ILWU

Pay Board

Robs

ILWU

WASHINGTON, DC — The Nixon Administration has tried to strengthen its hand in collective bargaining by a political maneuver, the Pay Board, by a vote of 8 - 6, cut negotiated wage increases to about 41 - 42 cents per hour, and made cuts in skill differentials and Container Freight Station pay.

In what labor members of the Pay Board called "clearly a political maneuver," the Pay Board, by a vote of 8 - 6, cut negotiated wage increases to about 41 - 42 cents per hour, and made cuts in skill differentials and Container Freight Station pay.

DEEP CUT

If the Board's action was accepted, it would amount to a cut of approximately 40 percent less in the first year than was negotiated with the PMA and ratified by the union's membership.

The Pay Board left intact negotiated wage increases in health and welfare, pensions and life insurance. It also left the second year's negotiations within the range of 40 cents per hour, which is due July 1, 1972.

The Board also ruled that the employers' labor guarantee is limited to approximately 8 cents per hour—225 hours for "B" men, plus 18 hours for "B" men—continue at the lower wage rate.

In the event the cost of the guarantee at the end of its first year is less than this amount, the difference may be paid in wages retroactively. If the cost of guarantee should exceed this amount, the additional cost will be deducted from the wage increase in the second year of the contract.

This Administration action against an agreement arrived at after 14 months of tough negotiations and 145 days on strike was taken after presentations made by the ILWU and PMA provided facts and figures to support the agreement.

The Pay Board's own staff brought in considerable data that employers have not spent all of the cost savings from increased productivity.

(Continued on Page 7)

ILWU Officers

Join Sugar, Dock Talks

HONOLULU — The four Interna- tional ILWU officers here continued March 17-28, with Local 142 leadership and sugar and long- shore negotiating committees, to re- view the main thrust of the report on the Pay Board and advise on local negotiations.

Sugar talks were resumed March 16 and several talks have been held since.

ILWU president Harry Bridges and vice president William Chester joined secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt and vice president George Martin at some of these sessions.

The first meeting in several weeks was also held on March 20 with long- shore employers. However, no sub- sequent meetings were scheduled at that time. The Dispatcher went to press.

Hawaii's 900 longshoremen have been working under their old con- tract, which expired July 1, 1971.

Both Goldblatt and Martin remain in Honolulu to help sugar and longshore negotiating committees.

LONGBORDER PRESIDENTS Harry Bridges, ILWU, and Thomas "Teddy" Gleason, International Longshoremen's Association, as they appeared in New York March 23 at ILA headquarters to reaffirm pledges of mutual support.

Confer with Meany

ILWU-ILA Re-Affirms Mutual Aid Agreement

WASHINGTON, D.C.—ILWU pres- ident Harry Bridges and ILA presi- dent Thomas "Teddy" Gleason met here Friday, March 24, with AFL- CIO president George Meany to ex- press support for labor's action in dumping Nixon's Pay Board.

This meeting was a continuation of the conference held the day be- fore in New York at ILA headquar- ters, where the two longshore presi- dents re-affirmed their October 27 pledge of mutual support "to insure that gains won in collective bargaining are not taken away by govern- ment interference."

Bridges was accompanied to these conferences by ILWU vice president William Chester and administrative assistant Charles Velson. Bridges and Gleason explained to the AFL-CIO chief that the two dock unions are maintaining their mutual agreement to assist each other and that ways to resolve problems will be handled in future discussions.

JOINT STATEMENT

After their New York meeting Bridges and Gleason made a joint statement to a press conference:

"We have been continuing our dia- logue of communication between the ILA and ILWU on programs of mutual interest."

"Since there have been changing circumstances relative to the Pay Board's actions regarding the cut-back in the ILWU agreement and the resignation of the three AFL- CIO labor representatives on the Board, it was necessary to have a further exchange of ideas pertaining to these actions."

"We expect to continue to meet and to discuss these issues until we resolve them."

The ILA will present its three-year wage and fringe package to the Pay Board on April 17.

Both the ILWU and the ILA have 30-day cancellation clauses in their agreements that can be exercised if the government body rules against them.

MEET WITH MEANLY

In Washington, Mr. Meany told the two union heads he fully under- stands the purpose of their agree- ment.

The AFL-CIO president told them he would support their unions in whatever way possible in any fight that might develop in the de- nounced wage raise. He said that the form in which they would achieve their pay raise would be decided by the unions involved.

Bridges and Gleason spoke with Meany at length so that whatever actions both unions may take will not clash with the action or purpose of the labor members who left the board.

Meany called their attention to the fact that the decision by the Pay Board to slash the ILWU's negotiated agreement was rigged in ad- vance.

The latest issue of the AFL-CIO News has a report that quotes the Congressional Record indicating that the agreement to cut the ILWU's wages and other money items was made in advance of the formal hear- ing.

MEET WITH TEAMSTERS

The ILWU group also met with Teamster president Frank Fitzsimmons, re- fused to express strong dissatisfaction with the board. He said he would remain because "I still hold to the prin- ciple that we must work within the system."

NO 'WINDOW DRESSING'

"We will not be part of the window dressing of this system of unfair and unequal government controls of wages for the benefit of big business," Meany said in a devastat- ing indictment of the Nixon Adminis- tration's stabilization policies.

(Continued on page 8)
We Lead Labor's Battle

The one thing that made Franklin Delano Roosevelt a great president before all the American people – especially small farmers, small businessmen, and the working ranks suffering from years of depression – was FDR’s ushering in of the New Deal.

The main plank of the New Deal structure was the tightening up of existing laws and establishing of new laws to encourage and protect the workers of America in their rights to organize into unions of their own choice, to bargain collectively through their own elected representatives, and their freedom to strike without government restrictions, such as anti-labor injunctions.

FDR in those days rightly pointed to those who had really been responsible for the economic crash of the late ‘20s and early ‘30s. "Economic Royalists" was the term Roosevelt used, and he clearly pointed out the true meaning of the New Deal.

It was to bring prosperity back to all the people in the United States, to put to work the unemployed millions – at that time running as high as 14-15 million – and to allow workers of all industries, in all trades and services, to organize into unions, strike for better wages and working conditions, and thus move the country toward prosperity by increasing the purchasing power of the greatest number of people in the country, namely, the working ranks.

Sacred – as a part of the New Deal – was the Wagner Act; and a provision of the Wagner Act was the crucial Section 7(a) – a provision protecting the workers in their right to organize, bargain collectively and to make contracts of employment.

As a result of the New Deal, workers organized by the millions in the basic industries of the country. The CIO was born and workers through their newly-established unions were able to defend themselves against not only the employers but the use of government agencies and politicians by the employers.

Again, it is important to remember that the main thrust of the New Deal to return prosperity to America was FDR’s insistence on the right of American workers to enjoy good wages; and from good wages flowed economic prosperity. Anybody raising the question then that good wages for workers meant inflation would have been regarded as a fool.

Quite a change from what is happening today. Essentially, President Nixon, under his Phase One and Phase Two approach and the creation of his so-called Wage/Price Board, with this one act has swept away not only the whole purpose and meaning so firmly established by the New Deal, but the basic rights and freedoms of organized American unions and the memberships that make up such unions. The Wage/Price Board is an economic and political fraud. It is what our union said in our statement last August, when we stated in a wire to the President:

"Dear Mr. President: The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union is opposed to your executive order of August 15, 1971, freezing wages. By your action the burden of fighting inflation is placed on the backs of the working people of the United States. The executive order favors the rich, creates a new tax bonanza for US corporations, allows interest rates to run scot-free and hurts millions of American workers and small businessmen.

"The fact of the matter has been that companies have been raising their prices over the past few years whenever they can get away with it. We are with you in your desire to stop inflation in our country, but it is wrong to pick on the workers who suffer first and most from inflation. Your order ignores this fact. The exorbitant profits of the last five years and the continuous rise in prices prevents organized labor from catching up with what has been lost through inflation, let alone improving the standard of living of the American people.

"The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union’s strike against the Pacific Maritime Association will continue in full force and effect until such time as a collective bargaining agreement is ratified by the membership."

Essentially, this was the position taken by Mr. George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, and the leaders of the United Auto Workers, International Association of Machinists and the Steelworkers Union, when they quit the federal Pay Board, especially after that board had dumped the ILWU by refusing to approve the agreement negotiated with the PMA for West Coast longshoremen.

As a union, we hope that is the end of the Pay Board. It’s a government agency deliberately created, not only to tie workers’ hands and prevent them from being effective by determined, unified economic struggle, but even to rob working people of economic gains already earned and won to the extent that even organized employers recognize the fairness of such gains.

As a union we hope the Pay Board is dead and useless. At least this will be some partial compensation for the effort they made to take away wage increases won by our union through months of strike struggle.

The Pay Board, as constituted, cannot do its job effectively without the cooperation, or at least participation, of the labor movement. Thus, George Meany and his union associates did absolutely the correct thing by getting off the board.

They are taking the position that Mr. Nixon and his government might still drive ahead to try to make the Pay Board work as he intended it to work, namely, to freeze wages of working people while profits and prices run wild. But, at least now, the Pay Board will have to operate without having a smokescreen of labor cooperation and participation to point to in order to indicate that there is a board of some fairness and impartiality.

So much for the Pay Board, for the time being.

Now, for the ILWU the question is what do we do as a union in view of not only the Pay Board’s action but in view of the four labor members getting off the board?

The first thing is that we must make clear we are not accepting the Pay Board’s decision in the case of our longshore division. We do not agree that the Pay Board had the right to cut as much as one cent off the settlement.

Our position was and should still be that the Pay Board dumped our whole agreement, and we must and will invoke the provision of the strike settlement where we can serve notice to cancel if the Pay Board does not approve the whole agreement.

The next question is: What then?

The officers of our union have just visited New York and Washington. Meetings were held with President Teddy Gleason of the ILA and George Meany of the AFL-CIO. The agreement between the ILWU and ILA and the Pay Board agreement to which the Pay Board modified a collective agreement was reaffirmed. This position was made known to George Meany and he indicated his complete understanding as to the meaning of this agreement.

Although the ILA’s case has been submitted to the Pay Board staff, the full case will not be presented until around the middle of April. It is quite likely that the ILWU must wait for the Pay Board’s decision on the ILA case before resuming to joint action as both groups may make.

What should be borne in mind by our rank and file is that circumstances have put our longshore group of some 13,000 in the forefront of this struggle against the Pay Board and its rigidity, political scheme to shift the burdens of a wartime economy onto the backs of organized workers in the trade unions.

Thus, our struggle has become a catalyst which has helped to get the entire labor movement against the Pay Board and therefore we must work in concert with the whole labor movement. This is something the International officers and the Longshore Coast Subcommittee fully intend to do.

For the time being we ask our longshore and clerks ranks to be patient, to recognize the important role they occupy at this time as a part of the organized labor movement in the fight against the Pay Board, and to protect hard-won conditions and to stand by to take such action as might be necessary to secure and preserve the gains won through four months of strike struggle.
The Way Phase Two Works

By RUSSELL BAKER

WASHINGTON — The night they invented Phase Two some of the most theoretical economists in America were gathered around a big tost at the White House with a man everybody called "Dick."

"At the risk of sounding unduly
patriotic," Dick said at a moment when the discussion had become hope-
lessly murky, "There is not one thing that has been made perfectly clear to
me about Phase Two."

One economist said he would try
to show how Phase Two would stop
inflation. To do so, he said, he would
ask Dick to think in terms of his
personal economic situation.

"First off, Dick," he went on, "we
sit in a Pay Board. Then we tell
you, 'No more pay rises, old fellow,
unless you get the Pay Board to okay
this here request for a price raise.'

"I go to the Pay Board," said Dick,
"and tell them I need a raise, and
they tell me, 'Sorry, but no raise.'"

"That's where you're wrong," Dick,
said the economist. "They don't
come out and say, 'Sorry, Dick, but
more pay for you wouldn't be in the
national interest.'"

"Oh yeah? I'd like to see them try
to do that," Dick said. "After I have Spire
make a few speeches about the Pay
Board they'd beg to accept a raise."

The economist said he wished Dick
would not think of himself as a man
who could somehow be spied upon to help
him but would imagine for the sake
of illustration that he was just an-
other ordinary 100 percent Ameri-
can who had to obey his Pay Board.

"I get the picture now," Dick said.
"I can see a situation where you
get a raise, 'Right,' the economist
explained. "Why would you get a raise?

"We set up a Price Commission,
Dick. Then anybody who wants to
raise prices, 'Then has to go to the
Price Commission to get an okay.'"

"And the Price Commission says,
'No price for you would not be in
the national interest,'" Dick said.

"Wrong, Dick," the economist ex-
plained. "The Price Commission will
study each request for a price raise,
and then see if it is possible to
grant it."

"Why?"

"Because it would work hardship
and injustice not to grant the price
rise, Dick."

"Will it let the price go up on
everything," Dick asked.

"Not everything," the economist
explained. "The price of Transat-
lon, for instance, will not be allowed
to go up."

"What about the price of meat?"

"We have set a ceiling on the
price of meat, sir," the economist
explained.

"And the price of newspapers?"

"Doubt it," Dick said. "Up."

Hard Hat Rule in

Effect April 12

SAN FRANCISCO — Hard hats must
be worn on all longshore operations,
both aboard ship and on dock fac-
ilities, as of April 12, 1972.

At a local Joint Accident Preven-
tion Committee held here recently,
to show how longshoremen's safety
precautions was kicked off—with each
member receiving a hard hat.

The PMA accident prevention de-
partment will issue hats to each
registered "A" and "B" man of ILWU
Locals 10, 34 and 91.

"If everything but Transatlantic
air travel was going to cost more,
Dick said, "and my pay is frozen,
I'm getting poorer by the day."

"But that isn't all. Just when you
start to squirm we have your local
government raise your real estate
tax."

"That's where you're wrong, Dick.
Prices will keep rising."

"Even if I'm destitute?"

"Even if you're destitute."

"What kind of plan is that?"

"Phase Two," the economist said.

"The purpose of Phase Two is to
speed up going to space to prepare
Phase Three."

"What's Phase Three?" asked Dick.

"We don't know yet," the econo-
mist said. "We're going to try to
prove to the President while Phase Two is not working."

Southern Cali

Council Speeds Political

Work

LOS ANGELES—Agreeing that the
defection of many so-called Con-
gressional "friends of labor" was the
key to passage of President Nixon's
bill to bust up the dock strike, the
Southern California District Council
has emphasized the importance of
stepped-up political work.

Meeting here March 10, the Coun-
deliberated all-out all-out to the long-
shore division in whatever action it
takes to enforce the recently won
dock agreement. (The council met
before the Pay Board announced its
vetoes on the agreement).

The delegates also pledged to fight
against a bill recently passed in
California which destroys a work-
er's right to sue his employer in ac-
inced workers' compensation pay-
ments and unemployment bene-
fits in exchange for this new bill.

He praised Senators George Zeno-
ich of Fresno and George Moscone
of San Francisco and others who re-
fused to play along with the deal.

The council voted to put a special
effort into work for repeal of the
bill and assigned two more dele-
gates, Jake Harper of Local 30 and
Richard Castalano of Local 13, to
help DiBiasi in Sacramento on this
issue.

Local 26 Wraps Up Drug
Pact

S A V I N G  J O B S — The jobs of those Astoria longshoremen will hopefully be protected
due to efforts of ILWU Local 50 and other civic organizations to improve the harbor
here. Local 50 asked for a meeting of the city council, the chamber of commerce and other
such organizations when a Japanese firm threatened to move its log export
operation—representing 45 percent of all logs shipped from Astoria—to Port Wind-
ward. The company—Marukyo—claimed that it would be forced to move because
of a lack of deep draft in Astoria and lack of assurance that the log companies
would be able to store, transport and load logs in the estuary for extended periods.

The log trade is the backbone of the local economy. Transfer of the Marukyo opera-
tion would mean a loss of 148 million board feet in exports, and a loss of some
$800,000 a year to the economy. So, at a meeting late last month the various city
officials and businessmen pledged to offer a Cape of Engineers permit to fill part of the estu-
ary east of Pier III with dredge spoils from a proposed 40-foot turning basin. The
fill, in addition to taking spoils from dredging, would provide room for dry storage
of logs.

California District Councils

Set Joint Meeting

A joint meeting of the Northern and
Southern California District Councils to establish a legislative
program for the 1972 session has been
set for March 25 in Fresno.

Delegates from the two councils will also discuss coordination of legislative and political
work with other labor groups.

The meeting will begin at 10 a.m. at the Del Webb Towne
House, 2220 Tulare Street, Fresno, California.
The Issue is LASH

NY Shippers Face Lawsuit

NEW YORK — According to the Wall Street Journal, Prudential-Gracie Lines Inc. plans to file a triple damage suit exceeding $100 million against two employer associations. A. T. DeSmedt, president of Prudential-Gracie, charges that certain contract terms the associations recently negotiated with the International Longshoremen’s Association were “discriminatory” and in violation of antitrust laws.

The employer groups are the New York Shipping Association and the Council of North Atlantic Shipping Associations. The latter represents in negotiating a master contract steamship and stevedoring employees in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads.

James Dickman, president of both associations said he was “surprised and shocked” at Prudential-Gracie’s reaction to the negotiated contract terms, but declined further comment until he sees the formal complaint.

Mr. DeSmedt said he was “dismayed” over the terms of the contract dealing with LASH (Lighter- aboard-ship) ocean vessels that carry carges. Prudential-Gracie, a privately owned concern operating with “most unsatisfactory” financial results, he said, is the only American steamship company operating LASH vessels in and out of East Coast US ports.

Prudential-Gracie is operating three such vessels and takes delivery on two more by August. Their total cost, including barges, is $125 million, of which $75 million was financed by Prudential-Gracie. The balance represents federal subsidies to the shipyard involved in their construction. Several other companies have a total of 19 LASH vessels at sea or ordered for Gulf of Mexico or Pacific Coast service.

DeSmedt alleges the New York association denied Prudential-Gracie’s request last fall to serve on the LASH negotiating committee so it resigned from the association. He asserts that the employer association committee members represent standard freighter or containership operators who are “hostile” to LASH service.

The contract settlement, he charges, restricts LASH operations to port areas where the ILA represents workers. This excludes LASH ships and barges from Richmond, Va., where Teamster union workers perform the waterfront functions, and from inland ports along the Hudson River and along canals and inland waterways on the US East Coast. But competitive, regular freighters or container ships wouldn’t be so restricted, he contends.

In addition, the new 3-year contract would require two ILA work gangs of 18 men each on LASH vessels while container ships would be required to have only one such gang, according to Mr. DeSmedt.

Further, container ships can be loaded or unloaded at plant sites without use of ILA labor when a royalty fee is paid, while LASH vessels aren’t permitted this arrangement.

The new pact with the ILA also permits cancellation of LASH labor contracts at any time on 90 days notice and this isn’t applicable to other type freighters, Mr. DeSmedt charged.

Metal Workers Join Local 26

Local 94 has elected the following officers for the upcoming term, Jim Ebersole, local president; Frank Apundez; secretary-treasurer, Jerry Pianto; treasurers: Joseph E. Slagovitch and Tony Viduchic; sergeants-at-arms, Tony Bodin and Walter Sway; LGR Walter Berichinger, Ray Radcliffe and Ed Mender. Also named was a 15-man executive board.

Local 26, Wilmington

ILWU foreman’s union Local 26 has elected the following officers for 1972 term: Local President, Jim Ebersole; local secretary, Jerry Pianto; local treasurer, Joseph E. Slagovitch; local sergeant-at-arms, Jerry Ebersole; local executive board: Tom Carman, Jack Krug, Louis M. Martini, Robert Mon- davi, Samuele Sebastiani, Weibel and Wente Brothers.

Agribusiness Wants to “Have Its Cake and Eat it too”

FRESNO, Calif. — On one hand, thanks to the efforts of big growers, US farm workers are not covered by the jurisdiction of the NLRA or the Labor Relations Act. They’ve certainly never received any of its benefits.

On the other hand, the National Labor Relations Board has, at the request of these same growers, stepped in as a federal agent for an order banning the United Farm Workers’ National Union from picketing stores and restaurants selling non-union wine.

The growers and the government are charging that the farm workers are violating the anti-secondary boycott provisions of the labor relations law, as amended.

Thus, the NLRB is attempting to keep the farm workers out of the driver’s seat of the penalties of the law, having always claimed that they cannot reasonably comply with the law.

“This latest NLRA action simply suggests that California’s agriculture has just about run out of the habit of having their cake and eating it too,” says California Labor Federation (AFL-CIO) executive secretary John Henning.

WINERIES

The farm workers are attempting to organize a group of the 1,000 California wineries, and using the boycott tactic with as much vigor as they can. The table grape and lettuce campaigns of several years ago.

A hearing will be held in Fresno April 18-20. Meanwhile, a temporary restraining order has been granted against the pickets.

The government’s excuse for its attack on the farm workers is that the ILA has fallen within NLRA jurisdiction because it represents some packing shed workers as well as field workers.

But the union attorney has replied that it still represents “only ILA employees,” and that the ILA’s term of service wouldn’t expire until next year, Henning pointed out, the union conceded that the farm workers’ organization was not under the jurisdiction of the NLRB.

The union has asked consumers not to buy products of Beringer Vineyard, Charles Krug, Louis M. Martini, Robert Mon- davi, Samuele Sebastiani, Weibel and Wente Brothers.

ORANGE JUICE CONTRACT

At the same time, the farm workers were celebrating their first contract in the deep south, which brought 1100 employees from the minute Maid orange groves into the union.

Minute Maid is a division of Coca- Cola. Coca-Cola agreed to pay increases of 25 cents an hour for 300 full time workers in the first year, and an additional 5 cents a year for fruit picked by 800 part time workers.

The company paid a total of $67,000 in the second and third years of the contract.

Don’t Let MDs Chisel on Your Disability Pay

SALINAS—A story with a moral: James Dickman, a Local 6 member, received Social Security benefits when he was age 59 because of serious illness he had been operated on for cancer and had another illness which resulted in heart surgery.

The company doctors, however, said it was OK for him to work and refused to give him a permanent disability rating. The doctors wouldn’t, even in his own estimation state disability benefits.

So he lost out on about $8,000 worth of benefits from his benefit plans.

Fortunately, when he retired, Histone had filed his federal Social Security disability claim. The government bypassed the uncooperative company and on the basis of hospital records, granted a permanent disability rating as of June 1.

Histone is now getting his Social Security disability benefits and Local 6 has helped him retain active State Disability benefits.

Neste’s is still refusing to come up with it. If there’s something wrong, talk to your union right away.

See the Union

Pugel Sound Council

Names 1972 Officers

SEATTLE—Delone Bausch, Local 47, Olympia, was elected last month to serve another term as president of the Pugel Sound District Council. Bausch has also served representative.

Also named by acclamation were Chris Mallos, Local 19, Seattle, vice president; Ed Palmer, Local 52, Seattle, secretary; Bill Grant, Local 37, Seattle, treasurer; Tom Jones, Local 37, Seattle, assistant treasurer; and Walter Williamson, Local 33, Ta- bon, director.

Minute Maid orange groves into the union.
Conference Seeks Better Care

MONTEREY, Calif.—An extended, detailed discussion of the need to develop a national health plan was the climax of the conference seeking a better medical care system sponsored by the Council for Health Plan Alternatives (CCHPA) here.

A Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) is a prepaid system in which doctors operate on a group basis rather than as individual businesses. The organization is preventive medicine.

The CCHPA—which with nearly all California labor unions are affiliated—has pushed over the years for lowering medical and hospital costs and developing ways of delivering quality medical care to the average worker.

More than 300 delegates from all over California participated, including union and employer trustees of health plan funds.

Experts led small workshops on HMOs and answered questions on their efforts to organize health care on a national basis.

The conference unanimously endorsed a resolution introduced by the San Francisco-based Food Employers’ Association calling on the govern- ment to support an improved Medicare program.

More than 800 copies of the pamphlet was incor- porated into the resolution. The correct address is:

1-3 conference of the California Machinists calling for public disclo-

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Copyright on Anti-War Pamphlet

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with the following products:

Health

Correction on Anti-War Pamphlet

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Readers are asked not to

Together March 11 to throw a party for

FORTLAND—Many friends from the Northwest labor movement and the maritime industry got together March 11 to throw a party for James S. Fantz, recently retired ILWU International representative.

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from spending money on needed programs such as

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of the war. The war spread its
terror and destruction to the previously peaceful

country, where it is the main cause of high prices,

Hawaii Pensioners Plead ‘End War’

KAHULUI, Maui — At the Sixth Biennial State ILWU Pensioners Conference, held here March 10-12, the 186 delegates representing ILWU pensioners’ clubs on all major islands, passed this powerful statement of policy titled “Stop the Terrible War.”

This Convention like our 1969 and 1970 Conven-

tions called again for peace and an end to the

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California Auxiliaries Say:

GRASS ROUTS POLITICAL ACTION KEY TO 1972

LONG BEACH—"There is no substitute for rank and file participation in politics, just as in a strike." That's how Local 8 Auxiliary Vice President Ruth Harris set the tone for the 10th Biennial Convention of the ILWU California Federated Auxiliaries. The women wielded paint for Local 54's annual Christmas leaflets, sold strike buttons and hundreds of dollars worth of tickets for the dance sponsored by Bay Area Locals 13, 63, 94, 26 and 20-A, as well as the pensioners.

RESOLUTIONS

The California auxiliary delegates also passed numerous resolutions on issues including peace, anti-labor and other sections of the population, health bills, civil rights measures, weapons, support of welfare and other sections of the population.

STRIKE SUPPORT

Delegates' reports also revealed that the auxiliaries had been particularly helpful in a direct way to the ILWU locals, particularly those on strike.

In Oakland and San Francisco the auxiliaries contributed $50 each to the strike fund, distributed strike leaflets, sold strike buttons and hundreds of dollars worth of tickets for the dance sponsored by Bay Area locals strike committees.

Auxiliary 8, Wilmington, assisted in preparing applications for food stamps and welfare, worked two food distributions out of the Local 13 hall and four from one local "eatery."

Some 800 to 1000 sandwiches were prepared daily, five days a week for the picketers. At Christmas time, Local 13 and the auxiliary cooperated in preparing food baskets for the needy.

Stockton's auxiliary donated $200 for Local 54's annual Christmas party for children, and contributed to the Stockton State Hospital and the San Joaquin Children's Hospital.

Boron auxiliary women wielded paint brushes in the union hall, contributed drapes to the Boron Hospital and also distributed food to the needy in their desert community.

The March 4 luncheon for the auxiliary delegates was hosted by Locals 13, 63, 94, 26 and 20-A, as well as the pensioners.

PEACE

Foreign affairs, especially peace were a concern of the Convention resulting in a resolution which said in part:

"We reaffirm the sentiments of the ILWU Convention resolution and resolution of the President and Congress to issue a cease-fire order immediately... set a date for the withdrawal of all forces from the entire Southeast Asia, so that meaningful negotiations can at last begin."

Another resolution called for the United States to recognize the new government of Bangladesh.

The convention adopted the Officers' Report which also called for support of "Peace Action Week, April 16-22 around the issues "Stop the Bombing—U.S. Out of Indo-China Now." The recommendations included demands to end all atomic testing and for the addition of a ban on under-ground testing in new treaties.

In other actions a resolution was passed in support of HR 9227 calling for a national program for management, use protection and development of coastal areas and estuaries. Support was also asked for emergency legislation in California to allow local community colleges to continue educating physically handicapped and mentally retarded children, introduced by Assemblywoman March 1092—largest local labor union in Oregon—granted Morse as the Democratic nominee for the US Senate.

Supported Morse's knowledge of domestic and international affairs and his efforts in championing the welfare of wage earners make him by far the best qualified candidate for the post.

Local 6 Activity Opens

New Jobs for Women

SALINAS—Equal rights for men and women on the job has long been a feature of ILWU contracts and is now being applied to women in other fields.

When a forklift training session was set for Schilling's workers here one Saturday, Local 6 had a chance to bring the contract to life.

The contract, covering an all male class on the theory that only men would have the occasion to drive a lift, after discussion with the union and a look at the contract the company agreed that women would be scheduled for future fork lift training sessions.

Local 6 arranged that if, in the meantime, a contract job opens, women may bid on it and if they have missed the first class would not count against them.

Retail Workers Back Morse

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Local 8 'Hook' Returns

PORTLAND—At least partially because of the support he received from the ILWU auxiliaries, Cheryl James, 17, is on her way home from Federal prison.

Cheryl was arrested over a year ago when FBI agents burst into the James family home, looking for Charles T. James, a Vietnam veteran who was AWOL from a state-side Naval base.

She was in the kitchen when the incident began and did not know who the FBI agents were. She did see, however, that they had dragged down her two-year-old sister and were holding her 14-year-old brother.

When the agents returned a second time to arrest Cheryl—charging her with striking one of the FBI men — another 15-year-old sister who had just come home from school was hurled to the floor.

She did not have a jury trial. Her court-appointed attorney acted on the advice of the local office of the US attorney's office who said she had no such right.

Under the eyes of an astonished Portland citizenry, Cheryl was sent to Terminal Island, but her brother was given up to six years.

Members of a defense committee, including Local 8 Auxiliary president Valerie Taylor, were successful in raising the $5000 bail to bring Cheryl home and help the people of Portland as to what had happened.

Last Monday in the US Court of Appeals in San Francisco ordered her release on bail—setting up the hardships of the trial—pending appeal.

Ruth Harris, Federated Auxiliaries vice president for Oregon, was introduced by President for Southern California; and two members of auxiliary 8, Mildred Johnson and Peggy Chandler visited the young girl regularly during the eight months she was on Terminal Island, doing everything in the commission from a fund set up by the auxiliary.

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ILA Refuses to Work Rhodesia Cargo

BURNSIDE, Louisiana — A load of 20,000 tons of chromium from Rhodesia was unloaded March 20 although ILA longshoremen refused to handle it.

This is apparently the first time that the US has traded with Rhodesia since 1966 when the United Nations put an embargo on trade with the white supremacist-ruled African nation.

According to company spokesmen, the cargo was unloaded by Operating Engineers without assistance from longshoremen.

Apparentely, the cargo was permitted to enter the US because of an agreement to the Military Procurement Bill last year which allowed US firms to purchase strategic goods from Rhodesia if the only other possible source was a communist country.

Local 6 Goes to Pay Board

SAN FRANCISCO—Local 6 negotiators have signed agreements covering 400 members at such locations as Seabrook, Orange County; Los Angeles; and the East Bay and 70 members at Inland in Pittsburg, California.

Since both agreements are above the 5.5 percent wage hike limit set under Phase II, Local 6 officials will have to submit them to the Pay Board in Washington for approval.

The agreement to increase pay to $70 per day strikes 20 Local 6 members at Northern California Hardware and Steel which is about to go out of business—won severance pay.

Pay Board Robs ILWU

Continued from Page 1—

The case presented by the ILWU—"with president Harry Bridges appearing before the Board—stressed the fact that the longshoremen had not had a strike for 23 years, that the agreement was non-inflationary and that the union has for 12 years accepted and encouraged technological change and modernization which has increased productivity.

SHARE SAVINGS

These changes were made with the understanding that workers would share in the savings of the machine.

It was also noted that, while productivity had increased, inflation had eaten up the gains made in two long-term contracts over the last decade.

Both Bridges and PMA president Flynn emphasized the economic justification for approving the agreement.

UNION AD

A full page ad appearing in three major newspapers called for the Pay Board to accept the agreement.

It was published the Monday before the Pay Board met in Washington Post and New York Times and the Los Angeles Times on Tuesday, March 14.

Significantly, the ad said at its conclusion: "This advertisement is paid for jointly by the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; the UAW; and the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In effect, it was a joint effort by the entire American labor movement.

It was titled, "The Pacific Coast Longshore Agreement Deserves Approval by the US Pay Board," and stressed that "wage increases based on increased worker productivity are not inflationary."

The ad further pointed to the fact that though ILWU longshoremen had not struck in 23 years, they had been solid in support of their 134-day strike "to win a measure of economic justice on the West Coast docks."

The new agreement, it was noted, was reached after 14 months of hard negotiating, and "should not be washed out by a government Pay Board on the basis of any pat formula or rigid doctrine."

Dockers, Widows

On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the March 17, 1972, list of dock workers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans:


The widows are: Velma O. Borgen, (Ernest); Eide Breidenstein, (Henry); Walrath R. Curtis, (Andrew, Jr.); Cora H. Dalton, (Bradford); Glenda A. Everell, (Claude); Mary Francis, (John L.); Myrtle R. Hald, (Christian); Mildred B. Horton, (James M.); Helen H. Hunsinger, (Roy A.); Florence Jackman, (Frank R.); Mary E. Johnson, (Joseph); Floenie Johnson, (Marcus); Isabelle Keehan, (Patrick J.); Miriel Luxaiko, (Nick); Damien Meldrum, (Dominick); E. O. Ocas; Madge A. Morgan, (Shirley K.); Edna N. Oles, (Theophile A.); Myrtle M. Shaw, (Rollin); Harriett Smith, (Jim M.); Theresa Stringer, (Wll); Gladys Zahn, (Nicholas).

Names in brackets are the first names of deceased husbands.
AFL-CIO Calls Pay Board 'Tool' of Big Business

Continued from Page 1

He said the Administration has pressured big business for profits, while wages are controlled at anywhere from 2 percent to 8 percent. “It’s as if the Administration’s wage policy has gone through the roof.”

The formulation or execution of those price controls, said the President, is more than just a question of how much they will cost the consumer. “The guarantee of price controls is nothing more than a means of shifting the average working man’s burden and the blame for the dismal failure of its former economic policies.”

In his attack on the Pay Board, Meany declared “squeezed in the paycheck. The heavy gouging at supermarkets and the continuing rapid rise of prices has gone through the roof.”

The trade union movement’s representatives have been treated as outsiders merely as a facade to mask the true purposes of the Pay Board. “The continuing rapid rise of prices is exempted from controls while profits continue to ‘budge.’

As a result, profits have begun to skyrocket despite the disappointing levels of sales and production and continuing heavy losses on the backs of the nation’s most pressing need. It is now clear that the Administration’s economic policies have been vulnerable to the stalling, the mix-up and confusion.

Responsible collective bargaining agreements between management and labor and the Pay Board’s majority has been imposing terms of settlement on the parties. Equitable agreements and workers have been denied basic rights.

Whatever small degrees of justice have been achieved in the stabilizing controls would all be threatened by the granting of deferred increases that were due during the 90-day freeze periods. The extension of the freeze periods, have been the work of Congressional legislation imposed on the Pay Board.

Oh, Administration spokesmen engage in public lectures on the urgent need for wage and price controls and provisions for the recognition and reward of greater productivity is expressly incorporated in the enabling law. The Pay Board has given this issue short shrift since its major purpose is to place the burden of its failures on the backs of the workers while providing a window dressing system of uncontrolled corporate financial report.

The Pay Board is an integral part of the Administration’s economic policy. It places the burden of its failures on the backs of the workers while providing a semblance of fairness to those on whom already too much has been taken.

On November 18, we reported to the AFL-CIO Convention, “there is little hope that economic justice can be achieved as long as the Pay Board is used to place the burden of its failures on the backs of the workers while providing a semblance of fairness to those on whom already too much has been taken.”

We have reviewed the events of the past three months and we have carefully examined the record. It is our duty to report now to the membership of the AFL-CIO and the American public that we have no hope for fairness, equity or justice so long as the Pay Board is used as a tool of tripartism.

The Pay Board is not tripartite, it is not independent and autonomous. The Pay Board is not a government agency but an arm of the Administration. It represents political and business interests.

The Pay Board’s Nicholson program is to be government-controlled let it be so, openly and clearly. The people who are exercising the power take the full responsibility for their decisions, without the facade of labor representation and the pretense of tripartism.

The AFL-CIO members are immediately resigning from the Pay Board. We will not be part of the window dressing system of uncontrolled corporate financial report. The Pay Board’s majority has been imposing terms of settlement on the parties.

It is now clear that the Administration’s “new” economic policy is nothing more than a means of shifting the working man and his family the burden and the blame for the dismal failure of its former economic policies.

It is an effort at the expense of this country to avoid the measures needed to stabilize the price level and business—dominated Pay Board has extended a web of confusion and illusory price controls which the Administration’s political considerations in the interests of big business.

We joined the Pay Board in good faith before our merger with the Pay Board last fall. The trade union movement joined the Pay Board on the basis of a commitment from the President that it would be tripartite and independent and that the trade union members would have the right to speak in terms of autonomous and genuinely tripartite wage stabilization effort.

A week after the Pay Board was created we reported to the 9th Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO and endorsed the trade union movement joined the Pay Board on the basis of a commitment from the President that it would be tripartite and independent and that the trade union members would have the right to speak in terms of autonomous and genuinely tripartite wage stabilization effort.

Full, Undivided Support

SAN FRANCISCO — Immediately after the AFL-CIO members resigned from the Pay Board the following telegram was sent by ILWU president Harry Bridges to AFL-CIO president George Meany, Steelworkers president I. W. Abel, and Machinists president Floyd Smith:

On behalf of the entire membership of the International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union I fully support your decision to resign from the Pay Board. By its actions against the working people of this country the Pay Board is trying to destroy the whole fabric of labor legislation, collective bargaining and workers’ rights, starting from the New Deal legislation in the days of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and continuing throughout the years. We join with the AFL-CIO in your fight to protect the conditions and achievements that the trade union movement has established over the years. You may count on the full and undivided support of the International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union.

Harry Bridges, President

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