HONOLULU — Extension of a strike “crucial to the future of unionism in Hawaii” from the sugar industry to pineapple became a virtual certainty on Wednesday, April 4.

Almost a month after 9,000 sugar workers went on strike March 9, the pineapple negotiating committee of ILWU Local 142 served formal notice on the companies involved that 6,000 pineapple workers also are going out in wake of a complete breakdown in negotiations.

Earlier, 300 ILWU members at the Dole can plant here, which produces cans for both Dole and Del Monte pineapple canneries, joined the walkout.

By the start of the week of April 7, the total number of ILWU members on strike here seemed certain to reach 15,000 and the future of both the sugar and pineapple crops was in question.

Meanwhile, the ranks of sugar workers remained solid and well-organized. (See “On the Beam,” page 2.)

Pineapple workers were due to go on strike by Monday (April 8).

At a press conference here following the meeting of the ILWU’s International Executive Board, union President Harry Bridges predicted, “When the smoke clears we’ll have a solid victory under our belt.”

He conceded the ILWU has had “a few losing fights in our time,” but predicted, “This is not going to be one of them.”

DIVERSE SITUATIONS

The sugar and pineapple situations involve important differences.

Sugar is riding the crest of a high price market and unprecedented world demand. Pineapple has become a runaway operation in Hawaii.

Canning operations are being moved to the Philippines and Thailand, and emphasis on the Hawaiian product is being shifted to the fresh variety.

Negotiations for new contracts in both industries began last December, and continued until they broke down last month. The negotiations were characterized by a particularly adamant employer refusal to move at all on the issue of job security.

Employer proposals in other areas were also insufficient, and were characterized by attempts to cut more highly paid sections of the work force off from the groups lower down on the scale.

A statement of policy adopted by the union’s International Executive Board here March 29, characterizes the strike as crucial “to the future of unionism in Hawaii, to the welfare of our members and their families and to the basic structure of the islands.”

The statement points out, “We find it most unfortunate that in these negotiations the employer representatives seem to have developed an arrogance that has grown with their diversification and multi-national ventures.”

DIVERSED ENTERPRISES

The Big Five, basic Hawaiian employers, have grown in recent years to comprise corporations with diversified enterprises in many areas.

“The Big Five,” who dominate the sugar and pineapple industries in Hawaii,” says the union statement, “have refused to recognize that today’s sugar and pineapple workers and those who labored before them are the ones who built the tremendous fortunes that are now being invested abroad. They refuse to acknowledge their responsibility to the workers who built these fortunes. Nowhere have they offered guarantees of job security as, failing that, to at least make substantial payment to the workers who till the land, grow the crops and prepare them for market.”

Pineapple Strike

Notice Given; Sugar Solid

Stark Against the Dawn — Longshoremen and warehousemen going to work these mornings see sights like this as a rising sun, coming up against a cloud cover, throws the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge into dramatic silhouette.

Board Votes Full Strike Support

HONOLULU — The ILWU’s International Executive Board, meeting here March 19-20, reaffirmed its full financial and moral support of Hawaiian sugar and pineapple workers.

The board adopted a policy statement declaring the “unshakable drive of the Big Five for super profits” could, in the long run, “mean the eventual destruction of Hawaii as it now exists.”

At the time of the board meeting only sugar workers were out on strike, but they were followed shortly by Dole can workers and then pineapple workers served strike notice—thus putting into motion one of the ILWU’s most critical confrontations in Hawaii.

After the board meeting various members of the board toured sugar strike lines on the various islands.

In additional actions the Board:

• Instructed officers to give all possible support to the National Railway Workers Union of Japan in their struggle for restoration of the right to strike.

• Approved a request for a Canadian ILWU delegation to use overseas fund money for a visit to the Soviet Union.

For additional stories on board actions, see page 3.

Calif. Endorsing Session Set

For April 13

SAN FRANCISCO — Northern and Southern California District Council Delegates of the ILWU will gather jointly in Fresno on Saturday, April 13, to decide on endorsements in the California June primary elections.

Officers of the two councils will meet the previous day, Friday, April 12.

The meeting will be held at the Towne House, 2229 Tulare Street.

Major candidates for statewide offices, or their representatives, are expected to appear briefly before the delegates.

Following the endorsement decisions, slate cards will be printed for distribution to ILWU members throughout the state.

BOARD IN SESSION — The ILWU’s International Executive Board met in Honolulu March 19-20 in order to be close to the critical sugar and pineapple situations. Above, (from left) are three of the international officers, Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, President Harry Bridges and Vice-President William Chester.

That China Trip

— It’s Now Off

HONOLULU—The ILWU’s on-again, off-again proposal to send a delegation to The People’s Republic of China now is definitely off.

At the time, the ILWU’s International Executive Board at its meeting here March 19-20 voted to withdraw the union’s request for invitation to visit China.

The matter has been hanging fire since last summer. The Board, having at hand an invitation to send a delegation to China, selected a seven-member group on August 2. Then, in a letter dated August 16, the Chinese informed the union it was now “impossible to receive your delegation.”

The reason given was some allegedly anti-Chinese telegram that appeared in The Dispatcher.

The union then filed two letters of appeal, one dated August 31 and one dated September 10. No answers have been received.

The board kept the matter on the agenda until this meeting, but—in the absence of any response—voted to withdraw its request, thus closing the matter.

President Harry Bridges wrote the Chinese following the board meeting saying, “We regret that our request did not receive greater consideration in view of the long record of our union’s friendship and support of the People’s Republic of China.”
**Controls—Failure and Success**

PRESIDENT NIXON and the Congress, perhaps for their own separate reasons, have come around to believing that this administration’s 2 1/2 year old wage and price control program can be substantially relaxed.

As a result, the American economy seems destined, at least temporarily, to move away from controls. The legislation which set up the legal framework for controls—the Economic Stabilization Act—will expire April 30 and Congress is not exactly pushing itself out of shape to come up with a new bill.

On the one hand, as the ILWU and many sections of the labor movement have been arguing from the beginning, the program was an enormous failure. Even substantial sections of the business community—again, for their own reasons—have come out against controls. The program did precious little to restrain inflation—by many indexes 1973 was the most inflationary peace-time year since 1948. The consumer price index was up over six percent, food prices up 15 percent.

For what it’s worth, those of us who opposed the program from the start can take some satisfaction in the thought that the course of events convinced most people that we were right—holding down wages and making a few token slashes at prices simply missed the point.

**On the other hand,** in terms of its stated aims, the program could be seen as a success. The Nixon administration was able to place the blame for this inflation on the shoulders of American working people and make it stick. Even many workers and their families bought the argument.

The early seventies were very heavy collective bargaining years for US industry—literally millions of workers were affected by contracts negotiated in all the major industries. From the point of view of the employers who pumped millions into the President’s campaign fund, the effect of controls on these negotiations was remarkably good. In 1971 the average wage increase came to 11.6 percent; in 1972 it was 7.3 percent, and last year it was down to 5.6 percent. And over the whole of 1973 the purchasing power of American workers declined by three percent as a result of wage-price controls.

Certainly, ILWU longshoremen who had their legitimate, negotiated wage increases cut by 30 cents by the Pay Board at the end of their 134-day strike in 1971-1972 would be the first to tell you how well the program worked on them.

Since the inception of controls, we have argued that we would prefer to trust to our own bargaining power in the context of a “free” price and wage structure with all its risks, than to count on the miracles of a business-dominated government control system. We now seem to be returning to that situation. But the fact that this particular experiment in administrated capitalism is being jettisoned, or at least substantially weakened, should not be a signal to let down our guard. Given the present economic uncertainty and continued inflation, as President Bridges pointed out at a recent Local 142 convention, the fight for short term contract is still crucial.

The theory has not changed—a recent article (January, 1974) in big business’ Fortune magazine suggests that US labor might not be so “docile” in 1974 as it was in 1973, and that government and business might find themselves back on the path toward controls.

The fact that controls are being weakened or abandoned may only mean that in the eyes of the administration and big business they have done their job on labor and are no longer necessary. With Mine Workers, East Coast Longshoremen, Steelworkers and Railroad workers, contracts coming up for renegotiation this year, among others, they will be watching the situation closely.

So should we.

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**On the Beam**

by Harry Bridges

I have just returned from 16 days in the Hawaiian Islands. Our International Executive Board met in Honolulu in March 1973. After that it was necessary to spend some time with our striking sugar workers. By the time this appears there is every likelihood our pineapple workers in Hawaii also will be on strike.

Nine thousand sugar workers, members of ILWU Local 142, walked out on March 9 after weeks of fruitless negotiations. Their job was to cut the cane, get it to the mill and on the way to the world market. This is a banner year for sugar. Prices are at a record high. The union is determined to hang on. If the crop is lost as a result, the blame is on the shoulders of the employers. This is not an unreasonable proposition.

While in Hawaii I toured the sugar plantations, on the big island of Hawaii, on Maui and on the northernmost island of Kauai—touching base at all seven sugar units on that island.

As a result of these quick visits, as well as reports from other sources, I was able to arrive at some definite conclusions about the sugar strike.

Our strength in this strike is based on an elementary fact. The sugar workers in the field are the only ones who can cut the cane, get it to the mill and on the way to the world market. This is a banner year for sugar. Prices are at a record high. The union is determined to hang on. If the crop is lost as a result, the blame is on the shoulders of the employers.

The Sugar Division negotiating committee has adopted an official position that until the companies agree to the union’s Number One demand of job security, with appropriate specifics, there will be no further negotiations.

The union position is that there be no lay-offs for the life of the contract—or that, in the event of phasing out of jobs—there be continuous work for the term of the contract. Only when this concept is agreed to will negotiations be resumed.

My meetings with the strikers took place in many settings, on the plantations, on the picket lines, in open areas, in strike headquarters.

In every case I told them I had never seen a strike so well organized. These workers have certainly found a possible arrangement for carrying on a long, tough strike.

On the big island of Hawaii, for example, many strikers are putting in a few hours working in hand-picking cane in order to bring back supplies of vegetables to strike headquarters. Arrangements have been made also to have free meals made to secure more—some of them from domestic sources on the island and some as a result of hunting. There are also strike fishing teams.

All of the essential strike committees—picketing, publicity, you name it—are functioning.

Thanks to this solid determination, morale is as high as anything I’ve ever seen. These workers are really dug in for a long pull. No one is going to go hungry. Food committees are still providing food on an individual need basis. So far soup kitchens are not necessary. A free meal program for school kids and for the needy is in the offing.

Having observed this program in action, I concluded these workers have already won their strike, although, as I told them, it sometimes requires a period of time for the employer to reach the same conclusion and come to a settlement. It is not unusual for a union to have a strike won and then have to wait some time for the employer to make up his mind and decide to give in.

These workers in Hawaii are showing great organization in the exercise of their economic power.

All the economic strength of the International Union must be brought into play in support of the sugar employers must be brought to recognize the fact that the cane is the strike and to settle before it is too late and the cane crop is lost.

Our International Executive Board has pledged full support to the strikers. We are urging all ILWU locals to be prepared to assist them. There is no time to lose. As the sugar strike lasts—or up to a maximum of 20 weeks.

An official notice will be on its way to the locals shortly, but they should know it is the International Local 142 not for help until its own resources are exhausted.

In my opinion the sugar workers in Hawaii have won their strike and won it hands down by the union of the employers recognizing the fact.
**Two New Members Join ILWU Board, One More Due**

HONOLULU — Two new faces have joined the ILWU’s International Executive Board, and a third is due.

At the board’s recent meeting here March 19-20, Lelan Nishikawa of Hawaii, Local 143, was elected as the first of the three, replacing the late President George Ginnis, of Hawaiian Discovery Tours, which is a tour operator.

The board unanimously recommended a dues increase to $9 beginning May 1, 1974 and all other dues regulations shall remain as now in effect.

This recommendation will be voted on at all April meetings. All dues-paying members may vote, including Workmen’s Compensation.

At this same meeting, two (2) constitutional changes will be voted on by secret ballot.

Only black book members can vote on these constitutional changes recommended by the Convention.

The first constitutional change will provide for an additional Business Agent in the East Bay and West Bay Divisions under the direction of the Executive Officers and General Executive Board.

The second constitutional change will provide for an additional Business Agent in the East Bay and West Bay Divisions under the direction of the Executive Officers and General Executive Board.

The third vacancy occurs because Rudy Rubio has been elected president of Local 18 in the Los Angeles Harbor Area. The local has a rule that a salaried officer cannot serve on the IEB. Since Rubio was not sworn in until April 4, the vacancy will not be filled until the next board meeting in San Francisco.

Recommendation for a replacement will be made by the Southern California District Council and local in the area.

**Local 6 to Vote on Dues Hike And Constitutional Changes**

SAN FRANCISCO — The March 16 Convention of ILWU Warehouse Local 6 unanimously recommended a dues increase as of May 1, 1974. The wording on the secret ballot is as follows:

"Are you in favor of the recommendation of the budget committee and the convention to raise dues from $8 to $9, beginning May 1, 1974 and all other dues regulations shall remain as now in effect?"

This recommendation will be voted on at all April meetings. All dues-paying members may vote, including Workmen’s Compensation.

At this same meeting, two (2) constitutional changes will be voted on by secret ballot.

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Recommendation for a replacement will be made by the Southern California District Council and local in the area.

**Union Contributions To Robeson Archives**

HONOLULU — The ILWU’s International Executive Board has voted to contribute $500 to the Paul Robeson Archives, which is a project of the Paul Robeson Center for Cultural and Political Education, at Howard University.

The delegates endorsed a series of legislative perspectives, including an attempt to get maximum state unemployment insurance payments raised from $180 to $200 per week, secret ballot representation elections for farm workers and basic police reforms.

The delegates voted to thank outgoing vice-president Bob Edwards of Local 2 and secretary Bob Rohach of Local 10 for their services.

**Local 6 Finishes Convention**

SAN FRANCISCO—About 150 executive board members and convention delegates gathered at the Board Office here March 27 to dispose of matters which had to be left unfinished at the last convention held March 16, due to lack of time.

Among the resolutions passed were the following:

- Equal Rights for US Indians: Support for American Indian self-determination, urge obedience of US government to Indian treaties, recognition of land claim, and end to all discrimination against Native Americans.
- Nationalize Oil and Energy Industry: Including a rollback of oil and gas and electric rates to 1971 levels.
- Chile: Denouncing the repressive actions of the Pinochet regime in Chile, and urging the cessation of all US aid to the present government.
- End Work Week: Call for a national convention of position for substantially shorter work week, with no reduction in pay.
- Labor Political Action: Need for independent labor political action.
- Support Voters’ Choice Initiative: Endorsement of specifically small parties.

**Next Board Meeting To Be in San Francisco**

HONOLULU — The ILWU’s International Executive Board voted at its meeting here March 20 to hold its next meeting in San Francisco.

At this meeting, subject to call by the Secretary, will be held around the big table in the new conference room at International Headquarters, 1188 Franklin Street, chairs for which have now arrived.

**Union Constitutes Convention**

Local 13, Wilmington

Local 13 members have elected the following officers in their spring election: president, Rudy Rubio; vice-president, L. A. Loveridge, day business agent; Chuck E. Williams. Also named were two trustees, two day dispatchers, four registration advisory committee members, 10 grievance committee members, seven promotion committee members and 25 executive board members.

**Support Voted for Aubrey Grossman**

HONOLULU—The International Executive Board of the ILWU has voted to assist "in every way" the efforts of Attorney Aubrey Grossman of San Francisco to fight disbarment.

Grossman, attorney for ILWU Local 6, is facing disbarment because of his legal efforts on behalf of California Indians. The board noted, in taking action, Grossman’s long association with the ILWU and his dedication in defending union members, minorities and civil liberties cases.

**Continued Convention—Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Presides**

Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Howard Rice presides over enlarged executive board meeting held March 27 called to finish work on items held over from Local 6 Convention earlier last month.
BOOK REVIEW

'Them and Us': Rank

By Pat Tobin

ILWU WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Senate Banking Committee has dumped over the edge before it in a dramatic reversal of its long-standing practice of opposing automobile insurance reform. The committee had voted unanimously in favor of a bill that would have made it easier for no-fault auto insurance companies to sell policies in California.

The bill, which was introduced by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.), would have allowed no-fault auto insurance companies to sell policies in California if they met certain requirements. The requirements included paying for medical expenses and lost wages up to a certain limit, and paying for property damage.

The no-fault auto insurance bill is intended to provide a more affordable and comprehensive alternative to the current system of liability insurance. Under the current system, drivers are held financially responsible for the full extent of the damage they cause, regardless of whether or not they were at fault.

The committee's reversal of its position on the no-fault auto insurance bill is significant because it comes after several years of hearings and debates on the issue. The committee had previously opposed the bill, arguing that it would lead to higher premiums and fewer protections for drivers.

The vote on the no-fault auto insurance bill was 10-6. The yes votes were cast by Democrats Allen Craig (Ga.), John Glenn (Ohio), MervynLehr (N.Y.), Barbara Mikulski (Md.), Bill Nunn (Ky.), Tom Harkin (Iowa), Carol Moseley Braun (Ill.), Joe Biden (Del.), Frank Lautenberg (N.J.) and Patrick Leahy (Vt.).

The no-fault auto insurance bill now moves to the Senate floor for consideration. It is expected to be debated and voted on in the coming weeks.
Two unions that have ever come in contact with the imitative genius and devotion of Matles—including the thousands of union members who have heard him speak—will be struck by the quality of self-effacement that permeates this book. Indeed, if the book has a weakness, it is that it is in some respects a somewhat sterile recitation of historical fact, lacking in a considerable degree the fire and fervor one associates with the rest of the labor movement and to every participant will also get benefits in the area of doctor's visits. Union trustees are George Lee, David Valle and Lou Sherman.

The facts are there. They are told straight, and for many a scholar who has ventured into the new sources, there is the case history of one of the broadest chapters in American labor history. It has been said many times that past is prologue, but frequent figures in history have tended to shun the past in favor of emphasis on the future. Others dwell too much on the past. Matles and Higgins endeavor to strike a balance. They tell in detail how UE came to be and how it has survived every conceivable effort to crush it that could be visited upon it by corporate might, a government subservient to that corporate might and by traitorous supposed—comrades in the labor movement itself.

But the authors do not rejoice or take comfort in the union’s miracle of survival. They point out that 75 percent of the workers in the United States still are unorganized, perhaps the most damning single statistic with which US labor has to live. They emphasize that labor in the United States still has been unable to build an independent political movement.

They place a finger, as have others, on the problems (so well known to the ILWU) of automation speed-up and (in the case of production line operations) “monotony on the job.” They call for a redistribution of national income and wealth and for an improvement in the quality of working class life in America. They argue that 75 percent of the workers in the United States still are unorganized, perhaps the most damning single statistic with which US labor has to live.

The emphasis on rank and file action was basic in the thirties as basically a sign of weakness. The fear of the longshoremen was that they would be brought back into the hands of a company union, as they had been on previous occasions. The phrases “blue book” and “fink hall book” were fighting words on the waterfront in those days. Although the Roosevelt New Deal, now extolled as a model of reform legislation, was just beginning to get untracked, it is obvious from reading The Waterfront Worker that the longshoremen didn’t have much faith in its remedies.

As of April 2, 1934, a mediation board had been sitting for a week on longshore grievances, and The Waterfront Worker was asking in its front page headline, “Is Mediation Leading to Blue Book?” The paper declared “The strike committees in the various ports should be the vital force in this critical period. The strength and authority of these strike committees is based on the support given them by the gang committees on the docks.” This emphasis on rank and file action ran through the whole history of the period on the waterfront and is reflected still in the traditions and practices of the ILWU, which became the eventual shelter of the locals that were planning the 1934 strike as members of the International Longshoremen’s Association.

One of the warnings echoed in the April 2 edition, “can win better working conditions and union recognition from the bosses.” As it turned out, the union did win the strike vote. By submitting to a referendum vote we cannot sacrifice our union for a slight increase in wages and hours.” The paper declared, “We must continue to stand for a closed shop.”

This was one issue, the paper conceded, that should under no circumstances go to a referendum vote. “This question,” said the paper, “had already been decided when the coast stevedores took to the polls.” By submitting to a referendum vote we would place the Blue Book on an equal footing with legitimate labor unions.” As it turned out, the union did win the strike vote and was able to win job control in the form of a hiring hall, and that has been the basis of the union’s strength ever since.
More Log Problems—Compromise Plan to Save Exports

WASHINGTON, DC — The running battle waged by the ILWU over the years to protect the log export trade—basis for the economic solvency of many Pacific Northwest port areas—has entered a new phase.

**COMPROMISE**

As a compromise, however, labor ac-
ccepted a measure, sponsored by Rep. Wendell Wyatt (R.-Ore.) last October, which prohibited the export of logs from federally owned lands. The only exception would be made for "cants"—logs which have had two cuts made across their surfaces so that they can be converted to be exported from federal lands.

This compromise will probably mean an extra cut-back of less than ten percent.

**Calling All ILWU Members**

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

In other words, do you know workers who want to be or- ganized into the ILWU? If so, please write or telephone in for more information.

**Northwest Regional Office**
G. Johnmy Parks, Regional Director 405 N.W. 18th Ave. Portland, Ore, 97209 Phone: (503) 223-1955

**Washington-Atlanta Offices**
George Ginnis, Int'l Rep. 2330 11th Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone: (202) 633-5144

**Portland**
Earlie Barnett, Intl Rep. 451 Atkinson Dr. Portland, Ore, 97209 Phone: (503) 254-8141

**Sacramento Area**
Craig Pritchett, Regional Director 2681 E. Hastings St. Vancouver, Wash. Phone: (604) 254-8141

**Hawaii Office**
George Ginnis, Int'l Rep. 405 N.W. 18th Ave. Honolulu, Hawaii 96814 Phone: (808) 949-4161

**Southern California Regional Office**
Chester Meske, Intl Rep. 451 Atkinson Dr. Long Beach, Calif. Phone: (213) 753-5594

**Northern California Regional Office**
Felix Rivera, Int'l Rep. 2032 9th Street, N. Sacramento, Calif. Phone: (916) 315-1504

In recent weeks, however, the issue has flared up again because of an at-
tempt by the Department of Agricult-
ure to impose rigid, impractical rules on "substitution" which might have been cut back exports by as much as 50 per-

"Substitution" is a situation in which a lumber company will attempt to get around certain restrictions on export of timber by cutting heavily into federal lands to supply the domestic market. This practice, which would effectively neg-
ate the intent of Wyatt's legislation, is forbidden.

RIGID RULES

But regulations which were drawn up by the Department of Agricult-
ure once on the ban on substitution, it turned out, would have held timber companies to account for virtually ever-
y log they cut.

"This was completely unfor-
aeable," said ILWU Washington Rep-
ater Pat Tobin. "It would have in-
volved so much expense and so much red tape that it would have driven many firms out of the business en-
early making big inroads into the em-
ployment picture here."

Pressure and arguments brought to bear by the ILWU Northwest regional of-
cees headed by G. Johnny Parks, and the ILWU Washington office, cleared up these regulations around.

Wyatt, Timber Service Chief John R. Mc-
Guire, in charge of issuing the specific reg-
ulations, has agreed to abandon the original regulations and work out a new set of regulations which would define sub-
dition as "the purchase of National Forest timber or the export of private timber in amounts exceeding historic levels." That is, only companies which were found to be suddenly exporting or purchasing a great deal more lumber than in the past might be subject to investigation.

Tobin pointed out that Rep. Wyatt and Rep. Julia Butler Hanson (D.-
Wash.) were especially helpful in explain-
ing up the problem on substitu-
tion.

In the meantime, the question of the legitimacy of exporting cants from fed-
eral lands is still under question. Re-
gulations which are to be considered appear at hearings in Portland and Se-
atle in the next few weeks to state the ILWU position on such trade should be permi-
ted.

**Contribution to Amnesty**

HONOLULU — A contribution of $200 has been approved by the ILWU's In-
ternational Executive Board to Amnesty Interna-
tional for the specific assistance of an im-
prisoned Dominican labor leader.

**A CANT That's a Log**

Becomes a Controversial Issue

PORTLAND—Cants have recently be-
come a controversial issue, along with
logs, in the Northwest Sawdust Belt.

The question, according to Regional
Director G. Johnny Parks, is whether
or not the manufacture of cants is a way of by-passing US Forest Service Regulations on the export of raw logs.

What is a cant? For those unfamiliar with the term, a cant is a portion of a log sawed lengthwise into slabs no thicker than 8 inches.

Picture, accompanying, shows cants waiting shipment at Port of Portland's Terminal 4, and bears out Parks' con-
tention that cants are a finished prod-
tuct.

"Japanese squares" gave work to longshoremen and kept steaming up in the tidewater mills during Hoover's depres-
sion, and cants may serve the same purpose during current Nixon depres-
sion.

Opponents of cants at hearing held March 24 before US Department of Agriculture and Timber Management Division of US Forest Service personnel were all in agreement that cants are generally known as plywood co-ops. They were joined by State Representative Les Austin, who claimed shipping cants is "export-
ing Oregon jobs." (As Austin, a Democrat, is running in the May primary, for the US Congressional seat from which he had been turned, Wendell Wyatt, is retiring in January.)

Countering Austin was George F. Grove, manager of the Port of Astoria, representing the Pacific Rim Trade As-
sociation, in which ILWU is a partici-
patent, who pointed out that banning cants would not make more jobs, but undercut existing jobs.

"The export of forest products is to the benefit of both forester practices as well as the local economy and the national balance of trade," Grove said.

"Regulations that would thwart our balance of trade impose limitations on the general economy and employment in our region."

**Dockers, Widows on Pension List**

SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the April, 1974, list of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans.

Local 1: Edward Gacek; Local 8: Alfred W. Ericksson; Local 19: Sam-
uel Chenault, George Duggs, An-
drew Kelleher, Richard D'Otole, Raymond Randle, Frank C. Sag-
via; Local 14: Francis E. Durkee, George L. Glanny, Paul W. Tyler, Elmer L. Walker, Meardon Miller; Local 18: Ronald G. Ruddle; Local 19: Howard Norton; Local 21: Leon L. Boyd, Cecil W. Marshall; Local 33: John W. Johnson; Local 24: Pete P. Biustich, Local 27: Chester Bombardier; Local 29: Bernard Mc-
Alee; Local 47: Oscar Baush, Frank Napoleon; Local 50: Thomas E. Smith; Local 54; E. M. Villaroncino; Local 94: John Page.

The widows are: Geraldine Bi-
ford, (Leo D., Local 16); Shirley D.
churchill, (Paul H., Local 4); Verna E. Curtis, (Donald, Local 98); Hilda M. Dedrick, (Arens H., Local 10); Sara G. Flores, (Heery M., Local 13); Ella Mae Gibbs, (Morris, Local 14); Myrtle Harris, (Clyde E., Local 19); De'vena Headman, (Earl E., Local 62); Lucy S. Holman, (Erick Local 10); Bernice Howard, (Frank L., Local 8); Anne A. Hubbard, (loyd B., Local 10); Elizabeth Headman, (Earl E., Local 10); Devier T., Local 78); Mattie B. Johnson, (Elia Local 10); Shirley Kaul, (Richard J., Local 13); Grace Kim-
bill, (William L., Local 19); Jesse L. Lemon, (Jack C. Local 8); Blanche Leno, (Alford, Local 10); Anna K. Lima, (Jose, Local 10); Phyllis Reckenberg, (Clarence A., Local 10); Bernice Smith, (James, Local 11); Larline Secher, (Charles A. Local 4); Arliss Swad, (Ru-
bach, Local 10); Freda Tidwell, (Walter, Local 10); Dorothy Zeerold, (Gordon A., Local 13).

Names in brackets are those of deceased husbands.
Compliment From Canada

May I just say that I support your union's policy of maintaining contact with various trade union movements around the world. The latest example of this was documented in The Dispatcher of March 8, 1974. The article referred to an interview by Brother J. Tyler. It originated from Cairo, Egypt.

The article is both interesting and re-

freshing. I would never fail to read a-

from your union's policy of main-

ness, we have given unquestioned sup-

the ILWU for its assistance and paper 

strike was effective only because union 

members in every kind of job sup-

port from the Middle East, which is very 

useful to the cause of trade unionism.

The strike was effective only because union 

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port from the Middle East, which is very 

useful to the cause of trade unionism.

I wish your union continued success in 

your noble and objective stance in the 

world. Your score so far is impressive. 

Wherever your delegations go they 

have a good record of reporting later about their experiences to labor coun-

cil leaders, to the press and in The Dis-

patcher. For this I commend the ILWU.

LARRY RYAN
Secretary-Treasurer, 
Victoria, BC, Labor Council

Thanks From SIEU

On behalf of the four striking City 

Unions, Service Employees Interna-

tional Unions, Local 668 Civil Service 

Building Maintenance, Local 206 Hos-

tital and Institutional Workers, Local 

400 Civil Service Association and Local 

585 Social Service Workers, I would like 

to thank the ILWU for its assistance 

and participation in the strike.

The strike was effective only because union 

members in every kind of job sup-

port from the Middle East, which is very 

useful to the cause of trade unionism.

John M. Fiesal of Big Bear Lake, 

California, retired from ILWU Clerks 

Local 63 at Wilmington in 1963 and 

began helping to the ILWU in the San 

Geronimo Mountains where he says he 

and his wife have been "living it up in 

the great outdoors." He writes:

"Find enclosed a photograph of this 

writer, taken shortly after I came 

home after a trio of chunky rainbow trout 

from the Salmon River in Idaho.

John M. Fiesal

May 10, 1974

Donald Mendes' Catch

outstanding catch which took place when a party of Local 11 ILWU mem-

bers fished the Bay waters: A chunky striped bass which weighed the scales at 

43 pounds.

In doing a bit of research on spin 

fishing, I note:

In England, where spin fishing as we 

know it today got its start, it was, and is, 

referred to as "threadline angling."" 

"Casting," as we understand it in 

America, with comparatively short rod 

and level wind casting reel, is referred 

to in England as "spinning."

The French, also pioneers in light 

angling, refer to "spinning" as "lancer 

legar," meaning "light casting." Why 

the term "spinning" or "spin 

fishing" has been adopted in America is 

a mystery to me. The line does not 

spoil, it coils from the reel speed which, 

itself, remains stationary during the 

cast. The spool, during the line-retriv-

ing operation does not spin, it moves in 

and out with an oscillating motion. A 

real mixed up reel situation, eh? 

Please mention your local number.

Send it to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. TD
2833 S. E. 3rd Place
Portland, Oregon 97202

In return you'll receive a BOLO fish-

ing snapshot in your wallet or album.
Local 6 Pickets Are Arrested

UNION CITY, Calif. — Local 6 Business Agent Evelyn Johnson and two rank and file were arrested here April 1 while peacefully picketing Imco Container Co., where a strike has been in progress since February 28.

Arrested with Ms. Johnson were Rafael Banvelos and picket Captain Fernando Flores. The three were released on their own recognizance after agreeing to return to court April 15 on charges of blocking a sidewalk, and returned to the picket line.

The Imco workers, who selected Local 6 as their bargaining agent last summer because they could no longer put up with, among other things, starting rates as low as $2.30 per hour for women, have threatened to walk off to establish any reasonable basis of settlement since negotiations began last August.

Imco called in the police, according to Ms. Johnson, because a scab trucking outfit — going by the name of, appropriately enough, Eager Beaver Trucking — was about to take a load of materials across the line. About eight policemen swooped down on the line and ordered her, Flores and Banvelos to "move" — when the three continued their legal picketing, they were placed under arrest.

Negotiations stalled when the company refused to accept usual procedures for dealing with on-the-job grievances, thus providing area fringe benefits and would make no significant offer to improve its low wage scale.

Local 63's Office Workers Sign

WILMINGTON—Clerks' Local 63 has signed an agreement with Marine Terminals Corp. covering approximately ten office workers. They are members of a separate unit within the local composed of office workers at Standard Fruit, American Pacific Lines as well as Marine Terminals.

The fifteen-month contract provides for a 75c per month across-the-board increase effective March 15, 1974 and an additional 50c per month October 15.

The pact expires June 30, 1975.

The Marine Terminals office employees also won an additional paid holiday (bringing the total to 11) as well as improvements in vacation provisions, grievance machinery and seniority.

In addition, the company has agreed to a 60-day notice of termination of all jobs in the bargaining unit.

The contract was negotiated by Local 63 President Al Perisho, International Representative Don Wright and Ty Partridge.

(An agreement on behalf of office workers at APL was signed last month.

An article in the March 22 Dispatcher on this pact failed to mention that approximately 250 more were included in the workweek from 40 to 37 1/2 hours)

Local 33 Moves to Unanchovy Harvest

SAN PEDRO — ILWU Local 33 is up in arms against a decision by the State Fish and Game Commission to limit this year's anchovy harvest to 20,000 tons — outside the 12 mile territorial waters.

The two locals bargain jointly on matters pertaining to working conditions, wages, hours and other issues.

Local 33 Secretary-Treasurer John Royal: "They have stripped the California commercial fishermen of their citizenship by forcing them outside the 12-mile zone. The only privilege we had as American citizens was the privilege to fish between three and twelve miles, which gave us the only advantage over other fishermen from foreign countries."

Royal threatened to go before the state legislature and the Governor to attempt to strip the Commission of its power to manage ocean resources.

"B" Men Get Extra PGP Pay

SAN FRANCISCO — The Coast Commission announced that for the third Pay Guarantee Plan period which ends March 29, all "B" men will receive an additional six hours pay per week for each week they were eligible. The amount will be paid out on April 12.

Borax Talks to Begin

BORON, Calif. — Negotiations on behalf of over 1200 ILWU members employed by the US Borax Corp. will begin April 15. The Borax workers are members of Local 29 here in the desert and Local 29-A in Wilmington.

The two locals bargain jointly on matters pertaining to working conditions, wages, hours and other issues.

Borax Leaders Murdered

CHICAGO—At least six Chilean longshore unionists were murdered by the Chilean military junta last September, according to an article issued by the Chicago-based Commission of Inquiry into Human Rights Abuses in Chile.

Among them was Hector Rojo, general secretary of the National Steelworkers Union who had a record of service in the ILWU overseas delegates in Chile in 1972.

The investigating group included among its members two top-ranked labor leaders—Ernest W. Witherspoon, president and vice-president of the United Electrical Workers, and Abraham R. Loeb, executive director of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, AFL-CIO.

SEEK ASYLUM

It has also been reported that Luis Figueroa, president of the Central Union of Workers (CUT) and Jorge Go- doy, Allende's Minister of Labor, have taken refuge in the Swedish Embassy in Santiago.

"There is no doubt that the worldwide pressures of this kind have saved the lives of many of the former Allende government officials, as well as trade unionists," Tobin said.

The ILWU International Executive Board, at its recent Hawaii meeting, reaffirmed its previous call for denouncing the coup and the repression by the Chilean armed forces.

Eastern Dockers Want Big Wage Increase

NEW YORK—The International Longshoremen's Association (AFL-CIO) has submitted contract demands calling for a large wage increase as well as tighter jurisdiction over container and LASH work.

The ILA, now negotiating a new agreement covering 99 locals between Maine and Virginia, also surprised its employers by demanding a one-year pact, instead of the traditional three-year agreement. The present contract expires May 1.

The union is demanding an increase in wages from $3.30 to $8 per hour, with the first six hours of each working day to be worked at straight time, the last two at time-and-a-half. Sick and vacation leave and health-protection is another union demand.

Also on the table is a demand that an additional 50 cents per hour be contributed by the employers to both the pension and welfare funds.

Fighting Rate Increase

COOS BAY—Former Local 12 Presi- dent Eugene Bailey is one of three co-chairman of a local group called "Citizens for Fair Electric Rates" which is leading the campaign against a 19.1 rate increase requested by Pacific Power and Light Co.

Local 26 Convention

LOS ANGELES—Date for the annual convention of ILWU Local 26 has been set for May 18. The convention will start at 9 a.m. and conclude at approximately 4 p.m. Committee are at work on planning.