STRIKE IS OVER

Pat Tobin noted that the administration had successfully whipped up enough anti-labor feelings in Congress to get the resolution through. Through both houses, the compulsory arbitration bill was ramrodded through. So much for union democracy. The "joint resolution"—which authorizes the President to appoint a panel of arbitrators to settle the dispute without any membership vote—was then quickly ramrodded through both houses.

WASHINGTON, DC — On February 8, in the midst of a Senate debate on President Nixon's bill to bust up the West Coast dock strike, it was announced on the floor that the ILWU and the PMA had reached a tentative agreement.

That didn't phase anyone. Senator Robert Packwood (R.- Ore.), pushed right ahead, declaring that "the ILWU is a very independent union," and that the agreement still had to be approved by the caucus and a rank-and-file vote.

NIXON TACTICS

So, concluded the Senator, the compulsory arbitration bill was still necessary, in case the dock workers acted up. So much for union democracy. The "joint resolution"—which authorizes the President to appoint a panel of arbitrators to settle the dispute without any membership vote—was then quickly ramrodded through both houses.

The ILWU delegation was assisted along by a combination of administration steam-rolling, congressional guffawing and political card-sharpening. ILWU Washington representative Pat Tobin noted that the administration had successfully whipped up enough anti-labor feelings in Congress to get the resolution through. Passage of President Nixon's forced return to work and compulsory arbitration bill was made possible by the defection of the so-called liberal Democrats in the House and Senate.

In the face of united action by the AFL-CIO, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, United Mine Workers, United Auto Workers, United Electricals, United Food Workers, United Paperworkers, United Textile Workers, United Steelworkers, United Mine Workers, United Farm Workers, United Rubber Workers, United Aircraft Employees, the AFL-CIO president George Meany characterized Nixon's signing of the ILWU strike intervention resolution which was passed by Congress—"a gratuitous insult to all American workers." was the way AFL-CIO president George Meany characterized Nixon's signing of the ILWU strike intervention resolution which was passed by Congress.

Nixon Bill Is 'Insult To US Workers'

BAL HARBOR, Fla. — An insult to all American workers," was the way AFL-CIO president George Meany characterized Nixon's signing of the ILWU strike intervention resolution which was passed by Congress.

Said Meany: "A gratuitous insult to all American workers. The President through his house leaders had promised not to sign the measure if the strikers returned to work. Like so many of his other promises this pledge was broken without apology or explanation. The signing of this bill, designed to compel American citizens to work against their will for the private profit of other American citizens on terms mandated by the government, is further evidence, if any is needed, of the pronounced tilt of this Administration toward entrenched wealth and greed."

Compulsory Arbitration Bill

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We Did It Our Way

One thing is certain: The ILWU's longshore division showed without question its ability to conduct and win a long, effective and unified strike. After 23 years there were a couple of generations who had never been through a strike. And now — from the very creative Local 8 cartographer Bob Nixon, just as an example of the many imaginative bulletins that came out of the locals. They usually had good advice, educational material, kept the ranks and their families informed and raised morale.

The Strike brought a new sense of unity between most of the ranks and the leadership; it saw families working together and unionists helping each other in their communities. Auxiliary and the pensioners performed yeoman service.

There isn’t space here to note more than a few of these examples of unity and aid, but a heartwarming thanks to all who worked so hard for victory, both inside and outside the union.

The Longest longshore strike in US history is over. The strike is won. The members have spoken by a strong majority. They not only voted up the contract by 71 percent, they also gave the country a powerful demonstration of union democracy at work.

Despite tremendous government and legislative pressures, despite hysterical claims that we were causing a catastrophe, there was strong public sympathy with the dockers’ demands.

At no time did ILWU longshoremen and clerks permit themselves to be panicked. They were the ones who voted to go out on strike. They were the ones who voted to return to work. That is what President Nixon was told would happen. That’s what happened!

It isn’t all over, of course. Government agencies can place hurdles in our path. A refusal by the Pay Board to approve the economic package may yet make it necessary to go all out on the brickies again — with the ILA — to nail down what was won honestly on the bricks.

Meanwhile, we have the spectacle of President Nixon signing his legislation to cram compulsory arbitration down our throats — even though the ranks had already voted for the agreement and to end the strike.

The President claims his act was only “symbolic” and isn’t intended to be used. But it stands there as law — anti-ILWU law — and to what purpose? Is the Administration trying to say that a negotiated contract isn’t secure? Or that it’s a good idea to have a law hanging over our heads — in order to deny us the right to the ballot box?

Is this just a prelude to more fierce anti-labor legislation (already in the hopper)?

The Pay Board that our contract should be approved even though the wages, etc., far exceed the Pay Board limits, unless and unless such such salaries are repaid. We are not in any sense defying the US Government; we are not trying to take the money out of the pockets of our workers and the threat or actual use of union power — through the one weapon that only workers possess and that is strike action — unless such arguments are backed up with union solidarity and the threat or actual use of union power — through the one weapon that only workers possess and that is strike action — unless such arguments are backed up with union solidarity.

But, we do have a program to persuade the Pay Board to do the right thing, in addition to giving proper attention and due weight to our very convincing case.

This is the claim in the contract which provides: "In the event that the Wage and Price Board approved a wage increase (in the event that moneys being paid into the M&M Fund at the rate of $6.9 million a year — to be paid to pensioners as a bonus when they retired — can be added to the paychecks of the working longshoremen who remain in the workforce.

The Pay Board that our contract should be approved even though the wages, etc., far exceed the Pay Board limits, unless and unless the Pay Board is convinced that the restrictions of the Pay Board still in effect.

Two" program. We are doing little more than standing on the waterfront as a veteran.

The ILWU longshore section has not only voted to accept the contract but has been working to keep the deal going. We want to be sure the joint pact of the two unions on the plan of action is agreed upon by the locals. The joint pact provides that if the Pay Board cuts back on either agreement — was the Pay Board’s contract that the union must understand, however, is that as good as our arguments are in aiming to convince the Pay Board that our contract should be approved even though the wages, etc., far exceed the Pay Board limits, unless and unless the Pay Board is convinced that the restrictions of the Pay Board still in effect.

The Pay Board that our contract should be approved even though the wages, etc., far exceed the Pay Board limits, unless and unless the Pay Board is convinced that the restrictions of the Pay Board still in effect.

What if the Pay Board decided that the 72 cents per hour increase is too much and should be cut to 50 cents? Do we accept that decision, or do we use the above contract clause? We move, that’s what!

Our union membership has been told on more than one occasion that the union should reach a solid pact with the ILA. They have an identical clause in their contract, and the joint pact provides that if the Pay Board cuts back on either the ILA agreement or our agreement, we both join forces and pull out in every port in the United States.

To make sure that this pact was still good, this morning before I wrote this column, I talked to President Thomas (Teddy) Gleason of the ILA, told him we were preparing our case for presentation to the Pay Board, and wanted to be sure the joint pact of the two unions on the plan of action — if the Pay Board cuts back on either agreement — was still in effect.

He assured me that it was and we should have no worries about the determination and the ability of the ILA to do its share in all ports of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. He told me further that he had just returned from the AFL-CIO Council meeting in Florida and that AFL-CIO President George Meany understood our joint position and was fully in support of our plan of action and the reasons for it.

Again, here I want to repeat the statement I made earlier: the contract and the resolution of the ILWU that the Pay Board make an exception in our case. We demand the Pay Board look at the record; to real

The DISPATCHER
Published semi-monthly by the International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union
President: BARRY SILVERMAN
Vice President: GEORGE MARTIN
Treasurer: JOHN GOLDSTAY
Secretary-Treasurer: WILLIAM CHERRY
Information Director

February 24, 1972

Continued on Page 3
Summary of Longshore Pact

Following is a summary of the major provisions of the new longshore contract. For more details, see pages 4 and 5 of The Dispatcher for February 11, 1972.

Duration

Wages
The settlement calls for wage raises totaling $1.12. Straight-time hourly wages are raised 72 cents to total $5.25 per hour, retroactive to December 21, 1971, and $5.40 per hour effective July 1, 1972. Clerks will receive comparable adjustments.

The range of skill rate wages have increased between 10 and 30 cents per hour.

Other increases include $8 per night lodging and $3 per meal allowances.

Guarantee
The agreement includes a new pay guarantee plan, under which the ILWU will guarantee work for at least 24 hours per week at three ports in any 10-day period. The guarantee is to be paid weekly.

To be entitled to the $17 per man per week, a man must have been available for at least 80 percent of the hours available for him on any workday. There are no rules to prevent "A" men from working all they wish.

Total hours worked will be averaged over a 26-week period.

The pay guarantee will be paid from a $5.2 million fund every year, and funds from a tax on certain non-economic items will be used to offset the cost of the guarantee. Any guarantee fund remaining unspent will be applied against the unfunded obligation of the pension plan.

Rules and regulations on the guarantee will be worked out over the next ten days, and if no agreement is reached the rules will go to coastwise arbitration.

Containers
The contract issue was resolved in terms of a "zone agreement." The ILWU longshoremen will stuff or strip all containers within a 30-mile zone in each port or the containers will be taxed $1 per long ton (2240 pounds). This zone also includes the Canadian ports.

A number of exceptions to this rule have also been spelled out.

The purpose of these provisions is to protect and preserve the established work of longshoremen and clerks covered by the agreement at or adjacent to the docks.

Welfare
A number of improvements and innovations are included under welfare.

These include providing medical benefits at small ports with over 20 ports; a prescription drug plan; a dental program for all eligible men and dependents (based on 73 percent of an approved dental schedule).

Also, an agreement on the M&M deficit was worked out; this means that about $500,000 in back pay will go to those who did not receive full M&M death and disability benefits.

Pensions
The basic pension benefit was raised to $350 per month. The benefit for those who have retired with 25 years service will be $500 a month, which means $125 per week.

New disability and pro rata benefits are based on the $350 basic benefit.

There are also early retirement provisions that start at 55 years, with actuarially reduced basic benefit for early leaving benefits.

Compulsory retirement has been removed for age 66 to 68, effective Jan. 1, 1973.

There is also a formula for computing the pensions of those already retired.

Life insurance has been increased to $10,000. There will be a uniformity policy so that injured eligible men can receive the difference between their pension and women's compensation and $125 per week.

This final package did not include any paid holidays.

Non-Economic Items
A large number of non-economic items were included, including such items as ticketing, mechanization, scope of work and much more.

These also include a section on the "steady men" issue (9.43) including such things as equalization of hours and methods of dispatch shall be worked out at the local level or settled by the arbitrator. These include clerks' demands, hours of work, grievance machinery, scope of work and much more.

New Welfare Boosts Effective March 21
SAN FRANCISCO — The improvements in welfare benefits included in the new ILWU-PMMA longshore contract will become effective on March 21, 1972, a subject to any necessary government approval.

Details regarding these improvements will be named as soon as possible. In the meantime, the pre-strike program of benefits through the ILWU Welfare Fund has been restored effective February 21, 1972.

The Coast Committee will announce shortly the arrangements to be made for the longshore division of the union to pay the cost of welfare benefits between January 21 and February 21, 1972.

More Members for Local 6
SAN JOSE — Local 6's organizing campaign is still plugging along with several recent victories. Workers at Vita-Crunch—an organic food distributor—voted 24-14 to join the giant warehouse local last week.

Also in San Francisco, ILWU organi-izers recently won an election at Synergistic Systems, Inc., a distributor of M&M death and disability benefits. Also, in San Francisco, ILWU organizers recently won a vote of ILWU—12; No union—7.

Organizing was handled by the Northern California regional office of The Dispatcher. The work of the organizers was well supported by the membership.
### How Caucus Delegates Voted on Dock Pact

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### Dock Caucus

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU Longshore, Clerk and Walking Boss Caucus met Saturday, February 12, at 10 a.m. to debate and discuss the Memorandum of Understanding between the ILWU and PMA.

There were 95 regular delegates and 15 fraternal delegates, from a total of 33 locals, including Hawaii. The Caucus finally adjourned at 9:15 p.m., Tuesday, February 15 after four days of study, discussion and often heated debate.

The Coast Negotiating Committee recommended to the Caucus that the summary of the settlement as printed in The Dispatcher of February 11, be used for the referendum vote on contract acceptance and termination of the strike. In addition to the summary, every Caucus delegate received the full Memorandum of Understanding.

President Bridges, chairman of the Negotiating Committee, said he hoped the Caucus would recommend the agreement. "A vote against the proposed contract without any program to end the strike," Bridges added, "is merely a vote to continue the strike."

Three members of the Coast Negotiating Committee entered minority reports. The three men who opposed the Negotiating Committee's Report to the Caucus—which recommended passage of the Agreement were L. L. "Chick" Loveridge, Local 13; Mel Banister, Local 21; and Don Roine, Local 8.

**HOT DEBATE**

The debate at the caucus was hot and heavy, but both sides—those for the contract and those against it—were heard. There was a time limit of five minutes for each speaker who hit the mike, taking that the contract be voted up or down.

There was no interruption of debate and each side had a thorough opportunity to express an opinion on either the minority or majority report.

The majority won by an overwhelming vote. It was Yes—99; No—36; 11 delegates abstained.

The total figures were weighted, inasmuch as some delegates had more votes than others on the basis of the number of members they represented.

The percentage was Yes—67.9 percent; No—24.8 percent; abstained—7.3 percent.

The argument in favor of the contract and the majority report has been well covered in The Dispatcher. Following are the arguments of the delegates who recommended voting against the contract. These comments are taken from the summarized minutes of the caucus.

Art Almeida, Local 13: "I disagree with the committee, but don't say
Debate Was Hot and Heavy

they sold out or abandoned the
ranks. The guarantee didn’t go in
the right directions; I am against
dropping the Velaques Case. I’m not
going to recommend this contract.

Tom Daughters, Local 8: “I’m not
in favor of the contract. Can’t argue
about pay, welfare, pensions, but
can’t go for the guarantee, CFS, 1.55,
scope of work, grievance procedure,
9.43, hours.

Cali Ny, Local 21: “I’m against
the guarantee, elimination of free
travel for visitors, the container tax
(as we don’t get any of it), it is a
blank check contract—a bunch of
back in its insidious union-breaking
form. Local 10 can’t live with this,
I still have pride and dignity. I didn’t
cave-in! I was going down fighting!”

Larry Wing, Local 10: Opposed
the majority report. Wing said: The
government conducted a full-scale
Government claims that California
invested $100 billion in the West
Coast dock strike. Behind the
Government would do what it
can to break the dock strike.

The Los Angeles Times pointed out, if such had
Government’s decision. The government
Watch this strike. Anything less is an abridgement
of individual freedom.

Dave Littleton, Local 10: “The bad
portions of the contract outweigh
the good, but I am a member of the
Negotiating and I am opposed to
continuation of the steady man.”

George Kekai, Local 10: Recommended
that the rank and file vote “No,” otherwise you’re voluntarily
submitting to Nixon’s blackmail.”

I am maligning the committee. There
is too much ‘availability’ and I am
opposed to the continuation of the
steady man.

Dave Littleton, Local 10: “The bad
portions of the contract outweigh
the good, but I am a member of the
Negotiating Committee and au-
thor of one of the minority reports:
on the idea that the best way to
slogans with which they character-
ized their approach is compulsory ar-
bitration—the denial of freedom to
certain Americans in order to aid
certain other Americans.

Early in this Administration, the
Government conducted a full-scale
study, commissioned by the then
Secretary of Labor, George Schultz,
into the facts and the truth about
the then-prevailing longshore strikes
in the East and Gulf Coast areas.
In those instances, previous adminis-
trations obtained Taft-Hartley in-
junctions, contending that the
national health and safety were en-
dangered.

This study concluded that these
strikes did not appear to have
caused any lasting unfavorable
shifts in the basic trends of either
imports or exports.” It also reported
that there was “no visible impact on
the economy as a whole.”

Jack Hogan, Local 10: Predicted
that arbitrator Sam Kagel would be
appointed as arbitrator by the gov-
ernment and would give the same
as the present contract.

“The following article which dis-
cusses President Nixon’s efforts to
stop the West Coast dock strike and his bill to
impose compulsory arbitration on all la-
bor disputes appeared in the New York Times Febru-
ary 8.”

BY GEORGE MEANY

WASHINGTON: It is always
acceptable and appealing when
we who profess belief in the free
enterprise system propose gimmicks
to redress the wrongs of the West
Coast dock strike. Behind the
slogans with which they character-
ized their approach is compulsory ar-
bitration—the denial of freedom to
certain Americans in order to aid
certain other Americans.

The Los Angeles Times pointed out, if such had
Government’s decision. The government
Watch this strike. Anything less is an abridgement
of individual freedom.

The March 1 checks to these pen-
ioners who retired prior to July
1, 1966 will be mailed their retroac-
tive pension increases by March 10,
1972, subject to any necessary gov-
ernment approval.

The new labor contract provides for an increase for these pensioners
retroactive to July 1, 1971. The in-
crease is from $335 maximum to $300
maximum, with those now receiving
less than the new maximum being in-
creased proportionately.

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. is opposed to
compulsory arbitration in any form
at any time, for any reason. We just
as wholeheartedly support the con-
cept of voluntary arbitration, where
the parties jointly agree to an un-
bargained decision.

I don’t like strikes, and I don’t
know a single union leader who
does. But free workers—if they are
to be free—must have the right to
strike. Anything less is an abridg-
ment of individual freedom.

The March 1 checks to these pen-
ioners will be at the old rate, but
by March 10, they will be mailed a
second supplemental check in an-
amount which represents the retro-
active increase for the 9 months
since July 1, 1971.

In the case of a man now receiv-
ing the maximum $335 per month,
the supplemental check will be in
the amount of $85. Starting April
1, monthly checks to these pension-
ers will be set at the new increased
rates.

Changes affecting those retired
to and after July 1, 1966 which
were made as soon as possible. Details
about these changes, and about all
the new retirement options, will be
announced shortly.
Wit

nings to establish a "state implement-

spokesmen last month urged the

landlord and throw the burglar out."

the preservation of Hawaii's unique

tourism been adopted "many of the

restrictions on burning and on the

eyesores and concrete jungles that

are with us today would be non-ex-

plan for controlled development of

and would threaten the very agri-

growers in this issue, union regional

field cultivation and preparation,

unions have been asked not to pur-

made for health and welfare, retire-

vations and other fringe benefits,

what would be ruinously expensive for

be paid, health, and would threaten the

on wage boosts should be strictly en-

forced.

recently that the 5.5 percent ceiling

its profits had soared by 30 percent

in California, but you can't shut

up with the work. I'm not go-

telling order against the use of

dogs in such a way as to intimidate

benefits, nothing would be left for

number of pickets.

The employers in this case are

The National Council of Senior

National Health plan, and raised his

George Johns

Anounces Retirement

SAN FRANCISCO—George Johns, secre-
tary of the San Francisco Labor
Council, who has been active in San
Francisco labor movement since 1923, has announced plans to re-
tire on March 13 when his present term expires.

Johns first became active in the
San Francisco labor movement in
1923, when he helped form the San
Francisco Labor Council. He has
also been active in various other labor
campaigns, including the San Francisco
strike of 1968 and the City Employ-
eries in San Francisco.

The Union was the last of General Motors

workers at General Motors giant

Lordstown plant have voted by 97

percent to authorize a strike on

March 3.

The Local 1112 leadership is charg-
ing that the employers "in order to

produce its new economy Chevro-

let Vega automobile have eliminated

jobs and given extra

work to the remaining men creating an
intolerable speed up on the as-

sembly line.

The Lordstown plant is General

Motos' pride and joy. Modern, highly

municated and efficient, but it has

still produced tremendous militancy among the young

workers there.

According to one young spot

"I actually saw a woman in the

plant running along the line to

keep up with the work. I'm not go-

ring to run for anybody. There ain't

nobody in that plant that is going
to tell me to run."

Gary Bryner, 29-year-old president of

the Lordstown plant.

"That's the fastest line in the

world. A guy has about 40 seconds
to do what I have been doing.

It can kill you. You don't have

time to think. You're thinking

in terms of seconds and every se-

cond counts."

In October, the union president

said, there were about 100 grievance

outstanding in the plant.

the new hardened management team

took over; there are now 5,000.

Dockers, Widows

On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the

February 1972, list of dock

workers retired under various

ILWU-PMA plans:

Local 4: Peter W. Burbage,

James A. Pugh; Local 18: Res-

mues Atkins, Jr., Kenneth Ern-

stion, Workie Watts; Local 13: Roy B. Alvaras,

James Dickerson, Thomas W. Grant, Allen L. Russell; Local 34:

John R. Green; Local 52: Robert B. Collins; Local 63: Woodrow G. Thomas, David B. Troyer; Special E. Vikanes.

The widows are: Frances Bob-

ich, wife of Ray; Marion Speed (Walter H); Frances Cadel, (Pi-

etro); Mary J. Chambers, (Mia-

Rothera); MM. Hailey (Edgar H.); Anne L. Kliken; (Emil); Max P. Leonid (Marian); Nellie M. Lyden; (Henry); Ev-

nie M. Murray, (Willie B.); Vera D. Smalley; Edna; (Mrs. George A.); Mrs. M. Thune, (Ola); Charlot L. Tobey, (Paul L).

Names in brackets are the first names of "women that is injured under

Supervisors load soft drink truck under watchful eye of armed guard and dog.

Teamster Beverage Strikers

Threatened by Dogs, Guns

SAN FRANCISCO—Confronted by

armed guards, vicious dogs and hooligan tactics, Teamster locals in

the bay area are continuing their

strike against major soft drink com-

panies.

The employers have hired peo-

ple to deliberately try to create vio-

lence on the picket line," according to Teamster negotiator Jack Gold-

berger.

The employers in this case are

San Francisco Coca Cola, Royal Crown Cola, Pepsi-Cola, Dr. Pepper, Canada Dry, Shasta, Blue, Fanta and Schweppes. Teamsters and other union-

ists have been asked not to pur-

chase these products until the strike

is settled.

Also, as The Dispatcher went to press, a public protest picket line was scheduled for Saturday, Febru-

ary 26, between 1 and 3 p.m. in

front of the Coca Cola plant in San

Francisco.

Pensioners Seek Action

On Social Security

SAN FRANCISCO—The Bay Area

Pensioners have asked their mem-

bers and friends to protest the fail-

ure of the Senate to consider in-

creases in Social Security benefits.

The House of Representatives

passed the increase last January

which included a five percent increase in benefits — an increase de-

verted by rising prices. But the Sen-

ate has decided to delay considera-

tion of this bill until spring.

The National Council of Senior

Citizens has argued it would take a

minimum boost of 23 percent to

bring benefits up to an adequate

level.

Write Senator Russell B. Long,

chairman of the Senate Finance

Committee, and the senators from

your state at the Senate Office

Building, Washington, DC 20510.

Both Sides of His Mouth

Virtually the union-hating vice-

president of General Electric and a

member of the Pay Board, wrote

recently that the 5.5 percentceiling on wage boosts should be strictly en-

forced.

The next day, GE announced that its profits had soared by 30 percent over the previous year.
Phase II

Imposing 'Compulsory Poverty'

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Don't worry about those who work for only $1.90 a week or less, the Pay Board won't bother you about it.

The Court of Living Council last week ruled— in direct violation of Congressional intent — that wages under $1.90 an hour would be exempt from restraints on wage boosts.

For, in a rare signed editorial on the front page of the AFL-CIO News, AFL-CIO president George Meany said that the Council's action was "outrageous . . . callous and intolerable." Meany said that the AFL-CIO "will not accept this decision as final. We must—and will—find a means to do away with this inhuman wage floor."

"You have a packed Court," Morse blasted Congress for "yielding to the whiplash of hysteria and propaganda and blamed Nixon for one of the "greatest snow jobs ever done on the American people." Morse said, but the vote would have been postponed by what he called "three or four days of educational debate."

"You task should now be one of education at the ballot box," Morse said.

COURTS PACKED

In answer to a question as to whether unjust laws could not be overturned in court, Morse said simply: "You have a packed Court."

The courts are "indulging in legal semantics," he said, referring to the fact that the Supreme Court "has refused to take jurisdiction over the question of sending hundreds of thousands of young men to foreign soil in an undeclared war."

The delegates also elected a new slate of officers, consisting of Forrest Taylor, Local 12, president; John Dellenback, Local 8, vice president; Doyle Degman, Bud Condant and Rocky Brown, all of Local 8, trustees.

After Morse's speech, CRDC delegates voted to endorse the San Francisco Labor Council's suggestion that candidates for national office be asked to state their position on compulsory arbitration. They endorsed another San Francisco Labor Council suggestion for a conference of all labor organizations "to plan concerted action to defeat this latest threat."

Another resolution endorsed the National Anti-War Conferences set for February 25-27 in New York, and peaceful marches planned for April 22 in various cities.

CRDC lobbyist John Olson reported that bills sponsored in Congress by Oregon republican Al Ullman and John Dellenback were "exact copies of Nixon's bill, up to and including language directly aimed at the ILWU and Pacific Coast Teamster locals."

Dellenback also said it could spell his defeat in November, said Forrest Taylor. He predicted that Local 12 would endorse James Weaver, a Eugene Democrat, for the fourth district post now held by Dellenback.

Delegates also voted to purchase 25 copies of Changing Oregon, a bi-monthly, which featured a front-page story on the role of ILWU auxiliary women in the dock strike.

1971 A Good Year For Profit-Making

WASHINGTON, D.C. — 1971 was a good year for profits. According to business publications, the nation's corporations closed out 1971 with the sharpest gain in after-tax profits for any single year since 1965.

And, as the Wall Street Journal points out, President Nixon's program of tax breaks for big business has been particularly helpful. U.S. Steel, for example, picked up $48 billion in tax credits in the last three months of 1971, causing its profit figures to jump by 19 percent over a similar period a year earlier.

In a survey of 464 top companies, the Journal found that October-December, 1971 profits were up by over 25 percent over the same period in 1970.

Local 2, San Francisco

Sан FRANCISCO—Local 2 members were re-elected as vice president in their recent election. This was the third term as president for Judge Z. Wright, who was also elected vice president.

Membership meetings are the second Monday of the month. Elections are conducted once a year during December.
How Dock Locals Voted
For New Agreement

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<th>Local</th>
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<td>54—Stockton</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>191</td>
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</table>

Oregon & Columbia River

| 4—Vancouver                    | 142 | 27   | 169   |
| 8—Portland                    | 513 | 33   | 546   |
| 12—North Bend                 | 267 | 16   | 283   |
| 21—Longview                   | 12  | 318  | 330   |
| 40—Portland (Clerks)          | 116 | 10   | 126   |
| 50—Astoria                    | 69  | 29   | 98    |
| 53—Newport                    | 34  | 2    | 36    |

Washington

| 1—Raymond                     | 32  | 4    | 36    |
| 7—Bellingham                  | 9   | 42   | 51    |
| 19—Seattle                    | 476 | 296  | 772   |
| 23—Tacoma                     | 267 | 84   | 351   |
| 24—Aberdeen                   | 126 | 6    | 132   |
| 25—Anacortes                  | 12  | 7    | 19    |
| 27—Port Angeles               | 36  | 13   | 49    |
| 32—Everett                    | 38  | 16   | 54    |
| 47—Olympia                    | 54  | 27   | 81    |
| 51—Port Gamble                | 28  | 4    | 32    |
| 52—Seattle (Clerks)           | 134 | 26   | 160   |
| **Total**                     | 6803| 2761| 9564  |

Local 26 Wins Full Health Coverage

Los Angeles — Local 26 members have ratified a new three-year agreement with the Republic Hencel Corporation.

The agreement features one major breakthrough for the Republic workers: an expanded health and welfare plan that will cover all health and welfare benefits for the life of the agreement. Employees in the past were contributing 810,000
for welfare coverage during the strike period between January 17, 1972 and the return to work;

Are recommended adoption of the contract, the Local 26

Aside from recommending adoption of the contract, the Local 26

- Rules that “B” men and pensioners could not vote;
- Rules that the Dispatcher supplement of February 11, 1972 be used as the official document for the purpose of the referendum;
- Authorized the Benefit Funds trustees to determine the means for paying carriers the sum of $110,000 for welfare coverage during the strike period between January 17, 1972 and the return to work;
- Authorized the Coast Committee to prepare jointly with the PMA all documents involved in getting approval by the Pay Board.

The Negotiating Committee also advised the caucus that ILWU and Teamster lawyers have been instructed to drop all suits and litigation involving containers.

Fish Jobs in Coos Bay

COOS BAY — A fish processing plant here, which has been closed for some time, has been purchased by the Union Fishermen’s Co-op Packing Co. of Astoria and is expected to open its doors about Feb.

The wage increases, retroactive to the year, 2007-17, will give 25 cents the first year, 20 cents the second year and twenty cents the third.

Negotiators also won holiday im-

The negotiations committee included Lawrence Strogran, Eddie Watson, Bernard Brookins and business agent Hy Orkin.

Doublecross in Congress

Continued from Page 1 —

the compulsory arbitration and anti-

strikes clauses.

Several days before the vote, Sena-
orators Cranston and Tunney asked to be excused from their committees to oppose the bill. Neither the Califor-
nia Federation of Labor, the ILWU nor the Teamsters released them.

ON THE SLOPES

In the case of Senator Tunney: At the start of the debate on the bill, he was in Isreal. While the Senate was on recess, he was skiing in Idaho-

Garcia was also a member of the Negotiating Committee, chaired by Rep. Frank Thompson (D.-NJ) dumped the Nixon proposal, and substituted its own modified program.

But the powerful House Rules Committee, chaired by Mississippi’s 81-year old William M. Colmer grabbed the ball and, on a techni-

In the House, even more muscle was necessary. The labor committee, chaired by Rep. Frank Thompson (D.-NJ) dumped the Nixon proposal, and substituted its own modified program.

Also present were 15 frater-

And in the hall, the ladies auxili-

At the start of the debate on the bill, he was in Isreal. While the Senate was on recess, he was skiing in Idaho-

munity, brought the bill before the House anyway.

MATSUMAGA’S ROLE

Rep. Spark Matsunaga (D.-Hawaii) was one of those who supported the Rules Committee in this act, despite the united opposition of all Hawaii labor.

As a member of the Rules Com-

Matsunaga was also instrumental in getting the administration bill before the House. The decision to bring the bill passed the House Rules Committee by 8-7. Matsunaga had himself introduced a compulsory arbitration bill and, although he voted against the rule in the com-

And in the hall, the ladies auxili-

In the House, compulsory arbitra-

the fact that his bill was also before the committee made the 8-7 vote possible.

Committee chairmen and others were stunned at this Rules Commit-

for the life of the agreement. Em-

but this cost will now be absorbed by the company.

Also, paired against the bill were 11 amendments to include steel, auto-

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