ILWU to Nixon: Resign

SAN FRANCISCO — In a terse two paragraph statement issued on Tues- day, Oct. 23, the two top officials of the ILWU said the union “joins with President Richard M. Nixon resign forthwith.”

As the constitutional crisis created by the Watergate scandal engulfed his administration swirled in varying directions almost hourly, President Harry Bridges and Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt said, “In the event the President resists, we urge the Congress to take the immediate steps necessary to the end that President Richard M. Nixon be impeached.”

The statement paralleled similar sentiments expressed by the AFL-CIO convention meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., and by the leaders of at least two prominent independent unions, the United Auto Workers and the United Mine Workers. (See editorial on page 2).

WILL CONTINUE

Bridges and Goldblatt said they hope something like a mass labor lobby in Washington will be held to emphasize this sentiment on the part of the labor movement.

The fact that President Nixon agreed on Oct. 23 in an abrupt turnaround to surrender his secret Watergate tapes to the courts, did not deter labor leaders. There were repeated declarations of determination to fight for the “re-sign or impeach” labor position.

The California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, called on all California Congressmen to vote for impeachment proceedings against President Nixon.

In wires sent to the states’ 43 congressmen, John P. Henning, executive-secretary-treasurer of the Federation, said:

“...in name of California Labor Federation, representing more than 1.6 million AFL-CIO union members in our state, I urge your vote for impeachment proceedings against President Nixon. Only an impeachment trial in Senate can restore faith of people in constitution and presidency. Mr. Nixon’s abuse of power and determination to place himself above law must not pass unchallenged by Congress or people.”

Henning, who served as Under Secretary of Labor and Ambassador to New Zealand in the Kennedy-Johnson administration, also wired California’s two U.S. Senators, Alan Cranston and John V. Tunney, urging them to “declare yourself in favor of impeachment.”

LABOR VITAL

At least one Congressman assigned labor a key role in the impeachment drive. Rep. Jerome Waldie (Dem. Calif.) said, “The support of the American labor movement is crucial to the success of any impeachment effort in Congress.”

Waldie, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, introduced a resolution of impeachment on Tuesday, Oct. 23, and immediately petitioned the AFL-CIO leadership meeting in Bal Harbour, Florida, to support his resolution.

“I have asked President George Meany to call for the support of my resolution in order to rally the combined power of the working people of this nation behind this impeachment effort.”

Waldie noted that the Bal Harbour meeting had already produced a resolution of its own calling for impeachment.

“I am gratified by this swift response of labor leaders to the real threat posed to our system of law and order by the President following his incredible acts over the weekend which saw the firing of three of the most trusted and honorable men left in the Nixon Administration.

“We in America cannot allow any individual, even the President, to put himself above the law and defy the courts of the land.”

ILWU-PMA

Solve Guarantee Problems

SAN FRANCISCO — Administrative kinks in the ILWU-PMA Pay Guarantee Program, which may have resulted in some waterfront employees getting short-changed, have been ironed out, the two organizations said in a joint statement released October 18.

Both parties now believe that programming and other technical problems have been ironed out. PMA is now in the process of calculating how much it owes to workers who did not get the full payment to which they were entitled during the first guarantee period.

July 1-September 29.

All adjustments will be paid out in checks to be distributed November 2.

PROCEDURE SPELLED OUT

In order to take care of those workers who feel that the amount they have received is still not correct and to take care of future claims of this nature, ILWU and PMA have established the following procedure, to which they ask strict adherence:

• PMA will furnish computer runs for each local for the entire program showing the correct payments;
• Any individual who has a question — (See sidebar on page 8)

For Peace in the Mid-East

OAKLAND — A resolution asking ILWU International officers to call for a cease fire and peace conference in the Mid-East was passed by the East Bay ILWU Joint Legislative Committee October 12.

Specifically, the resolution suggests that “peace negotiations should include guarantees for the survival of Israel as a nation; the re-establishment of the 1967 boundaries of the Arab- Israeli conflict; and the internationalization of the City of Jerusalem, and a solution to the Palestinian refugee problem.”

These actions, the committee concludes, “should be under the auspices and sponsorship of the United Nations.”
The Labor Movement of the United States should not be misled by President Nixon’s sudden move of October 23 when he decided—in a complete reversal of his previous position—to turn his secret Watergate tapes over to the courts.

A great deal more than the tapes is involved in this constitutional crisis that has enveloped the nation. The tapes are only a small part of it.

What has been exposed is a vast structure of corruption, the worst in our national history, and the corporate wealth of the United States is heavily involved.

As was pointed out at the AFL-CIO convention in Miami, Watergate and the cover-up that followed “was paid for by the great corporations of America.”

George Meany called it an “anything for a buck” philosophy—not a buck for the working man, but a buck for the fat cats, a buck for the people who gave $60 million to the Nixon campaign.

And so we have the spectacle of a Vice-President forced to resign because of criminal activity and a President taking ruthless action to restrict the probe of the Watergate scandal and block examination of subsidiary scandals that the Archibald Cox investigation seemed to be heading toward.

The labor movement does not appear to be in the least deterred by Nixon’s buck passing.

Meany has said, “We firmly believe there must be a completely independent investigation of the scandals of this administration.” Nothing has happened yet (Oct. 25) changes our opinion that the President has no desire to provide even the dimmest confidence in government that he should resign or be impeached.”

We agree.

There is, however, one good sign in Nixon’s reversal on the tapes.

It shows the anger of the people can finally get through to him. The hostile reaction of the nation to what has come to be called the “Saturday Massacre”—when Nixon wiped out Special Prosecutor Cox, Attorney General Elliott Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William Ruckelshaus—has been so intense that Nixon himself apparently is really jolted.

As enormous as this scandal is, we may have seen only the tip of the iceberg. That’s why the pressure must be kept on.

There are many things that need investigating, and most of them seem to involve big money interests.

There’s the ITT affair, the Vesco case, the dairy fund ($2 million promised Nixon two weeks before Nixon imposed import quotas on ice cream and other dairy products), and secret money deals such as the $100,000 Howard Hughes gave to Nixon’s friend, G. O. (Boe) Robinson.

These were areas into which Cox appeared to be probing.

Now Nixon is back where he started. The probe is under his control again, and he has an Attorney General who will do what he wants. All his talk about giving Cox a free hand turns out to be typical Nixon hogwash.

The big issue is still a thorough investigation.

There is a Big Lesson for the labor movement in all of this.

That lesson is Chile.

What happened in Chile is a terrible example of the evil uses to which corporate wealth and power can be put.

In the United States companies like ITT paid out some of their exorbitant profits to, as Meany put it, “place their hirelings in strategic spots in a friendly government.”

In Chile they used it to overthrow by force and violence a legally elected President.

They filled the military junta not only with overthrow of the government of President Allende but dishonored the 800,000-member Chilean Communist organization and drove its leader, Luis Figueroa, into hiding.

Four longitudinal union leaders are in prison.

An entire labor movement was wiped out for the “crime” of supporting a legally elected President.

We cannot be asleep here and ignore what is happening in Chile.

We must keep an eye on the role of the same forces in our own country.

That’s why the editorial in this issue of The Dispatcher talks about fascism.

That’s why we’re not going to be misled by any Nixon gesture on the tapes.
SAN FRANCISCO — When people move out of a building they leave ghosts behind.

The ghosts that populate the old gray bulk of a building at 150 Golden Gate Avenue here across the street from St. Boniface's Church are many and varied. Some of them probably don't even speak to each other.

As this was written, the ILWU was in the process of moving its International Headquarters out of 150 Golden Gate to its brand new building at 1188 Franklin Street on San Francisco's Cathedral Hill.

THE PAST, TOO

The custom in such circumstances is to focus on the new . . . to write about the beauty and the wonders of the new building. There will be a lot of that. In fact, there already has been quite a bit.

But, in this case, a backward glance is in order, a salute to a fine old ship that sailed some stormy seas steadfastly and well. She may have croaked and groaned a bit, but she never failed her crew.

For more than three decades, 22 years to be precise, 150 Golden Gate has been a center of labor activity and a mecca for many a group that in periods of political repression couldn't hire a hall elsewhere.

Now her halls, her stairs, her offices will echo no more to the tread of union men and women and their friends. She faces an uncertain future in a changing neighborhood that a lot of people call deteriorating.

HOW IT BEGAN

It was almost precisely 33 years ago on November 4, 1941, that ILWU Local 10 advanced a $10,000 check to the then San Francisco CIO Council to help make the down payment on the former Knights of Columbus building.

The next day, Local 6 came up with another $10,000, and the deal for the building was set. The Labor Herald, then the official CIO publication in California, ran a page one headline declaring, "San Francisco CIO Buys Own Building."

The ILWU at the time was a part of the then-burgeoning CIO movement in California, and the building—with 36 offices and seven meeting halls—was to become headquarters for a number of councils and unions, including the ILWU.

The building had been built in 1912 at a time when lower Golden Gate Avenue was known as Fraternal Row. All the lodges are now long gone.

But vestiges of those days remain. Scrabbled backstage in the main auditorium are the names and dates of long-forgotten theatrical productions. (As recently as 1968, Puccini's opera, "La Boheme," was performed in the auditorium.)

SPRING DANCE FLOOR

The floor of the auditorium is said to be one of two hardwood spring dance floors remaining in San Francisco. It was designed for dancing the fox trot but served the rhythms of many an additional dance innovation through World War II and beyond.

The springs beneath the floor served an additional function in the building's early days when parochial schools used to play basketball on the main floor. (Wilt Chamberlain probably would have gone through the ceiling). Janitor Al Bunn remembers those days well. He saw many of the games.

When the building was acquired in 1941 by the CIO Building Association, Inc., immediate plans were launched for a gala inaugural dance on New Year's Eve. While carpenters were still busy renovating the structure, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor occurred.

Plans for the dance went ahead, but the slogan became "Unity For Victory" and all CIO members were urged to "bring a soldier or a sailor."

The Labor Herald, which plugged the affair mightily before it happened, never did get around to reporting the event itself. Presumably it was a great success and, perhaps, too fun-filled for those grim days when the fortunes of war were going badly for the US.

JUMPING BUILDING

It is perhaps difficult for persons who have known the building only in its recent years to imagine what it was like in the World War II period.

Every inch of space was utilized. Every nook and cranny was in use. ILWU President Harry Bridges was then also CIO Regional Director. His offices were at 150 Golden Gate.

It was also the headquarters of the California CIO Council, the San Francisco CIO Council, and of a considerable number of local unions, organizing committees, defense committees and satellite groups. The joint was always jumping.

There was a commercial bar, the Burma Club, in the basement. (Frankie Laine sang there.) A canteen for servicemen was established, and the dances held are still conversation pieces among those who participated.

In fact, the building was so crowded the ILWU decided to move out. It didn't have enough room. So, in 1944, the ILWU international headquarters were moved to 604 Montgomery Street, where they remained for four years.

By the fall of 1948 the political climate had changed drastically. The CIO was in the process of expelling its so-called "left" unions. There was a tremendous exodus from 150 Golden Gate, and in September of 1948 the ILWU came home again and took over the building.

Now that era has ended . . . 25 years after it began.

STILL ACTIVE YEARS

The last quarter century, however, has been far from quiet at 150 Golden Gate.

ILWU conventions have been held there. So have Coast Longshore Caucuses, the most recent this year. Hundreds of groups rented its facilities for meetings.

The building itself became something of a pawn in union-management struggles when Local 142 in Hawaii for a period assumed ownership at the time of a damage action against the International known as the Juneau Spruce case.

Eventually ownership, which had been vested in the ILWU Building Association, Inc., passed into the hands of the Pacific Longshoremen's Memorial Association, Inc.

Now the building has been sold to private owners. For a time it seemed it might become a home for film distribution firm, but those plans are said now to be in abeyance and the new owners are looking for tenants.

As a chronicle of this grey granite ark's voyage through San Francisco history this is far from complete. Perhaps some day someone will tell the story more completely. Whoever does will have a talk to a highly varied cast of ghosts.
Opponents Call For "No" Vote
On Reagan 'Tax Hoax' Initiative

SAN FRANCISCO—Attention, Californians! On November 6 vote "NO" on Governor Reagan's Tax "Hike" Initiative, Proposition 1.

Prop. 1 is supported by the Southern and Northern California District Councils of the AFL-CIO, by the ILWU, by the APL-CIO, by Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley and San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto, by various labor organizations in the state, by an extensive list of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and the Berkeley City Council, by the League of Women Voters and the League of California Cities, by teachers' organizations, by the state legislators, and by scores of other organizations and local government bodies up and down the state.

Recent Initiatives were thought to be a stepping stone in the Governor's climb to the Republican Party's presidential nomination in 1976. In 1975, it is a slate too, and upon which it now teeters.

COMMON TRADITION

The "Big Five" companies share a common historical tradition. Generally speaking, the "Big Five" were founded in the 19th Century as small commercial ventures by missionaries and their associates from the US mainland and Europe.

The founders of the firms, although possessing of entrepreneurial instincts, did not come with great fortune in hand. But, soon arrival, the far, far, islands blessed with an attractive climate, an easy native population, and well ideally suited to particular crops—sugar cane and pineapple.

During the 19th century those who founded the "Big Five" or the plantation companies for whom certain of the "Big Five" companies are named, as agents or factors, overcome both enmities and manpower problems. Waves of foreign workers were imported to work the plantations as the need for labor grew. Among others, many immigrants included Chinese, first imported in 1851, Japanese in 1868, Portuguese in 1873 and Filipinos in 1905. Each group in turn was hired as contract labor on the plantations.

To continue and perhaps expand them in the future, local government agencies surrendered control. The 1790's, the "Big Five" were granted a virtual monopoly on the importation of laborers. To continue the plantations, the 1790's, the "Big Five" were granted a virtual monopoly on the importation of laborers. To continue the plantations, the "Big Five" were granted a virtual monopoly on the importation of laborers. To continue the plantations, the 1790's, the "Big Five" were granted a virtual monopoly on the importation of laborers. To continue the plantations, the 1790's, the "Big Five" were granted a virtual monopoly on the importation of laborers.

To understand what this means, Legislative Analyst A. Alan Post has prepared a list that shows how the state chooses to exist. Its existence, its programs, its reductions in them totalling $620 million will have to be made in the first year alone.

These drastic cuts in current programs for education, law enforcement and others will total $3.6 billion over the first four years. This means a loss of services and a loss of jobs.

PROPERTY TAXES WOULD GO UP

Obviously, the public is not going to condone the wholesale dismantling of state supported programs from which they benefit.

To continue and perhaps expand them in the future, local government agencies would be forbidden to impose local income taxes unless authorized to do so by a two-thirds vote of the state legislature.

Prop. 1 is supported by the tune of over $1 million by the well-heeled Republican Party, the State Chamber of Commerce, the California Real Estate Association and the California Manufacturers Association.

They're hoping that the state's financially besieged voters will support eagerly any issue advertised as a tax cut, and they are banking on a low voter turnout on an election day on which Prop. 1 will be the only thing to vote in many areas.

Supporters of the measure are, no doubt, hoping that confusion alone will keep hundreds of thousands of voters at home on election day, voters who would otherwise oppose the measure if its purposes were made clear.

At the heart of Prop. 1 is a so-called "magic formula" that would limit state spending in future years to a specific percentage of total California personal income.

What is more, according to Post, "Many government services are paid for by means other than state income and property taxes, tuition fees, and user charges for recreational services and a loss of jobs.

The burden would always be local

What is more, according to Post, "Many government services are paid for by money transferred from the federal government to the state. If the federal government cuts back on these transfers, the initiative would make it necessary to impose local income taxes unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the state legislature.

Prop. 1 also proposes to limit local property taxes. However, these so-called limitations are too well camouflaged to be simple limits. For example, at the Dole pineapple operation in Hawaii, the public in general understands that the "Big Five" companies on the plantations, in the sugar and pineapple industries, the bedrock upon which the Hawaiian agricultural industry in which these corporations made their fortunes in the first place, and with it the stability of the state's economy.

It means unemployment for ILWU members and economic insecurity for workers throughout the state whose livelihoods will become ever more dependent upon the precarious ups and downs of the tourist industry and US government military spending.

Increasingly the Big Five are abandoning Hawaiian agricultural interests, closing shop in Hawaii and starting up operations in places like the Philippines and Thailand where unorganized workers labor for wages of 20 cents an hour.

For example, at the Dole pineapple operation (a subsidiary of Castle & Cooke), near General Santos City, Mindanao, in the Philippines, cannery workers get paid $2.00 a day, 22 cents an hour for an 11-hour day.

The ILWU's sugar and pineapple agreements in Hawaii expire early next year. Jobs will be the primary concern. The recently concluded pineapple and sugar contracts Local 122 adopted a policy that states that:

"This showdown with the Big Five presents many difficulties. On one side we have the resources and the power of our union and its allies. The a'loa include other elements of the labor movement and a net-income/durable amount of public and political support. On the other side stands the vast wealth and power of some of the largest and most influential corporations in the world.

"The burden from the beginning must be placed on the Big Five. They are the ones who are phasing out—or phasing down—their pineapple and sugar operations here. They are the ones who are taking a cavalier attitude toward negotiations. The ILWU has given a 'lifetime of labor to the company on the plantations, in the sugar mills and in the pineapple canneries.'

"It is imperative that we in the ILWU and the public in general understand precisely the nature of the corporations with whom we will be in negotiations.
Over the next several issues of The Dispatcher we are going to run pro-
tiles of each of the Big Five, profiles that will describe how they’ve grown and
profited from the land and the peo-
dle of Hawaii.

CASTLE & COOKE, INC.

Castle & Cooke, Inc. was founded as a small merchandising estab-
ishment by missionaries Amos Starr Cooke and Samuel Northrup Cooke in 1851.
Prior to World War II the company, with a major investment in Hawaiian
pineapple dating from about 1909, was primarily a sugar agent and stockhold-
ing company.

It diversified within Hawaii after the
war. But in 1951, President Malcolm Naughton said, "We consider our
real opportunities for growth and de-
velopment to lie outside of this State."

DOLE ACQUIRED

In 1951 C&C acquired full ownership of
Dole Pineapple, Columbia River Packers Assn. (Bumble Bee), and
placed management of its substantial

land holdings into the hands of a new
subsidiary, Oceanic Properties.

Dole had been founded in 1901. In 1950 it still grew all of its pineapple in
Hawaii, and then accounted for 40 per-
cent of the state’s total production.
In 1951, however, Dole announced it had explored production in Formosa and
Puerto Rico, and that it was going to
look elsewhere for pineapple growing
territories.

It began pineapple production in the Philippines in August 1953 under the
denomination of Dole II. By 1970 Dole II
pineapple had increased production to
185,000 tons a year. The company
announced in 1971 that it would continue in 1970-71. The men and wom-

en of Dole II, and the successful acqui-
sition and operation of:

• Ames Mercantile Co., which oper-
ates Value Giant discount stores and which
now announces that it is in a posi-
tion to begin looking for expansion possibilities.

• Arrossen Products, Inc., a San Ra-
facea, California, manufacturer of a
swimming pool cleaning device.

• Barclay Hollandier Cured, a Los
Angeles based home construction sub-


sidiary.

• Republic Glass Corp. of Manila, 61
percent owned by C&C.

• Thai-American Steel Works Co.,
Bangkok, Thailand, 50 percent
owned by C&C.

• Malaysian Rock Products, Kula-
Lumper, Malaysia, 72 percent owned
by a company where per capita
income is about $500 per year.

• Singapore Rock Products, 83 per-
cent owned by C&C.

• Cerveceria Hondurena, a Honduras
producer of fresh mushrooms in the
Philippines.

• Hwanam Industrial Co., Inc., C&C
acquired a 48 percent interest in 1970
for South Korea fruit and vegetable
canning firm.

PLUS MUSHROOMS

In April, 1973, C&C completed acqui-
sition of West Foods, Inc., the largest
producer of fresh mushrooms in the
western United States, and just this
month the company announced plans for a joint venture with the govern-
ment of Surinam to expand fishing operations in

Guadeloupe waters.

As a caption to the art work that
adorns the center spread of its 1972
annual report, Castle & Cooke notes: "From Hawaii, the corporate
gazing fans out to the continental U.S.,
and to Alaska, south to Latin America and
westward across the Pacific to the
Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia,Japan,
and South Korea. This is the world of
Castle & Cooke."

In the letter to the stockholders in the
1972 annual report, the president of
C&C boasted of overseas developments.

"We believe our successfull operating
experience over the years in the dyna-
ic environments of several develop-
ing nations is largely the result of our delib-
rate policy of endeavoring to be good

company citizens in these countries under

backs." The writer urged his readers to "take no chances" and went on to say "this point means too much to us to
disable, and butter to be bandied about and
handed out behind our backs."
Northwest Nails Down Six Additional New Contracts

PORTLAND—Six new contracts have been voted down here this week by the ILWU. The seventh is nearing finalization, Dick Platt, Local 30, said.

The agreements are: Columbia River Dispatch Rules and Gearlockers—area of area importance; and a third, the Northwest Grain Agreement, not only has regional significance, but contains provisions related to the previous grain agreement, or for that matter, longshore contract has come up for vote.

The sick pay provision covers 12 days of sick pay for the balance of the contract, which ends, and does the master agreement, on June 30, 1973.

PERCENTAGE DIFFERENTIAL

Another important win in the new grain agreement provides a percentage differential, ranging from 8 percent to 15 percent (for millwrights) over and above the basic longshore rate.

Other benefits negotiated for the grain handlers are the same as in the Northwest Grain Agreement, except that the new contract also provides for jury pay—another first in the field.

The negotiations, which were in progress here for most of the summer, were settled a month ago except for the sick pay change, which was completed October 1.

The agreement was ratified by locals in the six grain ports—Portland, Vancouver, Longview, Tacoma, and Seattle.

Local 1, Raymond

ILWU Local 1, Raymond, Wash., will hold its final election on December 3, 1973, and final election December 14, 1973, to elect a president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, one LOCAL member, trustees, marshall, five guards and executive board. Polling will be between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on the above-mentioned dates at 242 First Street, Raymond, Washington.

Local 21, Longview

Local 21, ILWU, Longview, Wash., will hold its primary election November 15, 1973, and final election November 24, 1973, to elect a president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, one LOCAL member, trustees, marshall, five guards and executive board. Polling will be at the Majestic Theater from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m., 6-17th, Longview, Washington.

Local 26, Los Angeles

Local 26, ILWU, Los Angeles, Calif., will hold its election during the period between December 1, 1973 and December 7, 1973, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, four business agents, recording secretary, one LOCAL member, trustees, marshall, five guards and executive board.

Local 49, Crescent City

Local 49, ILWU, Crescent City, Calif., will hold its final election December 12, 1973, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, one LOCAL member, trustees, marshall, five guards and executive board. Nomination will be made at a special meeting on December 1, 1973.

Local 63, Wilmington

Local 63, ILWU, Wilmington, Calif., announces nominations for offices open from October 15 through November 15, 1973, for president/business agent, vice president, secretary/reliability, dispatch, relief dispatch, sergeant-at-arms, executive board, L&O, convention delegates and board of trustees. Constitutional changes on procedures will be voted on. As the final election will be held by mail procedure, all members are advised to keep the union posted as to their current mailing address. Ballots will be mailed after November 15.

Local 98, Seattle

Local 98, Ship & Dock Foremen of Washington, will hold its election in the fall of 1974 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, one LOCAL member, trustees, marshall, five guards and executive board. Ballots will be mailed after November 15.


Photo by Doreen Labby

BERTH AGENTS—Newest members of ILWU Local 40 in Portland are berth agents, responsible for maintaining records on the local waterfront. Left to right, Larry Bowe, business agent, Local 40; Deena Donnafur, berth agent; Donnafurd, berth agent; and Ralph Erickson, Local 63, berth agent.

ILWU Dock Guards Get Two-Year Pact

SAN FRANCISCO — Members of ILWU Local 79, 40, and 116, Los Angeles, employed as waterfront security guards, have negotiated and ratified a two-year agreement with the employers, which has been ratified by the locals concerned. The strength of the International and other benefits negotiated are the same as in the master contract. The effective date is October 6.

Representatives of Locals 4, 8, 12, and 19 have participated in the negotiations. The agreement, signed recently, provides for new travel and transportation schedules. "In addition to hourly travel and transportation service, the new agreement provides for 25 cents an hour for union work, provides for 25 cents an hour for union work, provides for two cents for each mile and a half for Sunday work," Wise explained.

One of the major points involved in the negotiations is October 6.

FORTH PACT

A fourth agreement, signed between Local 40 and 40 and the Port of Portland is a continuation of the one negotiated between the ILWU and the Port of Portland in 1971, Wise said. It protects the ILWU longshoremen and clerks over all facilities on port property over which ocean carriers go, moves, including property operated by the Port, and moves or leased to the Port to someone else.

The contract obligates the Port to allow the parties to use the ILWU-PMA agreement, which expires with the Port of Portland in 1975, and the ILWU-FMA agreement, which expires in 1975. It provides for new travel and transportation schedules. "In addition to hourly travel and transportation service, the new agreement provides for 25 cents an hour for union work, provides for 25 cents an hour for union work, provides for two cents for each mile and a half for Sunday work," Wise explained.

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San Francisco Supervisors

In response to the statement of the San Francisco Joint ILWU Legislative Committee opposing Proposition K, which appeared in The Dispatcher on October 12, I would say that their reasoning is upside down.

Proposition K passes, the Mission, South Park, Chinatown and Hunters Point can elect their own spokespersons; now the fast cats from St. Francis Woods, Pacific Heights and the Marina dominate the Board of Supervisors. Nobody from labor can raise the money necessary to finance a citywide campaign without selling his soul to a political machine and their big money backers. Working people can finance and run a campaign in a district of 65,000 people to elect their own people to city government.

The Joint ILWU Legislative Committee is just inaccurate when it states "Labor was never consulted in drawing the boundaries of the proposed districts." In the early spring of 1971 when public meetings of several honored San Francisco citizens were being held to consider the boundaries, every single local, including those in ILWU, were invited by letter at least twice. Some locals representing ILWU Local 10 and Local 6, were further phoned and asked to participate. Representations like the city work of independent community-based organizations and San Francisco residents who are working people or minorities. The San Francisco Joint ILWU Legislative Committee is not an elected committee and has no jurisdiction in the destruction of residential neighborhoods in favor of high-rent apartment buildings. Proposition K was a red flag to the destruction of low-income neighborhoods. The Joint ILWU Legislative Committee was never discussed at a meeting or submitted to my local for a vote. I hope the 5th District and others will vote against Proposition K in their own interests on Proposition K.

HOWARD KEYLOR
ILWU Local 10

Heroic Deed

I would like to report a very heroic deed that happened in the port of Port Angeles, Wash., Friday, Oct. 12.

On the log ship Yosekawa Maru a Japanese seaman leaned into the dock and into the water from a stake on the bow of the ship. A casual longshoreman Bob Garri- son, who was on the dock at the time ran to the edge of the dock and jumped about 30 feet into the water and dragged the man to the boat. The seaman was later assisted by another casual long- shoeman, Leo Kardowsky. The two men had a rough time of it for quite a few minutes. We members of Local 27 are certainly proud of these boys.

The seaman died later the same day. DEANNA SHORE, Secty. Local 27

Still No Agreement For Farm Workers

SAN FRANCISCO — The agreement between the United Farm Workers and the International Brotherhood of Team- masters that was to have ended their struggle in California by the end of October still had not been signed as this issue of The Dispatcher went to press.

The agreement, which reportedly pro- vides for the Teamsters to leave juris- diction over farm workers to the UFW, while the Teamsters are continuing to pack sheds and canneries, was negotiated last month by the Joint Council of AFL- CIO officials in Washington.

The Teamsters had also promised to rescind any threats to sue the United Farm Workers and also not renew their present lettuce con- tracts when they expire in 1975. The UFW is determined to make this call off their lettuce boycott.

With the pact still up in the air, how- ever, boycotts are being continued against all California table grapes, Gal- lo, Guild and Franzia wines, and all Safeway stores.

Calling All ILWU Members

Do you know any workers who don't make union wages? Are you being pushed around? Who have no security on the job?

In other words, do you know workers who want to be- come union members? If so, please write or telephone in- formation to one of the following:

Northwest Regional Office
M. William Piercy, Regional Director
5625 S. Figueroa St.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90007
Phone: (213) 753-5594
Portland, Ore. 97209
Phone: (503) 523-1553

Washington-Alaska Offices
George Ginnis, Organizer
1607 North Cherry St.
Tacoma, Washington 98407
Phone: (206) 388-3800

Southern Calif. Regional Office
William Piercy, Regional Director
5625 S. Figueroa St.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90007
Phone: (213) 753-5594
Donald Wright, Int'l Rep.

Northern Calif. Regional Office
LeRoy King, Regional Director
150 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Phone: (415) 772-0532
Felix Rivera, Int'l Rep.
Joe Feigebrodt, Int'l Rep.
Al Luttrell, Organizer
Lieutenant or phone Salinas
(408) 423-4948
Harvey Tanzo, Organizer
Phone: Crockett. Area: (415) 787-1717
Sacramento Area:
(916) 271-5058

Canadian Area Office
Crawford Wellbeloved, Regional Director
2601 E. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.
Phone: (604) 249-8411

Hawaii Office
Robert McElrath, Regional Director
451 Atkinson Dr.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Phone: (808) 449-4706
Thomas Trusk, Int'l Rep.

ILWU SCHOLARSHIPS—ILWU longshore Local 13, clerks' Local 63 and warehouse Local 10 are inviting applications from low-income students entering Los Angeles Harbor College and Long Beach City College. This year's winners were Linda Lee Greer (left) who is attending Los Angeles Harbor College and Susan B. Baker, who is attending Long Beach City. The scholarships are presented to low income students with high po- tential and awarded regardless of race, creed or color. The payments are made on an installment basis and are to be used for transportation, books, supplies and other educational expenses.
TENTH ANNIVERSARY—San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto is escorted toward the speakers stand during observance of the tenth anniversary of the St. Francis Square housing development, which ILWU made possible. With the mayor is Elizabeth Herbert, co-chairman of picnic committee. Also escorting the mayor is Joe Johnson of Local 10, one of Alioto’s aides.

ILWU-PMA Work Out Pay Guarantee Snarls

Continued from Page 2—

in regard to his adjustment is to pre-
sent his claims to a person or persons
officially designated by the local with-
in two weeks following the date of pay-
ment—that is, by November 16. If a check of the print-outs reveals, in the
opinion of the designated official, an
improper payment, he will make a rec-
ord showing the alleged error. Local
In such a case, a Labor Relations
Committee meeting will be scheduled
for as soon as possible after the two
week cut-off date, with the local rep-
resenting the plaintiffs in reviewing
such claims; -
• No claim submitted after this
two week period will be heard;
• Under no circumstances are indi-
vidual longshoremen or clerks to go
directly or be referred by a local to
area PMA offices to discuss their indi-
vidual claims;
• These procedures apply not only to
the present adjustment payments, but
to all claims of improper payment in
the future.

The joint statement, signed by PMA
president Edmund Flynn and ILWU
Secretary - Treasurer Louis
Goldblatt, points out that
implementation of the Pay Guarantee
Plan “has been a complex and difficult
task,” and apologized for “any incon-
veniences and conclusion caused by the
difficulties encountered. We now be-
lieve that we have corrected the prob-
lems.”

NO “GIMMICKS”

Both parties also declared charges
PMA had “gimmicked” the program
without validity.

The statement also pointed out, “There is a dual responsibility for Plan
administration and payments. The var-
ious locals have the responsibility for
submitting the raw data on a weekly
basis from which Pay Guarantee Plan
payments are calculated. PMA has the
responsibility of utilizing the data and
making the proper payments. Failure in
either of these responsibilities results
in improper payments, over-payments
and under-payments, and in some
case, no payment when payment is due.”

SCDC Declares War on
Proposition 1

LOS ANGELES — Delegates to the
ILWU Southern California District
Conference—HellGate—voted against Governor Reagan’s “tax initia-
tive,” charging that it will victimize
the state’s poor and middle income
families.

Council president Nate Dillsal warned
delegates that passage of the initia-
tive, which would substantially reduce
taxes on a state level, would mean a
far greater burden on a county and lo-
cal level where taxes are most regres-
sive. (See story on page 4.)

The delegates, emphasizing the need
to keep up the fight against the bill,
Proposition 1, developed a program
making sure that delegates opposing the program available to the locals and distribut-
ing material at ILWU houses throughout
Southern California.

Delegates were also informed of the
appointment of Wally Adams, Local
26, as chairman of the A. Phillip Han-
dolp Institute in Orange County.

San Francisco Recommendations

Following are recommendations for the November 6 Municipal Elec-
tion prepared by the San Francisco
Joint ILWU Legislative Committee.

The committee consists of Locals 2, 6, 10, 34, 75 and 91, Auxiliary 16
and local pension clubs.

 Supervisor

George CHINN
Diane FEINSTEIN
Jack MORRISON
Peter TAMARAS
Dorothy VON BEROLDINGEN
City Attorney
Thomas O'CONNOR
City Treasurer
Thomas SCANLON

State Prop. No. 1

Reagan Tax Initiative

City Propositions

A. School bond issue

B. Children’s Centers bond issue

C. Hall of Justice bond issue

D. Charter amendment on elections

E. Retirement Benefits

F. Natl’l Recreation Area

G. Bond for residential rehabilitation

H. Fire Department retirement for fireboat officers

I. Civil Service procedures

J. School para-professionals

K. Creation of supervisorial districts

L. 30 hour work, 40 hours pay for many SF workers

M. Declaration of policy that city should provide child care.

CONFERRING — ILWU Secretary
Treasure Louis Goldblatt and San
Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto con-
dered on Oct. 7 observance of the
10th anniversary of St. Francis
Square, the cross-cultural, multi-
racial housing development in San
Francisco’s Western Addition, which
the ILWU helped conceive and get
built.

Both the menu and the entertainment reflected the wide variety of people present in the development. Food ranged from Southern US to Japanese.

The entertainers included Tom’s
Party Band, boogie music; Lucia Kim, a Korean folk dancer; the Japanese
Trolls, a folk dance group; the United
Projects Group, soul music; Arthur’s
Prairie, progressive rock; Alexandra,
a n’otic (belly) dancer; Leonard Sum-
ners, dramatic readings; The United
Projects African Dance Troupe; George
and Debbie Farrell, song and dance;
and the Pure Funk Rock Group.

Visitors who might aspire to live in a
similar project were told by Hal Dun-
leavy, veteran housing expert and the
coordinator of St. Francis Square con-
fronting the fact that we must do that ourselves . . .”

JAPAN DOCK STRIKE

TOKYO — As this issue of The Dis-
patcher goes to press, Japanese long-
shoremen are continuing their refusal
to handle cargo at three ports between the hours of 9:30 p.m. and 8 a.m. The
struck ports are Tokyo, Moj i and Shi-
monoseki.

The intent of the selective strike is to force employers to return to the bar-
relating table. Japanese dock workers
have been working without a contract since negotiations broke down last April.

In the absence of a suitable employer response, the Japanese dock unions are expected to shut down all overtime work and extend the strike to other ports.

INSIDE GYMNASIUM

Unseasonally heavy rain forced the
opening of the St. Francis Square co-
pact, just to the east in the
Fahrenheit range from Southern US to Japanese.

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