Re: Report of Negotiations

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The last negotiating meeting with PMA took place Monday morning, October 4. Further negotiations were suspended when PMA gave a negative answer to a proposal advanced by the union Committee which sought to settle one of the key demands of the union — namely, a Wage Guarantee for A and B longshoremen and clerks.

When negotiations ceased, it was apparent to the parties that we were deadlock on the key issues of: a Guaranteed Wage proposal, the Grievance Machinery and Length of Work.

Two issues that could be described as tentatively settled, subject to the whole contract being settled, were:

- Pensions and most of the union’s proposals on Manning Scales and procedure.
- The union had proposed to PMA prior to the suspension of negotiations that both parties put its position into a final complete document. It was agreed this be done. Negotiations were then recessed with the union committee meeting at International headquarters Monday afternoon.

The union committee, after reviewing the course of negotiations so far, and the possibility of additional government intervention through a Taft-Hartley injunction, unanimously resolved that if an injunction was ordered by the court, the Coast Negotiating Committee would recommend to all striking locals that the injunction be obeyed.

Late Monday afternoon the Negotiating Committee was informed by the local Mediation Service by telephone that President Nixon had issued an Executive Order setting up a board of inquiry as required under Taft-Hartley, to determine whether the injunction specifies that all striking locals return to work.

The judge agreed with a board of inquiry appointed by the President, which claimed the union and employers were too far apart for a quick settlement.

The judge’s temporary restraining order specifically said: “... all parties resume and continue operations under the terms of the... collective bargaining contracts in effect on June 30, 1971, and the grievance and arbitration decisions thereunder.”

The Coast Strike Strategy Committee, in a letter to all locals (see columns at left) recommended that all striking locals return to work.

On October 7, a wire to all coast longshore, clerk and walking bosses states, “The Coast Strike Strategy Committee, because of an injunction issued under the Taft-Hartley Law, October 6, 1971, unanimously voted to instruct all locals to return to work as of the first shift, Saturday, October 9, 1971. All men required to perform necessary preliminary work such as maintenance, required to perform necessary preliminary work such as maintenance, gear, and supervisory personnel shall be permitted to report to work prior to coastwise resumption of work.

The injunction specifies that return to work is under terms and provisions of the Longshore Agreement and Container Freight Station Agreement in effect June 30, 1971.”
President Nixon instructed the Department of Justice to apply for a Taft-Hartley injunction ending the longshore strike on the Pacific Coast. The Board of Inquiry appointed by the President under the Taft-Hartley Act was instructed to act on both the East and Gulf Coast strike of the ILA, and the Pacific Coast strike of the ILWU, it recommended only that an injunction be issued against the ILWU and the Chicago Grain Handlers, Local 121, of the ILA.

On Saturday, September 25, 1971, I met with the President in Portland. Here is a portion of the official transcript of President Nixon's remarks to the news media in Portland: "Having said that, let us suppose that, as some have indicated, that we will be confronted very soon with an eastern longshore strike. If you have an eastern longshore strike, and western longshore still continuing, Taft-Hartley automatically is going to be applied, because then the damage is going to be very great."

The President originally stated that there was no emergency affecting the health and safety and national welfare on the Pacific Coast. The claim that there was a dire national emergency affecting the health of the nation on the Pacific Coast is just not so. Here are facts:

- Military shipments from Pacific Coast ports have continued uninterrupted. During the month of August, 1971, 85 vessels carrying about 400,000 measurement tons of cargo was shipped from Pacific Coast ports.
- An emergency relief cargo at the request of President Nixon, amounting to 30,000 tons of bulgur wheat from Seattle, Astoria and Long Beach, was loaded to India for refugees from East Pakistan.
- Another emergency request to load 5,000 tons of cargo for a NASA project to Mars was granted by Local 19, Seattle, upon urging of the federal government.
- Hawaiian longshoremen were not struck and Hawaii was being serviced from the East Coast and Vancouver.
- Terminal grain elevators up and down the Coast were reopened to receive grain and other agricultural products.
- Rice shipments for Puerto Rico were taking place from Sacramento by rail to the Gulf and then shipment to Puerto Rico by water.
- Parishable cargo was released at the start of the strike.
- Cargo on the docks was released six weeks ago by the decision of the Strike Strategy Committee.
- Passenger ships were operating so as not to destroy what was left of the American passenger fleet.
- Ensenada, Mexico, Vancouver, BC, and Alaskan ports were open.

Shipowners were hurting and commercial cargo was not being delivered but there was no real emergency threatening national health and welfare.

So what happened between September 26 and October 4 which made the big change? All the major ports on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts went on strike!

The question of dock strikes creating a national emergency under the laws of the government becomes the executive government becomes the executive government by the Act and also a top official of the Universal Stevedore and Terminal Company against whom we are on strike; and then a significant recovery in the two market because of the strike. Any permanent losses would presumably be different for both unions.

The only national emergency seems to be the possibility of two unions—the ILWU and ILA—uniting to fight against common employers and for similar demands. Such a development could easily be viewed by shipping companies as a real emergency stopping their operations. But affecting national welfare? NO!

In the meantime, the objective of the employer propaganda and lobby machine was to prevent a situation where both the ILA and the ILWU would be on strike at the same time against substantially the same employers. The combined strength of both coasts could obviously move toward bringing victories which one coast by itself could not do. So on September 30, 1971, at least five leading shipowners from New York sent telegram to President Nixon, demanding that he not issue a Taft-Hartley injunction in the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts strike. Let me identify some of them:

1) James J. Dickman, president of The New York Shipping Association and also a top official of the Universal Stevedore and Terminal Company of California;
2) Michael E. McAvoy, chairman of SeaLand Service Co., Inc., a member of the East Coast Negotiating Committee and a company against whom we are on strike;
3) D. J. Talbot, president of Terminal Operating Co., Inc., stevedore firm for US Lines and other leading shipowners against whom we are striking.

The official spokesman for the Pacific Maritime Association, representing the same companies who were against a Taft-Hartley injunction for the East Coast at the hearing before the Board of Inquiry in San Francisco, October 4 stated the PMA position on a national emergency and the need for a Taft-Hartley injunction: "We prefer to leave that matter to the Executive branch of the government."

So the executive branch of the government becomes the executive committee of the shipowners!
Portland Locals
Reach Pact on Jurisdiction

PORTLAND—Locals 8 and 40 have reached an agreement on jurisdiction on port property with the Port of Portland. It was ratified at membership meetings of the two locals last week and approved earlier by the port commissioners.

Local 8 president Dick Wise said the three-page document is “as good or better than the one negotiated last summer,” with “more inclusive” language. The contract is binding on all successors.

Both parties agreed to abide by the terms of the ILWU-PMA agreement when one is arrived at, Wise stated.

The agreement was announced to the press at a conference held in the Lloyd Building October 4, at which both Wise and Ed Westerdalb, executive director of the Port of Portland, were present.

Wise was accompanied by Everett Ede, vice president of Local 8 and coordinator of the Local Strike Committee, and by Les Thornton, president of Local 40, and Roy Albers, of the Clerks’ Labor Relations Committee.

All general cargo docks in Portland are operated by the Port of Portland, except Matson.

Local 6 Negotiators
Keeping Busy

SAN FRANCISCO — Local 6 is negotiating its first contracts with Heublein, Inc., a vodka manufacturer; Biscar Inc., in San Jose, a warehouse operation; Heath Ceramics; Drug Service, Inc., in Alameda; and Metal Metals in Stockton.

Negotiations for renewal of existing contracts are also going on at KNC Warehouse-American Tempering in Oakland; Solomom Box, San Francisco; and Polykemc Corp., San Francisco.

Negotiations are also in progress for a new contract for Local 6 X-ray technicians in six hospitals affiliated with the Association of East Bay Hospitals.

Simultaneous talks are going on for X-ray technicians at Kaiser-Oakland and Concord Hospital.

Seven Canadian
ILWU Scholarships

VANCOUVER, BC — Seven sons and daughters of Canadian Area ILWU longshoremen have been awarded ILWU scholarships for 1971-72.

University entrance scholarships of $400 each went to John Alexander Bernard, Tony Chursky, Frederick W. Mansford and Mary Jane Kronquist.

Undergraduate scholarships of $350 each were received by Ronald Donaldson, John Natriess and Victor Simpson. The Thomas F. Myres scholarship of $250 was awarded to Mary T. Norman.

Frank Kennedy, Canadian Area secretary treasurer, announced that for the 1972-73 year, scholarships will also be arranged covering vocational schools and regional colleges.

Funds for the scholarships are raised by an area-wide membership of all ILWU members.

Next Dispatcher
Deadline, October 15

Senate Sets
Waterfront
Inquisition

WASHINGTON, DC — Waterfront screening again!

Without fanfare or even a roll call vote, the Senate, at the request of President Nixon, has passed a measure to establish a commission on cargo theft.

The bill, sponsored by Nevada’s Senator Alan Bible, would set up a two-year nine-member commission with powers to investigate cargo theft and pilferage in the transportation industry.

The commission — made up mostly of government and employer representatives — will be required to submit recommendations for licensing and/or identification systems for all cargo handling employees. The commission can conduct hearings, administer oaths, require the submission of reports and answers to questions, issue subpoenas and have other police powers.

Of the nine commissioners only one will be from labor.

The Bible bill, which now must go before the House of Representatives, was put on the floor after solid labor opposition last year defeated attempts by the Customs Bureau to set up similar rules.

Noting that the commission to investigate cargo theft will be funded with $2 million for two years, the Local 13 Strike Bulletin, said recently: “In an age of economic sacrifice on the part of the American worker, a time when the President of the US, by executive order eliminates all possibility of screening for workers — huge sums of these very workers’ tax monies are being funded for secret investigating enemies at the President’s request, without public fanfare and for just as possible.”

Local 13 dubbed the Bible bill Nixon’s “$2 million inquiry army,” which gives “men sweeping powers under the guise of security to bring before them any citizen they choose to answer the inquisitor under federal law.”

Local 6 Asks
Noise Control
In Salinas

SALINAS — Acting on a complaint from ILWU Local 6, labor representatives of the members at Nestle’s, an Occupational Safety and Health Administration inspector conducted a survey of noise levels at the Nestle’s chocolate manufacturing plant here.

Labor Department representatives found several areas of the plant where noise levels were in violation of federal standards, and many areas where the noise was borderline or just under hazardous levels.

(The should be noted that many scientists and union safety experts believe the federal standard allowing a noise level of 80 decibels to be much too lenient for full worker protection.)

A more comprehensive measurement of the noise at Nestle’s will establish the basis for government action.

The law reads: “When employees are subject to sound (exceeding federal standards), feasible administrative or engineering controls shall be utilized. If such controls fail to reduce sound levels, personal protective equipment shall be provided and used.”

CANADIAN ILWU MEMBERS sent Canadian Area president Don Garcia to San Francisco, with a check for $32,000 to back up the strike —plus another check for $100 from pensioners. All Canadian locals assessed themselves $10 a month per man to help their striking US brothers. Vancouver Local 500, the largest in British Columbia, boosted its assessment to $35 per man.

WAREHOUSE UNIONISTS in the San Francisco Bay Area, recently voting overwhelmingly to raise their dues in order to aid the longshore strike, presented their first check in the amount of $25,000 — to brother dock workers. Here, at the left, ILWU president Bridges accepts the gift with thanks from Local 6 secretary-treasurer Keith Eckman and president Curtis McClain.

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MEXICAN LONGSHOREMEN from the Port of Veracruz send their gift of solidarity to Pacific Coast dock strikers. The members of the Union de Estibadores y Jornaleros Del Puerto de Veracruz (Port of Vera Cruz Longshoremen and Warehousemen), assessed themselves $10 each, to make up the sum of $3,200. Here in center is Brother Juan Cayetano Melche, with check and letter of greetings from the union. Seen from left, ILWU vice president Bill Chester; Coast Committee/Ann Bill Ward, Melche and Tony Garcia, Local 46, Port Hueneme — a member of the Negotiating Committee — who translated during the ceremonies, and ILWU president Bridges. An accompanying letter expressed solidarity and also explained that the Veracruz union had sent wires to President Nixon to indicate their sympathy with the longshore strike. The letter said in part: “Your fight is backed by all maritime workers in Mexico and the entire world.”
HONOLULU — “Labor unity for a better Hawaii,” was the theme of the 6th Biennial Convention of ILWU Local 142 in Honolulu, September 25-Oct. 2.

The almost 700 delegates and observers included an unprecedented number of new faces, young workers and women.

Convention actions and statements agreed on these objectives for the union:

• Support the West Coast longshoremen “on strike for basic principle of right to all working men and women.”

• Support Hawaii longshoremen in their demands. Also workers in sugar, pineapple and related industries (these workers developed their demands for new agreement in caucuses immediately after the convention).

• Defend workers against loss of jobs because of technological change or corporate irresponsibility. Force employers to share the benefits of progress. Prevent employers from diverting agricultural land to fast-buck schemes which destroy jobs and undermine Hawaii’s economy.

• Oppose wage controls and restrictions on collective bargaining.

• End the war, the chief cause of the inflation.

• Organize the unorganized to maintain the working class economic and political strength needed to defend gains and make progress.

• Relate to young people, so they can carry on the fight for a better Hawaii.

• Improve the union by better communication, service, membership participation and action on community issues.

• Continue the union’s traditional policy of independent political action.

Delegates adopted 21 statements of policy on matters ranging from the Amchitka nuclear test to taxation.

Delegates recommended several constitutional changes and an increase in voluntary political action contributions to $5 per bimonthum.A balanced budget provides for additional funds for education, conventions and meetings, mobilization and negotiations and membership services. There was no change in dues.

DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURE

New delegates to the six-day convention commented on the democratic process by which the union develops its own internal unity around programs based on understanding. All issues were thoroughly discussed in small groups in committees and on the floor. In two cases, committee recommendations were reversed after minority reports were debated on the convention floor.

But the final program recommendations were adopted by heavy majority vote. Convention actions are only recommendations until they have been approved by a statewide majority of votes in membership meetings. Between now and October 22, delegates will be reporting to stopwork meetings at more than 183 companies on six islands.

PARTICIPATION ENCOURAGED

New delegates were encouraged to take an active part on the first day when the entire convention broke up into small groups of 30 people each for a free and informal discussion of three key topics—job security and full employment, youth and, How Can We Improve Our Union?

Rank-and-file leaders who chaired the groups called upon each participant for his views.

Students from the youth labor conference committee participated as resource persons in the groups which discussed the topic of how the union can relate to young workers and students.

SKIP POSES QUESTIONS

As a device for arousing interest, a short three-part skit was presented at the end of the opening morning session which raised many of the issues to be discussed by small groups in the afternoon.

Guest speakers were invited from all major union groups. They praised the spirit of labor unity developing in Hawaii. They noted that the times demand labor action and cooperation because of attack by employers who hope to take advantage of Nixon’s one-sided economic control policy to deny wages and contract protections which workers need.

Speakers from other unions included James Grave, State Federation of Labor; AFL-CIO; David Trask, Hawaii Government Employees Association—AFSCME; Odetta Fujimori, American Federation of Teachers; and Henry Epstein, United Public Workers.

Keynote speaker was ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt, who had also been a featured speaker at the State Federation Convention a few days earlier. He praised Hawaii’s unions and especially the Federation for their recent joint Labor Day parade and rally which had the slogan “Labor United for Peace, Progress, Prosperity” in protest of the wage freeze.

Goldblatt told both the Federation and the ILWU conventions that the chief cause of the inflation is the Vietnam war and military expenditures, price-fixing by the largest corporations and the upward price spiral in the field of services such as medical care and insurance where workers are least organized.

He said wage increases came after price increases and the inflationary push of recent years. He said the working people are expected to pay for the cost of curbing this inflation—something that is both unjust and impossible.

McGOVERN BLAST

Presidential candidate US Senator George McGovern, just back from Vietnam also spoke at both conventions. He congratulated ILWU on being “the first union to come out unequivocally for the ending of the tragic war in Vietnam. It took courage, vision, foresight.”

McGovern said the earlier Nixon economic game plan of deliberately slowing down construction, increasing unemployment and raising interest rates had created the present recession and so now there is a new game plan which favors the rich and is unfair and unjust to working people.

McGovern advocated converting a citizens’ planning conference to review what is needed to strengthen the economy, close tax loopholes, stop wasteful military expenditures and start investing money in new housing, public transportation, cleaning up pollution and the other worsening problems of our society.

Governor John A. Burns, a longtime friend of the ILWU, told delegates:

“I have done many things to alleviate standard of living hardships and I will do everything possible to ease the situation but I will not be a party to breaking the strike of the union. Organized labor is an established part of our democracy and has demonstrated its sense of responsibility.”

The governor said ILWU has been a major force in bringing about progressive democratic changes in Hawaii.

POLITICS

The ILWU’s tradition of political independence was heavily emphasized in a statement of policy on political action.

By keeping its eye on legislative objectives, rather than giving a blanket endorsement to either political party, the Union has helped Hawaii become a leading state in labor and social legislation.

“Union members’ welfare is affected by public policies as well as by contract conditions. That is why the union political action program is concerned for the general welfare of the community,” the delegates pointed out.

“Improvements in unemployment compensation, workmen’s compensation, wage-hour laws, education and many other areas would not have been achieved had the union listened to the siren songs of the two major political parties. Instead we pushed them the blank check they yearned for.”

HAWAI’I’S HERITAGE

Reflecting a growing concern for the preservation of Hawaii’s unique cultural heritage, the delegates expressed support for the Hawaii Foundation for History and the Humanities, created by an Act of the State Legislature in 1970.

The Foundation has the responsibility for preserving and restoring historical sights and artifacts for
Unity Is Local 142 Theme

public information and enjoyment, in cooperation with the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

The Foundation is also to develop ethnic and cultural programs, with collection of documents from the past—clothing, photographs, tools and other memorabilia which can give a living sense of the islands' past.

The delegates pointed out that Hawai'i's heritage "is not fully known without telling their significant stories and recollections." The statement urges individual members to join the Foundation and participate in its work; and also suggests pensions cooperate in

"We must all be organizers," he said.

"The living example of a good union at work giving good service is the best argument for joining a union. Next step is for each of us to help our organizers by talking union to our family, friends and neighbors."

Martin also pledged support of mainland ILWU members for sugar and pine negotiators. Urging ILWU support for organizational efforts, Martin said:

"We have a very competent team of organizers on the mainland and here in Hawaii. But no team of organizers—no matter how competent—can actually organize without the muscle and power of a unified rank and file behind them all the way. We must help the organizers. First by making our own unit strong and doing a good job for our members."

Martin's remarks on the importance of organizing were followed up by a policy statement which pointed out that over 1,000 new members have been organized in Local 142 since the last convention in 1969. But this figure "only represents a small percentage of people who have come into the labor market since 1969. Organizing of workers has not kept pace with the workforce in our state and this constitutes a real danger to organized workers."

"Wages of these unorganized workers are generally low. Because wages are like water, tending to seek its lowest level, it gives the employers an argument to use against us in negotiations, claiming unfair competition."

The statement pointed out that organizing was also necessary for political reasons. "Only by organizing can we reach these newcomers to the labor market with a sound political program. Unorganized workers generally adhere to the political thinking of their bosses."

Delegates drew particular attention for the need for a stepped-up organizing campaign in the area of tourism. "With new resort complexes becoming the hub of whole new communities, the campaign to organize tourist industry will have to be stepped up. Our sons and daughters deserve decent wages, benefits and working conditions. The best way to achieve this is to make these resort communities ILWU communities."
After 20 Months

**NLRB’s Scab Vote at 1-J**

SAN RAFAEL — The fight is not over yet, but after 20 months on strike, printers at the scen-operated Independent-Journal have suffered a serious setback in their fight against that paper.

As a result of a rigged NLRB election, in which the striking members of International Typographical Union Local 21 were NOT PERMITTED TO VOTE, the union was decertified, as scabs voted 35-0 to dump the TU.

Picketing, which has gone on since the printers walked out in January, 1970, must now cease.

In a strike bulletin released September 27, the I-J strikers said an appeal to the courts against “the outrageous decision” by the NLRB will be filed immediately.

The I-J must now also face the possibility of a strike by the Web Printers’ Union, Local 1, which has received strike sanction from its International.

Terrorists, Professional, Political

Legal considerations are also weighing the strike action, after meeting the same resistance to good faith bargaining as the ITU members.

With the picketing phase of the struggle concluded by the scab members of the I-J chapel of Local 21 issued a statement blasting the decisions of the NLRB in the nearly two years of their strike.

**Hugo Black Dies**

Plain People Will Miss Him

WASHINGTON, DC — Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black died last week, September 25, at age 85, after a few days after resigning from the court position he had held since 1937. Black will be remembered as one of those few justices—like Holmes, Brandeis, Warren, Stone, Cardozo—in the history of this country who have represented not corporations but plain people.

Born in Clay County, Alabama, in 1876, Black represented, who joined about the Southern populist tradition: A hostility toward monopolies, a championing of the underdog, and a notion that the machinery of government could be used to protect the little guy.

He was elected to the Senate in 1926, when he joined up with standing progressives of that era who worked hard for New Deal type legislation. And he became particularly well known for leading Senate investigations to expose the anti-democratic and monopolistic activities of big business.

In August, 1937, President Roosevelt called Hugo Black to the Supreme Court. Two of Black's earlier majorities opinions were directly beneficial to waterfront union members. In the case of NLRB vs. Waterman Steamship Corporation in 1940, Black upheld the NLRB's ruling that the company had violated the National Labor Relations Act by firing seamen who joined CIO unions.

In the case of Bridges vs. California a year later ruled that ILWU president Harry Bridges was not in contempt of court when he sent a telegram to the Secretary of Labor protesting the ruling of a California state judge.

In the great “red scare” of the late forties and early fifties, Justice Black developed a worldwide reputation for his uncompromising stand in defense of freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

Immediately after World War II, he had warned Americans that “it will become the policy of the government to register all journalists, and then decide, group by group, as to the purpose, exercise and presentation of their work.”

He died last week of a heart attack.

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**Local 6 Begins Cutter Arbitration**

BERKELEY — On September 29 and 30, ILWU Local 6 began arguing their case for some 12 classification improvements at Cutter Laboratories before arbitrator Sam Kagel.

The union’s demands for improvements arose out of an agreement reached in 1970, that the parties would arbitrate any unresolved differences on classification.

Arbitrator Kagel has now set October 8 and 9, for further hearings. Additional hearings will be held November 3 and 4 if necessary.

Representing the union are research director Barry Silverman, Local 6 business agents Bill Burke and Evelyn Johnson; the plant negotiating committee; and rank and file members testifying on the nature of their respective jobs.

Age Reduced for BC Retirees

VANCOUVER, BC — Effective September 1, 1971, the Waterfront Industry Pension Plan, which covers Canadian ILWU members, has been amended to permit retirement at age 64 or earlier, with no actuarial reduction.

The amendment also provides that those members who in the past year retired before age 65 with pensions reduced on account of age, will now receive an adjustment to reflect the change.

“This amendment represents a first step in the implementation of the early retirement principle agreed to in Item 7, page 56 of the Collective Agreement,” declared the trustees, “and reflects the favorable actuarial experience of the plan up to this time.”

The following table compares the retirement provisions before and after this amendment.

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<tr>
<th>Age</th>
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<td>82.2%</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>75.7%</td>
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**CONTAINER MAINTENANCE—Last week, sixteen Local 10 members attended a four-day class in container maintenance at the Seatrain facility in Oakland. Here, they learned techniques in welding, patching, drilling and overhaul of refrigerator motors. The picture above shows instructor Paul Gunnell explaining engine overhaul procedures; below left, class works on refrigerator motor; right, Local 10 member Benny Reyes welding.**
Dock Strike Spurs Efforts by Northwest Auxiliaries

PORTLAND—The dock strike has given new energy and spark to auxiliaries in this area.

At the September 22 meeting of longshore Auxiliary 5 the line-up of women taking the oath of obligation reached from the speakers' rostrum to the door.

Two other auxiliaries, Clerks Auxiliary 3-A and Auxiliary 42 in Astoria, inactive for some time, have set meeting dates.

Local 8 president Dick Wise told Auxiliary 8:

"I can't speak for everybody in Local 8, but I feel the auxiliaries should expand, and members' wives should participate."

Wise emphasized that "with the help of your eld, and your new mem- bers a lot of good ideas could be put to work, of benefit not only to longshoremen and the labor move- ment in general, but also for the poor and needy," whose cause the union has aided traditionally.

ANSWERS QUESTIONS

He spent an hour answering ques- tions about the strike, and giving a rundown on union committees and their functions.

The Local 8 dispatch office, nerve center of the strike, is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, Wise said.

"If someone is in dire need of a house payment or medical service not covered by the welfare plan, there is someone around to help take care of that emergency."

He noted that 70 percent of the union's membership had come on the waterfront since 1948, which means they have never been through a strike before. Yet we've been told this strike is more unified and solid than the '48 strike.

"We won the '48 strike, and we're going to win this one!"
ILWU Strategy Committee Recommends Return to Work

Continued from Page 1—

or not the east and west coast longshore strikes imperiled national health and safety. The union was notified that a hearing would be held by the board Tuesday, 9:36 a.m. The Coast Negotiating Committee voted to send representatives to the hearing before the board, along with the union attorneys.

At the hearing Tuesday morning the union stated its position as to the course of negotiations and intervention by the Federal government. It was the union’s position that the strike, while creating a great deal of inconvenience and loss of profits to shippers and others, did not create a situation that imperiled national health and safety. The union’s representatives and attorneys mentioned the union action in seeing to it that military and other cargoes kept moving; that ships and diverted cargoes were being handled in Mexican, Alaskan and BC ports; and that by union decision, the State of Hawaii had kept working.

It was agreed at the board meeting in the morning that after the lunch recess, both parties would appear with a written statement as to their positions.

The Coast Negotiating Committee met Tuesday afternoon to develop a program of action which is recommended to the Locals now on strike.

(1) To have the Regional Director tell the Locals now on strike to contact the Locals by phone to receive any PMA official proposal, but not to negotiate.

(2) It was decided that the Committee’s recommendation would be for the Locals to return to work under any T-H injunction. It should be understood that a return to work under a Taft-Hartley injunction is not part of the Coast Negotiating Committee’s strategy. The President was instructed to contest the issuance of an injunction in the courts.

The Taft-Hartley Act was passed in 1947 in a period of hysteria over the “power of big labor.” In fact, after the war, workers were demanding their fair share. The Taft-Hartley Act was comprised of two parts, both of which were part of the Coast Negotiating Committee’s strategy.

COOLING-OFF

In terms of the 1971 longshore strike, the most important part of the bill, of course, is the cooling-off provisions. The bill, charged, had been drafted by a group of lobbyists for such corporations as General Electric, Allis-Chalmers, Inland Steel, J. I. Case, Chrysler, Rockefeller interests and others.

The Coast Negotiating Committee voted to send representatives to all locals that they return to work.

At the time The Dispatcher went to press — on the 100th day of the strike — all dock locals were holding or scheduling stopwork membership meetings to receive full reports.

Continued from Page 1—

The bill was written sentence by sentence, page by page, by the National Association of Manufacturers,” according to the President’s Representative Daniel O’Toole.

Representative John McCormack of Massachusetts named the bill, he charged, had been drafted by a group of lobbyists for such corporations as General Electric, Allis-Chalmers, Inland Steel, J. I. Case, Chrysler, Rockefeller interests and others.

“COOLING-OFF”

In terms of the 1971 longshore strike, the most important part of the bill, of course, is the cooling-off provisions. The provision of the bill allows the President to, if he believes a strike will, “if permitted to continue, imperil the national health or safety,” appoint a board of inquiry into the strike issues.

Upon receiving a report from the board “within such time as he may prescribe,” the President may direct the Attorney General to file suit in the US District Court with jurisdiction, to issue an injunction against the strike if the court finds that it

• Affects an entire industry or a substantial part thereof engaged in trade, commerce, transportation, transmission or communication among the several states or with foreign nations, and
• Will imperil the national health or safety.

Unless a settlement is reached earlier, the injunction is in force for 80 days.

How Does Taft-Hartley Work

The bill was written sentence by sentence, page by page, by the National Association of Manufacturers,” according to the President’s Representative Daniel O’Toole.

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In terms of the 1971 longshore strike, the most important part of the bill, of course, is the cooling-off provisions. The provision of the bill allows the President to, if he believes a strike will, “if permitted to continue, imperil the national health or safety,” appoint a board of inquiry into the strike issues.

Upon receiving a report from the board “within such time as he may prescribe,” the President may direct the Attorney General to file suit in the US District Court with jurisdiction, to issue an injunction against the strike if the court finds that it

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• Will imperil the national health or safety.

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