**1972 in Review**

*See Pages 4 and 5*

**Published by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union**

Vol. 30, No. 24  
Dec. 22, 1972

**Nixon Asks Economic Power**

WASHINGTON, DC — The Nixon administration will seek continuance of the Economic Stabilization Act — under which authority the president created the Pay Board and the Price Commission — past its expiration date of April 30, 1973.

Treasurer Louis Goldblatt is continuing to urge reporters on December 11 that Congress will be asked to act quickly to extend the President’s authority when it reconvenes in January.

Final figures for the first year of wage controls show that pay increases for 19.7 million workers were kept to 5.5 percent. The official Pay Board target was 5.5 percent, so its clear that the Nixon administration was more than successful in demonstrating its control over wage increases.

The Price Commission, it was reported, was less successful. The commission had helped to keep inflation down to 2.8 percent, but by the end of October, prices had climbed by 3.4 percent.

Solitch would not comment as to what future economic controls would take, but said that the administration was consulting with industry and labor leaders to discuss this matter. Nor would he say how long the extension would be, or if any amendments would be offered, but most labor observers were speculating that the announcement meant the continuation of the Pay Board in some form.

**Lou Goldblatt Continues Recovery**

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt is continuing his steady recovery from his heart surgery at Kaiser Hospital here, and has expressed his thanks and apprecia- tion for the many cards, letters, flowers and good wishes which have been received.

Lou underwent successful open-heart surgery at Stanford University hospital on November 29. The operating team was lead by the famed heart surgeon, Dr. Norman Shumway. There were no complications and he was transferred to Kaiser Hospital in San Francisco soon after reoperation.

If all goes well, Lou is expected to return home soon for continued conva- lescence. Although personal calls and visits are still being limited to the immediate family, for the time being, he can still continue to receive written messages which his family describes as “extremely supportive.”

Well-wishers may write to him at Kaiser Hospital, 2500 Geary Boulevard, San Francisco 94115 or c/o ILWU, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco 4102.

**A Dispatcher Birthday**

It is now 30 years since the ILWU Dispatcher made its first appearance — the official birthday is December 18, 1942. Judging by the first issue, the union then was preoccupied with two things—winning the war against fascism and making sure that the sacrifices which the war necessitated were borne equally by all.

No union had a better record of sacrifice and determination than the ILWU in the effort to win the war. The first Dispatcher editorial on one of the inside pages blasted lack of coordination on the home front, and called for unified economic planning. And in his first On the Beam column, union president Harry Bridges pointed out that racial discrimination at home hindered the war effort and, in fact, made whatever victories we were winning overseas hollow.

The main idea was productivity on the docks and in the warehouses, no unnecessary delays, with the strategic role played by the ILWU dramatically depicted by artist Rockwell Kent on page 1.

But within that framework, the ILWU was also keeping its purpose as a trade union in mind. The first issue of the union paper recounts organizing drives in Baltimore, Los Angeles, Chicago, Portland, New Orleans — and bargaining going on throughout the country.

Thirty years later, there’s a lot of work been done, a lot of lessons to be learned. As far as the union paper itself is concerned, the founding editor of The Dispatcher, the late Morris Watson, said it best, back in 1962, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the paper’s birth.

“Born early in the war years, the paper has seen and reported the growth of the union from a comparatively loose association of local unions into a strong, unified, informed, alert and fighting international organization with worldwide reputation for its progressive policies and actions.”

It is a truly reader-owned newspaper and its editorial policy comes to it from its readers as they decide it democratically through local meetings, actions of delegate bodies and the international convention, and the international executive board between conventions.

“The interest of The Dispatcher is the union and the welfare of its members. Its job is to keep the membership informed of what goes on in the union and what goes on nationally and internationally that affects their welfare or future.”

**Government Mediation on BC Docks**

VANCOUVER, BC — In an eleventh-hour effort to forestall another dock strike in British Columbia, Justice Nathan Nemetz of the BC Appeal Court has attempted to mediate contract negotiations between the ILWU and the BC Marine Terminals Association.

The ILWU will be free to hit the bricks after a federal ban on strikes on the BC waterfront expires on December 31, 1972. The ban was imposed by a special session of parliament on September 1 to put longshoremen back to work after a one-week strike.

The judge was asked to step in by the federal government. Neither party wanted a deadlock between the ILWU and the BCMTA.

In the meantime, the minority gov- ernment headed by Prime Minister Trudeau has called a session of the newly elected Canadian parliament to meet on January 4, 1973.

Approximately 3200 ILWU members are covered by the talks.

**Improvements Made In Island Hotel Pact**

HONOLULU — The ILWU Hotel Negotiating Committee announced last week that it had completed negotiations in its contract talks with the Hotel Employers Association of Hawaii. The ILWU represents most of the major hotels on the neighbor islands. The terms of the three contracts, which expires September 30, 1972 — provide for an opening on wages, classifications and one other subject in 1972.

International Representative Eddie Tangen, spokesman for the union nego- tiating committee, expressed satisfac- tion with the results of the negotia- tions but would not divulge the terms until the tentative pact has been sub- mitted to the hotel employees for their consideration and ratification.

New language covering the negoti- ated matters must first be drawn up and it is expected that ratification meetings at all covered hotels will take place in the immediate future.

**Bulletin**

President Harry Bridges met with general president Frank Fitz- simmons of the Teamsters Union and vice president Einar Mohr, di- rector of the Waterfront Division of Teamsters and other IBEW of- ficials in Washington, DC, on Tues- day, December 19, to finalize merger of the two unions.

It was agreed that the Inter- national Executive Boards of both organizations will draft a complete merger agree- ment to be submitted to the Inter- national Executive Boards of both organizations as soon as possible.
THE LATEST NEWS from the Nixon administration is that the President will ask Congress to renew the legislative authority by which he saddled us all with the Pay Board and Price Commission.

There are a few things to be said about this. First of all, we think it should be clear that we expect the liberals and pro-labor politicians we worked for and helped elect this year and in the past to fight like hell on our behalf. Our policy is that we want the Pay Board dumped.

Not modified, not prettied up, but dumped. The Board has done an incredible amount of damage to the wages and conditions of workers all over the country, and we would suggest that at this point this experiment should best be forgotten. Profits have soared, negotiated wage increases have been cut, unemployment is steady.

This means that we hope that those who helped get into office will not simply register a "no" vote so that they look good to the labor movement.

We expect them to fight for our interests, to get in the committees and on the floor of the House and Senate and fight like hell for their working-class constituencies.

But let's be direct ourselves by placing too much hope in the politicians. Even the best of them—with some notable exceptions—folded the past to fight like hell on our behalf. Our liberals and pro-labor politicians we helped get into office will not simply register a "no" vote so that they look good to the labor movement.

We have a couple of jobs to do in the next few years. The first thing seems to be to force those who elected us to represent us properly, to show them with letters and other forms of protest against the Nixon program once it hits the deck again in Congress. The point to emphasize here is that we won't be satisfied if Senator so-and-so, who owns his entire career to the Labor movement, simply votes "no" when the time comes. We want him in their pitching and taking a leadership role.

WE ALSO HAVE a JOB TO do in educating our communities, the people we work and live with, to the economic realities of the situation. We have got to find graphic, clear and persuasive ways of showing people that inflation cannot be controlled by making workers take up the slack, and that the social consequences of attempting this—in terms of reduced purchasing power—are incredibly serious.

Finally, the main job is to fight like hell at the bargaining table and on the picket lines if we have to. The "Review of 1972" published in this issue of The Dispatcher shows that militant union can protect their members even if the government is in the hands of those who have little sympathy for working people.

The tragedy of these aspects of this report is that the decision to rene the attacks on the people of North Vietnam by bombing, bombing and other measures, will cause little protest here in the United States.

Whatever Mr. Nixon's motives may have been and are now, most people seem to feel that he sought to bring about not only the peaceful settlement in Vietnam, but to establish better relations with the Soviet Union, China, and more recently to enter into negotiations with communist Cuba. Although as a rule our union pays little attention to results of national poll takers, it is difficult to ignore what seems apparent in too many degrees, namely, that support of the administration's position and of Nixon among the American people has grown to a substantial degree.

There is no doubt as to the position of North Vietnam, which is that the U.S. should stand behind our friends in the Democratic party, the Vietnamese people settle their own problems. We have long supported this position and so too have the majority of the Ameri

On the Beam
by Harry Bridges

T HE NEWS TODAY that President Nixon is using renewed diplomatic and military muscle designed to put pressure on North Vietnam in order to reach a cease-fire agreement is a long way from being good news. The news reports go on to outline some of the possible moves that may be taken. The statements followed the news conference of Henry Kissinger where he announced peace negotiations in France had broken down and failed to result in agreement. The position of the President and Henry Kissinger, the peace negotiator, is that the breakdown and especially the failure to reach a cease-fire agreement was due to the position of the representatives of North Vietnam.

Press reports further indicate that as a means of putting pressure on Hanoi, President Nixon recently authorized the mining of North Vietnamese ports and the bombing of military and other targets which was halted last October, allegedly to help the peace talks.

The tragic aspect of these reports is that the decision to renew the attacks on the people of North Vietnam by bombing, bombing and other measures, will cause little protest here in the United States.

IT IS CERTAINLY likewise correct to say that public pressures forced President Nixon and his administration to begin serious negotiations to terminate the war, although such pressures as Nixon constantly stated, favored reaching some face-saving agreement.

If our judgment of the situation here in the United States is correct, then for all effective purposes and for various reasons the peace movement has practically collapsed as an effective organization. Another way of looking at this is to recognize that the peace movement and the peace pressures on our government here in the United States have practically collapsed. Now the Administration has one here a compromise seems to be in order. This adds up to a settlement for something far less than the people who were behind the Vietnam peace movement and by Hanoi. In this sense, to be cold and brutal about the political situation, it is to be hoped that the North Vietnam leaders do not overplay their hand—certainly no one can argue that they have not modified their original settlement terms to a substantial degree.

The Hanoi leaders have rolled down to their being willing to accept a cease-fire with all forces, North and South Vietnam, and the United States standing where they are. There are no guarantees that anything they sign will be worked out, but the shooting, bombing, killing would stop.

WE SURELY WOULD see that the large numbers of people in the United States who for many reasons have swung behind the Nixon administration, have been led into believing that the administration is sincerely seeking a peaceful settlement, could be rallied to demand a standby cease-fire in place, so the killing in Vietnam could be cut. This boils down to their being willing to accept a cease-fire with all forces, North and South Vietnam, and the United States standing where they are. There are no guarantees that anything they sign will be worked out, but the shooting, bombing, killing would stop.

Efforts now being made by the various sections of the peace movement here at home to mount a campaign demanding that the United States sign the agreement allegedly reached last December in Paris are doomed, so long as the Nixon administration and Hanoi still insist on their positions. The peace movement and the peace pressures on our government here in the United States have practically collapsed.
Fight Forced

Brennan Will Fight Forced Arbitration

WASHINGTON, DC—Peter J. Brenn-
an, President Nixon's appointee as new
Secretary of Labor, has promised that he
remains a foe of compulsory arbi-
tration and "won't be forsaking the
worker."

The long-time leader of the building trade
unions in New York State, Brennan
is the first man ever to serve as
Secretary of Labor since Dwight Eisen-
hower appointed plumber Martin Dur-
kasch to the post in March, 1953.

He serves less than one year, resigning after policy dis-
putes with the Eisenhower adminis-
tration. He said Eisenhower had broken
his promise to liberalize Taft-Hartley.

Brennan told reporters recently that
he would like to see wage-price controls
phased out, although he declined to go
into detail as to how this could be done.

"T'LL YELL AT HIM!"

He said Nixon, President Nixon, whose election he supported that
he wasn't going to be "window dress-
ing" the foreign policy of the administra-
tion. "I'll be talking to him, and I'll yell at him when
I have the chance," he said. "I'm still go-
ing to be a labor man."

Brennan, 54, was one of seven chil-
dren of a Pennsylvania iron worker. He
became a house painter in his teens. He
was elected business manager of Painters
Local 22 in 1949 and was elected to head the New York City

Mitsubishi Contract Means More Work
In Portland

PORTLAND — The new import-dis-
tribution contract between the Port of
Portland and the Japanese giant Mit-
subishi International will mean more
work opportunity for longshoremen, ac-
cording to Don Ronne, president of Lo-
cal 8.

The contract with the electronics
division of Mitsubishi was signed earlier this month. It provides that 60 percen-
t of Mitsubishi's U.S. import im-
ports destined for markets east of the
Rockies will flow through the Port dur-
ing the next 15 months.

These products will be containerized
and shipped by electric equipment—radios, fans, television sets and
refrigerators.

The agreement was wrapped up dur-
ing a trip Port officials made recently
to Tokyo.

Local 26 Members
Win Back Pay Awards

LOS ANGELES—As a result of a fa-
vourable decision by the National Labor
Relations Board, eight Local 6 mem-
bers fired because of union activity
were awarded a total of over $16,000 in back pay.

They were employees of the Chalk
Metal Company. Local 26 had won un-
fair labor practice charges against Chalk Metal, which is a Pacific
Steel & Wire affiliate.

Glady Selvin left the Port in April of this year.

As a result of the recent decision, the County Labor Board will now compensate the employees immediately to their for-
mer jobs or a substantially equivalent position, or in certain cases, or
other privileges enjoyed before their dismissal. The company does not
have to compensate anyone that they lost as a result of the dis-
charge but has been awarded $16,000 in back pay at six percent.

International Organizer Earl J. Bar-
nett conducted the Chalk Metal Co. or-
ganizing and prepared the unfair labor practice charges.

UNUSUAL BARGE—This big PAC 322-1 barge shown recently in the Port of
Stockton was discharging 6,000 tons of ore pellets from the five silles
perched on board. The cargo is loaded directly to trucks via hoppers.

Bill Chester Named President
Of SF Transit District Board

SAN FRANCISCO — A union man—
ILWU vice president William H. Chester
has been elected to serve as president of
the Bay Area Rapid Transit District —

Chester has been a member of the Bart
board of directors since October, 1970. He was elected vice president of
the board a year ago.

As president, he will chair meetings of
the board of directors which will
make policy for the operation of the $2
billion rapid transit system. BART will
eventually link San Francisco and the East Bay in the most modern urban
transit system in the U.S.

Construction work on BART is nearing completion — some of the East Bay
service is already in operation, while
the link with San Francisco is expected to be made in September, 1973.

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

In his acceptance speech, Chester ex-
pressed the hope that "during the time
I am in office, the BART system will be
extended to Richmond, Concord and
San Francisco . . . so that all the citi-
zens of the Bay Area can enjoy the benefits of this great rapid transit sys-
tem as quickly as possible and with the
greatest amount of safety. Chester
also said that he expected that all con-
tractors will live up to the terms of
their agreements with the district.

Soviets Will Keep Buying
US Wheat, Says Farm Bureau

FULLMAN, Wash.—The US. Will be
a good customer for US. grain
ports for the next three to five years, at
least.

This was the prediction of William H. Kuhfuss, head of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the 52nd
annual convention of the Washington
department of agriculture business group held here recently.

Despite exports not only benefit agriculture, but are a boost to the to-
total economy. Every $1 of increased sale of wheat to Russia creates $2.40
worth of increased activity here, he asserted.

Beware 'Phostoxin'—It's a Killer

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU long-
shoremen have been instructed to
keep a sharp lookout for a chemical
called "phostoxin" which may be
being used as a fumigating agent for
bulk grain shipments to the
Soviet Union.

The ILWU coast committee has
treated with the stuff—which ap-
parently killed several Australian
in the Australian House of Representa-
tives.

The Prime Minister E. Gough Whit-
lam has made clear that one of his ma-
ors aims is the ending of the control of
the Australian economy by U.S. firms.

Oregon Plans Trade Mission
To USSR

PORTLAND—Oregon will send a
trade mission to Moscow next year,
Governor Tom McCall said here on his
return from the Republican Gover-
ners' Conference.

A four-member team will leave for
Moscow in January to make arrange-
ments for a larger group, possibly 30 to
40 people, to visit the USSR in July.

Oregon should look to the develop-
ment of Portland as a staging area
for shipment of food stuffs "to the emergent Soviet Union, because
is closer to Portland than it is to Mos-
cow, the Governor told reporters.

He also announced the appointment of Ed Whelan, as director of the state's Economic Development Di-
vision. Whelan, long active in labor circles, resigned recently as president of the Oregon AFL-CIO.

"We hope to have at least one long-
shoreman on the trade mission," Ronne
said.

Wholesale Prices Continue Rapid Climb

WASHINGTON, DC — Wholesale
prices — an important indicator of what's in store for the consumer rose faster in the third quarter, November,
1973, than in the eight months preceding the imposition of wage price controls.

In other words, the seasonally ad-
justed wholesale price index went up by
5.7 percent between June and No-

Productivity, on the other hand, was up
by 5.2 percent in the months before the
"freeze."

No reassuring figures are supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

On the other hand, the General
Price Index, stocks, food, and other services than mining, rose
nine months of 1973 were 18 percent
below the 1971 figures.

The index for all items was up 6.2 percent in the third quarter of
1972, with labor costs declining.

On Grain Shipments

On the other hand, the General
Price Index, stocks, food, and other services than mining, rose
nine months of 1973 were 18 percent
below the 1971 figures.

The index for all items was up 6.2 percent in the third quarter of
1972, with labor costs declining.
January

The big news as the old year ended was that the ILWU longshoremen were going back to work. In the fall of 1971, President Nixon had imposed a 10-day "cooling-off" period on the ILWU’s West Coast longshore strike. But no one cooled off. On December 17, the longshore membership rejected the PMA "final offer" by a vote of 93.1 percent and on January 17, after last minute attempts to avert a new shutdown had failed, the West Coast waterfront was down again.

The whole strike machinery, the picket lines, the roving patrols, the numerous good and welfare committees, the auxiliaries and the pensioners were back in action. And needless to say the auxiliaries and the pensioners were in with diverted cargo from Ensenada.

Nixon asked Congress to pass emergency legislation to force the ILWU dockers back to work. He wanted a joint resolution to end the picketing immediately, and to establish a three-man panel with exclusive jurisdiction over all aspects of the strike. And he renewed his call for a broader compulsory arbitration down the throats of ILWU backs of Organized workers in the trade unions.

The union won major increases in skill rates, the first guarantee in the history of the West Coast waterfront and provisions to preserve our jurisdiction and pension improvements, and a broad range of other gains.

Although the strike was over and won, the American people witnessed the outrageous spectacle of President Nixon signing a bill to force compulsory arbitration down the throats of ILWU members. Most of the so-called liberal and pre-labor congressmen and senators went along meekly—with a number of honorable exceptions.

In the meantime, 7,000 Local 142 pineapple workers in Hawaii won substantial wage and fringe increases but negotiations in the sugar industry and on the Holland docks remained stalled.

The renewed strike had tremendous support from the rest of the labor movement, AFL-CIO. The ILWU had hoped for a "no opposition" from the 142 national board which would limit the right to strike of workers in all phases of the sugar industry.

The renewed strike had tremendous support from the rest of the labor movement, AFL-CIO. The ILWU had hoped for a "no opposition" from the 142 national board which would limit the right to strike of workers in all phases of the sugar industry.

The renewed strike had tremendous support from the rest of the labor movement, AFL-CIO. The ILWU had hoped for a "no opposition" from the 142 national board which would limit the right to strike of workers in all phases of the sugar industry.

The renewed strike had tremendous support from the rest of the labor movement, AFL-CIO. The ILWU had hoped for a "no opposition" from the 142 national board which would limit the right to strike of workers in all phases of the sugar industry.

The renewed strike had tremendous support from the rest of the labor movement, AFL-CIO. The ILWU had hoped for a "no opposition" from the 142 national board which would limit the right to strike of workers in all phases of the sugar industry.
of Struggle

December 22, 1972

Page 5

**FOUNDED CONFERENCE**

**LABOR FOR PEACE**

**LABOR FOR PEACE**

Meeting in the middle of the month, the International Executive Board resolved to work with all the unions "to further expose the nature of the Pay Board and to destroy its effectiveness by any means possible, including national general work stoppages and local demonstrations of a national, regional or local level and efforts to unite behind the candidates who oppose the Wage/Price Board and its operations.

An award by arbitrator Sam Kagel also blasted the Nixon Administration's escalation of the war in North and South Vietnam, enlisting the April demonstrations against the war in Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York.

An award by arbitrator Sam Kagel delivered approximately $50,000 in back wages to employees of Cutter Laboratories in Berkeley, California... Hawaiian dock negotiations also came to a deadlocked and the delegates to the Northwest and Canadian ILWU Federated Auxiliaries held their 11th Biennial Convention.

After the Pay Board voted to extend classification agreements, the ILWU and the PMA announced that they had reached agreement in the Northwest and Canadian ILWU Federated Auxiliaries held their 11th Biennial Convention.

The agreement reflected the Pay Board's vote to extend the old language. The agreement would be a two-year agreement with the American Potash and Chemical Company, providing for a total wage and fringe package of 60 cents per hour for the duration of the agreement.

In Tren, the ILWU joined delegates from 35 other unions in forming a new organization called Labor for Peace. The organization was established to bring container work down to the docks, and to support the I.W.W. in their fight for peace as well as increased trade between the two countries and we watched with great interest as British unions began to deal with problems relating to container jurisdiction.

The ILWU and the PMA agreed to substitute the old language of the 1968 agreement. By the end of 1972, it was clear that peace was at hand. Despite the Vietnam war, the bombs were still flying, however the bombs were still flying. The continuation of the war — the American people stayed away from the war. The war was over. The war was over.

In San Francisco, Local 10 began its five-month strike against the grain terminal multimodal Local 6 signed a new contract for its X-ray technicians and Local 75 negotiated for Bay Area watchmen. Locals 20-A and 30 jointly negotiated a significant new pact with big gains for 1,000 employees of US Borax Corporation in Southern California.

On an international level The Dispatch enthusiastically greeted Presi- dent Nixon's journey to Moscow in hopes that it would bring a new era of peace as well as increased trade between the two countries and we watched with great interest as British unions began to deal with problems relating to container jurisdiction.

In St. Louis, the ILWU joined delegates from 35 other unions in forming a new organization called Labor for Peace. The organization was established to bring container work down to the docks, and to support the I.W.W. in their fight for peace as well as increased trade between the two countries and we watched with great interest as British unions began to deal with problems relating to container jurisdiction.

One thousand delegates and observ- ers from AFL-CIO and independent unions met to develop a statement of policy and organizational structure for a permanent labor body to represent the interests of working people in the struggle for peace.

A statement of policy adopted by the conference said in part: "We demand the immediate withdrawal from Indo- china and every American soldier, every gun, every plane, every tank, every warship and every dollar... this would 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."

**July**

In Los Angeles, the fed- eral courts blocked the use of the old CFS redbook to determine jurisdiction over containers. So once again the situation was thrown into limbo by the interference of outside officials.

Canadian dock talks continued with- out too much progress while in Hawaii, Local 142 gave waterfront employers strike notice.

In San Francisco, Local 10 began its five-month strike against the grain terminal multimodal Local 6 signed a new contract for its X-ray technicians and Local 75 negotiated for Bay Area watchmen. Locals 20-A and 30 jointly negotiated a significant new pact with big gains for 1,000 employees of US Borax Corporation in Southern California. The agreement reflected the Pay Board's vote to extend the old language. The agreement would be a two-year agreement with the American Potash and Chemical Company, providing for a total wage and fringe package of 60 cents per hour for the duration of the agreement.

In Tren, the ILWU joined delegates from 35 other unions in forming a new organization called Labor for Peace. The organization was established to bring container work down to the docks, and to support the I.W.W. in their fight for peace as well as increased trade between the two countries and we watched with great interest as British unions began to deal with problems relating to container jurisdiction.

In other agreements this month, Lo- cal 8 in the Port of Portland signed a pact giving Local 8 jurisdiction over the new Toyota development at Rivergate which will provide many jobs in the future. In San Francisco, Washington, Local 2 signed a one-year contract with a subsidiary of Del Monte. In Los Angeles, ILWU, Teamsters and Machinists got together to work out a new contract with Kaiser-Gypsum; in San Francisco Local 2 of the Shipshalers Union signed a new contract with its employers and again in the Northwest the five ILWU grain locals—8, 4, 21, 19 and 23, ratified a new contract with their handling work. Local 26 signed an agreement with the Pacific Drug Company.

Late in the month, the long-simmer- ing British dock strike was settled over as 42,000 British dockworkers walked off their jobs in protest against the arrest of five of their leaders. British ports were closed and only the resolution of the sticky problem of who gets to staff and strip containers would eventually end the strike. The ILWU officers sent a wire to Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union there offering whatever help was necessary.

**August**

After making every effort to establish a reasonable agreement with their em- ployers, the ILWU, Teamsters and Machinists got together to work out a new contract with Kaiser-Gypsum; in San Francisco Local 2 of the Shipshalers Union signed a new contract with its employers and again in the Northwest the five ILWU grain locals—8, 4, 21, 19 and 23, ratified a new contract with their handling work.

"We are on strike because we can't get the employers to negotiate," said Canadian president Don Garcia. He charged that they had stalled negotia- tions and refused to put an offer on the table.

"Then when a dispute developed with Vancouver's Local 500 over unfair work conditions, the employers took the position that they would not negotiate on a contract until this issue was settled..."

Prime Minister Trudeau, fearing for his own political life, called a special session of parliament to consider the situation on August 31, and on Septem- ber 1, with incredible haste, the parlia- ment voted to order the ILWU to work, barring any further strike action until the end of the year.

In England, after a tumultuous three week strike, dockers voted to accept a proposal by a labor-government-indu- stry committee which pledged to help solve the problem of lack of job oppor- tunities on the British waterfront and bring container work down to the docks. And back at home, with the election getting closer, the ILWU agreed to drop, for the time being, his pet bill to impose compulsory arbitration in the transport industry.

In San Francisco, ILWU leaders were instrumental in arranging a good settle- ment for striking employees of the Em- porium department store... In Hawaii, workers at Schumann Carriage

---Continued on Page 6
The Year in Review

September

More and more attention was directed to the nationalization of the Belgian Congo, the extension of the Sino-African Pact to the West African countries, and the continuation of the war in Southeast Asia.

As election fever mounted, ILWU members joined other California unionists in calling for ratification of Proposition 22, which would have destroyed the Farm workers' Union.

November

The news was mostly bad. President Nixon ran away with the election, taking every state but Massachusetts and Hawaii. The good news of course was the passage of the War on Cancer bill, which provided increased federal support for research on the disease. The bad news was the persistence of the economic recession, which threatened to prolong the strike at the San Francisco terminal.

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

San Francisco—Following is the December, 1972, list of dock-workers retired under various ILWU-PMAs.


Local 29: Francis E. Burke, Francis E. Burke, Francis E. Burke, Francis E. Burke, Francis E. Burke.

Doctors and Nurses

On December 7, 1972, the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare announced that it had approved a new Medicare benefit for nursing home care. The program, which would provide financial assistance to nursing homes, was part of the larger effort to control the rapid rise in medical costs.

December

As the old year drew to a close, federal mediators moved to help achieve settlement of the Canadian longshore contract. But the strike at the San Francisco terminal continued, and the ILWU and the Teamster bosses remained locked in bitter dispute. The strike lasted 25 days, and led to the indefinite suspension of all longshore operations between the United States and Canada.

The Year in Review

Continued From Page 5—

In November, the ILWU Executive Board, meeting on September 18, endorsed the candidacy of Senator George McGovern for president. The resolution accepted as a whole—good parts and bad parts—by referendum vote, and to take any action necessary . . .

The ILWU, rationalizing the cutting of the ILWU contract by the Port Board and the destruction of the CFS container jurisdiction by the NLRA and the Los Angeles courts, the ILWU "has officially taken hold of the matter of enforcing compliance by PMA companies with the longshore contract."

The PMA, Bridges said, is "on notice that unless the contract is called into being the union which we have had when the strike was settled the agreement accepted as a whole—good parts and bad parts—by referendum vote, then the union reserves the right to suspend or cancel the whole agreement and to take any action necessary . . ." Warehouse Local 17 tackled giant Sun-Sweet Corporation in the San Jose area, and won major concessions on working conditions.

October

The situation on the northwest docks had been fired for some time, as negotiations for "peripheral" workers in the ports continued after the main pact was signed.

But frustrated at employer unwillingness to tie up the negotiations, all of Local 10's waterfront membership went on strike. The strike lasted 25 days. The five companies involved fell into line quickly with the substantial wage increases and fringe benefits for the tugboat workers, security guards and others.

In Canada, negotiations for a new agreement resumed, but it was becoming clear that the negotiations which par-}

liament had used to legitimate them back to work was an out-and-out phony death knell for the registered dockers, and none for the casuals.

As Congress prepared to adjourn, both houses can exit to the issue of the legacies to the Longshoremen's and Har-}
Local Union Elections

Local 10 Primary Vote

SAN FRANCISCO — In a primary election held earlier this month the members of Local 10 selected incumbent Terry M. Miller for the post of president Robert Rohatch to face former president Robert Rohatch to face District Council delegate Luevirda Jackson; secretary, Luevirda Jackson; correspondence secretary, Mike Smith; sergeant-at-arms, Mike Smith. The board of trustees will be composed of Glenn Ackerman, Jim Ander- sen, Thomas Luper and Mike Samaduroff.

Local 34 Re-elects Herman, Rosenbrock

SAN FRANCISCO — James Herman has been re-elected to serve another term as president of locals Local 34. Other top officials elected were: vice- president Joseph Rodriguez and secretary-treasurer Art Rosenbrock.

Local 4 Elects Duback, Local 32 Names Clark

WASHINGTON — The slate was installed at the January 22, 1973 meeting of the local.

Lucy Hart to Head Warehouse Local 11

OAKLAND, Calif.—The following official positions in the warehouse were elected in Local 11 for the current year: president, Everett Roberts; secretary, George Kaye; business agent, Fred Goetz; labor relations committee, John Pitzer.

Local 28 Names Zimmerman

PORTLAND — Watchman’s Local 28 has elected Walter C. Zimmerman to serve as director for 1973. Howard C. Sanders will be secretary-treasurer.

Auxiliaries Election

The following officers were elected by ILWU Auxiliary members: National president, Doris M. McComesky; first vice-president, Ann Mooney; second vice-president, Linda Stan; third vice-president, Patricia McComesky; fourth vice-president, Carol McComesky; treasurer, Idalyn Rutter; recording secretary, Patricia Stueck; corresponding secretary, Woonah David; historian, Orell Paige; executive board, Margaret Goins, Alberta Gates, Gil Ede- House, Vivian Logan and Susan Sheld- rick.

December 22, 1972 Page 2 DISPATCH
Local 13 Man Runs for LA City Council

WILMINGTON — The ILWU Southern California Council went on record December 8 endorsing the candidacy of Local 13 member Art Almeida for Los Angeles City Council.

Council president Nate Di Biasi, also a member of Local 13, will serve as his campaign manager. After being introduced to the council by Di Biasi, Almeida said his primary emphasis in his campaign will be the need for increased recreational facilities for the children in his district.

ILLEGAL MIGRANTS

The arbitration also stressed the importance of stepped-up action to block the importation of low wage illegal immigrants into the Los Angeles area, bringing down wage levels.

In another action the Council:

1. Authorized President Di Biasi to continue to work that make sure that members were protected against loss of jobs because of the recent passage of the "Coastal Initiative." — Proposition 20.

2. Went on record opposing the extension of the San Francisco Board of Education, which is the basis for Nixon's authority to impose wage price controls.

College Costs Too High for Workers' Kids

A college education is nearly as much the bane of the worker's family today as it was in 1915, when organized labor first projected its goal of free higher education.

A recent article in the AFL-CIO newspaper, American Federationist, concluded that the tremendous rise in college costs over the past decade has increased the higher education cost almost unavailable to many working class youth.

South Central—John A. Sessions and Alan W. Ostler—cite findings of a recent Carnegie commission study showing that one million potential students are black.

Since 1962, basic costs tuition, and board, have average increased from $1,666 to $3,081. Even in public colleges and universities costs have gone from $1,666 to $3,081.

A recent article in the AFL-CIO magazine, American Federationist, concluded that the tremendous rise in college costs over the past decade has increased the higher education cost almost unaffordable to many working class youth.

The outlook for the future is anything but promising. But optimists argue predict that by 1980, if present funding and spending trends continue, a higher education will face a $30 billion gap between income and expenditure.

CRDC Urges DC Statehood

PORTLAND — The Columbia River District Council at a meeting, held here December 16, urged Rep. Edith Green (D. Ore.) to support statehood for the District of Columbia.

Statehood would give the district two senators and at least two representatives. It has a larger population than Alaska, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Hampshire and Vermont. Seventy-three per cent of the residents are black.

Mrs. Green has been voting with Republicans and southern Democrats on the House Committee for Washington, DC, of which she is a member, to keep legislation on the subject off the House floor.

The CRDC heard a report from Local 41 delegate Ed Mapes on the 5th Annual Governor's Industrial Safety Conference in Olympia last month.

Seventeen other auto dealerships are railway, auto, metal and postal workers.

According to statistics recently released by the US Department of Labor, median earnings for full time workers have increased from $500 in 1915 to $5,000 in 1970. Nonunion employees averaged $7,425.

In the strongest organized segment of the white collar field clerical employees the average union wage of $7,104; was 30 percent higher than the $5,299 average for clerical workers not unionized.

In the service occupations, union members had a 32 percent advantage in wages—an average of $7,056, compared with $5,460 of the nonunion group.

Total union membership in 1970 was 87,200—or approximately 20 percent of the 448,000 wage and salary workers in this country. Men outnumber women by nearly four to one in the unions. Most heavily organized are railway, auto, metal and postal workers.

Unionism Pays Off!

WASHINGTON, DC—Union members made $3.74 billion more than nonunion members.

According to statistics recently released by the US Department of Labor, median earnings for full time workers have increased from $500 in 1915 to $5,000 in 1970. Nonunion employees averaged $7,425.

In the strongest organized segment of the white collar field clerical employees the average union wage of $7,104; was 30 percent higher than the $5,299 average for clerical workers not unionized.

In the service occupations, union members had a 32 percent advantage in wages—an average of $7,056, compared with $5,460 of the nonunion group.

Total union membership in 1970 was 87,200—or approximately 20 percent of the 448,000 wage and salary workers in this country. Men outnumber women by nearly four to one in the unions. Most heavily organized are railway, auto, metal and postal workers.

Canneky Guttered; Local 42 Members Laid Off

CHARLESTON, Ore.—It will be a sad Christmas for many members of ILWU Local 42.

The local is part of Peter's Seafood's plant in Charleston, which is expected to close within a few weeks. A series of filled cells which eventually will form the front willdust be left with few prospects after the strike. The Port of Portland recently came up with a $3.7 million for three container cranes.