The Use of a little ILWU political muscle has meant the saving of hundreds of jobs for Southern California dock workers.

The incident occurred last month when the meat inspection division of the department of agriculture notified the ILWU that it was going to set up meat inspection stations at the Port of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

The Meat Inspection Service, which was set up in 1966 to inspect meat for some distance from the Port of Los Angeles, was going to be moved to the Port. This meant the saving of hundreds of longshoremen, clerks, and bosses.

At the present time, longshoremen do all the sorting, sampling, etc., and in the very near future all meat is going to be shipped in containers. It was therefore important that the present inspection system be maintained to keep the work on the docks, and keep the stuffing and unloading of the containers under ILWU jurisdiction.

**Political Action Saves Dock Jobs in LA Harbor**

**ILWU, Stevedores Clash On Third Party Suits**

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU and employer representatives clashed this week when both sides were asked to discuss proposed improvements in the Longshore and Harbor Workers Compensation Act before a subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee.

Benefits under the act have not increased benefits for longshoremen argued that they were in favor of improved benefits to longshoremen, clerks and bosses.

The Department of Agriculture suddenly grew concerned that the transportation of the meat over this distance would take the cargo out of their jurisdiction. They ordered that the meat be shipped to a cold storage warehouse in the "immediate vicinity" of the Port.

**Strike Threat Looms On Hawaii Docks**

HONOLULU — Negotiations for a new contract for 900 ILWU longshoremen on the islands are down to the wire as ILWU president Harry Bridges and vice president-assistant to the president William Chester test the patience of employers in Honolulu.

At a meeting between labor, management, and the Department of Agriculture, trucking lines and longshoremen agreed to:

- Make efforts to deliver proper documents more quickly in order to speed the flow of cargo.
- ProvideILWU on hand to see that the meats are properly handled and dispatched to warehouses as soon as possible.

Representing the ILWU at the meeting with the Department of Agriculture were ILWU legislative representative Nate DiBlasi, Local 13 president Carl Damaso, and Los Angeles and Long Beach.

The Board, on May 8 cut the proposed first year agreement from 70 cents to 65 cents for the East Coast docks with proportionate cuts for ILA dockers on the Gulf Coast.

Also, the Pay Board announced the second year wage and fringe package for the ILA longshoremen. It threatened that the cost of the ILA's guaranteed annual income plan must be cut by July 1. If this is not done the Board said that it would take the amount out of the second year increase.

The Pay Board did not touch the third year agreement.

In their original appeal, the ILA argued that the second year wage and fringe package for the ILA longshoremen. It threatened that the cost of the ILA's guaranteed annual income plan must be cut by July 1. If this is not done the Board said that it would take the amount out of the second year increase.

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**Pay Board Dumps ILA Appeal**

WASHINGTON, DC — The Pay Board has dumped a request by East Coast International Longshoremen's Association to restore cuts made by the Board a month ago in the dockers' first year wage agreement.

The Board, on May 8 cut the proposed first year agreement from 70 cents to 65 cents for the East Coast dockers with proportionate cuts for ILA dockers on the Gulf Coast.

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The Cold Warrior Goes to Moscow

PRESIDENT NIXON HAS just concluded his historic visit to the Soviet Union where he held meetings with leaders of the Russian government. We say "historical" because on this trip, the President concluded agreements with the Russians for a limitation of nuclear weapons, joint efforts to protect the earth's environment, cooperation in scientific work and opening the door to increased trade.

Nixon also signed a communiqué with Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the USSR's Communist Party Central Committee, recognizing that "in the nuclear age there is no alternative to conducting mutual and reciprocal efforts toward peaceful coexistence. Differences in ideology and in the social systems of the USA and the USSR are not obstacles to the development of normal relations based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage."

Let's not make too much of this. Both countries have agreed to maintain military strength at substantially the present level. There is no disarmament involved. The USA and the USSR are still capable of wiping out each other's populations several times over. And the agreement does not cover the stockpiling of nuclear warheads.

But, let's also give the devil his due. In making this trip President Nixon took us on an important step forward toward world peace. Our two countries are formally committed now toward ending the threat of nuclear holocaust and towards establishing an atmosphere in which other problems can be solved constructively.

It will be up to Nixon to account for his own reasons. He acted to end the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union because he recognized the drain of constant military expenditures, he realized that the cold war psychology would no longer "sell" with the masses of American people and people all over the world. If there's one thing we already know about the president, it's that he's keenly aware at all times of the way the wind is blowing. And he knows that the American people want peace.

HE ACTED BECAUSE he is aware that the Soviet Union is a No. 1 world power, and because he understood that he had to come to terms with that fact.

But even if President Nixon was totally cynical in his agreements with the Russians—even if he means to violate every single word in those agreements, even if they're just glorious statements predicting things that will never come about, the US-Soviet "sell" with the masses of American people may be cynical in his agreements with the Russians knows that the American people want peace.

One final thing should be clear: The Russians, despite their agreement with President Nixon, have not abandoned their commitment to increased trade. At least one thing we can say about the ILWU. It's that we have, in the past, been able to work out agreements which will eliminate the mutual danger.

WE DO NOT BELIEVE that these treaties will end the possibility of disastrous war, will abolish poverty, or secure full employment for the world's people. We don't want to raise false hopes, but if they mean nothing else—if all those treaties are phony—it means that the major part of cold war psychology is dead.

Of course, President Nixon is still milking the port of Haiphong, he is still dropping bombs in Vietnam, he is still maintaining American bases around the world, he is still trying to suppress legitimate aspirations of people all over the world in the service of US business. But we hope that the establishment of the principle of peaceful coexistence will hasten the day when these problems no longer weigh upon the world.

One final thing should be clear: The Russians, despite their agreement with President Nixon, have not abandoned their commitment to help people fight off the yoke of colonialism and neo-colonialism. Without Nixon's bluster, the Russians are still assisting the people of Vietnam in their struggle for self-determination, and will make no deals over their heads.
Local 6 Worker Hurt by Nixon’s Indifference

SALINAS, Calif. — Local 6 member Danny Garcia, one of the senior employees at Nestle’s here, has lost much of his hearing to noise damage caused by being exposed to excessive noise over 11 years in the plant.

The union’s attorneys are filing a disability claim, but that will not restore Garcia’s hearing.

FOOT-DRAGGING

The US Occupational Safety and Health Administration, under the direction of the Nixon administration, has delayed enforcing the new law, even though violations have been found in more than 75 percent of all plants inspected.

Where violations are found, the government orders the employers all kinds of extensions while leaving workers to face the hazards without protection.

Thus, it has been over six months since OSHA filed a, complaint by Local 6, that workers in numerous areas in Nestles were subject to noise levels above the safe limit. But, progress on cleaning up the problem has been slow.

Local 6 recommends that all employers exposed to high noise levels use ear protection supplied by the company. Where employees have any problems, contact the union regarding possible permanent disability under the company’s Workers’ Compensation laws.

Local 6 X-Ray Techs Win 8.2% Pay Hike

OAKLAND — Approximately 150 Local 6 X-ray technicians will receive a substantial wage increase retroactive to August 1, 1971 as a result of arbitration awarded here May 12.

All Local 6 contracts for X-ray technicians expire on August 1 and negotiations are likely to begin this month.

Prescription drugs — Kaiser and Western Clinic: Starting June 1, members of Kaiser Foundation Health Plans in California and Oregon and Western Clinic in Tacoma, Washington, are covered under the new prescription drug program which has been made a part of each plan’s medical program. This applies to all active and retired men and their dependents.

All prescriptions must be filled at the plan’s pharmacies. Subject to quick claim submissions, $1.00 will be charged on each prescription refill.

Prescription drugs, including oral contraceptives, insulin and certain diabetic supplies are covered. Drugs not covered include vitamin pills, nonprescription medicines, blood or blood plasma and drugs prescribed for treatment of a condition which is not a basic Kaiser Health Plan or Western Clinic benefit.

Prescription claims for prescription drugs purchased between March 19, 1972 (February 19 for walking bosses) and June 1, 1972, will be processed for payment as soon as possible. Special claim forms must be filled out for this purpose, and a supply of such forms have been sent to the locals.

Deadlines for filling special retroactive claims is June 30, 1972. Claims should be completed, signed and sent to the ILWU-PMA Benefit Funds Office. A receipt should be attached to each claim.

This notice affects Northern California locals 10, 18, 24, 75 and 91; Southern California locals 13, 26, 29, 63 and 94; Oregon locals 4, 8, 40 and 92; and Washington local 23.

Puget Sound Council Tours State Capitol

OLYMPIA, Wash. — The members of the ILWU Puget Sound District Council visited state officials and legislators last month to discuss various issues of legislation affecting workers and taxpayers.

After meeting with Lt. Governor John Spellman here, they met with the staff of the Department of Labor and Industries, where they discussed problems relating to the movement of logs through Puget Sound.

Council members also discussed the state’s tax structure with the staff of the State Treasurer. They met with state representatives Frank Brouillet, Tacoma, and William Chatalas, Seattle, to discuss problems of redistricting and taxation.

LOCAL 8 LONGSHOREMEN unload parts for Portland’s third container crane, scheduled for erection this month. The $946,000 piece of equipment, purchased from Hitachi-Chiri-American, Ltd., lifts a maximum of 50 tons of steel or general cargo and 33 tons of general cargo on the container crane. As a result of an arbitration award handed down last month, Local 8 agreements expire on August 1, but negotiations are likely to begin this month.

Mail cards to Prepaid Prescription Plans, Inc., P.O. Box 54819, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, California 90004.

Dental Plans: In San Francisco Bay Area locals 10, 30 and 91, active men who have already enrolled in a medical plan, their wives and unmarried dependent children (ages 18-22) may choose between either the California Dental Service or the Naismith Dental Group.

California Dental Service, dental care is provided by any licensed dentist; Naismith Dental Group provides services at two offices in San Francisco and Oakland.

All contracts for Local 8 members expire on August 1, 1971 as a result of the Nixon administration’s retroactive to August 1, 1971 as a result of the Nixon administration’s retroactive to August 1, 1971 as a result of an arbitration award handed down last month.

Increased Wages For ILWU Watchmen

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU watchmen in San Francisco and Los Angeles have jointly ratified a 3-1/2 percent wage increase retroactive to August 1, 1971; for a 25 cent hourly increase effective December 25, 1971.

In addition, the watchmen won an 8-hour guarantee which provides that those reporting to work as ordered shall receive pay for 8 hours work or pay, unless they quit or are discharged where they shall be paid for actual time worked.

WELFARE

Watchmen will also get the same welfare benefits as longshoremen under the new agreement. This includes health and accident benefits provided in the February 10 memorandum of understanding.

AFL-CIO Staffer Blistzes Nixon’s Safety Record

WASHINGTON, DC — Administration officials responsible for the new federal job safety and health law have slowed achievement of on-the-job protections long needed and expected by workers, an AFL-CIO safety expert charged last month.

Some gains have been made in recent months by the Labor Department’s Bureau of Labor Standards, which administers the Occupational Safety and Health Act. But the first-year record of the new law is disappointing, the AFL-CIO Staffer said, “It would have been if there had been a committed Administration that really wanted to get this new work.”

It is time to move the new law to the states,” said Chamberlain, AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health, in a national radio address.

The AFL-CIO Staffer noted that “the failure of policy” centers mainly on the priorities set by the Nixon administration, which has favored the “least amount of money that will allow for a total force of only about 600 enforcement officials responsible for the new federal job safety and health law have slowed achievement of on-the-job protections long needed and expected by workers, an AFL-CIO safety expert charged last month.

Local 6 asks aid for blood bank

PORTLAND — A blood drawing to help longshoremen and their families in need of blood transfusions will be held July 14 in the basement of the Longshore Hall between 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M., according to Al Boston, chairman of the Local 8 blood bank committee.

“We had 18 walk-in donors credited to our account last month, but are still way behind since over 100 units of blood has been taken from the blood bank recently by use of our members,” Boston said in an appeal for help to the local auxiliaries.

Blood transfusion can spell the difference between life and death,” he told the women.

The auxiliary voted to help in every way possible, and a committee was set up to make phone calls to publicize the event.

Among those who received blood recently were a “bark” and a tireless longshoreman John J. Foushous. He received three pints of blood, following a long and complicated operation for removal of his entire stomach.

STAVATION BUDGET

Holding the new federal job health and safety law “as a federal budget to cut,” Taylor declared, means that only a fraction of the enforcement and compliance dollars needed for the more than four million covered workplaces will be in the field during the early months of the new law.

Taylor noted that “the main reason this became a federal law was the failure of the Nixon administration when they had the full responsibility.”
Oregon Voters Rebellion

PORTLAND—Wayne Morse, an old friend of the ILWU from years back, won the Democratic nomination for Senator from Oregon May 23 in a three-way race against former Congressman Robert Duncan and State Senator Don Willner. Morse, a staunch friend of all labor, stood alone for many years in the US Senate in opposition to the war in Vietnam. He had the support of the Columbia River District Council of the ILWU, the ILWU, and with candidates who failed to support the Thieu government, stood alone for many years in opposition to the war in Vietnam.

The election returns indicated the fourth district seat with John Fife, whose last minute candidacy also had the support of the ILWU.

Morse Wins Primary

Wayne Morse, victor in Oregon Democratic primary race for US senator. A long-time friend of ILWU, Morse defeated incumbent Wendell Wyatt in November.

In Soutwestern Oregon, former Congressman Charles O. Porter came in second in a tight three-way race with John H. Dellenback, the three-term Republican incumbent.

The election returns indicated above all else that Oregon voters fed up with high taxes (almost all money measures hit the dust), above all else that Oregon voters are fed up with high taxes (almost all money measures hit the dust).

The broad scope of sponsorship of the founding conference set for St. Louis, Missouri, June 23-24.

Observers have interpreted the results as a mass movement against labor, establishment political figures.

Employers Cheat US Workers of Millions

Employers in the US are cheating more workers out of more wages than ever before.

The Labor Department's Employment Standards Administration disclosed that employers, in the nine months ending March 20, illegally underpaid workers in the amount of $74.2 million, which was an increase of around $2 million from the comparable period a year earlier.

The underpayments involved 371,285 workers with the $345,000 in back wages checked in their pay checks in the equivalent period a year earlier.

The underpayments in minimum wage payments during the nine months ended March 29 amounted to $237,000, about equal to the previous period, but overtime violations increased by about $1 million to a total of $927,000.

Underpayment violations in the amount of $10 million occurred under the equal employment opportunity and Women's employment programs, and in the discrimination in employment statute.

A number of minors found to have been illegally employed totaled 14,467, and investigators found that 45,452 workers were denied the benefits of any federal law on wages.

The ILWU颁布了一个努力解决会议间歇问题的提案，其中提出“主席和会议成员若在会议过程中对提案有意见，应立即提出并给予充分讨论，以求达成一致意见。"

In a letter to all locals, president Harry Bridges and secretary Louis Goldblatt pointed out that the "broad scope of sponsorship and initial response to calling this meeting gives promise that it will be a successful gathering and help launch a major trade union movement to help bring an end to the war in Vietnam."

Among the sponsors of the conference are elected officials from many union, including the ILWU, the United Electrical Workers, Auto Workers, Meat Cutters, Clothing Workers, Teamsters, Farm Workers and many others.

ILWU Locals Urged to Attend Peace Meeting

SAN FRANCISCO — All ILWU locals have been urged to send delegates to the Labor for Peace founding conference set for St. Louis, Missouri, June 23-24.

In a letter to all locals, president Harry Bridges and secretary Louis Goldblatt pointed out that the "broad scope of sponsorship and initial response to calling this meeting gives promise that it will be a successful gathering and help launch a major trade union movement to help bring an end to the war in Vietnam."

Among the sponsors of the conference are elected officials from many unions, including the ILWU, the United Electrical Workers, Auto Workers, Meat Cutters, Clothing Workers, Teamsters, Farm Workers and many others.

Local 142 Board Moves for Peace

HONOLULU — The Local 142 Executive Board, meeting here last month, adopted a resolution condemning the escalation of the war in Indochina and sharply criticized US actions as violations of interna
tional law.

Entitled, "No Support for More War! For America and Mankind, Get Out of Indo-China!" the resolution urged President Nixon to stop supporting the Thieu government, recommending "the formation of an all American forces out of Indochina."

The resolution also asks Hawaii's congressmen to press for final, impartial binding authority. Some large bodies—including the ILWU Convention and Caucus—also name a parliamentary whose job it is to advise the chairman or the members if there is some dispute.

But most organizations, including unions, make specific changes in how their rules work in order to make them serve their own ends. Many ILWU locals, for example, base their rules for the conduct of meetings on either Robert's or Cushing's books but make specific changes for their own use.

At its best, under the guidance of a good chairman with a cooperative membership, the rules of parliamentary procedure can create a cooperative membership, the rules of parliamentary procedure can create an unscrupulous chairmanship or faction of members can manipulate meetings, they can play upon peoples' ignorance, they can act in an undemocratic way. That's why it's important for all union members to have some basic understanding about the common rules for conducting business in a meeting.

Over the next few issues of THE DISPATCHER, we will publish a basic guide to what's known as "parliamentary procedure.""what its for, how it works, how to get your point across. New members especially should read through it to get a basic understanding on how union business is conducted.

What is Parliamentary Procedure?

Over the years, deliberative bodies like the British Parliament, the US Congress and others have worked out rules for procedure and debate in order to get their business done. These rules have been standardized and can be found in such books as ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER or CUSHING'S MANUAL.

Most assemblies—from the US Congress to the local lodge group—use one of these standardized sets of rules. Thus, if there is a dispute over rules, a simple reference to the final, impartial binding authority. Some large bodies—including the ILWU Convention and Caucus—also name a parliamentary whose job it is to advise the chairman or the members if there is some dispute.

But most organizations, including unions, make specific changes in how their rules work in order to make them serve their own ends. Many ILWU locals, for example, base their rules for the conduct of meetings on either Robert's or Cushing's books but make specific changes for their own use.

At its best, under the guidance of a good chairman and with a cooperative membership, the rules of parliamentary procedure can create a cooperative membership, the rules of parliamentary procedure can create even more confusion than it seeks to correct, can be used by a minority faction to frustrate the desire of a majority, or can be used by an unprincipled chairman to railroad his own program through a meeting.

Parliamentary procedure can often be confusing. Many newer members get mixed up as to what a specific motion means, what a specific phrase means, and as a result are afraid to participate actively in meetings for fear that they do not know the rules and will appear ridiculous.

That's why it's particularly important that all members understand how the rules work, and learn to use them for their main purpose—to get the job done efficiently and effectively.最有效的规则是通过会议的主席和成员共同参与和决策，达成一致意见。
Overruling the Chair

On points of procedure, the membership, not the chair is the final authority—as long as agreed—upon rules are obeyed. For example—if the chair rules a certain motion out of order, the maker or anyone else can make a separate motion to overrule the chair.

A motion to overrule the chair requires a second—that is, another motion to make the same point. The maker is entitled to explain why he or she wants to overrule the chair. The chair explains his ruling. At this point, after the motion to overrule is seconded, the chair must turn over his post to the next person in rank—a vice-chairman—who asks for a vote. Whatever happens, the chair then resumes his position after the vote.

The decision of a chairman can be reversed by majority vote. Members should not rise and take the floor to criticize or snipe at the chairperson. If a member disagrees with the chairperson, he or she should prepare a separate motion to overrule the chairperson. On such a separate motion, the maker is entitled to explain, by not tolerating disorderly behavior or dilatory or frivolous motions.

The chairman is ordinarily a member of the assembly—often an elected official—and as such should represent the will of the membership. At all times he should remain tactful and discrete, and not seek to humiliate members by showing off his knowledge of the rules of parliamentary procedure.

Most manuals advise that a chairman should not be overly technical in his administration of the rules, or should at least be flexible enough to know when to go by the book and when plain common sense will work.

For example, at large meetings, when many members want the floor, it is probably best to go by the book. At smaller gatherings, it is often best to be more flexible. But only time and experience will teach a chairman these lessons.

A chairman should realize that he holds his office because the membership elected him by majority vote. He has the right to expect that his position will be treated with the respect due to himself, not as a person, but as a symbol of the authority of the union.

The chairman must be neutral in substantive discussions. He must call on members representing both sides of a question as fairly as possible. If he is a member of the local meeting, he is entitled to vote when the vote is by secret ballot. Otherwise, he can only vote when his vote would break a tie.

Overruling the Chair

If the chairman wishes to speak on a motion, he must leave the chair and allow his second—command to take over while he is on the floor. Most manuals and authorities advise that this should be done infrequently—that the chair will respect his neutrality if he is constantly coming down onto the floor to participate in debate.

The chairman, especially an inexperienced one, should realize that he or she is going to make mistakes, and not take it personally if a decision is questioned or overruled. However, to avoid difficult situations, it can help to have read through the basic manual of parliamentary procedure adopted by his organization and understand and memorize the precedence of motions—which motions require a second and which do not, which motions permit debate and which do not.

He should also be familiar with his own union’s constitution and bylaws, particularly as they affect the running of a meeting. This would not include only the local union itself, but also, a parent body or International.
Crackdown on Labor in Canada, England

Quebec Union Leaders are Jailed

MONTREAL — Despite widespread walkouts and protests the Quebec provincial government last month jailed three trade union leaders here and has set up the possibility of compulsory arbitration for public workers.

The crisis began here in April when over 200,000 provincial employees—from teachers to hospital workers—went on strike. They were asking for an 8.3 percent wage increase and a guarantee of a minimum wage of $100 per week. The government rejected the $100 guarantee and offered a 4.5 percent raise.

On April 22, after the strike had gone on for 11 days, the provincial government called out the troops in which order the strikers back to work and set a June 1 deadline for the completion of a contract. If no agreement could be reached the bill set up compulsory arbitration machinery.

In the meantime, the courts had hit the unions involved with more than $400,000 in fines.

SYMPATHY STRIKES

The jailing of the three labor officials—Louis Laberge of the Quebec Federation of Labor, Marcel Pepin of the Confederation of National Trade Unions; and Yvon Charbonneau of the Quebec Federation of Teachers—led to sympathy strikes by over 100,000 workers, including longshoremen.

Things quieted down on May 17 as leaders of the unions ordered an end to the walkout and the province remained in a state of uneasy truce.

Full support to the Quebecos has been voiced by the Canadian Federation of Labor.

The three leaders were freed on appeal May 24, pledging “a flight to the finish.” Another 31 unionists are also out on appeal. In all, more than 49 have been given jail sentences.

The ILWU Canadian area sent a telegram to the striking public workers expressing full support.

Japanese Port Strike — No End in Sight

TOKYO — A Japanese maritime strike, now nearly two months old, has idled over 1,000 ships in 32 ports and union leaders are threatening that it will spread to other industries unless a settlement is reached quickly.

 Sellers went out on strike April 11 in demand for a monthly wage increase of $72 along with fringe benefits. So far, shippers have refused to consider these demands.

LONGSHORE

Dockers are out in a dispute over container handling, and also are demanding a guaranteed monthly minimum wage. On Saturday, May 27, the National Council of Port Workers halted all operations of cranes and other dockside equipment. Shipping lines are reported in major Japanese ports.

In a move to up the ante, the All Japanese Seamen’s Union is consulting with other major unions as to the possibility of spreading the strike to other industries—a sympathy walkout by railway workers is being considered.

From the Labor Movement

Labor Leader Arrested at UC

BERKELEY — Two East Bay labor officials were among those arrested last week after staging a seven-hour sit-in at the University of California chancellor’s office to protest failure to settle a three month old dispute at the Berkeley campus.

Richard Groulx, executive secretary of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and Lamer Childers secretary of the Building Trades Council and 14 others had walked into the offices of UC President Hitch asking a meeting to discuss strike issues.

Suit Against Safety Act Is Dismissed

ATLANTA — A three-judge panel in Federal court in Atlanta has dismissed a lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

The suit had been brought by four construction companies that had received citations and proposed penalties from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

The companies are Lance Roofing Co., Inc.; S. D. Mullins Co., Inc.; J. L. Mahby Grading Co., and Diamond Roofing Co., Inc.

Violence on Quebec picket line

How English Taft-Hartley Bill Works

LONDON—Labor relations are being drastically changed here by the British version of America’s Taft-Hartley Act: the Industrial Relations Act of 1972.

In disputes dealing with rails and longshore, the IRA so far has had the following effect:

• Unions are now to be held legally responsible for the actions of shop stewards—including such unofficial acts as wildcats such as those which broke out in several ports recently over the issue of container handling.

• Unions can be slapped with heavy fines if they cannot make shop stewards obey their orders.

• Slowdowns and “working-to-rule” are to be treated as strike actions.

• The government can obtain a court order imposing a “cooling-off period” in disputes it believes will damage the nation’s economy.

So far the act has been used against railroad workers and longshoremen. In the dispute with the railway workers, the government ended widespread slowdowns caused by working to rule by ordering a 21-day cool-out; with the dockers, unions have been slapped with heavy fines because of job actions over the issue of who gets to staff and strip containers.

Observers, believe that a threatened national strike of longshoremen over the container issue will be a major test for the new anti-labor legislation.

In the meantime, a national dock strike which was set to begin June 3 has been postponed until June 16. At a meeting in London last week dockers’ delegates voted to extend the deadline for the IRA negotiators more time to win a settlement.

This will hopefully allow more time to work out any problems of unregistered labor stuffing and stripping containers. Dock workers are also upset employers’ minimal offer on the increase of fall back—or guaranteed—pay.

This postponement will not stop clerks in the Port of London from holding a sit-down strike next week to protest unemployment.

Shop Steward Says:

English Dock Workers Will Carry the Ball

SAN FRANCISCO — In the midst of worldwide concern about the problems of the labor movement (see above) the ILWU was visited last week by Alan Atkinson, a young longshoreman from the different ship out of the Port of Middleboro, England.

Regarding the present situation in England, Atkinson said, “this big test will come when the National Industrial Relations Act of 1972. A lot of unions are sitting on the sidelines waiting to see what happens. If the dockers win, then this government will be finished and the Industrial Relations Act will be finished.”

“But if we lose, the other industries will follow suit and hit the unions hard. I think we will be left to the dockers to crush this thing to either make it or break it.”
Canada Labor Fights Control By American Corporations

OTTAWA — Aside from voting full support to the striking Quebec workers, the delegates to the Biennial Convention of the Canadian Labor Congress in Vancouver, the United Nations, and an end to the forced shipment of arms to the U.S. for use in Vietnam.

After a sometimes stormy debate and much demand for a showdown floor that the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and the United Fishermen, and Allied Workers Union be admitted to the CLC as affiliates, the delegates by a narrow margin, in a voting vote, approved a motion to refer the issue to the incoming executive.

The ILWU was represented at the Convention by Canadian Area Director Alfonso Garcia, regional Director Craig Fitzpatrick and New Westminster Local 502 president, J. Breaks.

Court Says Successor Firms Must Bargain

WASHINGTON, DC — The United States Supreme Court has ruled that an employer who takes over a business from another employer is bound to recognize and bargain with an existing union but is not bound by a previously negotiated collective bargaining agreement.

The decision overturns a 1970 ruling of the National Labor Relations Board which ordered the Burns Detective Agency to abide by a recent agreement with a longshoreman guards, which the Burns Company had inherited from another firm.

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the June, 1972, list of dockworkers under various ILWU plans:


Local 11: James G. Andrews, Lyle Burns, Roger V. Kee, James E. Harris, Kenneth O. Tonning; Local 34: Harry A. Edgett, Fred N. Meyers; Local 35: Wilford J. Hagen, Melvin R. Hall; Local 43: Warren G. Ferriss; Local 54: F. Foreman, J. Wilson, Guadalupe M., Lillian B. Henderson; Local 75: Ralph E. Johnson; Local 92: Arnold Hargland; Local 94: Gilbert V. Hangland; Local 95: Gilbert V. Ayers.

The widows are: Nera M. Campbell, (Paul B.); Intra Costello, (Anthony); Maud K. Dull, (Fred P.); Mildred Greenfield, (William J.); Hazel Hargis, (Harry L.); Lillian B. Henderson, (Mack K.); Sandy Howe, (John E.); Alice A. Jennings, (George A.); Evangeline Jimenez, (Jesse); Frank D. John, (Joseph); Marguerite Nairy, (William); Patricia Marsh, (Roy D.); Dorothy A. Morgado, (Tracy J.); Nancie Mortimer, (Cecil B.); Lily Osipoff, (Walter M.); Leon D. Palazuelos, (Alfredo); Ama A. Paladino, (Swan G.); Betty J. Potthoff, (Roy R.); Dorothy A. Morgado, (Fred F.); Mildred Greenfield, (William J.); Hazel Hargis, (Harry L.);}

PMA plans:


Local 11: James G. Andrews, Lyle Burns, Roger V. Kee, James E. Harris, Kenneth O. Tonning; Local 34: Harry A. Edgett, Fred N. Meyers; Local 35: Wilford J. Hagen, Melvin R. Hall; Local 43: Warren G. Ferriss; Local 54: F. Foreman, J. Wilson, Guadalupe M., Lillian B. Henderson; Local 75: Ralph E. Johnson; Local 92: Arnold Hargland; Local 94: Gilbert V. Hangland; Local 95: Gilbert V. Ayers.

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**Hearings on Dock Comp Improvements Held in SF**

Continued from Page 1—

"won’t be too much of a hurry to get back to work."

On the issue of third party suits, ILWU attorney Richard Gladstein said that the ILWU would insist "only on the same rights as other workers. If lawyers are taking unfair advantage of the men, this is a matter for education of the worker and also a matter for discipline by the State Bar Association."

"Let us not," Gladstein added, "pay attention to a cry by employers which would protect the men from vicious lawyers by taking away their legal right to sue."

Gladstein said that it was a matter of common knowledge that $70 a week was absolutely insufficient for an injured longshoremen and his family to live on. He recalled that in the past years employers had insisted on maintaining a dollar limit on benefits so that they could accurately project what their expenses for a coming year might be.

"But that was in a time when you knew what the dollar was worth."

The tremendous increase in the cost of living, he said, had made a more equitable arrangement necessary.

**FOREIGN SHIPS**

Julius Bloom drew particular attention to the dangerous conditions on foreign ships—which are not subject to federal safety legislation.

"Many people who are not the direct employers of a longshoreman are responsible for the safety of that man, that worker," he said, in defending the rights of longshoremen or other harbor workers to initiate third party suits.

Bloom emphasized that the main interest of the ILWU was not in compensation or in third party suits but in safe conditions. "But once we get hurt we don’t want him to be a third or fourth rate citizen."

Gladstein pointed out that "the Act was amended last in 1961 and since that time the injured longshoremen, and their wives and other survivors and those killed in the industry have been forced into financial degradation almost beyond belief."

"We have found that the average Californian, while paying an increasingly high health insurance premium, still pays 63% of the costs of health and hospitalization costs out of his own pocket," said Senator Moscone.

"The tremendous increase in the cost of living, he said, has made a more equitable arrangement necessary."

**OVERSEAS DELEGATES’ APPLICATIONS**

SAN FRANCISCO — Selection of a new group of overseas delegates will be made by the International Executive Board at its next meeting.

ILWU members who wish to be overseas delegates should get application forms from their local union officers. Deadline for re-turning applications is June 30, 1972. They should be addressed to International headquarters, 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

**Take Time to Lift Correctly—It’s your Back!**

**EARLY RETURN**

Rounding out the ILWU’s testimony, local 10 business agent Tom Lupher cited examples of longshoremen reduced to poverty by accident caused by employer, stevedore or shipowner negligence.

Lupher also emphasized that because of the benefits their coworkers come back to work after a period of pain and a longshoreman and his family to live on. He recalled that in the past years employers had insisted on maintaining a dollar limit on benefits so that they could accurately project what their expenses for a coming year might be.

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