In Container

The most tangible evidence is in conflict and controversy that has complications Board.

Air Cleared

The most tangible manifestation is in fact that Matson's container freight facility directly adjacent to its dock area in the Los Angeles Harbor complex is back in operation after being closed down by Teamster picketing almost from the day it opened two years ago.

Hawaii Sugar Strike Action

HONOLULU — The ILWU placed Hawaii's sugar industry on 48 hour strike notice on Thursday, March 7, which meant the shutdown was slated for 6 a.m. Saturday, March 9.

ILWU Regional Director Robert McElrath, who served the strike notice on the 25 sugar firms, said, "There is no alternative but to strike."

The strike notice was served after members of the union's sugar negotiating committee returned to Honolulu from the outer islands after reporting to the rank and file. The committee already had been bolstered by a better than 90 percent strike vote by the membership.

Meanwhile, the situation in the companion pineapple industry remains in flux. The membership has authorized a pineapple strike also, but so far no notice has been served in that industry.

There are 9,000 ILWU members in the sugar industry and 6,000 in pineapple. Contracts in both industries expired Jan. 31, and negotiations have made no progress.

Job security has been a major union demand.

Although sugar is in great worldwide demand and the price has been a record high in recent months, the union points out that sugar workers "are very uneasy about their future" because of mergers and consolidations in production.

In pineapple the problem has been the switching of canned pineapple production to cheaper areas such as the Philippines and Thailand.

Strike action means a showdown struggle with the Big Five corporations, traditional Hawaii-based firms that have grown now into diversified and vastly profitable multi-national corporations.

The Local 142 negotiating committee points out that it even modified its original position on job security by proposing the industry establish a contingency fund to cover the problem of lay-offs but "we got no place with the employers."

In fact, the long negotiations which began Dec. 4, have been marked by particularly strong employer intransigence in both industries. Numerous efforts by ILWU negotiators to modify their demands in the interests of avoiding a strike were rejected out of hand; employer proposals on the pensions and other items would have created vast disparities between workers at the upper and lower ends of the scale, and were characterized as "splitting offers" by ILWU negotiators.

Numerous ILWU locals, district councils and other groups have already pledged their full support to any strike which might develop, and the sugar and pineapple situation will be a major item for discussion when the International Executive Board meets in Honolulu March 19.

Hawaii State AFL President Walter Kopas has promised full support to the ILWU and has urged affiliates to do the same.

Air Cleared

In Container Dispute

SAN FRANCISCO—A lot of the conflict and controversy that has complicated container freight station operations on the Pacific Coast appears to be evaporating. It began with a series of decisions by the National Labor Relations Board.

The second most tangible manifestation came in the form of a formal notification to the NLRB by Teamsters Local 699 in which the union said it would abide by the Board's determination of jurisdiction on container stuffing and unstuffing in the Los Angeles area.

This was why the so-called "informational" picket was removed from the Matson Terminals container freight station.

Other follow-up developments to the three NLRB decisions handed down February 11 were somewhat more complicated, but they added up to a breaking of the logjam that has been building on the Coast since 1969.

These developments included:

• A decision by the Pacific Maritime Association to appeal the third of the three NLRB decisions, the one outlawing certain clauses of PMA's container freight station agreement with the ILWU.

• A similar decision by officers of the ILWU and Coast Committee to appeal the same decision independently on the grounds the contract is legal and does not, as the NLRB held, violate the Taft-Hartley provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

• Agreement between the ILWU and the PMA that, pending outcome of the respective appeals, they would continue negotiations on new language for the container freight station agreement that would meet the objections of the NLRB.

WHY IT'S A VICTORY

The NLRB had three cases before it. Two of them were jurisdictional in that they involved a dispute over who was entitled to do the stuffing and unstuffing of containers with less than a full load of cargo. The third decision involved the validity of a contract the ILWU negotiated with the PMA in an effort to resolve the problem outside the machinery of the NLRB.

What the NLRB came up with was a sort of Solomon-like decision in which it (a) confirmed the traditional jurisdiction of the ILWU and the Teamsters in their own spheres of influence, and (b) said that certain provisions of the Container Freight Station Supplement—Continued on Page 8

PORTHOLE VIEW—Logs continue to be the principal cargo item in most of the small ports on Puget Sound and along the Oregon Coast. They keep pork chops on the table. Picture was taken in Grays Harbor, but it could apply to almost any port from Eureka to Port Angeles. For story on necessity of dredging one port, see page 6. See Page 4
A Victory for All Labor

For a while, it was beginning to look as if the endless strikes in which the clothing industry and the Farah Manufacturing Company were involved might go on forever, and the public of the boycott. The massive community groups who organized the Farah strikers, pensioner clubs, auxiliaries, district councils either contributed to the Farah strike, bringing pressure on the company, the strike was won. The overwhelming majority of these 2,000 workers who had originally walked out of the plant two years ago hung tough. Without them, there’d have been no strike, and no victory.

But an enormous amount of credit must also go to the unions, church, youth, student and community groups who organized the Farah boycotts, manned the informational picket lines, wrote letters. Our International Convention pledged their allies can’t do if they seriously stick to the issue, passed resolutions, wrote memos to the membership. The company lost $8.3 million in fiscal 1972, the entire labor movement will be watching the situation closely to make sure that a fair settlement is reached. If it is not, and if assistance is requested, we will be ready. The boycott should teach the entire labor movement an important lesson: that there’s something the American working people and the unions can’t do if they seriously stick to the issue. True, they had enormous support, and we can all share in the feeling of victory. But that strike—22 months—without that or-something to move the issues, passed resolutions, wrote memos to the membership. The company lost $8.3 million in fiscal 1972.

THE CLOTHING WORKERS are now going to have to sit down with the Farah management and negotiate a contract. We don’t want to second guess the union negotiators, but it sure looks from here as though that’s not going to be an easy task.

Farah no doubt, will plead poverty. More important, the attitude displayed by company officials during the long strike hardly bodes well for easy negotiations. In an unusually strong blow, an NLIRB examiner charged last month that the company “has been repeatedly directed to mend its lawless ways, and yet it continues on as if no bad event had happened, pursuing a policy of Rosy (the National Labor Relations Act) Act as if there were no act, no law and no free commands.” And a spokesman from El Paso City Hall told Business Week magazine that when the mayor, Fred Harvey, offered to help mediate, “a reluctant Farah finally sent representatives but after the parties walked in and shook hands Farah said, ‘Fine, we’ve had our meeting,’ and get up to leave. That’s when Harvey ordered them to sit down and talk.”

So we don’t expect negotiations to be easy. The Farah and the entire labor movement will be watching the situation closely to make sure that a fair settlement is reached. If it is not, and if assistance is requested, we will be ready.

The boycott should teach the entire labor movement an important lesson: that there’s something the American working people and the unions can’t do if they seriously stick to the issue. True, they had enormous support, and we can all share in the feeling of victory. But that strike—22 months—without that or-something to move the issues, passed resolutions, wrote memos to the membership. The company lost $8.3 million in fiscal 1972, the entire labor movement will be watching the situation closely to make sure that a fair settlement is reached. If it is not, and if assistance is requested, we will be ready.

Finally, there’s the important lesson, often overlooked in the press, which is that the strike was basically won by the Farah workers themselves. True, they had enormous support, and we can all share in the feeling of victory. But without that strike—22 months—without that or-something, the boycott wouldn’t have meant a thing.

On the Beam

The coal miners in West Virginia, some of whom have to drive 100 miles to work each day, decided not to go to work at all until conditions were improved. It was just one of those few days when a powerful company might hold out indefinitely, hires scabs and breaks the law, and for the ability of the working people to stand up against the business of a worker having to spend so much of his or her time sitting in the family car wait-
WILMINGTON—Long and sometimes heated negotiations have been concluded with employers of ILWU Local 13 warehousemen.

As a result, parity with longshore on wages was agreed to when longshore wages went into effect, including 25 cents per hour for all work performed during June, 1973.

Increases in health and welfare benefits for effective Feb. 1. Local 13 warehousemen now have the same Kaiser coverage as longshore, which includes a prescription drug plan.

Health and Welfare benefits also include a new dental plan. The dental plan is the same coverage that longshore has with the Dr. Sakai, Simms, and Yagiuzuma group, which also includes dependent children who are full time students in warehouse.

PENSION IMPROVEMENTS

There also have been increases and improvements in pensions. There is a limit on years of credited service and for each credited years' service a retiree here receives 77, which is an increase from 75.

Each retiree is guaranteed 120 payments (10 years). If the retiree dies before 120 payments (10 years) are made, the remaining payments will be made to his beneficiary.

Vesting also is provided for. Once benefits are vested a warehouseman who terminates his employment prior to age 65 receives full pension payments for the amount of credited years service prior to his termination.

Vesting can begin at age 35 with ten years on the job, and is set up on a sliding scale down to age 40 with five years.

DISABILITY PROVISION

Warehousemen who become disabled cannot receive disability payments without a reduction for age provided they meet the definition of disability under our disability rules.

Early retirement also is provided for. If a warehouseman decides to retire prior to reaching age 65, he can retire and receive a reduced pension payment for two years.

The negotiating committee consists of five commercial warehousemen: John W. Cheever, Charles Chalmers, Charlie Martin and Percy Sanders. Local 13 President J. G. O’R. was chairman of the committee and assisted in the long negotiations.

Plastics Shortage Hits Local 6 Shops—Gas Crisis Hurts Everyone

Crockett—The meeting was in and out of order because of the complexities of the economy.

Delegates to the Northern California District Council of the ILWU, meeting (Saturday, February 23), in the Port of Los Angeles, agreed to set the price of gasoline across the street from the big California and Hawaiian sugar refinery here.

There was virtually no representation from the sugar refinery because everyone was working. The price of sugar was also above record high and, besides, there may be an ILWU strike in Hawaii that’s where the sugar comes from.

There were no delegates from Eureka because they didn’t have gasoline to get to the meeting. There was even a shortage of delegates from Stockton.

A SUGGESTION

District Council President Joseph Lynch of Local 6 suggested that all upcoming meetings in the immediate future be held in Crockett because the location would be less of a gasoline problem for the delegates. That decision was deferred until at least one delegate who had attended his meeting retired at 6 a.m. in order to get there by bus.

Meanwhile, reports of locals reflected the energy crisis. Lynch reported on warehouse firms that have converted to plastic bottles and now are caught by a plastic shortage and are laying off employees.

The Council, responding to a request from the Board of Public Service Commissioner, called for a sweeping congressional investigation of the oil industry with a view to the "uncovering of manipulative practices such as price fixing... and any other method, which involves the depletion of oil supplies for the market in order to drive up prices." The resolution called also for "the abolishment of the Corporation of nationalization of the industry."

A suggestion of the delegate from Eureka George Martin report on the critical Hawaiian pineapple and sugar negotiations.

ELECTION DEFERRED

The delegates voted to defer election of officers at the next Local 6 meeting, tentatively set for the March meeting in order to avoid having to catch up with its per capita payments.

The Council voted also to contribute $350 to Sears strikers in San Francisco, bringing to $1000 the total contributed by the ILWU.

The delegates urged, in addition, that charges against Yvonne Golden, black San Francisco school teacher arrested for urging that uniformed Nazis be evicted from a school board meeting, be dropped.

The meeting adjourned in memory of Frink Silva, a deceased member of Local 6 on the Peninsula, and Bill Stevens, a Stockton member of Clerks Local 34.

Japanese Maritime Labor Talks Still in Limbo

Tokyo—The future of Japanese maritime labor negotiations remains clouded, and the possibility of a strike by longshoremen and seamen still hangs in the balance. On the issue of The Dispatcher goes to press.

The dockers, who have been working in Japan for the last three months, are demanding substantial wage increases as well as a sharp limitation on overtime with no notice.

Large numbers of the Japanese dockers are non-union.

Talks between the All Japan Seamen’s Union and the shipping industry are expected to reach an end this week.

The present contract expires August 1, 1974.
REPORT FROM EGYPT

An ILWU Member Interviews Top Arab Labor Leader On Oil and Other Matters

Jerry Tyler is a retired member of ILWU Local 19 in Seattle, who went originally to Egypt as part of a ILWU overseas delegation in 1968. He developed a great affection for the country and has returned now for a visit. His accounts will appear from time to time in The Dispatcher.

By JERRY TYLER

"The fighting spirit of the ILWU is well known and highly respected by workers throughout the Arab world. The story of your 134 day strike in 1971 was published in our international paper."

"These were the words of Sabet El Sefary, Secretary General of the International Confederation of Arab Transport Workers Unions, during an exclusive interview with The Dispatcher in his office in the new Egyptian Federation of Labor building at 90 Galla street in Cairo. He is also a vice president of the EFL.

"We also appreciate the official position of your Union in calling for implementation of the United Nations resolutions to solve the situation here in the Middle East. We regret that other trade unions in the United States do not adopt the same fair policy."

He does not look like a tough Arab. He is disarmingly gentle and gracious in manner. He has sandy hair and a trim mustache touched with gray since this writer first met him five years ago. But as you talk to him, you sense the fire and steel beneath the velvet exterior.

A STRIKE LEADER

Sabet El Sefary has been "officially" active in the trade union movement since 1943 when Egyptian unions were given what was actually a token of illegitimacy. Many years before that he was active in undercover union organizing, which was then decidedly an unhealthy thing to do.

He was in the leadership of the 1946 general strike of the Suez Canal workers against the International Suez Canal Company to get equal rights and pay for Egyptians as compared to non-Egyptian workers.

"Our men were doing some of the most skilled and technical work and getting less pay. A remarkable thing," he recalls, "was that the non-Egyptian workers supported our strike!" He agreed emphatically it was a case of practicing our West Coast waterfront slogan, "An Injury To One Is An Injury To All."

The strike was conducted cleverly. Everyone went to work. But they picked the two peak traffic hours, and the canal pilots, who cooperated 100 percent, would at a set time drop the hook and say, "This vessel remains here for two hours upon orders of the Union." If fouled up operations so efficiently, Sabet recalls with understandable pride, that it took only five days to bring the company to terms.

OIL BOYCOTT

What was his reaction to the complaints of workers, especially in Europe and Japan who were most strongly affected, over the impact of the oil boycott?

He countered with a question, "During your long strike were other workers indispensable?" Had to admit this was so. "But they did understand and support your strike!" This too we acknowledged. "Then during this oil boycott, which, as Frelh Beyz Brahef of your own country correctly points out is our strike weapon, can't our fellow workers in other countries understand and support us in our strike?"

"We strike for justice for our Palestinian workers and their families. We strike for the liberation of our occupied lands and their natural resources which are being plundered, contrary to international law, by our enemy. We strike for the complete implementation of U.N. resolutions affecting the Middle East. Those are our strike demands. Will our fellow workers in the world respect our picket line and agree of itself to answer an important call from Palestine?"

"You ask our reaction to the complaints of other workers? What reaction came from them to the cries of our Arab fellow workers for justice in the past 25 years? Did they listen? Were these workers who are now concerned with their own comfort and welfare concerned with the plight of the Palestinian driven from their homes and native land, dispersed over the world, those less fortunate condemned to hunger and freeze and burn and thirst in refugee camps?"

"Now workers in the world who complain about our oil boycott—how much, how much would they complain if they were given the same treatment as those Arab workers driven from homes? Is justice only for some workers? Or is it for all workers?"

MANY PROBLEMS

We were often interrupted during this interview because Sabet was in between final sessions of a seminar of the IACTTUU attended by 22 union presidents representing maritime (which includes longshore), road, rail and air transport from 14 Arab countries.

"Among our member countries are found varied political and economic systems and standards of living. This poses many problems. Our Unions are completely independent of the governments. We have constant meetings and communications to overcome these problems."

Was one of the problems, as in the case of the ILWU, technological developments replacing workers?

SAILING

SAN FRANCISCO — Sailing day after day, what will the vessel be a cruise ship going about the routine of its business?

On a recent sunny Sunday afternoon, Lloyd Kyoto cast off from her berth here at The Dispatcher happened to be on her departure.

"A GIFT—Jerry Tyler, retired member of ILWU Local 19 in Seattle, presents a gift to a guest.

SAILING—Using her own engine, the Nedlloyd Kyoto backs cautiously into the stream.

"This is a growing threat to workers everywhere. To meet this we are in a united front for a program of welfare and social security."

"It must be done everywhere in the world and that means workers of the world must combine in this struggle."

He smiled, said: "We have reports that your government recently slashed the budget of your Health, Education and Welfare department. What could have been done for you American workers and your families with that more than two billion dollars your Congress just gave to Israel?"

Did he feel the large increase in the price of oil was justified?

"This is a natural economic process, the result of supply and demand. Prices of everything we must import from Western countries have shot up. The price of corn, for example, has tripled. However it must be made clear, the increased profits from these increased oil prices does not go to Arab producers but to the companies, especially those of the U.S. The majority of all oil profits have always gone to the companies."

WARMLY GREETED

Toward the end of these interviews this Dispatcher correspondent had the honor of being the only outsider to attend the final session of the seminar. There were frankly curious looks, friendly smiles and nods—not one sign of hostility—for the "American trade union visitor."

As a final question, could he give Dispatcher readers any idea of when to expect an end to the oil boycott?

"Is there very workers who ask that question, especially those in the U.S., who hold in their hands the power to end the oil boycott in a matter of a few days time."

We asked him to explain. "It is the workers themselves, again especially the U.S. workers, who played a big part in forcing us to strike. By their inaction toward the boycott, in those cases by outright support to our enemy, they have allowed the U.S. and Israel to use every weapon against us, an action the world has demonstrated it regards as illegal by resolutions passed in the U.N.

"The Arab oil producers have offered, at
days has its own special aura of excitement for exotic ports or a cargo vessel (Feb. 17), the Dutch cargo vessel Nedlloyd Kyoto sets sail for Portland and Seattle. Eventually she will head for Africa—for such ports as Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques, Tanga and Mombasa.

CLEAR OF THE DOCK — As the ship’s bow clears the end of the pier it begins helping her swing into the stream.

TUG ALONGSIDE — The tug Hercules comes alongside to help ease the Nedlloyd Kyoto out of her berth, a task made more ticklish by the presence of another ship at adjoining pier.

PORTLAND BOUND — The Nedlloyd Kyoto sets sail for Portland and Seattle. Eventually she will head for Africa—for such ports as Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques, Tanga and Mombasa.

Oil Companies Called 'Global Governments'

PORTLAND — Prices of consumer goods in this area zoomed upward during the last quarter of 1973, figures just released by the regional Bureau of Labor Statistics reveal.

The all-items index was 9.9 percent over the year-ago level, with fuel prices 62 percent higher in January, 1974 than they were in January, 1973. The percent age rise in fuel prices during the last quarter of 1973 was 36.4 percent.

Labor Radio Show to Deal With Occupational Health

SAN FRANCISCO — Occupational health will be the topic of the next two "Labor Report" shows on Thursday evenings at 9:30 over KQED-FM (88.5), starting March 14.
Gasoline Shortage

Calling All ILWU Members

Do you know some workers who don't make union wages? Who make a living on a piece rate basis? Who are being pushed around? Who have no security on the job? Who are being ripped off by the companies who don't make union wages? Who don't make union wages?

We need your help. Please write or phone in information to one of the following:

- Northwest Regional Office
  - William Pierce, Regional Director
  - 46 W.S.V. Blvd., Portland, Ore. 97209
  - Phone: (503) 223-1955

- Washington-Alaska Offices
  - George Gins, Intl Rep., 2129 11th St.
  - Tacoma, Washington 98401
  - Phones: (206) 926-8468
  - (206) 383-5144

- Southern Calif. Regional Office
  - William Piercy, Regional Director
  - 5625 S. Figueroa St.
  - Los Angeles, Calif. 90007
  - Phone: (213) 753-5594
  - Chester Meske, Intl Rep., Phone: (213) 753-5594
  - Donald Wright, Intl Rep., Phone: (213) 753-5594
  - Earlie Barnett, Intl Rep., Phone: (213) 753-5594

- Northern Calif. Regional Office
  - Ray King, Regional Director
  - 1188 Franklin Street
  - San Francisco, Calif. 94109
  - Phone: (415) 775-8653
  - Felix Rivera, Intl Rep., Phone: (415) 775-8653
  - Ole Fagerhaug, Intl Rep., Phone: (415) 775-8653
  - Al Lannon, Organizer, or phone Salinas
  - (408) 585-8854
  - Harvey Tanzo, Organizer
  - Phone: Seattle Area: (206) 371-5639

- Hawaii Office
  - Robert McArthur
  - Honolulu, Hawaii
  - Phone: (808) 524-8141

- Canadian Area Office
  - Chair, Pacific Canadian Committee
  - 2681 E. Hastings St.
  - Vancouver, B.C.
  - Phone: (604) 524-8141

- Native Americans
  - Ray Rafter, Chair
  - 151 Atkinson Dr.
  - Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
  - Phone: (808) 524-8141

ILWU Says Port Must Be Saved

SOUTH BEND, Wash. — "You can't afford to close the Port of Ray-
mond."

This is what Regional Director G. Johnny Parks told Washington's Pacif-
ic Daily Post on Monday. Parkinsons, a public hearing held in the Court House here, February 6, on the proposed Maritime Master Program for Willapa Bay.

Confining himself to the subject of dredging, Parks was responsible for keeping the Port of Ray-
mond open to waterborne commerce (The Daily Post, February 7).

He made it clear that he spoke for ILWU Local 1 and other port workers, but knew there were others "calling themselves ecologists" who advocate "we stand still or retrogress into the past . . . but let me say that dredging of Willapa Harbor has been going on for untold years without having a detri-
tional effect on the environment or marine life in any place."

OTHER PORTS TOO

The same, he said, was true of As-

ton, Wash. We can have a indus-
try and environment, providing it is based on sound planning."

It must be a program that guarantees no one who eat a livelihood and live here."

"The longshore pay for 1972 was $35,000. Parks testified that when employed in shipping receiving another $100,000. "This must be considered in light of the fact we are new to the economy of this community; that this money that has been going around the community, but in the most part, fresh, new money from the Bank of Tokyo . . . . The money earned by these "workers is spent in this commu-
nity, that every year it brings benefit to the local community."

"In this day and age of population in-
creases, razing unemployment and in-
flationary living costs, there is an in-
crease in demand for jobs and economic stability."

"Shipping will continue to provide its share of keeping the communities on Willapa Bay alive."

"Parks was accompanied by Charles Byrd, president of Local 200, and Nelson A. Mattson, the local's secretary-dis-
patcher-business agent—a 35-year resi-
dent of the area."

"Elton Mingle, of IWA Local 20, speak-
ing for 750 longshore and dock work-
ners, said many jobs in the lumber and logging industries would cease if dredging were interfered with and shipping curtailed. There's not much else I can add to Parks' testimony. He said it all."

SUNSETS VS. FOOD

Other witnesses who supported Parks included Jim, Manager of the Port of Willapa Harbor, and George Cook, the port district industrial devel-
opment director.

"We realize that safeguards to pro-
hibit the environment are necessary, but so are the rights of people to earn a liv-
ning," Bean said. "A man whose livelihood is tied up with a waterfront can't possibly leave his job."

"Cook drew applause when he said: "I'm interested in the welfare of the human species!'"

"Each of the coal携带世界和the weekly Raymond Herald indicated the environmentalists at the hearing were outnumbered and outclassed."

One spokesman from the latter group, reacting to the audience's resentment of the "monolithic" view of the environmentalists, said: "I feel like a lamb in a den of lions."

Parks was asked and answered many questions. His testimony was taped and will be sent to Olympia.

Unionizing All Can Celebrate Farah Victory

EL PASO, Tex.—After 22 months on strike, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, AFL-CIO, have won the right to represent 8,000 employees of the Farah Manufacturing Company in Texas and New Mexico.

The strike began in May, 1972, when approximately 2,000 workers walked out of Farah's plants in El Paso, Fort Worth, San Antonio, and Dallas. The company's activities were stopped for their organizing work. Since then the entire El Paso strike has been marked with charges of company vi-
olence and complicated legal maneuver-
ings. Farah attorneys claimed errone-
sions libelously refused to obey NLRB in-
juctions that it negotiate in good faith in

Farah conceded that the boycott was effective enough to force the closing of four of the company's plants, and responsible for a net loss of $8.3 million in fiscal 1972. Company profits in fiscal 1971 was $359,000, Parks testified, with port em-
ployees in shipping receiving another $100,000. "This must be considered in light of the fact we are new to the economy of this community; that this money that has been going around the community, but in the most part, fresh, new money from the Bank of Tokyo . . . . The money earned by these "workers is spent in this commu-
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Parks was asked and answered many questions. His testimony was taped and will be sent to Olympia.
Victory Over Farah

We are indeed happy to learn that after years of long strikes and the bitterness and hardships suffered by the Farah strikers, it has been announced that the National Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has been declared the bargaining agent at the Texas firm. We feel sure that the union's majority of 67%, as reported in the press will prevail and it is our hope that all strikers who desire to return to work will be rehired.

Auxiliaries of our coast-wide Federated Auxiliaries, ILWU, have followed the strike. We understand there is much interest and concern. Numbers of our auxiliary women joined picket lines in the community and elsewhere to help tell the story of these exploited workers. The boycott of Farah products was observed and in some areas our women, with others, helped to sort and ship the products back to the manufacturer.

We hope that as a result, Farah workers can achieve the economic gains so long over due them.

Ruth Harris, President Wenonah Branscum, Secretary Federated ILWU Auxiliaries

Cause of Depressions

In an otherwise excellent "On the Beam" article (February 8 issue), Brother Bridges made a boo-boo, which I'm sure he has already recognized.

While criticizing Nixon for economic policies which are causing greater ever greater hardship for the working class, Bridges says that unions are caused by the mass of people, especially working people, not having jobs and enough food to keep them from going lean.

Indeed, the condition of which he writes is the most evil effects of a depression and causes its deepening, but it is not the cause of a depression.

The condition of the working class of a depression is in the long run the fact that workers do not receive in wages the full value of what they produce. All the surplus value or wealth is siphoned off by the corporate owners, who are revealing the rich and the poor poorer.

Eventually, workers' families are no longer able to buy the necessities, much less the luxuries and many find themselves "not having jobs and enough food, clothing and housing."

Certainly the policies followed by Mr. Nixon and the corporate interests he represents are speeding up that process now, as Brother Bridges points out.

FRANCIS G. FINK Local 11, San Jose

AFL-CIO Wants a Vet-o-Proof Congress

BAL HARBOR, Fla. — Still furious at President Nixon's minimum wage veto of last year, the AFL-CIO has asked the voters to return a "vet-o-proof" Congress in the 1974 elections.

According to the Committee on Political Education, the AFL-CIO's political arm, it will be necessary to elect 23 pro-labor congressmen so that the voters to override presidential vetoes can be marshaled with any degree of regularity.

Several non-Communist Senators are also necessary.

According to AFL-CIO President George Meany: "In the past few years the American people have witnessed the most ruthless use of the president's veto power in history. Virtually every presidential veto has struck down a law designed to benefit the vast majority of the American people."

We hope the people who voted to take a big toll among Republican legislators, the AFL-CIO's hopes are high for the '74 vote. Recent surveys indicate that Michigan and Pennsylvania have seen liberal candidates capture previously solidly Republican seats.

"We're raising our sights," said one union leader, "we're hoping for a better chance now to knock off many more Republicans. The early special elections, particularly the one in Vice President Ford's Michigan district, "proved that."

Reply to Richmond

In a technical, dictionary sense it is true of course that Al Richmond did have a societarian sophist and intellectual snobism. For in his book he certainly did render an implied negative evaluation of Bridges' trade union policies, which were the most self-centered and respect less Left-wing criticism leveled at Bridges during most of the last 10 years or so. I have especially in mind the worn-out record that is made of Bridges having gone soft. Much of this, for obvious reasons, also echoed through the commercial press.

In his reply of February 8, published in The Dispatcher, to my short review of his book, Richmond is really taking me to task for characterizing him as being anti-bridges. For that is exactly what I did. But in his book and reply to my criticism I find no affirmation of support for Bridges' trade union policies where they clash with those of his critics, especially in the super-left and respect less Left category. He did refer, as he says, to Bridges as "the foremost personal embodiment of Left-wing unionism on a world scale." But that was the same verdict as the 1930's or 40's, before he supposedly, went soft. So, putting it way he does in his reply, that is only more sophisticated.

GUS RYSTAD

Local 19, Seattle

ILWU Delegates to CDC

Just finished reading the latest copy of The Dispatcher (Feb 8) which even though interesting and very informative, I detected a slight bias from delegates to the recent CDC Convention in Sacramento.

I would like to inform you that my wife as well as myself were official delegates representing the Seaポート-Airport Democratic Club of the general Harbor area. I was quite active in the Rainbow Caucus participating in deliberations, endorsements and supporting progressive social resolutions.

I'm sure the oversight was not intentional knowing your desire to publicize the activities of ILWU members. I refer you to a recently quoted statement of Mayor Otto's chances for governor with Curtis McLain and Lenly King. This was the same Angelina's chance to the retreat of the ILWU.

I would greatly appreciate The Dispatcher's acknowledgment.

ART ALMEIDA, Book 30626

Local 13

We regret the omission.

Local 1, Raymond

RAYMOND, Wash. — Charles A. Box is the new president of ILWU Local 1, which is headquartered on the Long-tong's southernmost coastal port. Nor-
nman A. Mattson was re-elected to the combination post of secretary-dispatcher-
emeritus agent, which he has held for number of years.

Other officers for 1974 include Pete Zambas, vice-president; Ray Wood, as-
istant dispatcher; Dale Dreyer and Wood, labor relations committee, and Rich-ard Shadle as alternate. Mesinger has and Lawrence Goodin, trustees.

Norman Arnold, Russ Windisch, Hal Shadle and Richard Shadle were the executive board; and Joe Kari-
ness, Vern Goodin and Arnold to the labor relations committee. Wood will re-join the local on the Puget Sound Council.

Ed Rae and Antlers

One of the joys of the angling pastime is its varied appeal to both sexes. All things even, I'd say feminine anglers are a more patient lot. Leastwise that's the theory I found in my family which included three sons and three daugh-
ters. A successful mixed angling team is depicted in the following photograph of Joseph P. Trampus of Lomita, Cali-
foria, a retired member of Local 94 and his daughter. The photograph taken after a day's angling at Hunting-ton Lake this past summer and it ap-
pears that the Trampus trout angler was more than "one up" on her father. And that's the way it goes, Joe, you teach 'em everything you know and they'll turn around and beat you on your own game.

Caught in the jaws of current fuel shortages, many "goats get away from it all" outdoorsmen will be foraging into the wildwoods and remote high places with a pack on their back this summer. I'd say it's a good idea to bone up on backpacking skills before going and in this connection, I recommend a concise and relatively inexpensive publication by Tom Winnett, entitled: "Backpack-
ning For Fun." This guy really knows his onions; ought to be; the best-cul-
le- writing editor and publisher of backpacking guide books in the world and he wrote this book from a year of experience in the backpacking game. It's a well illustrated, heavy-duty paperback test and sells for $2.95.

Last time I heard, the hunter-success ratio on elk was less than 20 percent. In this regard, I tip the column topper to Ed Rea of Rainier, Oregon, a mem-
ber of Local 21. Mrs. Rea sent in the following photograph of KM, shortly after he had downed a chunky bull elk

Claud Pool

shareman who writes: "I'm making my home in Mt. Pleasant, Texas now, and getting in a lot of fishing and hunting. This photograph of me was taken along the city lake, I love it here but miss all my brothers. Good luck."

Do you have an extra snapshot in your album or wallet depicting an out-
doorsman, hunter, angler, back-packing, etc.? We'd be happy to trade one of the illustrated BOLO fish-
lures for one and try to run it in a forthcoming column. Send it to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. TD

2633 S.E. 3rd Place
Portland, Oregon 97202.

Please mention Local number.

Oregon Job Picture Gets Bleaker

ASTORIA — Oregon's unemployment rate has taken a "sharp jump," so have local rates. An article in The Daily Astarian dis-
tinguishes between "seasonally adjust-
ed figures" and "raw figures," then quotes "sources in Salem," as saying the "early January rate in the City of Ast-
oria hovered between 10 and 15 per-
cent... Unemployment figures have-
n't been at that level for some time."

The February issue of Labor Force Trends, publication of the Astoria office of the State Division of Employment, coupled "economic uncertainties" and the gasoline shortage with a prediction that Clatsop County's "unexpectedly high rate of unemployment for the next few

Pensioners Can Get
Phone Bills Cut $2.25

CROCKETT — Jim Nelson of ILWU Local 94, Portland, is asking mem-
gates to the Northern California Dis-


trick Council meeting here February 23 that senior citizens can have their tele-
phone bills reduced $2.25 a month on request. He's done it.
Continued from Page 1 —
ment between the ILWU and PMA violated some Taft-Hartley sections of the National Labor Relations Act.

The ILWU had notified the jurisdictional decisions as a victory because they upheld PMA's controversial legal handling jurisdiction in the area adjacent to the dock. It was Teamster picketing of the dockside container freight stations that triggered the dispute to begin.

Now, the union reasons, with the jurisdictional lines drawn (ILWU in the area adjacent to the dock and Teamsters upstream), the way is clear for container freight stations to develop in a free economic climate unhampered by conflicting union claims.

Employees who are members of PMA are thus free, for example, to develop their own container freight station areas adjacent to the docks. It was Teamster clauses of the contract, naturally PMA particularly happy. Hence the appeal.

Legally, however, the two key outlawed sections of the contract had never been operative anyway because of anti-injunction policies.

OUTLINED SECTIONS

One outlawed section provides for a tax of $1 per ton levied on контainers stuffed or unstuffed by non-ILWU members within a geographical sphere of ILWU work jurisdiction in each West Coast port.

Another outlawed section established specific transition dates for moving work from sub-contractors to PMA jurisdiction.

Sections of the container Freight Station Agreement covering wages, hours and working conditions were not involved in the NLRB jurisdiction decision. It is only the so-called "coercive" features that allegedly violate the Taft-Hartley sections of the NLRA that have been stricken.

The decision by the Teamsters not to challenge the NLRB jurisdiction decision in the case of a letter from George A. Pappy, attorney representative of PMA, who furled his slogan—"Who runs the economic troubles on the unions." PMA challenged this formulation, and thegrant is merely a legitimate concept that the ILWU had, under prior language.

This underscored the positive estimate of the decisions made by Norman Leonard, the ILWU attorney who desirously voted full time, between 1969 and the present, to the complex cases, which came in the end to be known by the general designation of Cal Cartage.

NEW NEGOTIATIONS

In the area of negotiating a new container Freight Station Supplement, ILWU officers and members of the Covert Committee have held two meetings so far with PMA and have more scheduled.

President Harry Bridges wrote PMA President Edmund J. Flynn on February 27 saying, "Until further notice we will work PMA container freight stations on a day-to-day basis."

This formulation was based on the concept that the ILWU had, under prior setting, the right to cancel that agreement and re-evaluation in view of the NLRB's nullification of some of the provisions.

PMA challenged this formulation, and negotiations are continuing on new language.

The ILWU's appeal of the NLRB decision on the contract is based on the idea that—since the union's traditional jurisdiction has been confirmed — then the contract is merely a legitimate means of carrying out that jurisdiction.

A PMA spokesman said: "If the contract is legal."

The ILWU's view is that the impact of the NLRB decisions will be to encourage PMA employers to open up more container freight stations in areas adjacent to the dock and thus increase ILWU work. The thinking here is that container freight stations adjacent to the dock area are more efficient.

British Voters Uphold Mine Strikers

LONDON — British voters have resoundingly rejected a Conservative attempt to win sanctions for anti-labor legislation by blaming the nation's economic woes on the unions.

Failure of Prime Minister Heath's government to win election in the February 28 general election also signaled, to some observers a repudiation of the government's Nixon-style wage-price controls.

CONTROLS THE ISSUE

The incumbent government had scheduled the general election after a nationwide walk-out by 300,000 miners, who challenged the wage restriction of Heath's "Stage II" Pol icy.

The Prime Minister immediately unfurled his slogan—"Who runs the economic woes on the unions."—hoping that the British public would react strongly against the miners.

The result was much less than he had hoped. The continuing Labour Party, under the leadership of Harold Wilson, emerged as the largest single party in Parliament, although falling short of a majority.

As this issue of The Dispatcher went to press, it was announced that the negotiators for the miners and the government controlled coal corps had reached a settlement on a substantial wage package that a rank-and-file vote on the contract would be held soon.

Support Voted

For Phone Workers

NORTHBEND—At the last stopwork meeting, ILWU Local 1374 voted to assist striking telephone workers by giving them extra work and by "expressing solidarity with our fellow workers."—vice president Forrest Taylor.

The strike involves some 3,000 members of UBUC Local 69, headquartered in Everett, Wash., and affects "both inside and outside workers in western Washington, Oregon, and down to Crescent City."—spokesman Leonard, the ILWU attorney who desirously voted full time, between 1969 and the present, to the complex cases, which came in the end to be known by the general designation of Cal Cartage.

In other recent actions, Local 12 set up a committee to call upon Safeway System to stop handling scabs and lettuce and formulated plans to intervene and contest the settlement of another political office in the May primary.

Eddie De Mello: ‘Grace, Courage Under Fire’

HONOLULU — Eddie De Mello, 51, a man who gave the ILWU "every ounce of his time and energy" died February 25 after an extended illness.

Eddie, who was an ILWU attorney representative of PMA (Paddy & McCarthy) since 1964, was born on December 14, 1922. In 1949 he joined the ILWU and has been a veteran of ILWU work jurisdiction in the Port of Los Angeles for 25 years.

In 1957 he was appointed to negotiate for the ILWU the so-called "coercive" features of the Taft-Hartley Act that were contained in the 1955 Taft-Hartley Agreement. In 1960 he was appointed to the position of executive representative of the ILWU in Los Angeles and worked on the negotiations with PMA from that time until he began his full-time work for the ILWU this past December.

De Mello earned the respect of his colleagues and the attorneys represented by the ILWU in Los Angeles. He was known for his dedication, his steadfastness, and his grace under fire.

He was a key figure in the negotiations with PMA during the so-called "coercive" period of the 1950s and 1960s. He was instrumental in the successful negotiation of the 1965 Taft-Hartley Agreement, which ended the long-running Taft-Hartley strike in the Port of Los Angeles.

The Funeral took place on March 1, 1974.