HONOLULU—After 15 months of off again on again negotiations amid mounting possibilities of a strike, Local 142 has concluded a new agreement on behalf of approximately 750 longshoremen.

As The Dispatcher went to press a full memorandum of agreement had not been prepared and no details of the pact were released. A rank and file referendum on the agreement will take place as soon as the text is circulated to the members.

Additional negotiations on behalf of clerks, bulk sugar workers and tugboat workers in Maile and Kona began Thursday, July 20. Negotiations on behalf of security guards, maintenance workers and EPS workers will also take place in the near future.

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The agreement came only after more than a year of sporadic talks, several company proposals which had not been prepared and no details of the pact were released. A rank and file referendum on the agreement will take place as soon as the text is circulated to the members.

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Executive Board Meets

VANCOUVER, BC—The ILWU International Executive Board convened Tuesday, July 18 as this issue of The Dispatcher went to press. A full account of the meeting will be printed in the next issue.

Main items on the agenda will be reports on the Hawaii settlement which was struck by the ILWU and a two-day work stoppage last week. The ILWU closed down the Island’s ports—excluding military cargo and inter-island cargo—Monday and Tuesday, July 10 and 11, in order to hold stopwork meetings to explain the state of negotiations.

The Hawaiian longshoremen have been working under terms of a contract which expired on June 30, 1971. Participating in the negotiations were Coast Committeemen, a Teamster, and International vice president William Chestnut.

The Norwegian-oil industry settlement sessions were Coast Committeemen, a Teamster, and International vice president William Chestnut.

The delegates were international secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt served as spokesman for the negotiating committee. Also playing a major role in the negotiations was regional director Robert McElrath.

Governor John A. Burns, who canceled his trip to the Democratic National Convention to keep an eye on the negotiations, said: “The negotiations and final terms were particularly marked by the public interest shown by both parties. “I want to publicly commend the ILWU and the stevedoring industry for the open manner of their understanding of the large public good at stake.”

Details of the Hawaii settlement will be printed in The Dispatcher as soon as they are available.

Governor Burns also praised federal mediator Reynold Hagist and State Supreme Court Associate Justice Bert Kobashyi for their “substantial contributions” to the final agreement.

Hubert Kanaha was chairman of the negotiating committee.

Labor for Peace’ Organized

ST. LOUIS—Out of a common concern and a sense of frustration and anger over the failure of our government to end the war in Vietnam, approximately 1,000 trade union delegates and observers attended the founding conference of Labor for Peace at the St. Louis meeting. Nearly 1,000 delegates attended the conference.

“We demand the immediate withdrawal from Indochina of every American soldier, every gun, every plane, every tank, every warship and every dollar. This would end the fighting and bring about the return of our prisoners of war. It would also free our energies and our resources for the tremendous task of repairing the ravages of this war, both in Vietnam and in our own land.”

Ed Milzey, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers, presided over the Labor for Peace conference. At the head table, from left, front row, were Louis Goldblatt, executive secretary of the National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees; David Livingston, secretary-treasurer of Distributive Workers; Jack Edwards, UAW vice president; Harold Gibbons, Teamster vice president; Mazey, Patrick German, secretary treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters; Frank Rosenblum, retiring secretary-treasurer of the Clothing Workers; Jerry Wurf, president of the ILWU; William Chestnut, a Teamster vice president, and Richard Ahlin, president of the United Steel Workers.

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Additional negotiations on behalf of clerks, bulk sugar workers and tugboat workers in Maile and Kona began Thursday, July 20. Negotiations on behalf of security guards, maintenance workers and EPS workers will also take place in the near future.
Large amounts of Russian cargo—like this titanium which crossed the Seattle docks in 1969—will probably be providing more jobs for American workers, especially longshoremen, if the $750 million wheat deal recently negotiated with the Soviets is a sign of things to come.

**Russian Trade Means Jobs**

**IT'S NO BIG SECRET** that the ILWU has had, and will probably continue to have, major differences with the Nixon Administration—in just about every area of policy, foreign, domestic, labor, etc., we are on opposite sides of the fence. But when the Nixon Administration comes across with something we like we have the obligation to say so.

We are hoping, for example, that the recent agreement by the US to sell $750 million worth of grain to the Soviet Union will be the beginning of a new era of expanding trade and a more peaceful relationship between our two countries.

We have argued for years at convention after convention, that failure to trade with the Soviet Union as well as China and other socialist countries has been an economically self-defeating vestige of the cold war. It doesn't make sense to cut off your nose to spite your face, and we are glad that the government—don't care if it's a Democratic or Republican administration—has seen the light.

**ACCORDING TO AGRICULTURE Secretary Earl Butts—**and, by the way, we have no great love for Secretary Butts given his hysterical pronouncements during our longshore strike—a sale of this magnitude will ripple through the entire US economy with beneficial effect. But its greatest impact is in what it means for the future. This is an initial step down the road to increased trade and peaceful co-existence.

Butts added, "the Soviet leaders are taking a fresh look at their country's struggle to become a first-rate nation. Russia now has a gross national product of about $500 billion-second only to America in all the world. But they want to give their people a better deal. I think the signing of this agreement is an indication that they see they have to get more trade going to do that.

Exactly the same thing could be said about the United States. American people have found that over the long run, cold war rhetoric does not lead to jobs or feed families. But this wheat deal alone will create a minimum of 3,000 to 5,000 additional jobs over a three year period for every $100 million dollars worth of grain shipped. And US seamen will certainly get a piece of the action if, as expected, a major portion of the freight will be carried in US ships.

There have been deals like this in the past, leading to a trickle of trade between the US and the Soviet Union. But there has been nothing to date on this scale, and this is the first time we are seriously talking about the comprehensive trade agreement.

**COMMENTING ON A SIMILAR but smaller deal back in 1963, ILWU president Harry Bridges said: "The wheat deal is a good thing for our country, it's a good thing especially for longshoremen, warehousemen, grain elevator terminal workers. The Soviets are right too in believing that more world trade between all nations helps the cause of world peace."

"For one hope they will buy up the rest of the surplus we have here. In that way we might reduce one surplus we have which they don't and never will have—and that's the surplus of American people who can't find jobs."

A comprehensive trade agreement is now being worked out with the Soviet Union. The grain deal is only, hopefully, a beginning. A comprehensive pact would put US-Soviet trade relations on a permanent footing, opening the door to the benefits of peaceful trade between the two most powerful countries in the world.

One important obstacle now to such an agreement is the settlement of the lend-lease debt owed to the US for money and material turned over to the Russians during World War II.

Administration officials say that they are telling the Soviet leaders that the lend-lease issue must be settled or the US Congress will not grant "most favored nation" standing to the Russians. This designation permits extending more favorable terms on credit and other matters.

We hope—and we will be watching the situation closely—that American Congressmen will not use the lend-lease problem to create artificial barriers to increased trade.
Local 8, Port
Commission Sign Rivergate Pact

PORTLAND—Local 8 and the Port of Portland have signed an agreement in connection with the new Toyota development at Rivergate which could have a far-reaching impact on Portland's future as one of the great river ports of the world.

The agreement, worked out in existing work practices was signed by director Ed Westerdahl for the port commission and IBEW members Don Ronnie and Phil Badalamenti for the local. It was ratified by the union membership at a stop work meeting July 12.

Ronnie stated that this will increase our work opportunities and will, indicating as it does the amicable relations between longshoremen and the commission, undoubtedly have a ripple effect, resulting in still more tonnage over our docks.

New Cargo

“The outlook is good for an era in which the union and the port commission will work together to capture new cargo and trade tie-ins.”

Toyota has been in over the cold dock east of Terminal 4, and the facility will continue in use for the delivery of other imports. But the auto dock could not possibly handle Toyota in the volume spelled out in the agreement between the Japanese firm and the port commission.

A new facility for Toyota is going up across the port commission's free freight area. The development has already started, and “they are hope-ful of having it finished by the end of the year,” Ronnie stated.

Local 15 Wins Contract with Alaska Packers

BLAINE, Wash. — The Blaine unit of Warehouse and Reconditioners Local 15 has signed a substantial one-year contract with the Alaska Packers, subsidiary of Del Monte.

The total package comes to 38 cents per hour, which amounts to a 9.7 percent increase.

The wage floor under the new agreement was upped to $4.20 per hour. Skill rates were upped 15 cents per hour.

The contract also provides for one additional paid holiday and lowers the sick leave, plus a guarantee that a medical, dental, prescription and life insurance program would be put into effect on June 1, 1972, without fail.

Company Welshes

But then the company backed off, arguing that it could not pay con-tracts to the workers. Because this would bring the settle-ment over the Pay Board's guidelines in line.

On Tuesday, July 11, Local 6 closed down the Vita-Crunch plant and simul-taneously mounted a demonstration in front of the Federal Building.

On the Friday of course the company agreed to begin paying into the welfare fund retroactive to June 1.

Oregon Labor Backs Morse Comeback

SEASIDE, Ore. — Working people "just can't stand another four years of the Nixon Administration," Morse told the Oregon AFL-CIO state convention here.

The more than 600 delegates and guests responded with a standing ovation. The former US Senator was a unanimous endorse-ment in his comeback reelec-tion race against the Republican in-terested, Mark Hatfield.

In urging the defeat of Nixon, Morse also called for the defeat of Hatfield, charging that the latter is in favor of cutbacks and di-minishment.

Morse earlier was endorsed by the Oregon State Industrial Union Coun-cil and by the International Associa-tion of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, meeting here June 18.

Approximately 150 picketers from the ILWU and other unions marched in front of the San Francisco federal building July 11 in protest against Nixon's failure to make contributions to a health and welfare program negotiated with Local 6. Vita Crunch claimed that this would exceed the Pay Board's 5.5 percent guideline.

The agreement addresses the demonstration. Local 6 mem-bers were joined by pickets from ILWU Locals 2, 10 and 34, as well as pointers, typographers and department store employees.

Local 6 Puts the Crunch on Vita-Crunch

SANTA CLARA, Calif.—It took four days of picketing and a demonstra-tion in front of the Federal Building in San Francisco—but it looks as though 41 Local 6 members at Vita-Crunch Foods here will get their health and welfare plan after all.

The story begins on February 15, 1972, when Local 6 won the right to represent the Vita-Crunch employees by a vote of 34 to 1.

It's not surprising that the vote was so top-heavy—employer Crunch at the time of the election were getting $3.54 per hour with no grievance procedure, no pension, no paid holidays, no life insurance, no dental coverage, no prescriptions, no medical coverage, no sick leave and no paid vacations.

Last May a tentative agreement was reached between Local 6 and Vita-Crunch, which called for substantial wage increases, shift premium improvements, a grievance procedure, vacations, holidays and sick leave, plus a guarantee that a medical, dental, prescription and life insurance program would be put into effect on June 1, 1972, without fail.

The agreement was approved by the Federal Building grievance procedure, vacations, holidays and sick leave, plus a guarantee that a medical, dental, prescription and life insurance program would be put into effect on June 1, 1972, without fail.

Woodcutters Local 12 Agree On Jurisdiction

NORTH BEND — Local 12 has reached an agreement with the International Woodworkers' Local 6-140 concerning work jurisdiction at Bon-Ton Company, in the Reedport area. (A mill, owned by Biddle Brothers of Eugene is under construction there and is expected to be in operation later this summer.)

Under it, IWA members will have jurisdiction in "the stump through the mill and to the place of storage," while longshoremen will have the work from the point of sale to the loading of the barges; or vice versa from the unloading of the barges to the ship's tackle; while the ship means delivery to and from the ship's tackle, Local 12 president Eugene Bailey said.

The agreement was approved after a talk by Bailey before the IWA local, where it won unanimous concurrence, and after the wood-workers unani-mously voted for it.

He emphasized that the purpose of the agreement is to "form a sort of compact with the IWA, using the strength of both unions to gain something for both of us."

Denver Davis Passes

SAN FRANCISCO — Denver Davis, president of ILWU watchmen's Local 79 in San Diego, died suddenly July 15.

Aside from serving as president, he was also a delegate to the Interna-tional convention many times and had just recently concluded a new three-year contract of his local.

Davis is survived by his wife, Elia-nor, and by two children, Phillip and Joanne. The funeral was held Thursday morning. Any donations should be made to the heart fund.
Kagel Ruling on Steady Men

SAN FRANCISCO—Coast Arbitrator Kagel handed down a decision July 6 on the three issues involving “steady men” which could not be worked out at the local level between the ILWU and the PMA.

The decision of (1) equalization of hours, (2) methods of dispatching, and (3) definition of a basic fork lift were presented to the coast arbitrator by the locals on April 29, 1972, as provided for in the February 10 Memorandum of Understanding. Kagel’s decision follows:

A. Equalization of Hours:

1. “The Employer shall be limited to working his steady men a maximum of any 22 days per calendar month.

2. Item 1 above negates Section 5.3 of the Crane Supplement to the extent necessary to make it possible to complete any job that has been started within the 22 days. The 22 days’ work is a firm maximum.

3. A steady man shall not be required to work more than 6 days in any payroll week.

4. The effective date of this decision shall be the current calendar month of July, 1972.

5. Either Party from each of the four locals may request, after November 1, 1972, a review of this decision to determine if reasonable equalization has been accomplished.

6. This decision does not preclude the use of a non-stop principle from endeavoring to, and mutually agreeing, to a different equalization formula prior to November 1, 1972.

B. Methods of Dispatching—Steady Men:

1. “After the date of these decisions, when a steady man agrees with an Employer to accept steady employment, he shall be eligible for dispatch from the dispatch hall so that the dispatch hall and the Union is only responsible for the work opportunity of steady men.

2. When a steady man seeks employment through the dispatch hall on any day that he is not working for his steady employer, he shall not be entitled to dispatch until all the available hall men in his sign-in or plug-in category have first been dispatched.

3. When a steady man has completed 22 days work within a calendar month, he shall notify his employer to notify him to report to the dispatch hall of such termination of steady work, and he shall notify the dispatch hall of such termination.

4. Whenever a steady man’s employment is terminated, the Employer and the steady man shall notify the dispatch hall of such termination.

C. Definition of Basic Fork Lift:

1. “A basic fork lift is determined to be as follows: A basic fork lift is defined as a self-propelled vehicle (up to and including 10,000 pound capacity) for hoisting or moving objects by means of shillers (forks), chine hooks, barrel clamps, rotator, ram, side-shifter or aqeeze attachments affixed to a vertical mast.”

D. Retention of Jurisdiction:

“The Arbitrator retains jurisdiction over Issues A & B.”

In his discussion of the award Kagel said that the record in this case “clearly establishes that there has been little or no effort on the part of the employers to equalize the work opportunity of steady men with non-steady men within the dispatch hall,” and that employers have “abused their privilege and worked their steady men excessive hours.”

He pointed out that there did not seem to be “simple solutions” which could deal with the problems of “varying dispatch rules, specific categories for dispatch purposes, equalization of hours, and relationship of work opportunity equalization to available work opportunity.”

The arbitrator concluded that “the steady man guarantees contained in the contract were set up by the parties in Coast negotiations. The employers are entitled to employ steady men so, therefore, any equalization formula is not to discourage a negotiated right.”

Continued from Page 1—

Drug Workers Vote To Join Local 6

BERKELEY—In an NLRB election held here June 29, 1972, Grand Island Biological Co. and St. Louis Warehouse Union Local 6-11; No union —0.

The motion for the strike was defeated. The idea of setting up Labor for Peace was initiated this spring after three international union officers—Cliffon Caldwell of the Amalgamated Meatcutters; Harold Gibbons of the Teamsters; and David Livingston continued.
ILWU president Harry Bridges paused to talk things over with Pat Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

ILWU president Curtis McClain served as spokesman for the joint negotiating committee representing Local 6 and Local 26 are business agents August Hennessey, Bay Bloomfield, Ronne, who was involved in the protracted negotiations.

Northwest Grain Pact Signed by Five Locals

PORTLAND—The five ILWU grain locals have all ratified the new grain contract, "and we are waiting word from the wage-price control board," Don Ronne, president of Local 8, reports.

Ronne, who was involved in the protracted negotiations with Al Owen, former president of Local 8, and representatives of Locals 4, 21, 19 and 23, said the basic rate and the guarantees were the same as in the longshore contract.

The rate for key men is increased, under the agreement, $1.50 per cent, or 40 cents per hour over the basic $5.10; with a 25 per cent increase effective June 19 and 23, the wage rate and the guarantees were the same as in the longshore contract.

The rate for hazardous work has been re-stated as the basic plus 14 per cent.

The agreement between the grain operators and the locals was ratified orally June 23 and signed the 24.

The grain ports are Portland, Vancouver, Longview, Tacoma and Seattle.

Local 10 Still on Strike At SF Grain Terminal

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU Local 10 is still picketing operators of the San Francisco Grain Terminal, given the failure of employers to come up with a meaningful offer. The terminal employs 10 men.

Local 10 is demanding a guarantee of 36 hours per week for all regular men employed, and the guarantee existing, those working out of the hall, while the company spokesmen expressed willingness to agree to any guarantee at all.

The $6 million terminal is leased to Strohbach Grain and Elevator Company for a nominal sum by the Port of San Francisco.
Nixonomics is Still Major Issue for Workers

The most serious problem facing the American labor movement is still wage controls. Even in this elec-
tion year, much lip-service is given to
the idea of getting rid of that and others that Nixon's economic policy is inequitable.

At the recent AFL-CIO Joint Economic Committee, chaired by Senator Fror-
xmore, recently held hearings which criticized the application of the Nixon
economic plan. It did not at any time recommend legislation in line with
the principles of the plan against the complete elimination and repeal of
the wage-price laws and the Pay Board.

The hearings upon which this re-
port was supposedly based heard testimony from members of the AFL-CIO
president. During his presenta-
tion he reportedly interrupted them and severely criticized them for quitt-
ing the Pay Board he helped create.

The problem here is that not one
democrat or Republican in the Senate or the House has come forward with legislation designed to

COURT FREES LOW-PAID WORKERS FROM PAY BOARD RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON, DC — In response to a suit brought by several unions, a federal court has freed millions of low-paid workers from restrictions on first-year wage increases.

The Cost of Living Council had ruled in April that workers from high-cost, high-accident industries would have to freeze their wages up to $15,000 (a maximum of

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Dockers, Widows on Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the July 12, 1972, list of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans:

Local 1: John C. Koeckven; Local 8: Donald W. Be-

eman, Arthur S. Cox, Wiley Dumes, James S. Frantz, Grant T. Fujimura, Ronald D. Gleason, Alwah J. Green, Martin Halvorsen, Frank W. Hen-
derson, W. E. Holcomb, John H. Holkine, T. W. Hill, John M. Houskin, Burdette B. Hyden, Kenneth W. Ingalis, Albin M. Johnson, An-

Local 10: John C. Bereau, Arturo J. Buckner, Ralph Coulson, John T. Finnigan, James N. Gillingham, John E. Jackson, Edward W. Manvel, Manuel R. Perry, Jr., Roland Floyd, Frank Gervac, Jo-

seph Griffith, Clifton Gillory, Edward Gordon, Howard Donald, Hallock H. Hendry, Robert W. Hodge, Thomas W. Hough, William K. Houskin, Burdette B. Huddleson, Kenneth W. Ingalis, Albin M. Johnson, An-

Local 12: Lewis W. Barnewerk, Tyrone Fields, John F. Grignon, Gar-

dard Harker, Ernest R. Hellock, James W. Humber, Glenn O. Perkins, Ira N. Robbins.


son, Howard M. Williams.


Local 27: Edward P. Zager.

Local 28: William C. Bland, Charles F. Graves, Ronald Young;

Local 34: Owen L. Arnold, Richard E. Buggy, Albert Burtchell, George B. Clark, Chester E. Feen, John L. Harnett, Neil N. Insernia, Emmett V. Mc-

Cabe, Carl V. Miller, Percy E. Purdy, Frederick M. Schuster, Lloyd Thorson, Wilbur E. Wellman; Local 40: David P. Benedict, Sr., Wil-

ard E. Brumels, John B. Clark, Roy H. Larsen, Jesse E. McMinn; Local 47; Stewart P. A. Smith.

Local 59: William H. Bieringer, William E. Bieringer, Robert M. Bieri-

nger, Lloyd Thorsen, Wilbur E. Wellman; Local 40: David P. Benedict, Sr., Wil-

ard E. Brumels, John B. Clark, Roy H. Larsen, Jesse E. McMinn; Local 47; Stewart P. A. Smith.

Local 63: Thomas C. Harrison, Charles H. Beigel, Septimus Turnbull;

Local 91: Anthony DeMercurio, Roy L. Johnston; Local 92: Cecil L. Fink, George L. Gunther; Local 94: Cleo C. Fink, Ernest A. Paulsen, Albert D. Scott, Lawrence Sullivan, Jacek W. Tregou-


The widows are: Thelma Clement (George R.); Winnie Dorney, (John M.); Inez V. Workman, (Seldy R.); Elizabeth M. Ward, (John M.); Ines V. Workman, (Seldy R.).
Japanese Seamen Are Back at Work

TOROY — It will take approximately seven years for Japanese shipping to return to normal, but the longest maritime strike in Japanese history is on. Agreement in the three-month old strike was reached after Japan's new Minister of Transport brought the weight of the government into the dispute.

The All-Japanese Seamen's Union won a raise of about $37.50 a month, along with a provision for seamen's dependents to finance their travel to various ports in the nation twice a year, if they so desire.

The AJSU had originally demanded a monthly raise of $72.50, plus improved conditions.

The strike had tied up more than 1200 ships in 63 ports over past months, cutting an estimated 80 percent from the Japan-West Coast trade capacity.

According to observers, the shipping strike marked a major turning in Japanese labor relations.

Traditionally Japanese unions will announce that they will strike for periods ranging from a few hours to a few days and then once the scheduled strike is over they will return to their normal procedure.

Typically, Japanese management would pay what it could and refuse what it couldn't pay — the strike would be over and work would resume.

But that's not the way it worked this year. The seamen's strike just about outlasted the $4 million strike fund amassed by management and, in fact, caused serious dislocations to the Japanese economy.

Canadians End Longshore Walk-Out

MONTREAL — The Canadian government ordered waterfront employees to return to work early this month because a three-month strike which had closed down the ports of Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers May 16.

Longshoremen at the three ports struck over a new job agreement which permits reduced gang sizes and allowances for productivity in utilization of the labor force.

A special bill now forbids either the employers or the ILA to cause or permit the strike to continue.

The government ordered the strikers back to work by the end of May.

The new legislation calls upon the government to order the strikers back to work by the end of May.

Both sides dropped their respective proposals.

Portland — Al Owen, president of Local 8 of the United Steelworkers of America, who was named business agent in the recent mid-term elections.

The stop work meeting July 12, 1971, at which the agreement in the local was elected to replace Owen; and Jim Foster was elected vice-president of Local 8.

Al Owen Resigns; Local 8 Names Don Ronne President

The trouble was over the right to claim additional wages.

The ILWU and the PMA had agreed that each local "shall have the right to claim additional wages" and the PMA agreed to the new raises.

The agreement was reached at meetings held June 19 and June 26. Only the question of clerks jurisdiction was held over for further discussion.

The text of the agreement has been mailed out to the locals as Supplemental Memorandum of Understanding — Supplement 7.

Manning

The ILWU had demanded East Coast manning schedules on LASH, RO/RO and Seabee operations.

The parties set up separate procedures for existing operations and new operations, with a cut-off date of June 20, 1972.

Section 10.3 has been changed by the addition of language to allow the company to seek a review of existing operations, including T-letter manning, with the right to appeal.

Local unions should examine each existing operation carefully to ascertain if it should be subject to review and consultation with local or area representatives.

The CCRG is responsible for the development of a new operation, with the use of the grievance procedure, if necessary, with the right of either side to appeal to the ILWU and Coast Arbitrator.

Local 6 president Curtis McClain and Local 34 president James Heritage said "This agreement must be changed as we have not been informed of anything that has been changed.

There was the first provisions for arbitration of grievances by outside parties ever agreed to by a California agency.

Other members of the ad hoc committee were Contra Costa County Labor Council secretary art Carter, SUP secretary John R.铃木; SUP patrolman James Dimitrakos; and Teamster District Council 7 vice president James Golden.

The committee then met with university representatives for more than 12 hours on June 20, and all afternoon and night, June 21-22 at ILWU headquarters in San Francisco.

The contract will expire in one year.

Japanese Seamen Are Back at Work

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU and the PMA, with the assistance of mediator/arbitrator Sam Kassel, have now agreed on all but one of the unresolved items left over from the February 16 Memorandum of Understanding.

The agreement was reached at meetings held June 19 and June 26. Only the question of clerks jurisdiction was held over for further discussion.

The text of the agreement has been mailed out to the locals as Supplemental Memorandum of Understanding — Supplement 7.

Both parties agreed to drop their proposals on hours. The ILWU withdrew the elimination of all extended shifts, while the PMA wanted extended hours to continue in effect, and the right to order men for loading, tending, dispatching, and strip containers appears to have been achieved.

The grievance procedure shall then be subject to review and consultation with local or area representatives.

The CCRG is responsible for the development of a new operation, with the use of the grievance procedure, if necessary, with the right of either side to appeal to the ILWU and Coast Arbitrator.

Local 6 president Curtis McClain and Local 34 president James Heritage said "This agreement must be changed as we have not been informed of anything that has been changed.

There was the first provisions for arbitration of grievances by outside parties ever agreed to by a California agency.

Other members of the ad hoc committee were Contra Costa County Labor Council secretary art Carter, SUP secretary John R.铃木; SUP patrolman James Dimitrakos; and Teamster District Council 7 vice president James Golden.

The committee then met with university representatives for more than 12 hours on June 20, and all afternoon and night, June 21-22 at ILWU headquarters in San Francisco.

The contract will expire in one year.

Japanese Seamen Are Back at Work

British Container Fight Appears Settled

LONDON — A bitter dispute between British longshoremen and the shipping industry has ended and the strikers return to work. But the longshoremen who are facing a new strike over the right to claim additional wages. Dockers will do all the longshoremen who are facing a new strike over the right to claim additional wages. Dockers will do all the

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Dockers will do all

An additional 30 or 40 longshoremen will be hired.
Chemical Workers Sign Pact

Continued from Page 1—

increased from 10 to 12 cents and the gravitational differential was increased from 20 cents to 24 cents.

In other economic gains, report pay was increased from two hours to four hours; also employees called in will receive time-and-a-half for hours worked and overtime at double time, whichever is greater.

The company agreed to maintain the present retirement and income protection plans and to ratify a new three-year contract June 1, 1972, with 26 cents payable.

To Retired Dockers

SAN FRANCISCO — Pension increases were paid to 4900 retired men and widows in July in checking some of the ILWU-PMA Pension Fund. 2400 additional pensioners will receive their increased retirement benefits on July 15, according to the schedule agreed to by the parties.

The first scheduled payments at the new rates recently negotiated by the parties will be $7,500 to $10,000, to the monthly pension payrol.

With the July 1 checks, all pensioners received a bulletin that shows schedule dates and payments for each pension classification, and the amounts of the increases.

All pensioners over age 65 were paid the 20 cent increase to cover the Medicare premium raise from $7.50 to $8.50.

Pension Increases Paid

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Local 26 Signs Pact

At Pacific Drug

LOS ANGELES — Local 26 members at Pacific Drug Company have ratified a new three-year contract with the company, increasing wages over the life of the agreement.

The contract provides a pattern set in the recent wholesale drug agreement. The contract is effective June 1, 1972, with 26 cents payable the first year, 23 cents the second year and 22 cents the third year.

Employees who worked more than 70 hours per week will receive time-and-a-half for hours worked and overtime at double time, whichever is greater.

The union was represented by General Business Agent George Lee.

1970 STRIKE

The successful negotiation of a contract was particularly important in solidifying the members' position at American Potash. In 1970, it took a difficult and sometimes violent 11-day strike to prove that the ILWU was in Trona to stay.

"Much credit should be given to the owners for supporting the negotiating committee," said vice president Martin. "Regional director Chet Romig, International executive, Don Wright and the rest of the committee did an outstanding job.

Also serving on the committee were Local 35 president Charles Bailey, Local 35 business agent Bob Fuller, Eddie Jimson, Don Wright and Glen Denman.

Local 6 Beards Nestle's

SALINAS — About 20 Nestle employees recently staged a lunch hour demonstration in front of the plant to protest arbitrary company rules on moustaches, sideburns and beards.

Plant management had required Nestle employees to "shave it out" when a mask" covering the mouth, using federal food and drug regulations as an excuse.

Nestle employees at the New York plant, however, are required only to wear a beard net which does an effective job of preventing possible contamination of the product. This net is far more comfortable to wear, as it does not cover the mouth but the Salinas management had refused to use them.

On June 27, the company quietly began passing out the requested "beard nets" to the affected members.

Local 34 Unveils Jack Hall Memorial Plaque

SAN FRANCISCO — Clerk's Local 34 held a brief ceremony Friday, July 14, to unveil a memorial plaque of late ILWU vice president Jack Hall at their new San Francisco headquarters.

Among the speakers were Local 34 president James Herman, ILWU vice president George Martin, Local 34 treasurer Louis Goldblatt and Local 145 vice president Constantine Samsox.

San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto stopped by for the ceremony, as did Superior Ron Pelot, FHA president Ed Flynn and port director Miriam Wolfe.

Columbia River Observance

PORTLAND—The 700 participants who gathered in the Battleship Oregon Tuesday to unveil a memorial plaque to the late ILWU vice president Jack Hall were also present to observe the 25th anniversary of the July 5th Memorial March, held former Senator Wayne Morse declare that rights won in the 24 and 36 strikes today are endangered by legislation and by Presidential edict.

The assembled hundreds with whom he shared the mile-long walk to the river walk to "further the return of the free collective bargaining rights for which the men honored today gave their lives."

Morse referred to being called in, after the 36 dock strike, "when the longshore union and the waterfront employers submitted to voluntary arbitration the issues over which they had been struggling for two years," and said of the many decisions in which he was involved as senator, he gets the most satisfaction from the one "which established the West Coast Hiring Hall."

Another precedent he helped root in the 34 strike law was "the right of workers to retrospective pay," but this one, he charged, has been undermined by Nixon's pay board.

Morse led the walk to the riverside park, marching four abreast with Regional 40, Walking Bosses 92, Watchmen 10, and the Marine Trades Council also was represented by Nonoy's pay board.

Brigadier Clinton Trye gave the invocation and closing prayer, after which a brass wreath was lowered onto the bosom of the Willamette in memory of the dead. The flowers were carried into the ship channel as Chet Romig's band played taps.

Offshore delegations participating in the rites came from the Sailors Union of the Pacific, Marine Firemen, Marine Engineers, and the Masters, Mates and Pilots. The local Maritime Trades Council also was represented, as was the United Farm Workers Union.

ILWU delegations from the Seattle locals 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, Walking Bosses 92, Watchmen's Local 28, outport locals in Astoria, Portland, the North and South Bends, three auxiliaries, and from the Columbia River Pensioners Memorial Association and several other older-time groups.

The arrangements committee consisted of Howard Manes, chairman; Mike Sickinger, Pat Adrian, Gaylord Baughman, Vern Mock, Ray O'Neill, Clarence Dutin, Bob Cranston, Kurt Marsden, Bill Piercy, Ron Ronne, and Dick Mullen.

A special issue of the Local 8 "Hook" noted that "today it is hard to even conceive of the strike conditions that would allow any so-called law enforcement group to shoot at random, without provocation, unarmed pickets in San Pedro, San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, to wantonly kill some and wound others. In 1934, the employers not only insisted upon the police and National Guard being armed with live ammunition, but also a small armament of private guns were armed and used against the striking Maritime workers."

"Regardless of the employers' efforts, the longshore union has prevailed, not only through the bloodshed and turmoil of 1934, but through the efforts of those of 1936, 1938, 1946, 1948 and the 135 days of the 1971-1972 strike. We must never forget the courage and strength of the Union members and their families made these successes possible."

San Francisco Memorial Rites

SAN FRANCISCO—A crowd of between 300 and 400 members of the ILWU, pensioners, auxiliaries and friends turned up at Steuart and Mission Street here on July 5 to memorialize those who died on Bloody Thursday, 1934.

The meeting was chaired by Local 10 president Cleophas Williams. Among the speakers were Local 6 president Curtis McClain, all Local 10 officials, San Francisco supervisor Ron Pelot, board of education chairmen David Sanchez (son of a member of Local 10) and Germaine Bulcke, former international vice president and secretary of the Bay Area Pensioners' Club.

Also present was Peggan of the San Francisco City College board; SUP secretary-treasurer, Morris Weisberger and Jack Hatton, of the Marine Firemen.

Speaker after speaker eulogized the spirit of the veterans of the 1934 strike and talked of the need to protect the legacy of the old-timers by becoming increasingly politically active in this election year.

July 5, Bloody Thursday

Wayne Morse delivered the major address at Portland's July 5 observance. He is flanked by, from left, coast committee man Fred Huntinger, Local 8 president Al Owen, and Brigadier Clinton Trye who delivered the invocation.