strike in a rough company town, with county and highway police, plus private armed guards using strong arm methods, the union remained intact and will stay solid to fight another day.

Local warehousemen who received the full support of the International, the locals, the auxiliaries, and the pensioners — went back to work with substantial wage increases, plus medical and other fringe improvements. Two of the items which the company had taken away — a modified union shop and a dues checkoff, were preserved, but the issues for which they had struck, were not achieved.

Finally, up in Alaska, ILWU Local 37, which has represented seasonal workers in the Alaskan salmon canneries since 1937, signed its first two-year contract in June. They won a $35 per month raise across-the-board in 1970 and a $20 raise in 1971, plus hikes and overtime as well as other fringe improvements. Local 37 members also won their first pension plan.

Over 4,000 Columbia River and Oregon Coast longshoremen voted at a mass meeting in Longview, Wash, to invoke a “grieved port” procedure when Local 8's jurisdiction on the Portland docks was threatened.

Continued from Page 4 —
1970 Was a Year of Struggle and Growth for ILWU

Organizing

ILWU-Style Unionism

It was a big organizing year for the ILWU as more and more workers realized that their best protection against a deteriorating and unstable economic situation was ILWU-style unionism. As the year started, nearly 200 production workers at Nestle's — in the low-wage Salinas valley — joined the ILWU spearheading an organizing campaign going back to 1962. That was a major step in a program to catch up with runaway companies and to set new standards for wages and conditions in low-wage areas.

South San Francisco and San Francisco's big Local 6 victory in July, where despite a well-financed anti-union campaign by the employer, a $0.10-an-hour increase was won for Local 8. Local 34 also took in the Port of San Francisco wharfingers late in the year, while Local 6 won the right to represent workers at National Gypsum in Richmond, B.C. Red Lake Container Maintenance and United Foam.

Shipscalers' Local 2, also in San Francisco, signed an agreement with holdout company Eureka Marine, which had refused to hire ILWU members for many years.

Canada

A New Look

ILWU members in Canada won significant wage and other gains despite massive unemployment and anti-labor repression in Canada last year. But they had to strike for it.

Three thousand Canadian longshoremen hit the bricks February 5, after rejecting an agreement recommended by their negotiating committee. All six BC ports were shut down until February 15 when the membership ratified a new 12-month contract which brought in an increase of $1.16 an hour on a base rate of $3.88.

The new contract also provided for large improvements including:

- New manning rules to provide for safety and avoidance of undue individual work burdens.
- For the first time in BC waterfront history, an eight-hour guarantee replacing the old guarantees which never exceeded four hours.
- A 15-hour guaranteed workweek, averaged over a 26-week period. BC dockers have to be available for five days out of a six-day period, excluding Sundays, to qualify for the work or pay guarantee.

The victory in Canada climaxined a nine-month struggle for a contract. Negotiations began before expiration of the old contract as far back as July 31, 1969. After reaching a deadlock the union went on strike two days later. The first strike was over with a 90-day truce. Negotiated settlements recommended by an elected committee were turned down three times by membership vote.

During the long negotiations it became evident that security of employment in the face of technological changes was the overwhelming concern of union members.

CONVENTION

The challenge of technology was also the basic issue at the Convention of the ILWU Canadian Area in April.

After a discussion of the new contract the delegates turned to consideration of the economic situation facing Canada — an economic slowdown, continued inflation, the rapidly rising cost-of-living, increasing unemployment and increased taxes.

Delegates called for tax reform, cutback in military expenditures, rent controls and a rollback on prices. They also condemned the "uncontrolled" exploitation of the natural resources. Canadian delegates also blasted the US involvement in the war in Vietnam, accusing the Nixon Administration of following policy "to keep on with the war while going through hypocritical maneuvers designed to mislead public opinion.

Late in the year, members of ILWU Local 302 in New Westminster, BC, signed a contract providing the highest increases of any agreement in the interior region. The contract covers the operation of the Fraser River which involves interchange of Canadian coal by Kaiser to Japan through the new Canadian super-barge Roberts Bank just south of New Westminster.

These victories were won despite the fact that 1970 was a particularly rough year for Canadian labor, hit hard by serious inflation and a high rate of unemployment.

In this situation, 110,000 British Columbia trade unionists, had to negotiate new contracts in 1970.

By the middle of the year over 60,000 British Columbia workers were idle through lockouts, layoffs and layoffs. At one time this included one-fourth of the ILWU work force in Canada, a growing number of strikes by a strike of 1,200 Masters, Mates and Engineers, members of the Canadian Merchant Marine Guild. Chief issues in that strike were manning and safety.

Three thousand construction workers were locked out, lumper and pulp millids idled 20,000 workers, 600 qualified workers were forced to resort to 24-hour rotating strikes in major cities with local workers and others also on strike.

All this was a result of a get-tough-with-labor campaign, spearheaded by the British Columbia Employers Council, and aided by the biggest industries in the province.

By the end of the year though, it was clear that labor had the towboat strikers, construction workers and postal workers, and, of course, longshoremen, all won significant gains.

Hawaii

Best Organizing Record

Although at year's end the big news in Hawaii was the victory of 2,000 hotel workers in their week hotel strike on the neighbor islands, 1970 was also a year of intensive organizational and political work for ILWU Local 142.

The ILWU had the best organizing record of any union's with 14 elections covering 531 workers — half of the workers organized on the islands. The organizing drive chalked up despite the fact that unionism was eviscerated in Hawaii and did not keep pace with the growth of the work force.

Organizing work required some political muscle too, as the ILWU teamed up with other island unions to push legislation guaranteeing the right of public employees to bargain collectively and to strike. Only Hawaii and Pennsylvania now treat public employees as first class citizens.

There was also a big year politically in other ways, as the ILWU — whose members did everything from passing out leaflets to driving people to the polls — pushed hard and successfully for the re-election of Governor MEO, and pushed hard for the election of President Fuskett.

Earlier, in February, Local 142 had moved towards eventual labor unity on the islands by signing a mutual aid pact in January with the 18,000member Hawaiian Government Employees Association. "We will work together on matters of mutual concern such as, but not limited to, legislative and political issues at both the state and county levels," said regional director Robert McGarrath.

More than 15,000 ILWU members and their families attended the Local 142-sponsored family peace picnics at 16 locations throughout the state over the February 28-March 1 weekend.

Pickets signed a peace petition which demanded a complete withdrawal of all US troup from the islands, a 1970 target date for withdrawal of all troops, further efforts at negotiations and full support from the Saigon government if it happens negotiated and all possible support of the UN to guarantee peace.

For Hawaiian longshoremen, the big news of the year was that they will be included in the coast longshore agreement. They were given full vote and vote in the October caucus and Local 142 president, Carl Dow, was named to the negotiating committee.
Local 40, Portland
PORTLAND — Les Thornton has been elected president of Clerks Local 40. Others on the 1971 slate of officers to be installed at the stop work meeting January 13 are: Ed Strader, vice-president; Doug Hansen, secretary-treasurer-business agent; J. R. Strahan and Larry Bowe, dispatchers; Tony Botz, relief dispatcher; Troy Slinger, recording secretary; Walt Mykol, secretary-treasurer, arms; Bob Mastrantonio, Bob Walsh, Paul Allen, Ron West and Charles Tobin, executive board; Roy Albers, Tom Barclett, Harold Hansen, and Max Housser, LRC; Lew White, Mel Conboy, Hartie Siron, Jim Andre and John Hogg, grievance committee; Larry Beaton, Stan Granstrum and Roger Hoef, trustees.

Next Dispatcher Deadline—January 15

Local 40 Local 40 named the following officers for the year 1971: president, Leroy A. Asplund; vice president, Charlie Alexander; recording secretary, Norman A. Matson; assistant dispatcher, Norman Arnold; LRC, John M. Gabel; LRC alternate, Vern Goodin.

Local 52, Seattle
SEATTLE, Wash. — Local 52 ILWU Checker Association, named the following officers for the 1971 term: president, Terry Swain; vice president, Dick Gardenhire; secretary-treasurer and business agent, Robert Lewis; relief dispatcher, Larry Kracke; No. 2 dispatcher, John Mayon. Edison Backman was elected as chairman of the executive board.

Local 58, Seattle
SEATTLE—Local 58, skip and dock foremen of Washington, ILWU, elected J. R. Heath, president; John Trevebridge, vice president; and Al Daly, secretary-treasurer, for the 1971 term.

Local 75, San Francisco
SAN FRANCISCO — Recent elections at ILWU Local 75, Gateemen and Watchmen’s Union, named those 1971 officers: president, Denver G. Davis; vice president, secretary-treasurer-business agent and dispatcher, Joseph D. McLaughlin; assistant dispatcher, Roy Erb; sergeant-at-arms, Wes Hill.

Local 91, San Francisco
SAN FRANCISCO — Foremen’s Union, Local 91 named the following officers for 1971: Re-elected as president is Chester Nelson; James Suter is vice president; Manuel Lopez, secretary-treasurer and dispatcher; John Lewis, assistant secretary and dispatcher; John Falcoul, Chester Leonard and Joseph Sanches on LRC and board of trustees; plus 20 members for the executive board. Chester Nelson is the delegate to convention and caucus.

Longview Auxiliary
LONGVIEW—Jeanette Boerner and Betty Coulombe have been re-elected president and secretary of Auxiliary 14. Other officers for 1971 are Barbara Lile, vice-president, and Viola Sho外表, secretary.

Christmas activities included a $50 donation to the Salvation Army Christmas bureau; the traditional Holiday Party for the children of Local 21, with the auxiliary providing 250 bags of candy; and a Christmas Luncheon, with entertainment provided by the Senior Citizens’ Club. Members brought toys for delivery to Longview’s Progress Center for the Handicapped.

The auxiliary was saddened by the death of a charter member, Ethel Eileen Schrader. She had held many offices over the years.

Dick Wise is President of Local 8
PORTLAND—Longshore Local 8 voted into office Dick Wise as president, Fred Huntting as vice president, and Bill Ward as secretary.

Others named included: business agent, George Watson; earning’s clerk, Paul Shinga; Jaschina; mar- shal, Darek R. Coulson; regular dis- patcher, Doyle Degman; night dis- patcher, R. “Scooter” Benacheler. Trustees are: Henry Lunde, Shadie Dulun and Don R. Bonne. John Olson, Bud Condott, Rocky Brown and Albert J. Wagner will be the Columbia River District Council组成。
Jack Wayne Hall was born February 28, 1915 in Ashland, Wisconsin, the son of a miner. He was brought up in Southern California and graduated at the age of 16 from Huntington Park Union High School in 1931. When he was 17 he became a merchant seaman and saw Hawaii for the first time as a sailor aboard the SS President Hoover.

Soon after, in Asia, he saw colonialism and stark poverty for the first time. “The Orient had the greatest impact on me as a youth,” he said. “It upset me. It determined which and how fence I was to go for.”

For well over 30 years that was the side of the fence he fought on—for democratic unionism, for racial equality, for a better economic life, for decent social conditions, for political freedom.

In 1933, Hall joined the Sailors Union of the Pacific, and in 1934 participated as a sailor in the three-month San Francisco waterfront strike.

In 1935, he took part in the tanker strike and in the same year he was active in organization on the waterfront in Hawaii. In 1936 he took part in the maritime strike as chairman of the publicity committee in Honolulu.

During this period he was the youthful editor of The Voice of Labor, Hawaii’s working class newspaper, and spoke incessantly to workers whenever they would listen—in halls, homes or along the side of rural roads near plantations. It was a period of bare-fisted class war and he was in the middle of it.

In 1937, Hawaii’s last one-race strike took place on Maui, when a thousand Filipino strikers were locked off by the bricks and Jack Hall helped organize.

It was a long, bitter, cruel strike, and The Voice exposed the inhuman tactics used against the strikers.

The last of the sugar worker strikes was in 1934. In 1944, he was named ILWU regional director for Hawaii, and by the end of the war an enormous organizing campaign was underway.

Then followed a number of significant strikes and victories in sugar and pineapple, including a crucial 79-day strike in sugar in 1944. The 28,000 workers hung tough and won their first strike in Hawaiian history. This, and the bitter six-month strike that tied the Hawaii waterfront in 1949, were the key events in the development of the ILWU.

Jack was in the thick of all these events, and he recalled in later years that those early days on Kauai, and other islands, when he spent all his spare time agitating, organizing and educating, were really paying off for the working people. He recalled how often he spoke to workers about the successes of organized labor on the mainland. He spoke to them about their legal rights to organize in Hawaii, and what laws were needed to favor the working man; he spoke to them about how they could use their power if they joined together.

Many of these early meetings had to be conducted in secret, often at night, sometimes in workers’ homes, because those were the days when “agitators” were considered a fair game for plantation guards and the police.

A friend of Jack’s, who recalled, as well, something which became his hallmark—“you have to lead with people or it will catch up with you.”

As the years went by, his sharp mind, his profound understanding of the law, and his tough ability at the bargaining table, made him respected by friends and enemies alike.

He led a labor parade protesting Vietnam war

Jack knew how to relax

Speaking to striking workers on sugar plantation

Why was such a device used? Perhaps the story is best told in the fact that before the ILWU came along sugar workers’ pay was 19 cents an hour, plus about six cents in fringe benefits. After the ILWU, wages went up continuously and today the lowest pay is $2.30 an hour, the highest $4.04, plus $1.05 in fringe benefits. Perhaps it is best told in the fact that longshoremen have parity with the West Coast.

Perhaps it is also told in the fact that under the ILWU, these highest paid agricultural workers in the world have seniority, grievance procedures, vacations, sick pay, pensions, and health and welfare benefits undreamed of by any agricultural workers anywhere in the world.

End of Feudalism

One recalls a sugar strike victory in 1936, when Harry Bridges hailed it as the end of that strike by saying:

This is the beginning of the end of a feudalism which we hope will bring to an end the feudalism everywhere. This victory makes Hawaii a part of the United States for all Hawaiians, especially the workers. It is no longer a feudal colony.

In addition to the significant wage gains, what was eliminated was the old serf-like system of perquisites. Here is how it worked:

Under the old perquisites system, everything used or needed by the workers was provided by the land, house, water, heat and power and all other services. The worker was often the complete victim of the company store. They were hardly a step above slavery, as they were forced to pay over and over again for things which remained the property of the employers.

Out of that strike they received sufficient wages to pay for their own goods and services, to buy what they wanted, and where they wanted to. It meant that the worker, not his employer, decided what his needs were. It also meant that those workers would receive freeholder’s title to their homes, which meant that the homes became their own and they were no longer a victim of the employer’s whim. “It upset me. It determined which and how fence I was to go for.”