Local 13 employed more than 60 workers: this cent was bargaining as a wholly owned

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The strike began on November 1, when Local 13 struck all six commercial
warehouse operations in an effort to win a new contract.

On September 7, in the midst of nego-
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formed Local 13 negotiators that Crescent
was bargaining as a wholly owned subsidiary of another company which employed more than 60 workers: this meant that they were subject to Pay Board guidelines limiting first-year in-
creases to 5.5 percent.

The case against the growers' program—such as the one, shown here, held in San Francisco Novem-
ber 4.

US Breaks
Local 13
Strike

WILMINGTON — The full weight of the Justice Department and the Nixon wage
control apparatus has been brought down heavily on 48 commercial warehouse members of Local 13.

The Justice Department filed a lawsuit on September 1, when Local 13 struck all six commercial
warehouse operations in an effort to win a new contract.

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creases to 5.5 percent.

The Strike

Local 13 has resolved all the outstand-
ing issues with Crescent and will now
continue to "bonuses related solely to im-
proved productivity."

The ILWU Local 142 agreement with 14
hotels on the islands is now open for bargain-
ing on wages and classifications, and one other
item, yet to be determined, as provided for in
the 1970 agreement. The negotiations on these
items, which began October 2, will cover ap-
proximately 3,120 hotel and tourism workers.

Demands were formulated at a large pre-neg-
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and Josephine Tulasosopo was elected, and In-
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named negotiating spokesman. Tangen said that
the negotiations have been proceeding satisfactorily so far,
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tion should be forthcoming soon, The 1971 agreement was reached only after a 76-day strike. It expires September 30, 1972.
**AS THIS ISSUE of The Dispatcher goes to press, we are probably closer to peace in Vietnam than at any time in the last decade—and yet a final conclusion of the war, an end to killing, seems to keep eluding us.**

We would like to believe that, as Dr. Kissinger told the nation last week, “peace is at hand in Vietnam.” We would like to believe that the killing is almost over, and that never again will American people be forced to sacrifice their children in such a brutal and wasteful endeavor as this war has been.

But our experience has taught us to be downright distrustful of the Nixon administration. Why has the bombing been stopped up if agreement is so near? Why the sudden rush of US military equipment to Vietnam? What truth is there to stories of US civilians being sent to the South as military advisors?

Even more important, why all the fudging on the signing of the truce agreement? It has been revealed, for example, that President Nixon wrote to North Vietnam Prime Minister Pham Van Dong as early as October 20 expressing complete satisfaction over some parts of the agreement of which there had been some question. And in the next week, the US secretly postponed the signing of the pact three times, and then publicly postponed it when the date was set—at the initiative of the US—for October 31.

What’s going on?

**THE POINT is to get out, get out completely, and get out now. Both sides say that agreement has been reached in principle on a solution, and there is no reason why a cease-fire could not take effect immediately. No more Vietnamese or Americans need to lose their lives because Dr. Kissinger is having troubles with the translation. (That one sounds like a phony also, as reports in the European press claim that a special 17 hour meeting was designated by the Nixon administration to callously using its client Thieu regime as an excuse to postpone signing the truce. This should not be allowed to happen. Not one more American life should be sacrificed to the regressive Thieu regime. The US provides all of Thieu’s military equipment and weaponry, it trains and pays his army and backs it with massive airpower. Despite Nixon’s claims about Vietnamization, the NLF and North Vietnamese spring campaigns showed Thieu is powerless without the US. Economically, the Saigon government is also completely dependent on the US.)**

How could this puppet who has denounced the agreement and said he will not abide by it, be acting independently at such a crucial moment? We must demand an end to the charade. In the end, only the Vietnamese people themselves can decide their own political destiny, and the sooner the US removes its presence from the scene the easier that process will be.

One other point: If in fact there is going to be peace, this is certainly not a time for recriminations or blame. But we fail to see why the US could not have been signed years ago. There’s nothing new in it—it’s basically what we and many other Americans have been demanding since Nixon took office—and even earlier than that.

In the meantime, another 4.5 million Vietnamese have been killed, injured or made homeless, and 130,000 Americans have been killed or wounded. Whatever difference exists between the present terms and the terms which could have been arrived at much earlier is vastly outweighed by what the US government has done to the people of Indochina—and America—in the last four years.

**THE NIXON administration is callously using its client Thieu regime as an excuse to postpone signing the truce. This should not be allowed to happen. Not one more American life should be sacrificed to the regressive Thieu regime. The US provides all of Thieu’s military equipment and weaponry, it trains and pays his army and backs it with massive airpower. Despite Nixon’s claims about Vietnamization, the NLF and North Vietnamese spring campaigns showed Thieu is powerless without the US. Economically, the Saigon government is also completely dependent on the US.**

EVEN 100% OF AMERICAN workers know what they want, and they are realistic about it. Sure they dream of being rich, having fancy cars, lots of foreign travel, etc., but all will settle for job security, good and safe working conditions, good medical care and the assurance that there is a liberal pension waiting at the end of a working career. But just about all of American workers are caught up in an economic bind where the costs of getting by are having to be paid out of wages alone. Our ills are almost uniquely American.

The workers struggle for some decent housing, food, clothing and medical care for the family is really a battle that goes on from day to day, and week to week. And, except for a well-earned vacation of two or three weeks a year there is no time out. Not for him or her the annual middle-class trip abroad or the renting of the country house with servants for the summer, or the 3-months long vacations or the year-long foreign college bums for the elite intellectual bunch surrounding McGovern see it that way.

It’s this day to day preoccupation of the worker to make a living that Joe Allot did not and could not ask workers to cast votes as pro-war and unphilosophical for the struggle for peace. To me it was sad to hear McGovern in the last days of the campaign, blast the Kissinger peace negotiations as a political hoax to help Nixon win the election. Even the spokesmen for North Vietnam did not believe that. Those spokesmen made it clear that they wanted the cease fire and withdrawal pact signed before election day. I sure agreed with them, and sent a wire to President Nixon urging him to get that peace pact accomplished.

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So, ALL IN ALL, we as a union and all the American people must tidy up with the war and stop it, and be ready to handle ourselves and to handle anything new that he can dig up. He has tried about everything on our union, including a special law and compulsory arbitration to bust our working class. We can get in shape and be ready for anything new he may try to take up. But, we will have to understand the need to start off dependently upon our own strength as a union first and then to stand and fight as part of the American labor movement and workers world wide.

I sure think that San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto offered good advice to his Democratic party saying, “No Democrat is going to get anywhere unless he starts out with the working people and their leaders.” That’s him talking, the wealthy, anti-trust lawyer, not Karl Marx, but although the name is Alioto, the statement surely sounds like Marx.
WAREHOUSEMEN ORGANIZE GYP WORKERS; OTHER PLANTS

RICHMOND—Warehouse Local 6 last month completed its organization of all gypsum facilities in the Bay Area by winning an NLRB election at National Gypsum in Richmond, by a vote of 33 to 7, and an election at California Gypsum, Inc., in Newark, by 8-6. Organizing work was done by the Northern California regional office.

Negotiations with both companies will begin today. NLRB elections have also been won at Western Scooter in San Francisco, Kawaga Company in Hayward, and among Roher Drug office workers in the East Bay.

EAST BAY ALLIANCE

In other news from the warehouse local, Local 6 president Curtis McClain and chief Colgate steward Tom Scutina, attended a conference recently in Kansas City of the National Colgate Alliance—to which all unions having contracts with the Colgate-Palmolive Company are affiliated.

The Alliance covers Colgate’s plants in the United States and Canada, operates the ILWU, the OIL, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and an independent union which has organized a plant in Jersey City. Participants in the conference discussed ways of dealing with Pay Board cuts and their effect on coming negotiations, as well as planning improvements in pension and welfare programs.

PAY BOARD CUTS

The local is also planning to appeal a cut by the Pay Board of 25 cents, negotiated at Interstate, Oakland, by the Pay Board, and will also appeal at Polychrome, San Francisco, where the board cut a raise of 25 cents down to 17 1/2 cents.

EAST BAY NEGOTIATIONS

Over in Emeryville, Local 6 members at Jason Products, a manufacturer of polyethylene bags, have ratified a two year agreement for a minimum wage increase of 40 cents over the life of the pact.

The 25 members at the newly organized plant attended a health and welfare meeting and union shop, the area sick leave program, an additional 10-day paid holiday, improved shift differentials, classification adjustments and other benefits. The committee consisted of John Rodda, Julie Harris, Raymond Helynska and business agents Bill Burke and Bob Johnsen.

Local 29 headquarters in San Diego. According to the Local 6 president, Local 6 president Curtis McClain, “we gave them support we gave them,” Mrs. Mawae said.

ILWU-SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CREDIT UNION GROWS

The ILWU Credit Union in Southern California has greatly expanded its services and scope. Above, credit union manager John Lucas takes advantage of the versatility of a new mobile unit to sign up Brenda Sansbria of the Local 29 headquarters in San Diego where he and local president Albert Russo, left, sign up two new members.

Nixon Signs Dock Comp Hikes

WASHINGTON, DC—President Nixon signed the new amendments to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act on October 30. Included in the terms of the new legislation were wage and fringe benefit increases which were supposed to be utilized to defray the costs brought under the ILWU.

The new amendments, first improvements since 1961, provide for substantial expansion of coverage, increases in benefits and other improvements, and were backed by all concerned labor unions, including the ILWU.

Attention: Old-Timers

NEW YORK—If you know of anyone who worked in and around shipyards as long as thirty years ago, they should get a check-up on their lungs. Millions of men and women who were directly or indirectly exposed to asbestos dust in working around the shipyards during World War II face the possibility of cancer, according to Dr. Irving Selikoff of the Mt. Sinai Medical School in New York.

The particular cancer, mesothelioma, is a tumor in the lining of the chest and abdomen, Selikoff says.

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R. J. Reynolds Co.

Buys US Lines

WASHINGTON, DC—The Federal Maritime Commission has approved the takeover of US Lines, Inc. by R. J. Reynolds Industries, the tobacco giant. This gives Reynolds—which has branched out considerably from its position as a major tobacco manufacturer—owner of the two biggest shipping lines, as it already owns Sealand.

The Maritime Commission ruled that both US Lines and Sealand will have to operate only ships built under the US flag, and manned by American seamen. The two lines are to discontinue foreign flag operations in two years, and ships currently being built abroad for the US Lines will have to be registered under the US flag. Any foreign flag chartering will require prior approval from the FMC.

Martin Rodgers Passes

HONOLULU—Washington members of ILWU longshore Local 27 were saddened to hear of the death of veteran longshoreman Marvin D. Rodgers, October 12. He had retired from the waterfront in 1977, having first gone to work there in 1920.

Rodgers was a particularly active member of the local, and was on the front constantly from the date of his hire, except for a few years during World War II.

Island X-Ray Techs Learn How

Nixon's Controls Cheat Workers

HONOLULU—Want to know how Nixon's wage control program cheats workers and benefits management? Going to learn about that foundation was Marvin D. Rodgers, Oct. 12.

Hazard management used group in and around shipyards since at least 1940, and was on the front constantly from the date of his hire, except for a few years during World War II.

He was back in mid-1971 that the dozen technicians came to ILWU and asked union members to support them. They knew first hand.

They had supported the union members, and was on the front constantly from the date of his hire, except for a few years during World War II.

Rodgers was a particularly active member of the local, and was on the front constantly from the date of his hire, except for a few years during World War II.

Following months of difficult negotiations, agreement was finally reached between the parties in early 1972. Included in the terms of the new contract were wage and fringe benefit improvements averaging 31.5%.

Example:

(b) 66 2/3% of $138.00 equals $92.00.

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Example:

(b) 66 2/3% of $138.00 equals $92.00.

This is the individual's adjusted benefit entitlement.

(c) Individual is currently receiving $70.00 weekly under former benefit structure — $92.00 minus $70.00 equals $22.00.

(d) The $22.00 is paid from a special fund.
There are two words which have a
meanings that those who are con-
cerned with preserving our environment
and steadily worsening pollution of our
land . . . the pollution of our main-
stream and natural resources, we have to take
a middle course. The implications are
tremendously important for all of us.

We simply cannot allow the growing
smog to continue to choke the air we
breathe . . . the pollution of our
air . . . the pollution of our water . . .
these conditions got their start a long
time ago, but concerned ecologists have
taken the first step of doing something about them.

NEW AWARENESS

Just a few years ago, who would have thought that the following actions, to mention only a few, could have occurred?

That a jet aircraft—which often has noise levels that are audible at a distance of a mile—could be flown overhead . . .

That construction of two proposed dams in the Grand Canyon would not be allowed . . .

That the Congress would report out and pass a bill making a 90 percent pollution-free automobile engine mandatory within five years . . .

That at least three states—probably with more to come—would amend their state constitutions to include an environmental bill of rights.

These actions were taken out of a new heightened sense of awareness that the chain of life—which we’re concerned about—appears to be
preserved, awareness that we don’t have the right to destroy priceless nat-
ural resources for short-term profit.

That is the responsible position.

Those who take that position do not maintain that concern for the preser-
vation of our environment automatically means that economic growth in this
country must come to a grinding halt, as do some of their more irresponsible
colleagues. On the contrary. Responsible
environmentalists believe that there must be an equitable balancing of the
necessities of both sides.

Since we all live very much in the
“here and now,” we have every right to
expect that all efforts will be made to continue economic
growth, and such a commitment is
enough to see for the next generation.

Our welfare as a people, and our ex-
stistence as a society depend on a sound
economic growth and the prospect that the
economy will continue to grow.

The operation of many of our most
important industries depends on the
prudence of natural resources, such as
water, gas, and coal. The jobs
and standards of living of millions of
American workers depend on such
industries.

NEED FOR GROWTH

No one is going to tell them—or any
of us—that the companies for which
they work must stop producing alto-
gether, or must drastically curtail their
operations. No one is going to tell the
automobile workers in my state that
their jobs will have to be eliminated
as a result of environmental factors.

To take this one step further, no one
will want to eliminate the funds for
improved and expanding health pro-
grame, educational programs, urban
renewal, defense and anti-poverty pro-
grame.

The funding for such essential programs comes primarily from govern-
mental and corporate income taxes, where a small, healthy, growing, and
industrially based economy.

So the answer is not prohibition of economic growth, any more than prohibi-
tion of liquor brought about universal
acceptance. And the answer is not a
slowdown, or a-faltering in growth.

The answer we should be looking for is not whether, but how we can maintain
economic growth at the same time we
are seeking to restore and improve our
environment.

Local 21 Aids Drug
Treatment Center

LONGVIEW, Wash.—The Drug Abuse Prevention Center in Kelso is a com-
unity project which has the support of
labor unions in this area.

Ed Scott, president of Local 21, with the assistance of other union locals, or-
ganized a “Farmers’ Market sale,” the
proceeds from which went to the cen-
ter. The food, produce and other mer-
schandise sold was solicited by mem-
bers of Auxiliary 14.

Further funding was secured through a dance in a hall donated by the
Association of Western Pulp & Paper
Workers, Scott said.

Local 21 members and auxiliaries participating in the two projects in addition to Local
21, Auxiliary 14 and the AWPPW, in-
cluded the AWPPW auxiliary; the In-
ternational Woodworkers; Retail Clerks and the Communication Workers.

Local 142 Long Strike at Schuman Co. Continues

HONOLULU—A long strike by Local 142 members at Schuman Carriage Co.,
here is continuing without any sign of settlement in sight. The strike was
prompted by the company’s refusal to meet industry standards on four issues: dis-

disciplinary discharges, incentive plan,
upgrading of clerical workers, and com-
pany proposals to cut wages of parts
men and to change the incentive plan
so as to reduce pay.

“Schuman must meet industry stand-
ards like anybody else. This is a com-
petitive industry and we aren’t about
here to let one employer get away cheap,”
said ILWU Local 142 business agent
Ano Kuhawaloiola.

A food relief program began Septem-
ber 1. All who do their share of picket-

Laid-Off BC Harbor Workers Protected

VANCOUVER—41 employees of the National Harbor Board, who have
been given layoff notices, are protected against loss of work, thanks to
the terms of the contract the ILWU has with the NHB.

The redundancy clauses of contract
provisions provided that the employ-

ers of the NHB—-a federal agency—
is subject to private industry, the new
employers will hire the workers who
previously employed there. Furthermore, the National Harbor Board
will find jobs for any people laid off
within its own jurisdiction if necessary.

“The joint committee of representa-
atives of both the ILWU and the NHB,”
said Don Gareca, Canadian Area ILWU
president in a public statement, “wishes
to state there is no conflict between the
union and the NHB with respect to the
proposed changes at the NHB Pier
fices.

This is not the intention that the pres-
ent employees will be removed from the workforce and both parties will
ensure that all terms of the collective
agreement protecting the rights of the
employees are fully enforced.”

On a Cold Day . . .

The practice of backing a lift
machine up to a slingman shelter or
other confined area leaving the
motor running as a heater is a very
dangerous practice. This practice has
pitted out considerable amounts of
carbon monoxide and without proper
ventilation, a very severe safety
hazard is created.

Also, carbon monoxide accumu-
lates in the body and repeated ex-
posure causes a person to be more
susceptible to small doses.

—From the Local 21 Report
Benefit Funds Win Arbitration

SAN FRANCISCO — Arbitrator Arti

The case goes back to July, 1971,

The Benefit Funds argued that the

CRDC to Move On Oregon Tax Problems

PORTLAND — A rap session on the ever increasing tax burdens borne by working people was featured at the CRDC's member meeting here.

It was agreed that the Council's legislative representative should "take a good close look at tax bills" for the next session of the Oregon legislature.

Three separate proposals for funding the state schools are under consideration by an interim tax committee at Salem.

Senator John H. McFall, Lionel Van Deerlin

More Russ Cargo on Columbia River

LONGVIEW — Residents of the Colum

Local 8 member controls flow of wheat for Mainland China into the hold of the Duivendrecht.

Local 8 loads Wheat to China

PORTLAND—After the lapse of almost a quarter century, ship tonnage is moving again through this port to China.

The main cargo item in the old days was flour, with lumber a close second.

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California Ports Share in Grain Trade

WASHINGTON, DC — Arrangements have been made to provide that California ports will get a fair share of grain now moving to the USSR, Mainland China and Japan.

Last month, the Department of Agriculture had excluded California from participation in the trade. But a series of meetings in Washington, D.C. on Oc

Nate Di Biasi, ILWU Southern California District Council legislative rep

Cereal Imports and Exports Corp. of Peking with the stipulation wheat from some other country could be substituted if French wheat was unavailable.

Trade sources said some 300,000 tons of the purchase would be channeled through Portland.

Longshoremen welcome this trade, according to ILWU regional director G. Johnny Parks. "The only thing wrong—it's just about 25 years overdue!"

He noted that a lot of American workers jobs went down the drain when State Department meddling appled on the Embargo in 1949."

"It must be made absolutely clear," Di Biasi said that this was not an attempt to take grain away from the Pacific Northwest ports, but to assure California ports full participation as far as grain movement is concerned.

Also assisting were Senators John Tunney, Alan Cranston and Congressmen Charles M. Teague, B. F. Sisk, John H. McFall, Lionel Van Deering and Glenn M. Anderson.
Local 18, West Sacramento

Longshore Local 18, ILWU, West Sacramento, Calif., will hold its final election on December 21, 1972, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, LRC president, LRC secretary, LRC treasurer, Business Agent, House Officer, and nine members of the executive board. Nominations will be accepted at the meeting of November 16, 1972, and will close at the meeting on December 7, 1972. Polling will be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on December 14, 15 and 16, and the election will take place at 320 Union Ave., Stockton, Dec. 20, 21, 22 for the final vote at 86 Union Street, Seattle.

Local 27, Port Angeles

Local 27 Longshore 27 Local will hold its first election on December 31, 1972, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, business agent, and nine members of the executive board. Nominations will be accepted at the meeting of November 16, 1972, and will close at the meeting on December 7, 1972. Polling will be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on December 13, 14, 15 and 16, and the election will take place at 220 E. Market Street, Aberdeen, Dec. 20, 21, 22, 23 between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Local 32, Everett, Wash.

Longshore Local 32 will hold its final election on December 21 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, business agent, and nine members of the executive board. Nominations will be accepted at the meeting of November 6 and December 4. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. at 105 Hewitt Ave., Everett.

Local 54, Stockton

Longshore Local 54 will hold its partial election on December 21 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, business agent, and nine members of the executive board. Nominations will be accepted at the meeting of November 6 and December 4. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. at 105 Hewitt Ave., Stockton.
LOCAL 63 SCHOLARS — Marine Clerks’ Local 63 for the third year has awarded two separate scholarships of $250 each to low-income students entering Los Angeles Harbor College and Long Beach City College. The winners were Karen Pagilaonga (left), who is attending Los Angeles Harbor College and Joanne Broen, who is attending Long Beach City College. The scholarship grants are aimed at low-income students with high potential, and are awarded regardless of race, creed, color, religious or political beliefs. The payments are made on an installment basis, and are to be used for transportation, books, supplies and other educational expenses.

Myth of High Construction Labor Costs Exploded

Society magazine, which usually covers the area of sociology and anthropology, took a look at the construction industry recently and concluded that labor is actually a minor portion of the cost of new housing.

"It is commonly believed that labor is the main factor causing increased housing production costs. The cost increases are allegedly attributed to the archaic closed-shop practices of the unions, low productivity and high wage settlements."

"This is in fact a union-busting tactic designed to divide the working class and divert attention from the major sources of cost increases—profiteering by building materials suppliers and speculators," wrote Michael E. Stone in an article entitled "The Politic of Housing: Mortgage Bankers."

Stone found in his studies that labor's share of the cost of both single-family and multi-family housing is roughly 20 per cent. Construction financing alone is 10 per cent of the total and the developer's overhead and profits is another 15 per cent.

Materials account for 35 per cent of the price and site acquisition and preparation the remaining 20 per cent.

"Hourly wages of workers in the building trades have risen extremely rapidly when compared with other industries. What is never added though is that the average construction worker has a job only two-thirds of the year, and for the past few years has been little enough construction work of any sort," Stone wrote.

"Indeed, even since World War II the average annual unemployment rate in the construction industry has been about twice as high as in non-agricultural industries; since the mid-1950's it has been even higher," he said.

The apparently high wage settlements have in fact not kept annual incomes of construction workers up with workers in manufacturing.

"In addition, careful studies have revealed that from 1947 to 1955 real output per man-hour in the construction industry actually increased at an average rate of 2.9 per cent per year—quite a few years more than in non-agricultural industries; since the mid-1950's it has been even higher," he added.

Finally, Stone points out where the increases are really coming from.

"The most rapidly rising component of housing costs in recent years has actually been land costs, financing charges and closing costs. During the last few decades land has been the fastest rising major element in the cost of new housing."

"On average, each parcel of urban land in the U.S. more than doubled in value between 1930 and 1955. This increase refers to raw land alone and does not reflect additional increases in the cost of land development and site preparation. In the same period, for single-family FHA homes, site value (including land development) went from an average of 12 to 20 per cent of total house value."

SDC Backs Pension Reform

WILMINGTON — Resolutions were passed at last month's meeting of the Southern California District Council supporting the concept of portability in pension legislation. Opposition to pension reform is expected to be a major issue in the upcoming Congress. In California politics, the delegation to the council voted to continue opposition to Assembly Bill 1000 which would increase taxes for working people substantially under the guise of tax reform.

The following letter from retiree Don Richey who many members of Local 94, Wilmington will remember. Don and his Missus have established what he describes as a semi-premanent residence at Ship Ashore on the Smith River.

"Fishing in this area has been great, Fred, I've managed to boat 12 salmon this year, mostly silvers and numerous bottom fish such as black snapper, ling cod, cabazon, etc.

"I've been working on my filleting technique and I think I've got it down pat now. We鲁ny does a good job on smoking the fish which I believe a few folk who attended the P.C.P.A. convention will attest to as we gave away quite a few samples during the session.

"Enclosed is a snapshot which depicts 'your truly' and another Local 94 Retiree, Emmett Rohar. We've each holding one of the 12-b. silver salmon from the bank or from a drift boat. The two I'm holding were taken on the drift with spinners and wobblers just above the Curver bridge."

Do you have a snapshot depicting a fishing, hunting, camping, mountain climbing, bird watching or just plain nature walking ous? We'd be most happy to run it in this column and send one of the illustrated hotrod fishing lures to you for your trouble. The offer is made to all members of the ILWU, the members of the family and, of course, Right now, I am getting my gear in order for a "go" at the Clackamas River, a major tributary of the Willamette which isn't more than a half hour run from by back yard. I'm off to check that area out next summer."

Louis H. Ver Bruggie of Pacifica, Cal, a member of Local 25, retired of 34 years, Local 10, says: "I hit the jackpot, fishing deep off John Gardner's boat out of Princeton. Thought some of the boys out of Local 10 would like to 'eat their eyes on this ling cod I'm holding in the back yard.'"

Getting back to the letter from retired Local 94 member, Don Richey; he asks about salmon fishing in my neck o' the woods and I can only say that it appears to have been a better than fair season this past spring on the Willamette and the deep sea fishing this past summer has been something to write home about. Here's a rundown on some of the action.

Joe Thompson of Tacoma, Washing-

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Deck Officers Strike Hits West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO—As this Dispatcher goes to press, negotiations between the Masters, Mates and Pilots of the Pacific Maritime Association and American Bureau of Shipping have broken off — and the deck officers’ strike which has tied up American flag shipping on the West Coast since October 25 continues.

Talks broke off in New York again on Monday night, November 6, despite intensive pressure for a settlement by chief federal mediator J. Curtis Counts.

The strike was broken off — and the deck officers’ strike which has tied up American flag shipping on the West Coast since October 25 continues.

The session was called by the newly elected Progressive Conservative Party Government headed by premier David Barrett. The Mediation Commission, established under Bill 33, has been strongly condemned and boycotted by the labor movement.

Another legislative reform introduced by the government and passed by the legislature was the $2.50 minimum wage.

The call for the conference was issued by the UAW's first reaction to the GMAD offensive. If you don't have someone to inspect the cars and write up the rejection sheets, then the repairmen aren't going to do the work.

BC Labor

Government Dumps ‘Mediation’ Board

VICTORIA, BC—The British Columbia Mediation Commission, which provided the only arbitrator of labor-management disputes, has been dissolved by the special session of the legislature held Oct. 17-27.

Main target of the strikes have been plants operated by the General Motors Assembly Division (GMAD), a super-efficient management team which has taken over a number of Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants and introduced tight, cost-cutting methods in recent years.

Of the ten consolidations worked out by GMAD since the mid-sixties, all but one have resulted in a strike. Top level people at GMAD have claimed that their assumption of control in a plant nullifies locally negotiated agreements with the previous GM management.

The UAW negotiates national agreements on wages and benefits; many other items are negotiated locally.

The UAW's first reaction to the GMAD offensive was long strikes at the General Motors assembly line in Mansfield and at the Camaro-Firebird plant at Norwood. The Norwood strike alone, beginning last spring, cost GMAD $200 million.

The strike broke out when GMAD fired 700 workers, insisting that the same 59 cars per hour be produced.

NEW STRATEGY

Two weeks after the Norwood strike ended, the union launched an all-out campaign of conducting short hit-and-run strikes at GMAD plants around the country. The first walk-outs last month hit plants in St. Louis, Doraville, Ga., and the crucial Fisher Body plant in Mansfield, Ohio.

From the Labor Movement

Difficult Bargaining Set for ’73

WASHINGTON, DC—the Second Nixon Administration will be sitting on a powderkeg next year as more than 4.5 million workers across the country go into collective bargaining in 1973.

Massive problems, including strikes, involving some of the largest and most influential unions and some of the most critical industries in this country, are expected.

Bargaining in 1973 is likely to be notably more contentiously light, covering only about 2.8 million workers. Wages were raised by about 6 percent in 1972, below the 8.5 percent figure for the first year and man-hours lost because of strikes were also way down. There is little indication of a similar pattern in 1973.

Next year between 4% and 5% million workers will be negotiating new contracts. The Communications Workers, Hotel Workers, Building Trades, Railway Unions, Electrical Unions, Teamsters, West Coast Longshoremen, Machinists and Auto Workers, and others, will be all prepared to get the most they can.

CONTROLS

The big unknown is the effect of wage-price controls on bargaining. Contra- dictory reports have come out from Washington in recent months—some saying that controls will tighten up, some saying that they will continue, others predicting that they will get worse. In any event an overwhelm- ing proportion of the key bargaining authority to either extend President' s wage-price authority under the Economic Stabilization Act.

The Labor's first line of defense will be to encourage Congress to pass a bill of authority to impose controls. If that fails short contracts, annual wage re- karings and a few exceptions means the way around controls.

Senior striker Paul Beal at GM's line at Lordstown Chevrolet plant.

Black Unionists Convene in Chicago

CHICAGO — 1,000 black union men and women met here September 23 to plan for the defense of Richard Nixon's wage freeze and to lay the groundwork for a permanent national black trades union organization.

The call for the conference was issued by the newly elected Progressive Conservative Party Government headed by premier David Barrett. The Mediation Commission, established under Bill 33, has been strongly condemned and boycotted by the labor movement.

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