San Francisco. Representing Local $100 a day fines for any individual for evading his orders under the Taft-Hartley injunction. Judge 13 was Ben Margolis of Los Angeles. He added a schedule of incompetency is in dispute, and the ground rules for compliance with the Taft-Hartley law to "divide and conquer" us, he declared. "They think they have us on the run, but they haven't."

The conference was held at ILA headquarters, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

The statement follows: "We pledge to recommend to our respective executive councils this course of action:

1. That the two unions demand a common national agreement on all coasts covering the handling of containers;
2. That the two unions work for a common expiration date;
3. That the two unions map plans now to insure that gains won in collective bargaining are not taken away by governmental action under Phase Two."

During the course of the well-attended press conference, Gleason said his union was thinking about sending some ILA strikers to the West Coast to set up pickets lines against operations of companies that are being struck on the East Coast.

The ILA has been on strike on both East and Gulf coasts since the first of October.

WOULD HONOR LINES

In response to a question, Bridges said if picket lines are set up he had no doubt they would be honored by ILWU members.

ILWU members are now working all West Coast ports under an 80-day cooling-off Taft-Hartley injunction which was demanded by President Nixon for the West Coast only.

When asked for any details of the plan to extend their picket lines, Gleason snapped: "Does Macy's tell Gimbels?"

Concerning East Coast negotiations, Gleason said their employers "don't seem to want to negotiate. They're always going into caucus...afraid to sit down and bargain."

Bridges told the press that on the West Coast the ILWU and PMA were in the process of negotiating a tentative agreement when Taft-Hartley was invoked, putting an end to those negotiations.

In reply to another question, Bridges said the ILWU "wouldn't necessarily" go back on strike when the injunction is lifted. He added, however, that both unions will be in "close contact" on the progress of negotiations on both coasts.

He also warned that if negotiated settlements are not approved by the Pay Board under Phase Two, "we'll go out together and won't go back until it is settled."

DIVIDE AND CONQUER

Mr. Gleason said the three-pronged mutual assistance pact is aimed at meeting the federal government's battle of using the Taft-Hartley law to "divide and conquer" the two longshore unions.

He referred to the use of an injunction to stop the 196-day West Coast strike, while employers seek to use the National Labor Relations Board on the East and Gulf coasts on a local-to-local basis to force workers back to work.

"The administration wants to divide and conquer us," he declared. "They think they have us on the run, but they haven't."

At a number of major East and Gulf ports employers have filed legal challenges with the NLRB to try to force the men back to work.

The legal actions claim that ILA members are conducting secondary boycotts in support of their union's demands against shippers in New York. Injunctions have been sought in New Orleans, Mobile, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other ports.

There have been threats of massive fines.

ILA RETALIATES

Gleason announced that the ILA has filed complaints of its own. One of these, against the New York Shipping Association and its employer members, charges them with "refusing to negotiate in good faith" and in conspiring to negotiate "an illegal agreement in restraint of trade."

The ILA leader said the shippers refused to continue the Guaranteed Annual Income during the course of the wage freeze, and wanted to change the contract unilaterally instead of bargaining across the table.

Another complaint was filed with the NLRB against the Council of North Atlantic Shipping Associations—a management group representing New York, Boston, Providence, R.I., Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Hampton Roads, Va.

This complaint also charged refusal to bargain in good faith.

Action program was detailed at New York press conference by union presidents Harry Bridges, ILUW, and Thomas "Toddy" Gleason, ILA.
ILWU Stand on China is Vindicated at United Nations

SAN FRANCISCO—After nearly a quarter of a century of pretending that China is not a country—the Chinese mainland don’t exist, US policy has finally begun to move closer to reality.

In the last year and a half, a series of diplomatic moves—easing of trade and travel regulations, the visit by the US ping-pong team, the announcement of President Nixon’s visit to the mainland—have been maintained in the UN vote to admit the People’s Republic of China.

The ILWU held that the US embargo was clamped on the mainland. No newsmen were clamped on the People’s Republic of China. It is a country—the only representative of that country—should go a long way toward establishing peaceful relations.

This brief period we have described as more and more of his army deserted to the communists, the ILWU and warlords fled to the offshore island of Formosa. It was as though a British force, having defeated France, was being forced to fight the French on its own island. The ILWU’s telegram to Nixon:

President Bridges’ column does not appear in this issue because he was occupied in meetings with union leaders in New York and Washington, D.C.

On the Bear

Harry Bridges

VANCOUVER, BC — With the slogan “Shut Down for Survival,” labor and business leaders called for a two-week slowdown on November 5, 1971.

The demand for a stopwork demonstration came from the British Columbia Federation of Labor.

The Canadian ILWU—like it with fight left in them, to lead the way toward breaking down the artificial barriers to jobs.”

The planners of illustration and continued support of the China policy and that our two nations don’t exist, US policy leaves it up to the ILWU and unions their own destiny. It goes back to the late ’30s when West Coast longshoremen refused to load scrap metal bound for Japan. The Japanese government launched its invasion of China.

During the war years, the present communist leadership of China—under the leadership of the “Nationalist” army—tried to work together to fight the invaders.

CHIANG LINES POCKETS

But it soon became clear that Chiang was much more interested in colluding with the Japanese and profiting from his own island. He actually attacked them. Chiang was much more interested in making money from the mainland than in fighting the Japanese.

As Chiang’s army grew more and more腐败, the ILWU had been forced to fight for its own survival. It was forced to fight against the growing communist force.

Despite US assistance, Chiang’s forces collapsed in 1949 and he and his tattered remnant of profiteers and soldiers fled to the offshore island of Taiwan and established their Republic of China, announcing their intent to reconquer the mainland.

It was as though a British force, after losing the American War of Independence, retreated to Long Island and announced that they were the real Americans.

After Chiang fled, and Mao declared his “Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution,” there were numerous cases where Chiang kept equipment away from his communist “sillies” and actually attacked them.

As Chiang’s army grew more and more corrupt and oppressive, the ILWU filed to the offshore island of Taiwan and established their Republic of China, announcing their intent to reconquer the mainland.

It was as though a British force, after losing the American War of Independence, retreated to Long Island and announced that they were the real Americans.

The delegates then spelled out the basic ILWU China policy, demanding nationalization of the People’s Republic of China, normalization of trade relations, the exchange of visitors, and the admission of People’s China to the UN Security Council.

The ILWU stood alone for many years in demanding the end to the artificial barriers. Originally, more and more individuals, unions and businesses became similarly concerned with the lack of simple common sense in American policy. The Nixon visit to Peking and the admission of People’s China to the UN changes the only representative of this country—should go a long way toward establishing peaceful relations.

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ILWU LOCALS JOIN IN.

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Kosygin Visit Strengthens Canada-USSR Trade Ties

VANCOUVER, BC — The eight-day visit to Canada of Premier Kosygin of the Soviet Union further strengthened political, economic and cultural ties between the two countries.

Highlight of the visit, which included meetings with major Canadian officials, was the signing of an historic four-year exchange agreement providing for exchanges in 40 scientific, technical, educational and cultural fields. The economic agreement was signed in Moscow last spring following the visit of Prime Minister Trudeau to the Soviet Union.

The new agreement calls for exchang of scientists and scientists on sabbatical leave; the sharing of scientific information; visits to the theatre, opera and dance companies and orchestras; more tourist travel; exchanges in the fields of fisheries, wildlife, forestry, water, mining and energy, transport, communications, urban development; cooperation in the development of the far north and in the conservation of the environment; and exchanges in public health, medical science, and many other fields.

The agreement states that both countries are convinced that “cooperation among countries of the Socialist world in these fields of exchange will develop further their good relations, and broaden understandings between the Canadian and Soviet people.”

A speech by the Soviet premier at an Ottawa luncheon which, while not mentioning any country by name, was interpreted as an attack on the new economic policies put into effect by the Nixon administration on August 15.

“Trade between countries,” said Kosygin, “must be based on a system of foreign exchange, on a system which does not compel some countries to pay for their imports at prices determined by the level of their economic development, by curtailing their commercial operations, by inflating the currency, and by increasing subsidies on account of the misallocation of resources.”

“Such misallocations,” said the Soviet leader, “are not due to external circumstances. They are the consequence of wide-ranging conflict in various parts of the world.”

Canadian reporters interpreted this as saying that current unemployment and other economic problems in Canada were caused by the actions taken by President Nixon last August and US global military and security expenditures, especially the war in Indochina.

“War economics,” the Soviet premier added, “can give only a temporary economic stimulus to employment and business activity. An attempt to cover up the destruction of war materials inevitably leads to the misallocation of the economy, to the rupturing of economic links, to an increase in structural unemployment. No country, no matter how rich, can afford to squander a great proportion of its gross national product in unproductive schemes…”

A speech by Kosygin to the Canadian Businessmen’s Association last week which, while it emphasized on all stations of the government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation across the country, stressed the two themes of closer economic ties and peace.

“The second world war,” he said, “was fought to achieve a goal, and therefore we should never again be another war in the world. We shall go on fighting for that goal with you.”

Local 6 Colgate Palmolive Union Plans Strategy

SAN FRANCISCO — Local 6 officers and rank-and-file members met last week with representatives of four other unions—members of the National Colgate Alliance — to discuss joint problems and enforcing contracts with Colgate-Palmolive Company.

The National Colgate Alliance, which represents some 6,000 workers in the United States and Canada is composed of ILWU Local 6, the Employees Association of Williams, International Chemical Workers, Local 6; the Employees Association of Williams, International Chemical Workers, Local 6; and the International Colgate Alliance — to discuss joint problems and enforcing contracts with Colgate-Palmolive Company.

The meeting was briefed by Local 6 president John Whitmore, who explained that the workers are seeking to obtain a national agreement.

Full Support

The 25 delegates from the five unions involved pledged full support to the Toronto Local whose contract with Colgate expires December 1, 1971.

The meeting, at the Del Webb Townhouse here, was chaired by Local 6 business manager Frank Eickman, business agent Bill Burke and Evelyn Johnson; and Colgate negotiating committee members Tom Scatina, Partick Morris, Clarence Stanke, Willis Collins and Eddie Willams.

Local 6 Colgate Palmolive Union

Local 6 prepares for Wholesale Drug Talks

LOS ANGELES — The first meeting of Local 6 and wholesalers for bargaining on a wholesale drug contract was held last week.

The 25 delegates from the five unions involved pledged full support to the Toronto Local whose contract with Colgate expires December 1, 1971.

The meeting was briefed by Local 6 president, with emphasis on settling the 25 violations of the price restriction, which are the subject of the case.

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WASHINGTON, DC — Unemployment still 6 percent

WASHINGTON, DC — Unemployment — despite corporate tax cuts and wage increases — remained virtually unchanged in September, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The jobless rate inched down from 6.1 percent in August to 6.0 percent in September — a change government economists considered too small to be statistically reliable. Average weekly earnings dropped from a weekly gross of $135.76 because of shorter workweeks and a decline in hourly wages.

Pallbearers — Members of the Local 10 drill team acted as pallbearers at the funeral of Local 10 member Willis Woods who was killed October 19 when the boom of a crane snapped, throwing him and its load into the San Francisco Bay. The accident happened on a decked-out cargo ship at a barge’s head. Woods, 47, is survived by his wife, Dorothy, and two grown daughters, Marylin and Donna.
Southern Cal Council Names 1972 Officers

LOS ANGELES—In elections held at their October meeting, delegates to the Southern California District Council elected 15 member Nate Di Biasi by acclamation to serve another term as president. Di Biasi was also selected this position as legislative representative.

Also elected by acclamation were John Hembree, Local 20-A, vice president; Hy Orkin, Local 12, secretary-treasurer; Richard Catelano, Local 15 and Jake Harper, Local 30, alternate legislative representatives; and Jack Ackerman, Local 13, sergeant-at-arms.

Di Biasi then reported on a series of meetings with harbor officials to discuss cleaning up sanitary facilities on the Los Angeles-Long Beach waterfront. He said that a committee named by the SCDC had been the driving force for this action which resulted in improved sanitary facilities for all waterfront members.

A special committee was then established to find further money for legislative work. The members are: Roy Brasted, pensioners; John Hembree, Local 26; Richard Catelano, Local 15; Jerry Perkins, Local 20-A; Jake Harper, Local 30.

Puget Council Discuss Unemployment Pay

SEATTLE—The Puget Sound District Council, at its September meeting, heard a report on the problems faced by area “B” and “C” men who have been denied unemployment compensation payments from the beginning of the longshore strike on July 1. The delegates heard a report from attorney Robert Duggan on the problems of collecting unemployment pay, the complications involved in the acquisition of the PMA to such payments.

The Council also voted to elect its 1972 legislative lobbyist at its next meeting, either in November or December, as soon as possible to Council Secretary Ed Palmer, #4 Union Street, Seattle.

What’s in Charge?

The responsibility for setting economic policy and overseeing the work of the various Phase II commissions will be in the hands of the Council, headed by Treasurer Secretary John Connally. There are no elected officials on the Council; they all owe their jobs to the President.

The “hard work” of the council will be handled by Donald Rumsfeld, as executive secretary. Formerly a congressman from Illinois, North Shore district of Chicago, he was later an aide to the late Ohio Senator Robert Taft—the man who pushed the Taft-Hartley bill through the Senate. Rumsfeld surfaced again in the Nixon administration as the man in charge of taking whatever teeth were left out of the poverty program.

ILWU Auxiliaries Address Some Basic Issues

NORTH BEND, Ore.—In letters to President Nixon and members of Congress, the ILWU Federated Auxiliaries opposed pending strikebreaking legislation, a proposed nuclear test on Amchitka, Alaska, and further aid to Cambodia.

In a letter to the chairman of the House Labor Committee, Auxiliary president Valerie Taylor blasted the “Emergency Public Interest Protection Act” which could, among other things, enforce settlements in the transportation industry.

In another letter, one to the President, Mrs. Taylor asked President Nixon to cancel the proposed Amchitka nuclear blast because of possible environmental danger—tidal waves, earthquakes, radioactive fallout. She warned that the blast would increase international tension.

Finally, in a letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mrs. Taylor asked for a stop to all aid to Cambodia. The committee recently voted to continue aid to Cambodia on military and economic aid to Cambodia in fiscal 1972.

ILWU Teams Form Metal Trades Council

LOS ANGELES—ILWU Local 26 and several Teamster locals in Southern California have formed a Metal Trades Council which will work to achieve an exchange of information and instruction among all unions in steel fabricating and distributing.

The Council will coordinate the work of various locals and will also assist in negotiations. Joe Ibarra, Local 26 president, and business agent Hy Orkin will represent Local 26 on the council.

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In a letter to the chairman of the House Labor Committee, Auxiliary president Valerie Taylor blasted the “Emergency Public Interest Protection Act” which could, among other things, enforce settlements in the transportation industry.

She charged that the intent of this and similar bills “is to shackle labor in its efforts to protect its members in their working conditions and their safety, and to achieve a decent income and life for themselves and their families. The bills represent a fatal erosion of the rights gained by years of great hardship and struggles.”

AMCHITKA

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British Columbia Centennial

Canadian Dock Unionism Has Risen from Ashes of Defeat

VANCOUVER, BC — In honor of the 100th anniversary of the province of British Columbia, the ILWU—Canadian Area has published an impressive two-page edition of its Waterfront News.

Edited by secretary-treasurer Frank Kennedy, Waterfront News traces the history of unionism in British Columbia, with a special emphasis on the many, many attempts to organize longshoremen on the British Columbia waterfront.

In an introductory note Canadian Area president Don Garcia emphasizes the tremendous contributions of the unremembered rank-and-file, local officers and organizers who, “chip by chip, stone by stone, in an almost insignificant way, by work and deed, through changes in conditions and work practices or by merely being at the right place at the right time and doing the proper trade union thing, contributed alone and severally to the building of this organization now called the ILWU.”

Garcia further states that the many crushing defeats that longshoremen encountered. But “like the proverbial phoenix, however, an organization was rekindled from the ashes of defeat again and again until at present there is a powerful and growing force within British Columbia which in the chapter in man's inhumanity to his fellow workers.”

“An additional edition is therefore dedicated to those thousands of unnamed officials and rank and file people who have made this union the potent force it is today.”

The story begins in 1888 when the first longshoremen’s local was organized into the Knights of Labor. It won its first strike in 1896 in a dispute with Canadian Pacific Railway workers. In March, 1903, Canadian Pacific Railway workers went on strike. In 1906 longshoremen tried again. The ILA first moved into British Columbia, organizing the lumber handlers union in 1912.

The shipping federation imported organizers who championed its multi-ethnic, multi-racial, multi-cultural makeup. With the help of the government, the shipowners held firm and the strike collapsed. That was the end of the ILA on the Canadian West Coast until 1935. A number of unions were organized on the BC waterfront in the early 1930’s. Among them, was the shipping federation’s company union, the “Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers Association.”

When the ILWU was finally established in 1935 strikebreakers and loaded ships with the assistance of office workers and shed men. With the help of the government, the shipowners held firm and the strike collapsed. That was the end of the ILA on the Canadian West Coast until 1935.

A majority of the members of that local were Indians from the North Vancouver reserves.

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A 1930 dues book from this company union stated that the “obligation of the members shall be . . . to be faithful to their employers, neither by word nor act bring discredit upon the association or prejudice its relations with employers.”

There were also other organizing attempts. In 1934 an organization uniting longshoremen, seamen and other maritime workers had been established. On May Day, 1935, cumulative problems of the great depression led to a 24-hour holiday declared by longshoremen.

On June 18, police attacked a demonstration of about 1,000 longshoremen in Vancouver. Mounted city police rode their horses through the ranks of the longshoremen, pursuing them along the streets and down back lanes, riding up the steps of the old houses in the neighborhood where women and children were gathered, swinging their clubs indiscriminately.

At least 28 persons were injured. ILA locals in San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, voted not to work for BC cargo. San Francisco waterfront locals donated $1,000 to the Vancouver strikers.

The strike was crushed despite the many demonstrations of sympathy from around the world. By 1934 an organization uniting longshoremen, seamen and other maritime workers had been established. On May Day, 1935, cumulative problems of the great depression led to a 24-hour holiday declared by longshoremen.

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The ILWU is one of the few International unions which provides such autonomy for its Canadian membership. “This,” said the Centennial edition, “is a tribute to our International leadership, which recognizes that Canadian trade unionists want the right to run their own affairs.”

The organization of the ILWU in British Columbia was a long, difficult process. The smashing of the 1935 strike brought in its wake company unionism, company hiring hall policies, blacklists, and discouragement.

But says the Waterfront News, “all these obstacles were overcome because labor instinctively knows on the basis of bitter experience that unity and class solidarity are the best weapons it has to advance its interests and fight off employer attacks.”

STeady progress

In the years since 1969, the ILWU in Canada has won a series of contracts of which it can be justly proud. Gradually, the rank-and-file collective bargaining, the elimination of company hiring halls, blacklists, and discourage automation, a coastwide contract, and other basic contract gains.

“The gains didn’t come easy. It took two strikes in 1969 to win a contract which promised a new era on the British Columbia docks.”

Also, back in 1966, employers and the government attempted to paralyzed the union by imprisoning nine ILWU leaders who refused to order their men to go on strike. On May 23, Queen Victoria Day, a federal holiday.

The ILWU leaders won arbitration throughout BC. Shortly after they were jailed, the government announced that all benefits of the labor code would, after all, apply to longshoremen. The BC Government of labor paid the ILWU’s fines and the men were released after three weeks.

“Organization of the BC waterfront,” the centennial edition concludes, “is today at the highest stage in its history. Of this we can be justly proud. But we can never sit back and relax because throughout history the shipping federation and its predecessors have had one main aim—to smash unionism among BC longshoremen.”

“Twice within living memory, in 1923 and again in 1935, they succeeded. They will try again but they will not succeed if we maintain our vigilance, our unity and solidarity and our adherence to sound labor principles.”

THE OLD AND THE NEW — The twentieth century has seen an enormous change in cargo handling methods on the Canadian coast. Above, photos show longshoremen at work at the turn of the century. Note the hand trucks at left. Below, in North Vancouver, Seaboard Lumber’s facility will load one billion feet per year.
Close Shave for Winch Driver

SEATTLE — Vern Thompson, a Local 19 member, driving winches from atop the holds on that rust pile taking bulgar at Fishers, leaned forward against the guard rail and nearly took a header. The thing was rusted apart, had been bound together with cardboard and a tie rope!

He suffered a wrenched back. But suppose the hold had been open and he had leaned far forward. He could have taken a long dive and been seriously if not fatally injured.

The gang stood by on a safety rail. Herb Liles was there pronto. A company man wanted to lash a two-by-four across the frame. Herb killed that pich by putting size feet against the frame and casually pushing it apart. Rust and paint. No steps.

One sailor joked: "Take it easy, pal. We've got to go to India on this ship." A second sailor said: "You maybe, but not me. I'd never sign on this crummy bucket."

Wayne Morse Says He'll Try for Senate

PORTLAND—Speaking before the Portland Area Building Trades Council, former Senator Wayne Morse announced Monday he would try to regain his seat in 1972.

Morse, the first US Senator to speak against American involvement in Indochina, served in the Senate for 24 years before his narrow defeat by Republican Robert Packwood in 1968.

Morse recalled that he had warned six years ago that the continual exercise of presidential power unchallenged by Congress, foreign relations would destroy the American system of government.

He said that he had wanted to run because "I've got a lot of unfinished work to do," referring specifically to foreign policy and economic problems.

Can You Bite It?

SAN FRANCISCO — Union labels, since their inception, have appeared on printed newspapers, clothing, electrical appliances and a host of other items. They have now literally found their way into the mouths of consumers. This was brought about during a period when even college graduates couldn't find jobs, unskilled women don't have much of a chance, Marian Grandstrom, wife of a Local 40 member pointed out.

"We sewed, canned, baked our own bread. Some had savings, some lived on foodstamps, and some women went out and got jobs." None of the six interviewed held jobs. Four had young children, and one wife, Mrs. Kerry, was in the hospital with a bleeding ulcer.

"During a period when even college graduates couldn't find jobs, unskilled women don't have much of a chance," Marian Grandstrom, wife of a Local 40 member pointed out.

"We learned you can do many things without money," Clara Fam-

Local 6 Endorses Peace March

SAN FRANCISCO — The Local 6 executive board has endorsed the November 6 San Francisco march and rally. The board stated that it would endorse the rally because, "the war in Indochina is the single major cause of inflation," and Nixon's wage freeze places the burden of the war even more directly on the backs working people while corporations are having a profit bonanza.

PROPOSITION B—ILWU vice president William Chester told San Franciscans recently that ballot Proposition B—a port bond issue to complete a container facility and LASH terminal—would provide thousands of jobs for construction and transportation workers as well as for longshoremen. At a news conference, held October 27 aboard PFEL's big, new LASH vessel, Thomas E. Cuffe, Chester emphasized that San Francisco would go for port modernization to be prepared to resume its place as a "gateway to the Orient" now that extensive trade with mainland China appeared on the horizon. On election day, November 2, Proposition B passed easily.

T-H No Answer

ILWU Wives and Press They'll Stick Behind Strikers

PORTLAND—"Our happy day will be when the contract is signed. Taft-Hartley is no answer to anything!" Reta Kerry, wife of a Local 8 member, told The Oregonian at a press conference in the longshore hall recently.

She was one of six women who agreed to answer questions on how it feels to have a husband returning to work after a long strike. The interview, complete with pictures, was carried in the "Women's News" section.

How do strikers' families manage during 100 payless days?

SELF-SUFFICIENT

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"During a period when even college graduates couldn't find jobs, unskilled women don't have much of a chance," Marian Grandstrom, wife of a Local 40 member pointed out.

"We learned you can do many things without money," Clara Fam-

Portland Democrats Blast Nixon’s Economic Policies

PORTLAND — Multnomah county Democrats last month attacked Nix-

Giveaway

AFL-CIO Says:

Block Nixon’s Corporation Tax Giveaway

WASHINGTON, DC—The AFL-CIO has asked the Senate to block a m-

November 5, 1971
**Local Union Elections**

Local Union 14, Eureka, Calif.

Local 14, ILWU, Eureka, California, will hold its election November 21 to December 17, 1971, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary, and one member of the executive board. Polling will be between the hours of 6:30 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., at 7 Fifth St, Eureka, Calif.

Local 20-A, Wilmington

At the recent election held at the US Borax and Chemical Corporation, the following Local 20-A officers were elected: president, Ray Freyermuth; vice-president, Dick Long; recording secretary, Albert Torres; following executive board: trustee, Hank Garcia, George Holmstedt and John Hembree; guide, Don Jacob; sergeant-at-arms, James Kavney; and chief steward, Nacho Flores.

Local 21, Longview

Local 21, ILWU, Longview, Washington, will hold its primary election November 9 to December 7, 1971. The following offices will be filled: president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary, trustee, member of the Labor Relations Committee. Nominations will be received and polls opened November 9, and December 7, 1971. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., at 417 - 414th, Longview, Washington.

Local 24, Aberdeen, Wash.

Local 24, ILWU, Aberdeen, Washington, will hold its election Dec. 20, 21, and 22, 1971. The following offices will be filled: president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and nine members of the executive board. Nominations will be made between November 29 and December 14, 1971. Polling will be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. at ILWU Hall 320 E. Market St., Aberdeen, Wash.

Local 32, Everett

Nominations in longshore Local 32 for the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and nine members of the executive board will be held between November 19 and December 14, 1971. Polling will be held between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m., at 10th and 10th, Everett, from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. Voting is limited to “A” men in good standing.

Local 34, San Francisco

Local 34 will hold its annual election November 6 and 7, 1971. The following offices and committees will be filled: president, vice-president, business agent, San Francisco, San Francisco relief dispatcher, East Bay district, San Francisco relief dispatcher, East Bay, East Bay relief dispatcher, sergeant-at-arms (3), executive committee (3), trustees (5), LRC (3), investigating committee (5), grievance committee (5), convention and caucus committee (5), arbitration committee (5), promotion committee (12), NCD (5), 1% commission, con- vention and caucus (3 from San Francisco, 3 from Stockton), information and publicity committee (5).

ILWU Local 40, Portland

Local 40, ILWU, Portland, will hold its primary election on November 24, 1971, and its general election on December 8, 1971.

Following offices will be filled: president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer-business agent, recording secretary, sergeant-at-arms, three trustees, two dispatchers, one relief dispatcher, four LRC members and five grievance committee members.

Elections will be held November 15 to December 13, 1971. Polling will be between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. at 7 Fifth St, Eureka, Calif.

Chub Dalton of Lomita, California, retired ILWU member from Local 13 has his angling sights set high for this big Chinook this year and modestly reports that he's taken a mere 30 and 40 pounder from the Feather River thus far this year. Here's a look-see at Dalton with his share of Chinook (king) salmon, just after he had dressed 'em out. Read this letter with the following promise: "Tell the boys of Local 13, that I'm on the river when the big ones start to run."

Washington state correspondent John Steward of Everett, Washington, says his hunting buddy did a double take when a buck came into view while stalking through the woods on a recent jaunt, and he figured he'd been shooting a picture of what he saw or nobody would believe it. That, he did after getting what his own and camera-eye recorded—a pintuck. Ever see one, lady?

This writer conceals that all the wildlife of the world is not but a target for the hunter's gun. Only a portion of certain species which can be sustained in healthy numbers should be harvested, as any crop—be it fish, fowl or fur-bearing—should be harvested. If any given section of land becomes over-populated, particularly in the deer, elk or antelope department, it could prove a disaster, resulting in over-browsed range and landless death, especially in the food-scarce winter months.

I've got a few complaints from hunters who, after scoring quickly and handily for a few seasons in a row, see nary a deer for an entire season in their favorite area which may be due to many factors. One such example was experienced by veteran Oregon hunter George J. Netting, father-in-law of another veteran newspaper Jim Foster, lifetime member of Portland's Local 8.

Netting hunted long and hard, over a 1,000 miles or more of Oregon's far flung acres and came home empty-handed. Undismayed, he walked out from his home—10 minutes, he figures—at Silver Creek Falls and nailed a nice buck. Here's a photograph of Netting when he pulled into the yard with his pickup.

Ever increasing are the number of hunters who claim their chance of being mistaken for game in the heavy brush by wearing an item of fluorescent clothing or red outer garment. A cap or jacket of either of these bright colors will make a hunter clearly visible to another hunter, even under conditions of poor visibility.

The prime objection which some hunters hold against fluorescent-hued clothing is the belief that the deer, as well as the hunters, can spot the bright colors and will be spooked. Scientists, however, who have studied animal behavior and electromagnetists contend that deer are color-blind and unable to differentiate between normal and fluorescent garments.

We've had inquiries in the past as to what to wear while hunting on uses. From recent tests it appeared that No. 4 shot rated more efficient than any of the other shots at hunting at 30 yards and beyond. The tests were conducted at ranges from 35 to 45 yards.

Like to trade a fishing, hunting or camping photograph for one of the illustrated "HOTROD" fishing autos? Maybe you've snapped one of a deer, a bird, or wild critter in its natural environment? Or maybe of some unique fishing or hunting spot. Have a look-see at Dalton with his...
Container Arbitration Award Upholds ILWU

LOCAL 26

Beats Company Courtship at Clairol, Inc.

LOS ANGELES—Warehouse, workmen of Clairol, Inc., voted 15 to 8 to become members of Local 26, ILWU in an NLRB election held October 29.

The vote followed an intensive three-month campaign led by International representative Chet Meske. Speed-up and job security were key issues for the Clairol workers who already have a top warehouse hourly rate of $4.75, with eleven paid holidays, $25,000 pre-paid life insurance, savings plan, and other "goodies."

"WHIRLWIND COURTSHIP"

They voted for Union protection in spite of a three-week whirlwind courtship by a bevy of Bristol-Meyers executives who attempted to woo the workers to Teamsters, and singled out the city's labor movement supported the ILWU, the AFL-CIO, and the CFS Supplement and could not move direct to the ship.

The full decision follows:

OPINION AND DECISION

GEORGE LOVE,
Area Arbitrator
Wilkinson, California
November 2, 1971

A formal hearing on the appeal was held at the Port of Los Angeles at 707 West "C" Street, Wilmington, California. A Certified Short-hand Reporter took a record of the hearing. The contents of each party are set forth in full in this report.

EMPLOYER'S CONTENTION

The Employers contended that in a formal Award No. LA 55-70, the Area Arbitrator resolved the question of what the terms and conditions of work brought to the docks on or near the dock on or before June 30, 1971, to be continued to be done elsewhere, (2) some other employer than the longshore work force in violation of provisions of the CPS Supplement and the PCCCD.

DECISION

The Employers' motion to set aside the decision in LA - 68 - 71 wherein the Motion of union that containers at LACT (Los Angeles Container Arbitration Award Upholds ILWU) had been moved from the docks at LACT by other than the longshore work force in violation of the PCCCD and the CPS Supplement and could not move direct to the ship, is not sustained.

DATED: November 2, 1971.

George Love, Area Arbitrator.

Mayor Alioto
Cites Labor in Victory

S AN FRANCISCO—Labor was given major credit for the overwhelming vote that re-elected Mayor Joseph L. Alioto for second term.

In his victory speech Alioto expressed his gratitude for a terrific job done by his supporters, and singled out the city's labor movement.

He named the ILWU, the AFL-CIO, the Teamsters and the United Auto Workers as the prime movers in the campaign, and stated that the entire labor movement supported the mayor.

The ILWU—which sent slate cards to every member living in San Francisco—also supported four out of the six supervisors elected, and contributed $100,000 to work of behalf of proposition B.

This proposition, which needed a two-thirds majority to pass, authorized the expenditure of $34 million in Port bonds to build a huge container terminal on 110 acres south of India Creek. With new LASH terminal already under construction, this will make San Francisco, with the best facilities, the port of last resort on the coast. The entire cost will be paid by those who use the port.

The proposition passed by a vote of better than 157,000 to 66,000.