Hawaii Demand: No Lay-off

HOLOLULU — The demand of "no lay-offs" was central as the ILWU's critical sugar and pineapple negotiations here with the "Big Five" employers and Del Monte moved toward the January 31 expiration date of present contracts.

A test case in point became Grove Farm, a giant sugar operation on the island of Kauai that typifies some of the changes being imposed on the traditional structure of Hawaiian economy by the major employers and landowners.

Grove Farm, heretofore independently owned, is being divided between two of the Big Five. Part of it is going to McBryde, which is a subsidiary of Alexander & Baldwin. The rest is going to Lihue, which is part of Amaic (American Factors).

IN APPRECIATION — On Jan. 3 two leaders of ILWU Local 30 at Baron drove through one of the winter's worst storms to bring a gift of appreciation to International Headquarters in San Francisco. The gift, a handsome display case containing borate samples, bears an emblem saying the gift is "in appreciation to the ILWU" for 10 years of "excellent representation." In the lower photo the officers pose with the donors. From left, Bridges, Vice-President John Lovett and Gordon. Members at Boron operate the largest open pit borax mine in the world. Borax is a natural product with many commercial uses.

For Results of Local Elections See Pages 3 and 6

ILWU Helps Push For Gasoline For Dock Gangs

PORTLAND—An industry committee to deal with the gasoline shortage has been formed here with the ILWU regional office and the area LRC as prime movers.

Port authorities, shipping and stevedore firms, and representatives of the Pacific Maritime Association and the Masters Mates and Pilots Union are participating. Regional Director G. Johnny Parks reports.

A joint area LRC meeting looking for solutions, held here January 7, was still in progress at 5 p.m. as this was written.

"Longshoremen can't get to work—and there's lots of work. We can't travel on legs with no gas," Parks said.

Committee spokesmen, including Parks, had hoped to meet with Governor McCall on the situation Saturday, but the Governor was tied up at the funeral of John Fulton, the late president of the Port of Portland, who died last week.

The Governor's office late in December wired federal energy chief William E. Simon to investigate the situation in Oregon, and McCall threatened to call the legislature into special session to deal with the crisis unless something was done.

SAN FRANCISCO—After six months of operation the Pay Guarantee Plan that is designed to cushion Pacific Coast longshoremen and ship clerks against the spastic employment patterns of the industry has paid out in excess of $1.6 million.

In addition, figures just released for the second 13-week period of the plan's operation reveal that "B" longshoremen and clerks will again receive additional payment for each week of the 13 in which they were on the guarantee.

Figures compiled by the Pacific Maritime Association and released by ILWU Coast Committee members William T. Ward and Fred Hummels reveal that the plan has paid out a total of $1,669,244 since it began operation on July 1.

WITHIN LIMITS

So the half-year pay-out total is well within the annual total of $8 million at which the plan is funded. Payments for the first 13-week period totaled $887,244 and for the second $782,000.

Because the fund is operating with a balance, "B" men are receiving an adjustment at the end of each 13-week period in accordance with terms of the ILWU's contract with PMA.

As of this week's payday (Jan. 11), "B" men will receive an additional $33 for each week they were entitled to the guarantee for the 13 weeks ending Dec. 29. Ward and Huntsinger have informed the membership.

The $33 represents six hours at the basic straight time rate and the plan provides that when there is excess money in the fund at the end of the 13-week period, the guarantees of "B" men can be increased from 18 hours a week at the straight time rate to 24 hours per week at the straight time rate. "A" men are guaranteed 36 hours per week at the basic longshore straight time rate.

The total additional payment to "B" for this second period is estimated at $120,000, says Ward and Huntsinger.

PROVE THE NEED

For "A" men the guarantee means $33 a week for the first year of the contract and $30.80 for the second. For "B" men it means $99 for the 18 hour period for the first year of the contract and $104.40 for the second.

So the additional $33 represents a sizable bonus for "B" men.

Don't Forget Bridges Interview

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU members are hereby reminded that the Bill Moyers interview with Harry Bridges will be aired over the National Educational Television network at 8 p.m. on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29.

The hour-long interview was taped here back in November. It will be aired in the San Francisco area over KQED.
ONE ASPECT OF the energy crisis should be very clear to union members. The Arabs, in withholding oil, have seized upon the one weapon they alone possess.

It's the weapon of strike, and we as a union know a lot about that. In this case the difference is that the Arabs are not withholding their labor but rather the product of their labor. That leaves those who depend on their product pretty powerless, which is as it should be.

But it's important to note the Arab withholding is not the key to the crisis in the United States, and it's certainly not pivotal to what the union movement in this country should do or can do about it. Our inflation has been a hyperinflation; it's the result of a six-digit increase in productivity due to mechanization.

The workers of the United States, we are certain, do not intend to let a situation develop where they have no choice but to take a wheelbarrow full of money down to the corner grocery to buy a loaf of bread. It was such a situation that made it possible for Adolf Hitler to come to power in Germany.

The union movement of this nation develops to prevent the whole load of this crisis being dumped on the backs of working people.

The workers, organized and unorganized, in every nation suffering the rigors of inflation, have an enormous stake in this problem. Workers—through the wages they receive or don't receive—are central to the problem.

The single attempt by governments of capitalist countries to control inflationary spirals has worked inevitably to the detriment of the working force. It's an axiom that the starting place is to put a lid on wages. Few unions have suffered more grievously under such regulation than the ILWU, which was denied a 30-cent an hour longshore increase under the anti-inflationary guidelines of the Nixon administration.

This is, as I say, a great chance for the labor movement to show it is worth its salt.

On the Beam
by Harry Bridges

The key point of all of this is that the load of this crisis, which—in part at least—has been rigged by the oil companies and the Exxon Corporation and others to absorb the costs of the fuel crisis. But they don't seem to be any unified plan on what to do about it.

I think we need far more than an "equality of sacrifice" line. The British unions are showing us an example of militancy. They are not going to take the British government's new line of "We are doing our part." They are saying that if there is any belt-tightening to be done, it is union members who are going to tighten their belts in their own way for their own reasons.

Various people have various ideas about the US. Some say the oil industry should be nationalized. While this might seem in the view of many to be desirable, it is not very feasible. Industries in the United States are not nationalized easily.

It has happened temporarily—in certain emergencies—and even then the nationalization wasn't very real. The same management remained in control.

On the Beam
by Harry Bridges

But unions do have power. Just as the Arabs have asserted their power by withholding their oil for political reasons (and raising the price for economic reasons), so do workers have the right to assert their power to avoid being rendered jobless simply because some company wishes to build a pipeline or drill an offshore well or start mining shale.

Trade union power although great, has not yet been welded in a united fashion in our country. But we are seeing examples in Britain where the remainder of the union movement apparently is refusing to take the Tory line and blame the coal miners for the nation's power crisis.

Some of the proposals that have been made such as extended unemployment insurance for workers made jobless by the energy crisis are obvious. But they are not enough.

We will do our share in supporting any program that the union movement of this nation develops to absorb the whole load of the crisis being dumped on the backs of working people.

If there is any belt-tightening to be done, the oil companies and others should do some withholding of their labor power to make sure that the oil companies do not continue to manipulate this situation to their own advantage and to the disastrous disadvantage of working people. We have our weapons, too.

The union movement in the United States is faced with the very real—and staggering—problem of lay-offs. In the auto industry alone, 1.3 million workers have been laid off, however temporarily, so far.

Our union will feel the impact, but not to the staggering degree that the auto workers and the airline workers are experiencing it.

Eternal Inflation?

Inflation seems to have become our constant companion. It's not just a problem in the United States. It's a problem in every capitalist country in the world.

In fact, in some cases, such as Japan, it seems to be even worse than it is in the US. Inflation has become the plague of every nation in Western Europe as well as a bedeviling factor in the economies of Australia, Canada, and such satellite nations as the Philippines and South Vietnam.

Governments and economists tussle with the problem. It's not anything new. It was with us all during the decade of the sixties. And as we move deeper into the seventies the inflationary spiral seems only to get worse.

Workers, organized and unorganized, in every nation suffering the rigors of inflation, have an enormous stake in this problem. Workers—through the wages they receive or don't receive—are central to the problem.

Every single attempt by governments of capitalist countries to control inflationary spirals has worked inevitably to the detriment of the working force. It's an axiom that the starting place is to put a lid on wages. Few unions have suffered more grievously under such regulation than the ILWU, which was denied a 30-cent an hour longshore increase under the anti-inflationary guidelines of the Nixon administration.

This is, as I say, a great chance for the labor movement to show it is worth its salt.

Our reading of the labor press from across the nation tells us the unions are alarmed and concerned by what is being done to working people under the guise of a fuel crisis. But there doesn't seem to be any unified plan on what to do about it.

I think we need far more than an "equality of sacrifice" line. The British unions are showing us an example of militancy. They are not going to take the British government's new line of "We are doing our part." They are saying that if there is any belt-tightening to be done, it is union members who are going to tighten their belts in their own way for their own reasons.

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This is, as I say, a great chance for the labor movement to show whether it is worth its salt.
'Making Trouble' saves lives

A store clerk in Portland reported that one of the men had shopped for Christmas presents for his family while the ship was at United Grain. People in Portland and Vancouver responded to the story by starting a fund to replace the gifts lost in the wreck. But it remained for a local longshore official and the wife of an American seaman to question the tragedy.

Louise Ferrell wondered in a letter to The Oregonian that if the ship had been seaworthy.

Recalling that the Monarch had gone down with a wind of 40 knots, she said that winds of that velocity are not unusual in the North Pacific during winter months, and that an American flag ship on which her husband and 23 other crewmen had 48 knots, and because of the good condition of the ship and the skill of the crew, "had arrived in port without damage.

Bob Beller, president of Local 59, revealed that four crewmen had "left or been removed from the ship while it was here, and held in the Myron Hoyt.

"The scuttlebutt is that something was wrong with the bilge pumps. You'll have to check this out."

Hummors given some credence by this writer was asked to check, referred to "leakage around the propeller shaft" and a report that some "deck doors could not be closed."

CREW Members SENTE HOME

Custumes and Immigration fees here and in Portland verified that four men had indeed left the ship. They were taken to Seattle and repatriated.

Why did they leave the ship? "One captain had them removed. They were trouble makers. One of them pulled a gun, trying to intimidate the officers. There was an older man who was seaman all the time and couldn't work. And two men did not wish to continue with the Oriental Monarch and requested to go to another ship."

Could all this have because the ship was un-seaworthy? Mr. Beller said they were trouble makers.

One fact emerges from the tragedy: The "trouble makers" were spared. And the Captain and his ship are at the bottom of the sea, with the rest of the ill-fated crew.

Hawaii Talks

Continued from Page 1-

Local 6 Classes Set

The Local 6 Publicity and Education Committee is scheduling a series of discussions on topics of interest to members and their friends. These will be held one hour before the regular steward and council meetings, at union headquarters.

Here's the schedule:

January 8: The Handling of Grievances on the Job (President Curtis McCall);
February 12: History of Local 6 (Retired ILWU Vice President, Bob Robertson);
March 12: Your Right to a Safe and Healthful Working Environment (International Rehabilitation At Lamm);

All sessions begin at 7 p.m.
Puget Sound ports totaled $120 million.

Hallinan called for help. He is shown after having had his wounds treated.

The Sale of 10 jetliners earlier in the year brought $150 million to the Boeing mark at year's end.

The $2 million building on San Francisco's Cathedral Hill at Geary and Franklin Streets, is not yet finished completely, and it won't be until spring, but the traditional problems of new buildings—such as leaks that put rainwater in the air conditioning system—gradually are being overcome.

If ILWU members are wondering why there hasn't been an official dedication or housewarming or some such, the reason is that the union leadership wants to have the place completely shipshape before any ceremonies are held.

TWO FLOORS TO GO

The biggest remaining job is the finishing off of the first two floors. The interiors of these floors, except for the lobbies, are still unfinished.

The two floors have been leased to Heald Colleges and will be used as a secretarial school. Contractors are scheduled to begin the finishing shortly to Heald specifications.

This means much interior work.

Heald is scheduled to take occupancy on April 1. Meanwhile, the building will once again swarm with workmen—at least on the first two floors.

The third floor, occupied by the ILWU-PMA Benefit Funds (plus the ILWU library) and the fourth floor, occupied by the ILWU, are now functioning basically as designed. The Benefit Funds, plus Republic National Life Insurance, moved in September 1. The union moved in November 1.

But everything isn't ready. The conference rooms on the fourth floor are not completely furnished, and other odds and ends remain to be taken care of. The air conditioning system for all four floors will not "balance out" correctly, engineers say, until the interiors of the bottom two floors are finished and the system can function at its designed capacity.

DISPUTES CONTINUE

In any event, before too many months pass, the union's International Executive Board will gather around the giant tables of the conference room on the fourth floor. (The table is in, but the chairs aren't.)

The board voted at its recent meeting in Vancouver to hold its next session in Hawaii because of the critical nature of the negotiations there, but it is likely that the following meeting of the board will be held in the new building.

Problems connected with construction of the new building, which required 28 months to complete, continue to plague the union. Construction was set back by a variety of factors including strikes, bad weather, changes in plans and slowness by the contractor. Now the matters in dispute may wind up in court. They involve damages to various parties due to the delays.

The consensus of those viewing the building seems to be that the ILWU has bought itself a good, solid structure. (Some have said it is almost fortress-like in its solidity.) Its thick reinforced concrete walls are designed to withstand, for example, a major earthquake shock.

The members who are paying 25 cents a month for the structure can rest assured they are buying a structurally sound building of pleasing appearance.

ARGUMENT OVER ART WORK

Part of the pleasing appearance is due to the 12,700 square feet of plaza that surrounds the ground floor. This has been tastefully landscaped in accordance with San Francisco Redevelopment Agency requirements.

More debatable is the art work that decorates the east end of the plaza adjoining the property line. It consists of a fountain and a series of concrete benches that, in good weather, can be used by staff members and Heald students during the lunch hour and coffee breaks.

Some such art work was mandatory under rules of the Redevelopment Agency. Debate still rages as to whether what was created in any sense constitutes art, and the discussion probably will go on as long as the building stands.

With the advent of young female secretarial students, experts are betting the concrete benches will become the greatest destroyers of panty hose in the history of the hospitality industry.

NO ONE ADMITS

So far no one in the union will admit to having approved the so-called art work.

Still to be added to the building is more ceremonial indication of its union origin and characteristics. The Benefit Funds brought with them their collection of mounted photos by the famed late Otto Hagel, from the book "Men and Machines," dealing dramatically with longshore operations.

The ILWU library on the third floor, which is one of the union's showplaces, has a series of paintings by a New York artist, a dresser bordering on wall-front union history. These paintings are the property of Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt. Others are hanging on the fourth floor, but a much greater display of photo history of the union is planned for the corridors of the fourth floor. Eventually also there is supposed to be a fountain and benches that, in good weather, can be used by staff members and Heald students during the lunch hour and coffee breaks.

CONTROVERSIAL—The fountain and benches that decorate the east end of the plaza of the ILWU's new building in San Francisco are, to say the least, controversial. Some consider them to be art. The landscape architect considers them to be art. The debate rages.

The ILWU's New Headquarters

SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU starts the new year in its new headquarters here with the "camping out" period pretty much at an end.

Streets in San Francisco. Hallinan, who is 77, fought them off. They fled when he called for help. He is shown after having had his wounds treated.

The new ILWU headquarters at Geary and Franklin Streets, San Francisco, built for the People's Republic of China Trade Total

Honorary member of the ILWU, shows he still knows how to use his dukes.

One of the showplaces in the ILWU's new headquarters in San Francisco is the spacious library on the third floor where staff members, union members and students are able to pursue research under pleasant and comfortable conditions.

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THE NAME IS THERE—Persons passing the new ILWU headquarters on Franklin Street in San Francisco will have no difficulty in ascertaining it is the ILWU building. Bronze letters a foot high proclaim above the entrance it is the union's structure.

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BENEFIT FUNDS—These spacious, well-lighted offices on the third floor of the ILWU building house the ILWU-PMA Benefit Funds, which previously had been in a separate building.

Columbia River Pensioners Hold Holiday Fete

PORTLAND—More than 300 pensioners, wives and widows made merry at the CRPMA's annual Christmas party, held again this year at Taylor's Viewpoint Inn.

The union, although it planned from the beginning to rent two floors, has insisted on having its own identification as the owner unmistakably marked on the structure.

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Sickinger, CRPMA president, said. "I am a longshoreman's wife. I want to thank you for what the 'little paper' has done for my husband and me and the kids."

"My husband had to join the Blue Book in order to work, but every penny he paid to the delegale was like throwing money in the Bay. He, nor any other stewards ever got any benefits from the rotten Blue Book. When your paper came out and attacked the Blue Book I was very happy."

"Now I can understand that the ILA has such a good start, and I think the paper should get the credit."

The editors said the letter came as an "pleasant surprise."

They said they would welcome more letters from "the women folk." A phrase that doublets would attend the women's lib groups of today but which at that time could be interpreted as a friendly effort to enlist the support of wives.

As the new year began the Waterfrong Worker was campaigning for a rank and file ILA convention in order to push for a $1 per hour overtime, a six-hour work day and a 30-hour week plus union recognition.

"What we want," said the paper, "is a united Pacific Coast. We want the entire Coast organized solidly behind a fighting program."

Thus did the organizational precepts take shape that guided the union through the stormy 1934 strike.

If these excerpts from the Waterfront Worker, virtually the only remaining day-to-day account of the events that led up to the '34 strike, seem repetitious it is because they were.

The paper hammered away issue by issue at what it considered to be the workers' prime concerns, and if one edition sounded pretty much like the one before it, so be it.

The ILA members, who became eventually the ILWU, said in their rank and file paper:

"We must bring up the grievances on the docks to point out to the shipowners that we have a union that will fight for us. We must bring up these grievances and have them favorably settled to prove unquestionably that the ILA is a fighting union and that it will not tolerate the members being discriminated against, short-charged, work under—or with—unsafe gear, or otherwise being mistreated."
Local 52, Seattle

Final results of the December election for Local 52 are: Dennis Kracke elected president, Art Druggage re-elected vice-president, and Ed Palmer re-elected as business agent-secretary-treasurer. C. (Tiny) Nye was elected sergeant-at-arms, Roger Van Brocklin and Vern Bankins, dispatchers. Trustees are Don Johnson, I. B. Matheson and Harvey Knettle. The six-man LRC consists of John Cvitkovic, Luis Castillo, C. Chuck Redling, John Tobin, Gary Knutson and Pete Kolloen.

Four union members were re-elected to the executive board: Bud Haviash, Harry Bold, Jr., Ted Hansen and Jim Gilmore. Also on the board are Paul Kunz, Tom Strange and Sam Black. Dennis Kracke and Bob Kinney will be ILWU delegates.

Local 32, Everett

Officers for ILWU Local 32, for the coming year, are: president, William Smith; vice-president-recording secretary, William Shepherd, and business agent, Irvin Hansen (also dispatcher). Elected to LRC are Jim Berroth, Gailen Hudson and Paul Grant. Hudson is the dispatcher. The five-man executive board consists of Grant Hud- son, Gailen Hudson, Virgil Imman, Bill Shepherd and Burleigh Snyder. The ILWU-PMA joint accident prevention committee will be: John M. Lee, Bob Carney (six months), and Roy Halver- son (12 months). Elected marshal was Howard Phillips. Officers for Local 32, Wilmington

Elected to a three-year term as trustee was R. T. Holmes. Bobby Rutherford was elected marshal and Charles Johnson, Norm Cleave, Herman Martinez and Phil Perlin will be the guards. Dispatchers will be Hank van den Berg, Carl Van Fleet and George Zilardi. Also elected were 20 gang bosses.

Local 19, Seattle

The official final election results of Local 19 show that president Shaun Maloney and secretary-treasurer Ed Anderson have been re-elected to office. M. J. gum is vice-president, with D. Wallace elected day business agent and Phil Neville, night business agent. Dispatchers are: R. A. Fox, Ed Kendall, Nick Burnett, Bud H. Johnson and Roy Mc Dermott. These results are made by M. J. gum (also LRC), Ed Anderson, P. H. I. Neville, Shaun Maloney, Bill Sampson, M. J. Duggan (alt.) and C. R. Christensen (also LRC and alt.). Nick Burnett, Roy Mc Dermott and Bud Johnson will be trustees.

Local 54, Stockton

The official results for Local 54 are: unofficial Re-elected president, Ed- ward P. Fuller; re-elected secretary-treasurer, Tony Coccetti, Robert R. Ruiz will be vice-president, with Eddie Holland selected as caucus delegate. Members are Fred Kuhne and Fred Starnago.

Local 26, Los Angeles

The elected president of ILWU Local 26 is Joe Ibarra. Joe Sherman was re-elected secretary-treasurer and Max Bercot, elected vice-president.

Elected as business agents are: No. 1—H. Orkin, No. 2—George K. Lee, No. 3—J. O'Connell, LA for cosmetics division will be John M. Lee. Earlie J. Barnett was elected recording secretary and Wil Solomon, sergeant-at-arms. The five-man board of trustees consists of Wally Adams, Peter Carril- lo, Robert Flood, Lucille Trujillo and Ed Vulis.

With the exception of re-balloting at Eureka Metals and Commercial Enam- eling for the executive board, the follow- ing will serve on the executive board:


Local 17, Referendum Election for Dispatcher

Local 17 will hold a mailed referendum election to fill the unexpired term of the dispatcher due to the resigna- tion of the previous dispatcher.

Nominations will take place at the regular membership meeting on Tuesday, January 24, 1974, at union headquarters, 600- Fourth Street Brod- erick.

Night shift employees will meet at 12 noon. All others meet 7:30 p.m.

Nominations will be closed and pe- titions for that office must be turned in no later than the end of the regular meeting in January. Members who have moved recently or may have some doubt as to their proper address at the union please notify Local 17 of change of address.

Local 500, Vancouver

The new officers for the coming year for Local 500 are: Roy C. Smith, presi- dent; Donald R. Ewen, vice-president; and Daniel P. Cole, secretary-treasurer. Elected business agents are Robert Peebles, Irv Forster and William Kemp.
By Fred Goetz

paste column item about Canice L.\nlor of Belmont, California, retired mem\nber of Local 2, prompts letters to the \npaper. The following are a number of\nphotos from other ILWU retirees over\nthe West Coast’s far flung acres.

Henry Dahl of Vancouver, British\nColumbia, retired member of Local 500,\brings us up to date on fishing in north-\ner offshore waters:

“Just a few lines, Fred, to let you\nknow that the ILWU members know that\nthe fishing has been very spooky this\nyear. I have been fishing with some\nfriends off of Astoria, Oregon, and\\nWyoming, according to writers McCracken and Van Cleve, John Web-\nster steered a beaver that set a new\nworld’s record, a monster weighed\nin at 135 pounds!\n
Wilfred Klausner of Brookings, Ore-\ngo, a retired member of Local 13, Wil-\nming, poses the question: “What does\none do when one retires?” And he\nanswers the question himself:

“Going fishing. Enclosed find photo-\ngraph, which shows me with two salt-\namal, I camped out on the mouth of\nthe Chetco River, close to my home in\nBrookings this past July. The Chinook\nin my right hand weighed in at 24 1/4\npounds, the other, a Coho (silver) was\na 12-pounder. I never thought I’d like\n
W. A. Finch

Elvi Bunch of Coquille, Oregon, and\nhis wife were relaxing in front room of\nhome on Lamp Mountain when the solitude was broken by a three-point

back that came charging through their\nfront picture window. Elvi made a dive\nfor the gun closet; grabbed his deer\nrifle and with one shot downed the buck as it went skidding down the hallway.\n
It dressed out 150 pounds of holiday\nseason...
Hundreds of thousands of workers all over the United States have already been laid off because of the pending oil crisis, and many more such "furloughs" will follow. Unemployment will follow, unemployment steadily for the past two months, and labor economists predict a high of eight percent by the end of 1974. These conditions can, they say, the companies or the taxpayer and consumer.

It has been suggested by some that the "crisis" was manufactured by the great oil companies to extort higher prices out of the public. According to Connecticut Attorney General Robert Killian, the companies "created the energy shortage and are profiteering beyond all imagination." The companies "created the conditions" that caused the problems. The companies, certainly have done well during the energy crunch, a quarter of 1973, as compared to the previous year, Exxon profits were up 59.4 percent; Mobil 38.4 percent; Texaco 18.8 percent; Shell 16.3 percent. But most Americans seem to have very little sense of why all this has happened, who is at fault, or even if a crisis exists at all. They have not received informed, consistent leadership from Washington, DC. Outgoing energy czar John Love, recently fired by President Nixon, commented that the President "has been somewhat beleaguered and involved in a great many other things... he didn't see the crisis as serious as I saw it.

One important reason for this lack of clarity is a lack of information. The huge oil companies that control the lion's share of the world's oil resources have, according to Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, draped "a look of innocence... around their reserves, professed lack of knowledge, sabotage, and profits," which makes effective government planning impossible. Nelson has introduced legislation to remedy this situation.

A First for Coos Bay

LOS ANGELES—A call for the resignation or impeachment of President Richard Nixon has highlighted the year-end meeting of the Southern California District Council last month.

The delegates, in their resolution on this matter, noted that the AFL-CIO had also taken a "resignation or impeach" position on the matter. Following this resolution, the board heard a report from Ruby Rubio, Local 13 on the recent International Executive Meeting held in Vancouver, B.C. for the heard reports from various locals, auxilliary and pensioner groups on national finances and moral support in the ILWU for the farm workers in the central valley.

A First for Coos Bay

VANCOUVER, BC—This port is now handling more cargo than any other port in Canada, and ranks only behind the Port of New York in all North America in tonnage of cargo handled.

Final figures are expected to show that Vancouver handled 45 million tons in 1973; a 26 percent increase over 1972.

New facilities are in the works here to handle the additional cargo traffic at the Port of Vancouver.

A new 155 million container terminal will be completed by mid-1975 and a new general cargo facility on the north shore of Burlington Inlet is also in the planning stages.

An additional four loading berths are planned at the Roberts Bank bulk loading facility. A new ferry service for passengers and freight is being planned.

Possible Tax Savings on M&M Fund Benefits

San Francisco—ILWU attorneys, Gladstein, Leonard, Palsey and Anderson, advise that you advocacy that the徒弟 the M&M Fund could treat the benefits as capital gains income or, as the District Association, the Administration's vigorous advocacy of higher prices has increased the key oil prices out of the public. According to Nelson has introduced legislation to remedy this situation.

The M&M Fund is under charter to a Japanese firm. It is under charter to a Japanese firm.