SAN FRANCISCO — A "yes" vote on what the ILWU Coast Negotiating Committee describes as "a damned good contract" is being urged by the Longshore, Clerk and Walking Boss Caucus as the 35 locals involved prepared to hold a ratification referendum July 13-14.

The decision to recommend approval of the two year pact came here on Saturday afternoon, June 30, after four days of intense (and sometimes hotly debated) examination of the agreement hammered out in 27 negotiating sessions with the Pacific Maritime Association beginning back on May 15.

The voice vote of the Caucus to recommend approval was so overwhelming that no roll call was deemed necessary by the delegates. The Negotiating Committee had recommended unanimously to the Caucus that it vote approval, and only a small number of the 86 delegates present dissented from that view.

Terms of the agreement actually became effective the day after the Caucus vote, July 1, subject to the completion of the ratification process.

CAUCUS CONSIDERS — Podium and platform during a moment of debate when Longshore, Clerk and Walking Boss Caucus was considering contract with Pacific Maritime Association. Caucus ended by voting overwhelmingly to recommend approval to locals.

Terms of the agreement actually became effective the day after the Caucus vote, July 1, subject to the completion of the ratification process.

PAY GUARANTEE Plan that will assure employees an increase of 30 cents per hour on December 1, 1973, and as high as 10 cents on June 1, 1974; and 30 cents June 1, 1975.

A strengthened cost-of-living clause. The cost-of-living adjustments from the 1970-73 agreement (a total of 18 cents) are made a permanent part of all wage rates. The present formula of one cent for each .3 of a point increase in the Consumer Price Index is retained. Increases can be as high as 10 cents per hour on December 1, 1973, and as high as 10 cents on June 1, 1975. (The previous "cap" was 8 cents.)

An additional holiday. The day before Christmas is added, bringing the total to ten paid holidays.

Health and Welfare Improvements: Employer contributions as of July 1, will increase to $64.50 per month. Vision care will be added for the first time, as well as improvements in dental care, major medical and life insurance. Medical coverage for participants in both Kaiser and the insured plans will be improved, while eligibility will appear in the next issue.

The master agreement will also serve as a pattern for many negotiations with independent warehouses and production plants under contract with both the ILWU and the IBT.

The Committee's report, which constitutes the only official result, will thus appear in the next issue.

Election Results In Next Issue

SAN FRANCISCO — Results of the ILWU's biennial election of Officers and International Executive Board members will not appear until the July 20 issue of The Dispatcher.

The election committee was not able to complete its work of checking and certifying the results before the deadline for this issue. The July 4 holiday, correct to cause a one-day delay in the committee's work. The Committee's report, which constitutes the only official result, will thus appear in the next issue.
On the Beam
by Harry Bridges

IT IS NOW 39 YEARS since Bloody Thursday, July 5, 1934, that tragic day in our union's early history that took two men's lives.

There have been a lot of changes in those 39 years, but we're still going strong. We're marching with the times.

Everything changes with time. The San Francisco waterfront itself has changed tremendously since 1934. So have the methods of handling cargo. In our most recent longshore negotiations we had to cope with problems that were undreamed of when we were fighting the shape-up back in 1934.

The basics things we won in 1934--most notably the hiring hall--are the foundation of our strength today. But we must keep in mind the meaning of change and the importance of our cumulative gains. The fruits of past struggles simply cannot be taken for granted.

We've just concluded the negotiation of two contracts — one covering 13,000 longshoremen and ship clerks on the Pacific Coast, and the other (negotiated jointly with the Teamsters) covering 25,000 warehousemen from Fresno to the Oregon line.

Despite all the things that are wrong in this country today — clauding Watergate — I think it is helpful to look at labor's situation from the perspective of 1934. We can see how far we have come. Working people are far better off as a result of the struggles that were waged then and carried forward to today. Certainly our members are.

This is not to the credit of any particular union leadership but is the reflection rather of the general forward surge of the labor movement.

The reason it is important to apply the yardstick of time to union gains is that there are members who tend to take some of the conditions for granted -- just like they came out of the sky or were always there.

THERE ARE THOSE who seem to think unemployment insurance, social security, food stamps, relief, dental plans and medical plans are some sort of permanent part of the social order.

When there is a strike today there are always those who raise immediately the question of what social benefits can be continued during the strike. Some people ask: Why the hell do we pay all these benefits when we're locked out?

It's hard to compare the situation today with what existed in 1934. No such benefits existed then. Some workers today find it hard to understand that until the late 1930's there was no unemployment insurance, no social security.

In fact in 1932-33 the American Federation of Labor (to which we were affiliated when we were in the International Longshoremen's Association) was opposed to such proposed government programs as unemployment insurance and old age pensions. The AFL was afraid that the workers would hand over each week they might begin to wonder what good unions were.

Not only was unemployment insurance and social security as we know today looked at as a handout each week they might begin to wonder what good unions were.

We've just concluded the negotiation of two contracts — one covering 13,000 longshoremen and ship clerks on the Pacific Coast, and the other (negotiated jointly with the Teamsters) covering 25,000 warehousemen from Fresno to the Oregon line.

Unions — and ours is an example — have established their strength. We are proud to be in the front ranks of the labor movement in winnable conditions for our members and their families.

It looks now like there will be no more Bloody Thursdays on the waterfront here, but you can never tell for sure.

But the waterfront is peaceful now, and it looks like it will stay that way while our members continue to collect the benefits for some years more. We know that they will be paid as a result of four months of work on the bricks in '71 and '72.

What happened this year in longshore is that we are still collecting the impact of the strike, which terminated early last year. That impact should be sufficient to assure our union. If it handles itself properly, the negotiation of additional successful contracts on the momentum of that achievement.

In short, the employers had better not risk calling the union's hand again in the longshore industry.

In 39 years we have proved our muscle.

The ILWU has endured almost every domestic indignity spawned by the Cold War. It has suffered the divisions created within the larger labor movement by the Cold War concept. It has been subjected to everything from waterfront screening to the adverse interest and approval the results of the recent visit to the United States of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said, "Mannev signed nine agreements and three protocols for genuine peace" and noted "some of its dis-
Caucus Calls for Contract OK

Continued from Page 1—

A Tough Strike — But Local 26 Pickets Are Firm

VERNON, Calif. — A tight, close-knit group of new ILWU members has squared off against an arrogant, arbitrary employer in a long-term battle for their own dignity.

The men are employees of the Chalk Metal Co., a family owned metal distributor in this industrial tax haven in the heart of Los Angeles. They have been on strike since February 28. Many of them have been with Chalk for between five and ten years — with their last two years taken up with a continuing struggle for elementary trade union rights.

The 30-odd workers at Chalk signed up with ILWU warehouse Local 26 back in March, 1971, and are still fighting for their first union contract. Now in their second strike since then, they have maintained a solid and spirited picket line since February to show the company is beginning to feel it.

PREVIOUS EFFORTS

The Chalk workers have been trying to organize for years. In 1965 they signed up with another union, but when the Chalk family refused to bargain and called in notorious anti-labor "consultant" Gladys Selvin, the union backed off. It was another six years before the Chalk workers — most of whom had remained on the job — made another try at organization, this time with Local 26.

MAIN ISSUES

Wages, according to the strikers, are not a main issue at Chalk Metals, although some improvements here are clearly in order. Ranging from $3.25 up to around $4.50 per hour, they're described as "livable." But the men mainly want a union shop, the right to bargain collectively, and the fringe benefits to which ILWU members are accustomed. They want a medical plan, a dental plan, and improved hospitalization and pension programs. They want an improved grievance procedure.

Equally important, they want an end to the petty harassment, and intimidation, speed-ups and other degrad- ing conditions rampant inside the huge Chalk facility.

STRIKE HURTS

The strike is hurting. Chalk Metals is now being operated by scabs, at roughly 30-40 percent of capacity, according to the strikers. In many cases, strikers have been able to persuade workers at firms to which Chalk delivers not to unload the scab shipments. A number of unions — Teamsters, Steelworkers, Electrical Workers (UE and IBEW), Machinists — were particularly helpful, and Chalk has been placed on the LA Central Labor Council's Unfair List.

According to the pickets, Chalk is now down to running four trucks on one shift a day — a considerable drop in output from the period before the strike began, when the plant was going on three shifts, with six trucks moving nearly all the time.

Scenes from Chalk Metal Picket line

Continued from Page 1—

The Chalk strikers have received other help: ILWU longshore Local 13 has provided work on the docks when possible, workers in nearby plants have taken up collections, a local canine truck operator provides free lunch.

But there are also serious obstacles and problems. The company has made it a point of principle not to deal with Local 26 in good faith, and is putting all its resources into an effort to outlast the workers. There is a ready pool of scabs in Southern California who can be used to make this possible. A Vernon police car, engine running, sits outside the plant all day, and no one needs to ask whose side the cops are on.

The history of the Chalk Metal situation is a case study of how, in a cheap labor, unorganized area like Southern California, management is still able to defy the rights of workers and even the federal law.

As long ago as March, 1971 the workers at Chalk voted 38-2 to join Local 26. Chalk immediately hired union-bust- er Selvin to handle their "negotiations" and the results were predictable; no progress at all.

A strike followed, continuing through the summer. It was only a full year after the election had taken place that the National Labor Relations Board finally acted and ordered Chalk Metal to bargain in good faith. All of the union's unfair labor practices were upheld, and seven of eight strikers who had been discharged were ordered reinstated with full back pay.

New efforts were made to negotiate a contract through the remainder of 1972, until talks finally broke off in December, and the present strike began in February. Since the strike began again, Chalk has filed 16 unfair labor practice charges against the union — all but one were either dropped or turned down by the NLRB.

Chester, Coast Labor Relations Committee Members Fred Huntington, and T. Ward, and the following members from locals:

Herk Mills, Local 10; Rudy Rubio, Local 13; Simer Mcnulty, Local 19; William N. Ward, Local 8; George Al, Local 28; Bill Krivilo, Local 30; Pete Fuller, Local 34; Jim Bowen, Local 63, and James Herman, Local 35.

Alternates were Robert Rokhalch, Local 19; Robert Rish, Local 13; Martin Jugum, Local 19; Albert Owen, Local 8; Randy Vekich, Local 24; Joe Jako- vac, Local 12; Duane Petersen, Local 18 and Terrence Sweeney, Local 32.

GE Contract Approved

NEW YORK — Unions in the electric industry have reached agreement with General Electric on a new three-year contract calling for an hour- ly wage increase of 6½ cents over the life of the contract, plus cost of living improvements. The agreement was nego- tiated jointly by the United Elec- trical Workers and the International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, in coordination with other unions with contracts with GE. It also provides for substantial improvements in fringe ben- efits.
I. DURATION:
A. This is a three (3) year agreement, to run from June 1, 1973 through May 31, 1976.

II. WAGES:
A. The two eight-cent Cost-of-Living adjustments from 1970-1973 Agreement (16c in total) are made a permanent part of all wage rates.
B. The following wage adjustments shall apply to all contract classification rates and supplemental agreements, as follows:
   1. Effective June 1, 1973 — 30c per hour across-the-board.
   2. Effective June 1, 1974 — 39c per hour across-the-board.
   3. Effective June 1, 1975 — 30c per hour across-the-board.

C. Cost of Living Adjustment: Retain present formulas of 1c for each 3 of a point increase in the Consumer Price Index (1957-59 = 100), and liberalize the eight-cent cap.
   1. Effective December 1, 1972 — Increase not to exceed 1c per hour based on the increase in the CPI from January, 1973 through October, 1973.
   2. Effective June 1, 1973 — Increase not to exceed 10c per hour based on the increase in the CPI from April, 1974 through April, 1975.

III. HOLIDAYS:
A. Effective, December 1, 1973 — One additional holiday, the day before Christmas, making a total of ten (10) paid holidays.

IV. SICK LEAVE:
In those cases where illness or injury occurs during working hours, the first work day's absence shall be calculated as the twenty-four (24) hour period following the time at which the employee leaves work by reason of illness or injury. Succeeding work days' absence will be paid at full pay until a sick benefit allowance is used up.

V. STEWARDS:
A. The employer will recognize a steward for each shift in each covered establishment.

VI. GRIEVANCES:
A. There will be periodic reviews by the executive officers of the Union and the Association of all outstanding Adjustment Board cases.
B. A commitment to hear any and all such cases within ten (10) days from the review date.
C. All decisions on dismissals are to be made at the time the case is heard in cases where both parties have agreed to waive written awards.

VII. HEALTH & WELFARE:
A. Effective July 1, 1973, employer contributions will be $64.50 per month, plus an additional charge for life insurance and administration.
B. New and Improved Benefits (effective September 1, 1973):
   1. Vision care shall be added to the existing benefit structure. Members enrolled in the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan shall be covered by the Kaiser Foundation Optical Care Plan. Members enrolled in the Insured Hospital-Medical Plan shall be covered by a California Vision Service (CVS) plan with a $10 deductible per year applicable to all vision care received.

The following is an outline of the Northern California Warehouse Employers and Distributors' warehousemen should save these made available.

2. Dental care is improved to provide 80 percent of scheduled dental fees and 90 percent of prosthetic procedures such as bridge and plate work.

3. Insured hospital-medical plans are improved to provide an increase from $10,000 to $20,000 for major medical, and to provide coverage under the plan from birth, thus eliminating the present exclusion applicable to the first 14 days of life.

4. Kaiser Plan coverage will be improved as follows, effective January 1, 1974:
   (a) The maximum days of hospital care will be increased from 180 to 365 days per calendar year.
   (b) Skilled nursing care in an extended care facility will be provided up to 100 days.
   (c) Disposable needles and syringes will be a covered benefit.
   (d) All immunizations known as of January, 1973 will be a covered benefit.
   (e) Care for intentionally self-inflicted injuries and hospitalization for psoriasis and tuberculosis will be covered.
   (f) Out of area benefits will be increased from $3,000 to $5,000, plus 80% of the excess to $50,000.

5. Life Insurance and AD&D: Increased from $1,000 to $2,000 effective September 1, 1973.

All benefits are guaranteed during the life of the contract. In the event the federal or state government should enact a health care program, to the extent that benefits provided under that program duplicate benefits provided under our negotiated plans — and to the extent that the employer is taxed by the government agency to provide

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**Visit of Chinese Reporters**

—A Window to the Future

SAN FRANCISCO—Their curiosity was immense. They wanted to know about every aspect of the lives of American working people. Here in San Francisco they asked questions about the operation of the ILWU hiring hall, the latest containerization techniques on the docks and the way people live in St. Francis Square, the cooperative housing project the ILWU helped build in the Western Addition.

In Hawaii they asked Jose Domingo, a plumber at Ewa Plantation, what his biggest problem is. He said the problem is that the plantation has 1,000 workers and only 700 houses. He and his wife have 10 children and have been assigned only a two bedroom house because he doesn't have enough seniority to get a larger one.

"What," asked a journalist from the People's Republic of China, with characteristic candor, "are you doing about it?" Domingo replied, "We are trying to get the plantation to build more houses."

Both here and in Hawaii the ILWU provided the journalists with an opportunity to question workers face to face about their lives and working conditions. The exchanges were lively. When an ILWU delegation goes to China in the opportunity to question workers face to face about their lives and working conditions.

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**HISTORIC VISIT**—The visit of 21 touring journalists from the People's Republic of China to the ILWU in San Francisco and Hawaii in mid-June was a memorable occasion. Above, Chu Mu-chih, left, head of the delegation, chats with ILWU Vice President William H. Chester, an interpreter, Bert Donlin, vice-president of Local 10, and Bob Rohatch, president of Local 10, during a visit to San Francisco hiring hall on June 11.

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**FINAL WORDING—ILWU Local 6**

The following wording of new warehouse contract (right) just before signing. In backg
e Agreement

The three year agreement between the Council, ILWU-IBT, and Industrial Workers of the World (center) ILWU Research Director and Business Agent Bill Burke (left) checks out the local conference team during negotiations.

Effective January 1, 1974, all present and future wage rates and the following benefits shall be increased by 5c per hour.

1. Effective January 1, 1974 all present and future wage rates and the following benefits shall be increased by 5c per hour:

a. Retirement Age:

- Effective July 1, 1974, an additional 2c per hour above the present 15c per hour to continue to provide the retired members with the present medical coverage.

b. Actuarial Review and Lower Retirement Age:

- By April 1, 1974 the union and the employer will study what portion, if any, of employer contributions to the plan must go toward improving the actuarial soundness of the plan and if the plan is not actuarially sound, the plan will be amended. If there is disagreement as to whether or not sufficient funds are available to lower the retirement age to 62, the Plan shall be so amended. If there is disagreement as to whether or not sufficient funds are available, the matter will be referred to arbitration.

2. Effective January 1, 1974, the monthly benefit per year of credited service for both present pensioners and future pensioners shall be $2.50 (a 2.00 increase from the present $6.25 per year of credited service). Year of credited service will increase the 35-year benefit from $118.75 up to $308.75 and the 25-year benefit from $106.25 to $256.25.

3. Pay received for scholarships, sick leave and funeral leave shall be counted toward the qualifying retirement age (80) hours.

C. Pensions' Health & Welfare: Effective July 1, 1974, there shall be an additional 5c per hour above the present 15c per hour to continue to provide the retired members with the present medical coverage.

D. Actuarial Review and Lower Retirement Age:

- By April 1, 1974 the union and the employer will study what portion, if any, of employer contributions to the plan must go toward improving the actuarial soundness of the plan and if the plan is not actuarially sound, the plan will be amended. If there is disagreement as to whether or not sufficient funds are available to lower the retirement age to 62, the Plan shall be so amended. If there is disagreement as to whether or not sufficient funds are available, the matter will be referred to arbitration.

II. V.I.P.S.

A. Employer contribution for pension benefits: Effective January 1, 1974, an additional 5c per hour; Effective June 1, 1974, an additional 5c per hour; and Effective June 1, 1975, an additional 5c per hour.

B. Qualifications for pension plan coverage:

- Effective January 1, 1974 all present and future wage rates and the following benefits shall be increased by 5c per hour:

- Effective January 1, 1974, the monthly benefit per year of credited service for both present pensioners and future pensioners shall be $2.50 (a 2.00 increase from the present $6.25 per year of credited service). Year of credited service will increase the 35-year benefit from $118.75 up to $308.75 and the 25-year benefit from $106.25 to $256.25.

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III. GOVERNMENT CONTROLS

If as a result of Government controls, a part of the settlement is not available to be put into effect, and if those controls are later relaxed, those parts which were disallowed shall go into effect immediately and if authorized by law can be put into effect retroactively up to six (6) months.

Warehouse Pact Is Approved

Continued from Page 2—

- will be relaxed.

- Pensions. Employer contributions will be increased 1c cents per hour of the life of the agreement. The monthly bene-

- fit per year of credited service will in-

- crease, effective January 1, 1974, for both present and future pensioners, from $8.25 to $8.25. Additional employer contributions will also maintain present medical coverage for pensioners. Qual-

- fications for pension which will also be

- liberalized.

- Other gains include a streamlined grievance machinery, liberalized sick leave and other benefits.

- Teamster representatives, aside from those which was disallowed shall go into effect immediately and if authorized by law can be put into effect retroactively up to six (6) months.

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Parks, guest speaker at a banquet hosted by the Federation Auxiliaries, held June 18-21 at the North American Club. The theme was underlined in the keynote address of Valerie Taylor, who is a commissioner of the Seattle Pen-Sioners Club. Mrs. Taylor urged the auxiliaries to support labor and other democratic forces to “halt the rip-off of American living standards by the Nixon administration,” and related this rip-off to the political field.

“Anything that twists and distorts the electoral process is a threat to organized labor.”

The delegates voted to send a repre- sentation to the World Conference on Peace in Geneva, slated to begin in Moscow Oct. 2; called for a halt to the bombing of Cambodia and for immediate cut-offs in military aid and “so-called economic sanctions” against the Fascist governments in Greece and Spain.

PAID FOR
Parks brought greetings from the In- ternational Officers, and thanked the auxiliaries “for the help you have al- ways given when called on, especially in the political field.” He indicated more such help would be sought, and then identified the issues.

“We are going to have to tighten up our belts in endorsing some of these politicians who claim to be our friends. When they say they’re against Taft- Hartley and compulsory arbitration, tell them to make it public!”

He charged a lot of politicians, even some who have sympathy for working people, “are bought and paid for.” A corporation will donate $1 million to campaign, and expect $10 million back in benefits to the company. “That’s how it works.”

Other auxiliaries included: Paul Stephens, local president of Local 21 at Longshore Hall; William W. Brown, manager of the ILWU-PFA benefit fund; Sharren Farrell, Macamalagated Clothing Workers Union, 537 Washington State Hwy. 7, Haush, Theresa Mendoza, a counselor at El Centro de la Raza, a Seattle multi-service center for Chicanos; and Steven H. Corry, a member of the Loren Halliday from the Advocacy for Survival, a group of Native Americans who described the Trail of Broke Treaties, including the Medicine Creek Treaties, and regional meetings, and civic and community causes.

The incoming president, Mrs. Ruth Harris is from Everett, the largest ILWU aux- iliary, in Wilmington.

Dawn Rutter, Dublin, Cali., a mem- ber of Auxiliary 17, stepped in as the new president. Mrs. Rutter is a retired teacher.

Wanda Joseph, Auxiliary 17, and Gladys Hoover, Auxiliary 2, Aberdeen, were reelected secretary and treasurer.

Pearce Shepherd, presi- dent of the host auxiliary, welcomed the dele- gates. Mrs. Shepherd is from Auxiliary 4, of the Puget Sound Council, was chairman of the arrangement commit- tee.

The next convention will be in south- ern California.

Elected to various committees, and regional meetings, and civic and community causes.

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That Pedro Strike
I read an article in your paper about the I.W.W. longshore strike in Pedro. The strike started in 1922 and lasted 'til 1923. There were four Black Jack Jerome and his strikebreakers in to break the strike. They raided the Hall during a dinner. They upset the coffee urn and scalded some small children pretty badly. Seems like over 500 men took part in the strike were sent to San Quentin and one to ten years. They did seven and a half years because they did not take parole.

I have had to do was give up their union card to get out. These are the forgotten ones.

W. B. MILLES
ILWU Local 14, Eureka
Registered No. 22148

Letters to the Editor

A Trip to Be Shared
I am a retired longshoreman. I would like to share with the members some of my experiences. I have been on a recent trip to Europe. Those 35 years I spent on the waterfront were some of the world's great wonders. We traveled by jet, motorcoch, by train, by river steamer and motor launch. We also had a lot of walking.

We saw everything from the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace to the canals of Venice and Brenner Pass across the Alps. We saw St. Peter's in Rome, the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It was a wonderful trip.

WILLIAM H. WHITEFIELD
Retired, Seattle

A Woman's View
I read in the June 12, 1973, issue of The Dispatcher Harry Bridges' column concerning womens' lib. I kind that in many cases those who want a man's job either want to disrupt or aren't sure of their sex. But I disagree with both. I think we have to have qualified for advanced jobs on the docks.

These advancements should be made by seniority qualifications, but they are not a job. I don't think it is done in Local 8 in Portland. First there is the father-son method. The father hangs on until the son barely gets in his required years. Second there is the uncle-to-nephew method. Or there is the brother-in-law method. In both cases, there is the key position, the amazing pal method and the behind the licker or brown noser method.

Thirdly, these advancements are on the extra board or list for higher jobs. These advancements not facts, not fiction. I could name names.

I don't understand why these things are not brought up at your meetings. Advancement is great, but it should be earned first. Not all men can be a boss. Many know it and don't want it. But seniority and qualification should come first, not a father-son, uncle-nephew, brother, boor or bawdy system.

After considering this, maybe you do have a woman at the top. I don't think they would sit back and take this kind of business.

I won't sign my name because I'm thinking of running for Bridges' office. I am too young to listen to the little woman. There are still more Indians than chiefs.

A WOMAN WHO KNOWS
Portland

Container Pioneers
I must bring to the attention of all the rank and members and brother of ILWU that an incorrect impression has been given to the writer of the shipping world for many years.

The shipping of freight by containers was introduced and pioneered in Yonkers in 1953 and has been implied by the media, by the US.

In 1953 the White Pass & Yukon Railway developed a completely integrated ship-train-truck transportation system.

Components were 550 all metal 7x8x8 containers, some of them temperature controlled to permit the carrying of perishables.

The world's first-ever container ship was the 4,000 ton Clifton J. Rogers, which went into service between Vancouver and Skagway in November of 1956.

I would also like to take this opportunity to inform you that two members of ILWU Local 21 (not retired) have been honored by the Canadian government. Both worked for the National Harbours Board.

One is Clayton S. Betts of Vancouver, for many years the chief operator of the False Creek fishery terminal. He received a scholarship grant and is attending a university in France.

The other is myself, Otto Nordling. I have received a $5,000 grant for a project called, "The Story of the Sour" of the salmon," which will tell of those pioneers who stayed with the country, raised their families and made it all possible.

I am sure your readers will appreciate knowing of this Canadian success story. It must be of interest to members of the great brotherhood of the ILWU.

OTTO NORDLING
North Vancouver, BC

Honorary Members
SAN FRANCISCO — There are, it appears, five honorary members of the ILWU.

In a story about Paul Robeson in the June 9 issue of The Dispatcher was made of three honorary members — Robeson, the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Vincent Hallinan, the attorney to the son of Francis "Bub" St. Onge.

A number of members called to re- mind the editor there are two more — the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Dr. Linus Pauling, the celebrated scientist and peace leader.

Local 21 Scholarships
LONGVIEW — This year's winners of ILWU Local 21 college scholarships are Anne Phillips, daughter of Howard Phillips; and Anthony St. Ong, son of Francis "Bub" St. Ong.

For the seventh consecutive year, Local 21 awarded $150 scholarships to graduating high school seniors in this area who are sons or daughters of members. They are picked by a scholarship committee of rank and file members and honorary ficials. This year's selection commit- tees included Local 21 members — Denny Smith, Charles Baileu and Robert Boerner.

Master Freight Agreement
WASHINGTON, DC — Teamster and trucking industry negotiators have reached an agreement on a contract that would provide wage increases of 95 cents over 33 months for 400,000 truck drivers. The new pact, subject to a vote of its members, voted at the last meeting of their national bargaining council and is expected to give up working; I loved being on the job; the fellows I worked with were great.

"Well, today I feel wonderful. I have a good curve ball and fine control. I know what it's all about, to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. TD
2833 S.E. 33rd Place
Portland, Oregon

Please mention your Local number.

Do you have a spare snapshot in your photo album depicting an outdoor activity you enjoy? If you have a favorite hobby, camping, climbing, shooting, mountain climbing or the like? We'd be happy to trade you a hotdots fishing lure for one. Offer is open to all members of the ILWU, the members of the family, and, of course, retired members. Please send your snapshot, and a little information as to what it's all about, to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. TD
2833 S.E. 3rd Place
Portland, Oregon

Please mention your Local number.

Fuel Shortage Probe
COOS BAY — Democrats, inquired over high gasoline prices and station closures, voted at the last meeting of their county central committee to give strong support to Rep. Bill Grannell's probe into fuel shortages.

The Democrats first considered a resolu- tion calling for nationalization of the oil industry to eliminate profit taking and protect the oil resource for the people.

Multi-city Trip
I would also like to take this oppor- tunity to inform you that two members of ILWU Local 517 (now retired) have received a $5,000 grant for a course, retired members. Please send your snapshot, and a little information as to what it's all about, to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. TD
2833 S.E. 3rd Place
Portland, Oregon

Please mention your Local number.
Canadian Dock Unions Plan for Co-operation

VANCOUVER, BC — Delegates from the ILWU Canadian Area and from the International Longshoremen's Association will probably meet again this summer to continue discussions of mutual problems, and to establish a joint committee on jurisdictional matters.

A previous meeting between the two dock unions last March — sponsored by the Canadian Labour Congress — urged the establishment of such a committee "to clarify the longshore jurisdiction and to prepare meetings with other Congress (of Labour) affiliates whose members are infringing on longshore jurisdiction as a result of technological change."

GLEASON APPROVES

The Canadian Area has approved the information of such a committee, and ILA president Thomas W. Gleason, in a letter to ILA Canadian vice presidents last month also voiced approval of the proposal.

"Such a committee could be a great asset in avoiding jurisdictional disputes between the longshore unions and other affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress," Gleason said.

ILA Jurisdiction in Canada includes the port on the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence Seaway, Quebec, Montreal, and the Maritime Provinces.

Labor Caravan

For Farmworkers

Set for July 21

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Locals 10 and 34 have joined other regional labor organizations in an effort to bring a large number of supporters to Delano to work the picket lines with farmworkers.

A caravan of supporters will head for Delano on Saturday, July 21, to join the farm workers on the lines. Meeting place for picketing assignments will be at union headquarters on Garces Road (second Delano exit off Highway 99). A partial list of sponsors for the July 21 program includes the ILWU, the California Federation of Teachers and the Cuntra Costa and Santa Clara Labor Councils. Other endorsements are expected.

On June 15, Howard Keylor, Local 10, and Den Watson, Local 34, brought $500 collected at ILWU pay lines to a Cesar Chavez Valley strike rally. The money has basically been used to meet various picket line expenses — water cans (temperatures go as high as 120 degrees) ice, cups, salt tablets, emergency medical care, the establishment of first aid facilities, purchase and repair of bull horns, etc.

Portland ILWU Golfers Vie July 23

PORTLAND — The Fourth Annual Portland ILWU Golf Tournament will be held July 23 at the Colwood National Golf Course here.

Local 8 president Dick Wise and acting secretary Ray O'Neil maintain the best golfers in the entire union live in this area. They have issued a challenge to all golfers in the ILWU to come to Portland July 23 and try to take the trophy away from the local champions.

Some 125 devotees of the game showed up at the Turnwater tournament, and an even larger turnout is expected here. Groups from locals in the International, and early returns show golfers are coming from Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Aberdeen and many other ports.

Portland Golfers have included green fees, buffet dinner, refreshments, prizes and trophies. All duties must be in by July 8, and must be mailed to the secretary of Local 8, 402 N.W. 17th, 97209, Portland, O'Neil said.

‘Bloody Thursday’ Site Surrounded

By Changing City

SAN FRANCISCO—This was one of those years when the anniversary of Bloody Thursday fell on the same day of the week as it did in 1934. That was when two union men gave their lives in the cause of the great Pacific Coast maritime strike of that year. Out of that struggle the ILWU was born.

It would be emotionally more suitable if such a coincidence had occurred next year—on the 40th anniversary—rather than this year on the 39th, but the progression of calendars will not deter the ILWU. A major observance of the event was planned here for Thurs., July 5, and an even bigger one doubtless will be planned next year because it will be the 40th anniversary.

The commemoration this year came too late for inclusion in this edition of The Dispatcher. It will be in the next.

MAJOR CHANGE

Meanwhile, the place where it all happened has been undergoing major change—and that in itself is a story. On July 5, 1934, when—at shortly after 1 p.m.—police launched an attack on an assemblage of strikers on Steuart Street between Mission and Howard, the neighborhood was composed of a rather rundown collection of waterfront bars, restaurants, hotels, an Army-Navy YMCA, liquor warehouses, and a big lot where the Rincon Annex Post Office now stands. Strikers used to meet in the lot.

The headquarters of the striking International Longshoremen’s Association were at 113 Steuart, and this was the focal point of the police attack. When that attack was over two men lay in pools of blood at the southeast corner of Mission and Steuart Streets and another lay dyeing one block to the west at the corner of Mission and Spear Streets.

The man, who died shortly after being shot at Mission and Steuart, was Howard E. Sperry, a striking sailor who had been working in the union soap kitchen at Mission and the Embarcadero and was on his way to 113 Steuart to have his strike card punched. Wounded with him was Charles Olsen, a longshoreman who was shot in the arm, face and chest, but survived. The man dying a block away was Nick Bordiose, an unemployed cook who had volunteered for duty in the strike kitchen and who, when hit, had staggered west on Mission before collapsing.

CORNER ENSHINED

Thus did two labor heroes come most unexpectedly to their martyrdom on a hot July afternoon in the year 1934.

Each year since the ILWU, led by Local 10, has enshrined the corner of Mission and Steuart with ceremony on the anniversary. The ceremony has been consistent, but the surrounding scene has been undergoing constant change.

Now it’s almost posh. A big new building is going up on the northwest corner.

In 1934 the store on the southeast corner, as the picture shows above, was a gasoline service station across the street to the west. After Rincon Annex was built (containing a controversial Howard Sperry mural relating to the strike) the southeast corner was occupied by a bar and cafe catering to postal workers. Now it’s a fancier bar.

The building itself is historic. It was built in 1899 by Hipolito d’Audiffred and is one of the few waterfront structures to escape the fire that followed the 1906 earthquake. It is now something of a haven of artists, composers and poets. So it may just possibly survive progress.

All around is a different world that would amaze Howard Sperry or Nick Bordiose—could they come back and see it. Just a block away is the Hyatt Regency Hotel, where rooms start at $32 for a single. The hotel is part of the Embarcadero Master Plan, which already has made the approaches to Market and Steuart a parkland of fountains, lawns and statues called Justin Herman Plaza.

It is an irony of history that two of the most notable events in the history of American labor occurred within one block of each other in this area. One was the Bloody Thursday murder. The other was the explosion during the Preparedness Day Bombing of July 22, 1910, which led to the Mooney—Billings case. The incident occurred at Market and Steuart Streets. That bombing has never been solved. It was established finally, that Mooney and Billings did not do it, but only after they served a great portion of their lives in prison.

And so—with all this post development—maybe somebody should put up a couple of plaques.