Cal Cartage Decision Awaited

SAN FRANCISCO — A decision by the full National Labor Relations Board in Washington, DC, is expected shortly in the controversial Cal Cartage case.

The case has been in the courts and before various segments of the NLRA since 1972. It involves the stuffing and unstuffing of containers. Specifically at stake is the validity of the Container Freight Station Supplement negotiated between the ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association in February of 1972.

ARGUMENTS MADE

Also involved are sections of an earlier Container Freight Station Agreement covering 1970-71.

Boiled down to its essentials, the question is whether the job of stuffing and unstuffing containers within a special category of “containerized cargo” is the work of employees of the ILWU-PMA bargaining unit.

The case was argued before the full NLRB in Washington on Sept. 12 with the ILWU's point of view being made by President Harry Bridges and Attorney Norman Leonard.

Altho. for purposes of brevity, the litigation is known as the Cal Cartage case, actually it involves several employers in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas.

These are employers who are not members of PMA who have chosen to challenge participation of the Container Freight Station Supplement.

THE EMPLOYERS

They are California Cartage Co., Inc., Pacific Motor Trucking Co., Internationale Container Services, Inc., and Richmond Export Services, Inc. Behind these litigants stand the three major Japanese shipping lines-K Lines, O'S. Mitsui and OSK Shintoin.

The dispute centers not on all containers but to those containers that carry less than a full container load of cargo. The shipper who loads a full container in, say, Salt Lake City is not involved. But the small shipper near the port who is shipping or receiving only enough cargo to fill part of a container is involved.

The essence of the ILWU-PMA agreement is that this traditionally is longshore work. Teamsters, in some instances, now do the work.

However, Bredel testified before the NLRB, declared emphatically, "This is not a jurisdictional dispute."

TRADITIONAL WORK

What is involved, he said, is an employer bringing in new workers to do what has traditionally been longshore work.

"In this particular case," Bridges said, "they (Cal Cartage) are not talking about workers that have been doing this work for years. They are talking about new workers brought into the industry doing longshore work for Cal Cartage." He emphasized, "We're not here fighting to take work away from other workers."

Leonard, in presenting the union's case, said the question is whether there is anything in the National Labor Relations Act that "prevents a union and an employer association from attempting to resolve this kind of a technological problem by means of collective bargaining."

"The problem, he said, has been created by modern technology, which has, by the use of the container, turned over the work that longshoremen previously did." 

FUNCTIONALLY THE SAME

Functionally, Leonard argued, stuffing and stripping of containers is the same as handling break bulk cargo. The essence of the ILWU's point of view being made by President Harry Bridges and Attorney Norman Leonard.

"It is a method of getting it into a box so it can be put aboard a ship. Longshoremen used to do that on the dock. Somebody else is now doing it somewhere else."

"The union's hope," Leonard said, "is to bring that work back to the dock."

'Energy Crisis' May Cause Unemployment, Meany Says

WASHINGTON, DC — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged Congress to provide assistance for those workers who lose their jobs because of the so-called "energy crisis."

In a letter to Sen. Henry Jackson, Meany warned that "workers...exposed primarily to adverse employment effects..." Among other aids, Meany suggested extended and improved unemployment insurance and limitation on the export of fuels.

The case wound up before the NLRB because the non-PMA employers took a position that the job was "not of a nature normally found in a port area." As a result of a longshoremen's work contract, the job of "stuffing and unstuffing containers" was added to the ILWU-PMA bargaining unit.

Next that question is before the NLRB, and there is a possibility of further appeal to the courts by either side—if the board's decision is not to that side's liking.

Corporate Profits Running 29 Percent Ahead of Last Year

WASHINGTON—Corporate profits in the US slipped slightly in the third quarter of the year, but they're still a robust 29 percent above the same quarter a year ago.

The decline of $100 million in profits from the second period marked a halt to a long, steady climb in profits that began in 1959 and indicates, some experts believe, that the second quarter may have marked the peak.

Corporate profits are now running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $71.5 billion. That's scarcely expected to start executives jumping out of windows.

Corporate profits gained momentum after a disappointing second quarter period will be heard; 

Guarantee

Plan Pays $300,000

SAN FRANCISCO — Longshoremen and clerks on the Pacific Coast have received a total payment of slightly over $900,000 in guaranteed plan adjustments in the past few weeks.

The payments were made in accordance with an agreement worked out last month by the ILWU and PMA to iron out problems which had cropped up in the guarantee program over the summer.

The adjustment—amounting to a total payment of $304,044—covers the period July 1-September 29 and includes an extra payment made to "B" men on September 29 which increased their guaranteed benefits from $16 to $24 per hour.

Both the ILWU and the PMA have employees involved in the problems which led to the short-changing of some members. Results from a misunderstanding of the agreement provisions and some technical problems. There were no attempts to "gimmick" the guarantee program, by either party.

The original total paid out during the first 13 weeks of the guarantee program was $383,200. An additional $117,482 was paid to "B" men up to $125 per week to $32 per week. A total of $806,926 was paid out to both "A" and "B" men on November 2 to correct the errors made during the first nine weeks of the guarantee plan.

The claims procedure for those who feel that they have not received guaranteed payments to which they are entitled is as follows:

PMA furnishes computer runs for each local for the entire program showing correct payments;

Any individual who has a question in regard to his payment is to present his claim to a person or persons officially designated by his local within two weeks following the date of payment. If a check of the print outs reveals, in the opinion of the union representative, an improper payment, he will make a notation of the alleged error.

In such a case, a Labor Relations Committee meeting will be held as soon as possible after the two week cut-off date, with the local representing the member;

No claims submitted after the two week period will be heard;

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In such a case, a Labor Relations Committee meeting will be held as soon as possible after the two week cut-off date, with the local representing the member;

No claims submitted after the two week period will be heard;

Under no circumstances are individual longshoremen or clerks to go directly to or be referred by a local to area PMA offices to discuss individual claims.

Executive Board
Report Next Issue

SAN FRANCISCO — As this edition of The Dispatcher went to press, the ILWU Internal Executive Board was in session in Vancouver, BC.

A full report of the board meeting will be included in the Dec. 7 issue.
T
current effort of carpenters in Northern Cali-

pital workers in New York City and by the

nurses and hospitals might give them an ar-

1199, Drug and Hospital Union, won a two-year

growth in their charges by almost 20

The New York hospital strike happens to be a

a cut in their negotiated increase similar to

30 -cent Nixon Pay Board cut in 1972, and

checks were a long, long time in coming for

The bureaucratic wheels of the Nixon adminis-

Unlucky, not very many people know this

T

The AFL-CIO charged the new regulations

The situation of Northern California car-

It is a fraud compounded by the additional

A system of so-called controls that hands out

"Fighting Nixon's Phases"

San Francisco Chronicle

"The ILWU has contended from the be-

"IT IS AN ILLEGAL" was the response of the

New proof of this fact, if any is needed, is

the weekly pay for the lowest paid

The situation of the ILA in Canada is very much like the one

Another way in which our ILWU Canadian Area has manifest

A RESULT OF THE MEETING, some of the basic problems

JUST LAST WEEK I WAS privileged to spend a couple of days

whenever they thought they could get away with it. The law

There was recognition that one set of conditions must be estab-

The conference also established an ad hoc committee to carry out

Speaking for the ILWU, I pledged full financial support to this

The first phase of the strike was to try and keep the

Another one of the longshore locals in the Pacific Coast area

S

WHAT IS THE ILWU? The ILWU is an independent union of

By Harry Bridges

On the Beam

OUR LAST INTERNATIONAL Convention this past spring

The ILWU has been a pioneer of the notion that unions in

The ILWU, in establishing its Canadian area, always saw

As far as I know, we were the first union to face the issue and

Another way in which our ILWU Canadian Area has manifest

The conference had been organized in conjunction with the

The meeting also was attended by President Teddy Gleason and

The situation of the ILA in Canada is very much like the one

The meeting also was attended by President Teddy Gleason and

A S RESULT OF THE MEETING, some of the basic problems

There was agreement that the ILWU and the ILA must defend

There was recognition that one set of conditions must be estab-

The conference also established an ad hoc committee to carry out

The conference also established an ad hoc committee to carry out

San Francisco Chronicle

The ILWU's Canadian Regional Director, and Don Garcia, our

Canadian Area President.

and Vice -President John Bowers of the ILA.

There was agreement that the ILWU and the ILA must defend

The situation of the ILA in Canada is very much like the one

The meeting also was attended by President Teddy Gleason and

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The conference also established an ad hoc committee to carry out
Super Barge Holds Promise of More Portland Jobs

PORTLAND—Paclines’ 12,500-ton super barge was in the Willamette recently, towed by a 5,000-horsepower tug. Pacline is opening a new district office here, and will begin twice-monthly service to Hawaii, and later may inaugurate Columbia River-Alaska runs, dependent on a joint Pac-Port of Portland market study. The study is expected to show the feasibility of Columbia River to Alaska service. Start of construction on the trans-Alaska pipeline would create demand in the 49th state for building materials, foodstuffs and such consumer cargoes as automobiles. Paclines barges have been coming in the river for some time, local ILWU officials said, but this was the first visit of a super barge. They indicated inauguration of the new Portland-to-Hawaii and Portland-to-Alaska service arrangements would mean more work opportunity.

ILWU at Moscow World Peace Congress

MOSCOW—Two ILWU members and one auxiliary member served as delegates to the World Congress of Peace Forces, held here October 25-31. Carl Yoneda represented the San Francisco ILWU Pensioners Club, and also served in the B.C. and the Bay Area chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League. His wife, Elaine Yoneda represented the ILWU Federated Auxiliaries and also Local 29 of the Office and Professional Workers Employees Union. John Truomon was designated to attend by Local 10. Resolutions adopted by the more than 3,000 delegates called for the elimination of racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, general and complete disarmament, outlawing of nuclear weapons, and other measures relating to the securing of peace and self-determination.

ILWU-PMA Agree on Transfers From Low-Work Ports

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU and PMA negotiators have agreed to a supplemental Memorandum of Understanding specifying conditions and benefits for the transfer and eligibility of dock workers from low-work opportunity ports. The ILWU, according to Coast Committeemen Fred Huntsinger and William Ward “is still in the process of working out the details of a transfer program with PMA.” Determination as to the number of men to be transferred from low work opportunity ports and the ports to which such men will be transferred is to appear in future minutes of the Joint Coast Labor Relations Committees.

EXPENSES PAID

Those eligible men who volunteer for transfer will be given the following considerations by PMA:
- Round-trip transportation, subsistence and lodging for one advance trip by a man, his wife, or both, to look for housing in the port to which he is being transferred. This trip shall not exceed five days.
- Moving of personal belongings by a licensed moving company selected by the employee.
- Sale of household goods at 50 percent of cost.

ILWU-PMA Benefit Funds and ILWU-PMA Agreement solidifies the pensioners and ILWU-PMA Benefit Funds of the agreement.

SAVE FOR THE FUTURE

The Port of Portland is one of the last places in the U.S. where the population is growing. The area around the port is one of the most densely populated areas in the country. The port is a major hub for trade and commerce, and is a key component of the region's economy. The port is home to a variety of industries, including manufacturing, warehousing, and distribution. The port is also a major transportation hub, with access to rail, road, and water-based transportation. The port has a long history, dating back to the 19th century, and has played a key role in the region's development. The port is managed by the Port of Portland, a public agency that is responsible for the management and operation of the port. The port is funded through a combination of fees and taxes, and is committed to providing high-quality services to its customers. The port is a vital asset to the region, and is a key contributor to the region's economic growth and development.
WASHINGTON — October 22, 1973 our International Officers stated; “The ILWU joins with the rest of American trade union movement in demanding that Richard M. Nixon resign forthwith, and in the event of impeachment refuses to step down, then we will permit the Congress to take immediate steps necessary to the end that President Richard M. Nixon be impeached.”

The AFL-CIO Convention voted unanimously on October 22, 1973 to call for the resignation or impeachment of President Nixon. On November 3 the AFL-CIO stated; “Mr. Nixon has given clear evidence he does not intend to resign. The Convention therefore calls for his immediate impeachment and listed 19 reasons why he must be impeached—now!”

Listed below are several of the reasons for impeachment as stated by the AFL-CIO:

- He has caused an erosion of public confidence in our democratic system of government.
- He instituted in the name of national security a plan which violated civil liberties through domestic political surveillance, espionage, wire tapping, burglary, eavesdropping, opening of mail, and military spying on civilians.
- He created a special and personal secret police, answerable only to the White House, to operate totally outside the constraints of law.
- He has used the office of the Presidency to attempt to put himself above the law.
- He has consistently lied to the American people.

IMPOSED SETTLEMENT

“Mr. Nixon has vetoed 36 important pieces of legislation since the 1972 elections. This legislation would establish a Catastrophic Health Insurance system of government.”

“A&B has an interest in seeking out opportunities in the Pacific Basin. We further feel that our background in agriculture and shipping is an important element in seeking these opportunities in the growing economy of the Pacific Basin. It is difficult to overstate where we will find the right opportunity and, furthermore, when it may happen and what our potential contributions also extend to the mainland.”

The federation concluded:

“Until Richard Nixon is removed from office, we will not be able to get Watergate behind us. We will not be able to proceed with sober and constitutional economic and social problems at home or to the dangers of war in the world.”

Explaining the impeachment procedure, the AFL-CIO called on its members, its Congressmen and Rep. Peter Rodino, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee that is considering grounds for impeachment.

THE VETO AND WAR MAKING POWERS

President Nixon has vetoed four important bills, on four occasions, all of which the Corporation agreed to, as does the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

“The veto and war making powers have been inextricably linked in the establishment of a family-controlled organization, the Baldwin Corporation,” the letter remarked, “in the Islands. The Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company was the economy of Maui. The Maui News, the island’s only newspaper, was published by the Baldwin. The policies of churches and schools were largely decided by them. Probably nowhere in Hawaii, if anywhere in the world, was there so little democracy amid so much charity as on Maui. In their way, the Baldwins were extremely generous, especially devoted to charities sponsored by Christian churches. It was also their way to run the affairs of the island with a firm hand.”

Noting the end of the Baldwin dynasty with Asa Baldwin’s retirement as manager of HC&S in 1960, the Honolulu Advertiser remarked, “It marks the end of Hawaii’s last sugar kingdom, in the sense that for most of those years the Baldwin reigned supreme on Maui, almost as benevolent monarchs.”

Asa’s retirement from HC&S did not, however, mark the end of family control of HC&S. Effective leadership in 1960 remained firmly in the hands of the heirs of the firm’s founders, the Baldwins, Alexanders, and Waterhouses. Come 1972, A&B’s Board of Directors still included one Baldwin and two Waterhouses.

At the end of World War II, A&B served as both an investor in and agent for four sugar plantations, three pineapple plantations, and several other Hawaii-based operations. This is the third of four articles dealing with the structure and growth of Hawaii’s “Big Five” corporations, with whom the ILWU will be involved in critical negotiations shortly.

Job security will be the number one issue in talks with the “Big Fives,” which are so strongly dependent upon their Hawaii-based operations in sugar and shipping and is the least diversified of the five. But change appears imminent. Like others of the “Big Five,” A&B may use its Hawaiian revenues to extend its geographic horizons, perhaps setting the stage for future cutbacks in the Islands.

A&B’s prosperity rests in the main on the shipping operations of Matson Navigation Co., and sugar produced by Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. (HC&S), the single largest and most profitable sugar plantation in Hawaii.

In 1972, ocean transportation and sugar combined for 84 percent of total revenues. Sugar has increased in importance in terms of the company’s overall operations and has been a source of considerable profits in recent years.

However, in its 1972 Annual Report, while expressing confidence in sugar, A&B nonetheless indicates its readiness to lessen its dependence on the Hawaiian economy and follow the path already blazed by others of the “Big Five” in acquiring companies outside of Hawaii. The company states:

SUGAR

Sugar, mainly because of the continued operation, has always been the basis of the company’s activities. HC&S went into liquidation in San Francisco in 1983 as a speculative venture by sugar baron Asa Baldwin. Baldwin was a Mormon and the company’s namesake. Asa’s father, Henry A., ruled almost as completely as a benevolent monarch and was involved in all aspects of the sugar business with no interference from others of the “Big Five.”

On each of the outer islands, government control has grown to enhance the basis of the company’s activities. Baldwin’s was an effort to extend its geographic horizons, perhaps setting the stage for future cutbacks in the Islands.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt named a commission to investigate the Baldwin sugar company’s operation, has always been the basis of the company’s activities. HC&S went into liquidation in 1983 as a speculative venture by sugar baron Asa Baldwin. Baldwin was a Mormon and the company’s namesake. Asa’s father, Henry A., ruled almost as completely as a benevolent monarch and was involved in all aspects of the sugar business with no interference from others of the “Big Five.”

... and the ILWU will be involved in critical negotiations shortly.

Why Labor Favors Resignation Or Impeachment of Pres. Nixon

PAT TOBIN

The Five, No. 1

November 23, 1973

The Last

1963

Total Revenues
$55,788,000
Net Profit
7,557,000
Total Assets
96,159,000
In 1959 Hawaii businessmen gave up the struggle against mainland shipping interests. They decided to finance Capt. William Matson in having local ships transport sugar to the mainland, thus keeping transportation revenues in the territory. Fruits continues, "Favoro, by the agencies, Matson took over or drove out its competitors, and by the early 1970's, when it absorbed Los An- geles Steamship Company and the Oceanic Steamship Company, it completely dominated the Hawaii-West Coast shipping scene."

Over the years Matson has been a major innovator in maritime commerce. In 1959-60 the company began its program to convert a large part of the Hawaii trade to full containerization. More recently, Matson introduced Roll-on/Roll-off to the West Coast (see The Dispatcher, September 14, 1973).

FAILURE IN FAR EAST

The 1954 Matson acquisition added over $100 million in assets to A&B, and more than tripled its annual revenues. Attempting to build on its Matson base and establish itself as a leader in international transport, A&B acquired Acme Fast Freight Inc., one of the nation's largest freight forwards, in July 1969. Early in '70 Matson extended its container service to Manila, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and South Korea. But these maritime moves didn't pan out. Under intense competitive pressure from Japanese lines, Matson suspended its Far East freight service in July 1969, and "placed full emphasis on its traditional Hawaii freight service."

Also in 1970, Matson cut out of the financially perilous passenger ship service, streamlined its terminal operations to match its emphasis on container- ers and sugar, and unloaded Oceanic Steamship Co. During this same period there was a dramatic management re-

San Francisco—As the year 1933 drew to a close and the forces that produced the Great Depression swept across the Pacific Coast maritime strike of 1934 united in number and solidarity. Underhead, one of the focal points of interest was the National Re- covery Administration's traffic traffic code.

The NRA, symbolized by its emblem the Blue Eagle, had been established by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt for the purpose of as- sis to, as part of the recovery pro- gram, bring some measure of union recognition and some wage and hour standards to a chaotic depression economy.

The files of the mimeographed Wartime Workman published in San Francisco by a group of rank and file members of the Inter- national Longshoremen's Association, reflect concern and skepticism over what was hap- pening under the code approach.

RANK AND FILE VIEW

The December 4, 1933, edition says: "In July thousands of stoke- dores joined an ILA drive to organize workers on a whole row by a rank and file committee—$1 an hour, six hours, the regular wages."

On the Atlantic coast the code had been signed despite opposition from five locals. It called for 75c an hour, $1.20 overtime. It meant to a great extent, no safety code, disputes to be settled by arbitration and agreement of government and management who had originally founded the firm in 1903. The Dec. 2, 1933, edition says: "By 1933 the ILA here was getting ready to elect a delegate to the Portland meeting. The representative was un parliamentary maneuvering a motion was passed to elevate "well versed in parliamentarian order (to as to fool the workers)."

At this same meeting a fi- nancial report was made, totaling $600 for the month of Oc- tober. The Board of Trustees, in an effort to raise the funds pro- posed cutting the office force from five to two, and the payroll of the union from nine to five.

This was defeated by an old tactic—extensive discussion by those opposing the motion. Mem- bers became tired and left. When the question was called there wasn't a quorum.

An Ohio and Pennsylvania re- fering to this meeting in the letters column urged: "Any alert- ing of union men to read this is an old Spanish custom. I therefore agree to all members to remain in the hall until all business is completed to the full satis- faction of all following the meeting.

DOLLAR LINE INCOME

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**Counsel Told Labor Agency Has Dire Needs**

PORTLAND — A filmed documentary, **Viva** by W. T. Steen, depicting the struggle of farm workers against agribusiness in California, and a talk by State Senator Bill Stevenson on another type of struggle workers must make in order to gain the power of the State Labor Commission — highlighted the Columbia River District Council's November meeting.

After showing of the film and a re-reading of former UFW General Secretary J. R. Stramahan on the United Farm Workers' recent convention in Fresno, which as stated as a fraternal delegate, the Council reaffirmed its support of the farm workers' cause, in a unanimously passed resolution.

The resolution recommended that all area locals:

- Make a $1 per member Holiday donation between now and Christmas to the United Farm Workers Union AFL-CIO.
- Urge members and their families not to buy California grapes, iceberg lettuce or Gallo wine — and not to shop at Safeway.
- The state labor bureau, said in the past several years there had been a "whitewash" of authority, and the "state safety and health department's budget" had not been up to "the level of authority" and "the level of power " of the state labor bureau.
- The state labor bureau's authority and power "must be shored up and expanded" if the wages and hours division is to function properly, and if it is to enforce civil rights laws against the major employers and agribusiness agencies."—an area of tremendous abuse.

Some agencies hold back 60 to 70, even 80 percent of the first month's salary.

"The misery and suffering of the people is very apparent in that field."—

**Local 53, Newport**

Local 53, ILWU, Newport, Oregon, will hold its final election December 17-21, 1973, to fill the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 11 members of the executive board.

Proposition 1, by a 54 percent "no" vote, was on the one hand a stinging personal rebuke to the presidential ambitions of Gov. Ronald Reagan, and a remarkable show of effectiveness by the state's labor movement, which put an enormous amount of work into getting out the vote to dump Proposition 1.

In San Francisco, three of the ILWU-endorsed candidates for supervisor were victorious — incumbents Diane Feinstein, Peter Tamaras and Dorothy Von Beroldingen; Jan Morrison and George Chinn went down to defeat. O'Connor and City treasurer Thomas O'Connor, who won with ILWU endorsement.

On the city propositions, the voters agreed with the ILWU on many major issues. They dumped the controversial "30-40" proposition for city employees as well as a controversial Proposition K which would have created a number of supervisory districts, doing away with the present at-large method of election.

**Local 24, Aberdeen**

Local 24, ILWU, Aberdeen, Washington, will hold its final election December 20-21, 1973, to fill the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer Position No. 1, dispatcher Position No. 2, guide, marshal, one trustee, two LRC, Paget Sound Council delegate, nine members of the executive board, two relief dispatchers and three members of the promotions committee.

Nominations will be held at the stopwork meeting December 11, 1973, at the Hall. Polling will be between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., at 200 East Market Street, Aberdeen.

**Local 46, Port Hueneme**

Local 46, ILWU, Port Hueneme, California, will hold its general election December 20 and 21, 1973, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 11 members of the executive board.

Nominations will be made December 7, 1973 at the regular membership meeting. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., at 7110 Locust Avenue, Port Hueneme.

**ILWU Bats High In California Voting**

SAN FRANCISCO — The main victory on Nov. 6 was the defeat of Proposition I, the deceptively packaged “tax break” which would have meant higher taxes and a decrease in social services for small property-owners and working people.

Also elected was a seven-man executive board.

**Ship Clerks' Local 34, San Francisco**

Local 34, ILWU, San Francisco, Calif., will hold its final election Monday, December 10, 1973 and Tuesday December 11, 1973, to fill the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, dispatcher, SF relief dispatcher, East Bay supervisor, and final election December 20 and 21, 1973. Voting will be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. at 320 East Market Street, Aberdeen.

Business Agents Added

The Stockton Unit of Local 34 meets the first Tuesday of each month (December 4 at 7:30 p.m., 2626 No. California Street, Stockton. Any candidate for office in this local is welcome to attend and speak. Stockton unit members vote for president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, BA and LRC.

**Local 91, San Francisco**

Local 91, ILWU, San Francisco, will hold its primary election December 13, 1973 and final election December 21, 1973, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 14 members of the executive board. Nominations will be made December 17, 1973 and November 19, 1973. Deadline is November 19, 1973, midnight. Polling will be by mail December 1 to December 21, 1973, at 4 Berry Street, San Francisco.

**Local 502, New Westminster**

The following officers have been elected for the new year by: Local 502 longshore Local 502, New Westminster, BC: president, James Silks; vice president, Garry Gidora; secretary-treasurer, Bruce Ferguson; dispatcher, Norm Macdonald; business agents, Jack Diehl and Glen Farrell; Canadian Area representative, Joe Reilly.

**Local 6, ILWU, San Francisco**

Local 6, ILWU, San Francisco, Wash., will hold its final election during the period between December 15, 1973 and December 15, 1973, to fill the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer-business agent, one union trustee, recording secretary, sergeant-at-arms, ten members of the executive board, and one pension-welfare trust fund trustee. Polling will be between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., at 84 Union Street, Seattle.

**Local 505, ILWU, San Francisco**

Local 505, ILWU, San Francisco, Calif., will hold its final election on December 10, 1973 and Tuesday December 11, 1973, to fill the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 11 members of the executive board.

Proposition 1, the deceptively packaged "tax break" which would have meant higher taxes and a decrease in social services for small property-owners and working people.

On the city propositions, the voters agreed with the ILWU on many major issues. They dumped the controversial "30-40" proposition for city employees as well as a controversial Proposition K which would have created a number of supervisory districts, doing away with the present at-large method of election.

**Local 52, Seattle**

Local 52, ILWU, Seattle, will hold its primary election December 13, 1973, and final election December 20, 1973, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, BA, sergeant-at-arms, executive board and LRC. Nominations closed on November 15. Ed Palmer is running for re-election. Opposing him are Don Heeter, J. Stewart, Bob Kinney and Tim Scott. Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. at the union hall.

**Local 47, Olympia**

Middle East Crisis

In 1966, as many of us remember, the United States, under Eisenhower, lined up with the United Nations and stopped England, France, and Israel, when they joined the invasion of the Sinai, after President Nasser, without outsiders' permission, nationalized the Suez Canal.

But since that time and all the events in which the recurring crises in the Middle East have been fought, primarily by the United States, imperial interference into the oil-rich area. And it has, until now, not been the end of the interference by the United States and the Arab governments, the Soviet Union, or the Arab nations to prevent war and stop the destruction of the Middle East. Imperial interference is the root of the problem, no possible solution.

The present (October 1973) crisis has as its immediate cause the demand that the Arab governments, the Soviet Union, and the Arab nations to prevent war and stop the destruction of the Middle East. Imperial interference is the root of the problem, no possible solution.

The present (October 1973) crisis has as its immediate cause the demand that the Arab governments, the Soviet Union, and the United Nations and render the world refuse to be made alive, as we broaden and improve, the independent and puppet Arab governments.

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Frank Thompson Honored
By Sacramento Locals 17

SACRAMENTO — Frank Thompson, never one for pomp and circumstance, made a quick exit after the key note speech at the union's annual dinner November 10. Thompson was chosen to deliver the keynote, and he was scheduled to deliver an address at that time, but he did not appear to speak.

Thompson, 75, was a labor leader for more than 40 years.

Parks Says Union
Will Make Safety
Part of Negotiations

OLYMPIA — The ILWU will continue to make safety a “part of negotiations,” said northwest regional director John Parks at the governor's annual safety conference held here November 15 and 16.

A programmed guest speaker at the longshore, stevedore and related water front operations subpanel, Parks stressed the union’s insistence that there be no reduction in the ocean marine division, and emphasized that the safety program work at both state and federal levels.

The subpanel was co-chaired by Gary Cauld of Local 21, Longview. Other panelists included John Meahan of ILWU locals including Ben Balfil and August Koch, Vancouver; Carl Kindred, Bettigheim; Dave Bales and Jeff Lacy, Seattle; Ken Mar-shall, Tacoma; Royal Blumberg, Aberdeen; Jim Bercott, Everett; and Fred Baier of Local 47.

More than 30 ILWU members attended the two-day meeting, including state senator Del Ramos, former ILWU consultant at the legislature.

PORTLAND — More than 500 people, representing a wide variety of organizations, including labor, crowded into the Portland Art Museum November 17 to call for the impeachment of President Nixon.

Platform speakers were given five minutes each to permit participation from the floor, including former U.S. senator Henry M. Jackson, legislative representative of the Columbia River District Council, ILWU; State Senator Albert Barber of Port Townsend; executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, who said the country can withstand impeachment of Nixon; and several members who stood presidential power unlimited by the Bill of Rights. The American Indian Movement; Russ Farrell of the Multnomah County Democratic Central Committee; and Doreen Labby, the young photographer who served as chairman of the Ad Hoc arrangements committee. Her pictures have appeared in The Dispatcher.

More than 600 persons, including Joe Werner, executive board member of the Pacific County CIO, and representative of the Pacific CIO, was on hand to hear the appeal for new and fair presidential elections.

Officials of the ILWU, which had joined the rest of the trade union movement in demanding Nixon resign forthwith, said that they would have to consider the event of his refusal, to take steps leading up to “Lemon CAN block faction.”

He explained that the union's Cumb- oia-wide boycott had already taken a position similar to that of the Interna- tional Officers on November 11, and had endorsed the holding of an nationwide meet- ing, and authorized him to speak.

Then he broached the matter by saying: “One reason why longshore- men are very concerned: we know something funny is going on when a man with a salary of $200,000 a year and palatial home in California is paying less taxes than we are!”

The meeting set up a continuations committee to press for Nixon's removal from office, with five members from organized labor.

Local 26 Signs With LaSalle Dietch Co.

PORTLAND — A major agreement was signed a three-year agreement with LaSalle Dietch Company, a small house dis- tricting company, which is providing for successive yearly wage increases of 8 cents, 25 cents and 25 cents.

The company, a subsidiary of Mag- nus, also agreed to substantial classi- fication adjustments, which will give a majority of employees an additional 15 to 35 cents beginning the first year.

Other cost items include two addi- tional holidays, and improvements in sick leave and vacation provisions.

The negotiating committee consisted of Curtis Buster, International Represent- ative Don Wright and Local 26 president Joe Barrar.

Sometimes They
Leave Underwear
On the Ship

LONGVIEW — The latest issue of Local 21 Report states that the ship's dis- tricting office is cluttered with lost hard hats, hocks, ringleaves, lunch buckets, thermoses, underwear and what-have-you.

Asked under what circumstances a decker could lose his clothes, Local 21 official suggested this reporter should ask the decker. The decker reports in longjohns after the sun hits zenith.

All sorts of items, he said, are left behind in the dog houses over each hatch. Their owners often rush up the gangplank, leaving their property behind. Sometimes cute takes it to the dress hall.