SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU is appealing to the courts in an effort to establish the validity of its Container Union Agreement with the Pacific Maritime Association. The PMA also is making a similar appeal.

The ILWU, in its recent agreement, negotiated in 1972 (and a predecessor, negotiated in 1970), were struck down earlier this year by the National Labor Relations Board.

In the case in the case is the complex business of maintaining their solidarity in the face of a determined company effort to break their strike, with the assistance of local law enforcement.

The latest escalation came when all union members—over 300 of them—received a three-page letter from the company threatening that they would be replaced if they did not return to work by Monday, September 23.

COMPANY MOVE FLOPS

The company also placed ads in Los Angeles area newspapers, advertising for scabs. Borax officials bragged that they expected 200 men at work by Tuesday, September 24.

But only 30 scabs have come in from the outside, and a maximum of 36 ILWU members have returned to work, reports Local 30 secretary-treasurer Eugene Young. Local 30 President Ken Gordon reports that “the back-to-work move just isn’t taking hold. People are still sticking together, and this company tactic has made people even angrier.”

A new wave of police repression has also been brought into play. Some 20 strikers were arrested last week—Kern County authorities are busy trying to get about 60 men in the area, with the assistance of two helicopters.

“If we continue to stick together,” Gordon said, “we’ll win this strike. The company is counting on disunity, but they’re going to be disappointed.”

—Continued on Page 2

MEETING THE PRESS—ILWU President Harry Bridges, who seldom holds press conferences, did hold one on Sept. 11 in his capacity as a commissioner of the Port of San Francisco. The session was held in the Port Commission’s meeting room in the Ferry Building. In the background can be seen a group of San Francisco labor leaders who came as observers. See pages four and five.

Dockers Support Two-Day Chile Cargo Boycott

(See also On The Beam, Page 2)

SAN FRANCISCO — Longshoremen throughout the United States last week cooperated with a two-day boycott of all Chilean transport, called by the 65-million-member international Transport Workers’ Federation.

The boycott, also endorsed by the ILWU, was initiated by Secretary of State Kissinger, who called for the boycott against the supposed “destabilization” of Chile. He said, “We’ll carry the cargo until we can set it down,” said general manager Albert Wenzell. He said that Prudential “did not want to be provocative, not over two tons of cargo.”

ILA ALSO BOYCOTTS

The boycott also had the support of the officers of the International Longshoremen’s Association (ILA) on the east coast.

In Brooklyn, New York, 200 members of Local 1814 refused to unload a ship carrying Chilean cargo September 18.

Chemical Workers Join Local 6

RICHMOND, Calif. — Workers at the Nopco Chemical Division of the Diamond Shamrock Chemical Co. have voted by a margin of 29-3 to join ILWU warehouse Local 6.

The organization of the plant was led by the staff of the Northern California Regional Office.

Growth In Union Members

SAN FRANCISCO — Due mainly to a rapid increase in union membership among public workers, unions in California now have 2,179,800 members, state statistician reports.

Between July 1, 1971 and July 1, 1973, public employee unions signed up 24,000 new members in the state, the California AFL-CIO News reports.

Job Training

WASHINGTON—The US Department of Labor’s Manpower Administration has launched a $5 million effort to develop job training and employment projects for criminal offenders.

Power Play Is Beaten —For Now

WASHINGTON—A bill defeated in the House this week, as “a black print for fascism,” has been, in effect, killed for this session of Congress.

But the issue of emergency presidential powers remains very much alive. (See editorial page four.)

The attack on the bill in Congress was spearheaded by Rep. Spark Matsunaga (Dem.-Hawaii) and Rep. Les Aspin (Dem.-Wisconsin).

—Continued on Page 2
CONSTITUTION? WHAT'S THAT!!

THE LAST ISSUE OF The Dispatcher we carried an editorial entitled "A Blueprint For Fascism." It warned of the dangers inherent in a bill reported out by the House Armed Services Committee extending sweeping emergency presidential powers over the nation's citizens.

In this issue we can report with some relief the bill is dead for this session of Congress. But the danger is far from over. There is a battle over presidential powers remains to be fought, but the defense better be alert for a renewed concern over the merits of such legislation in Washington in the wake of Watergate.

One thing is certain. The next time there will be a full dress approach to the debate against the bill in the Rule Committee—"A Victory And A Challenge"—it will be inviting similar abuses of individual rights and civil liberties must be protected. And powers must be screened and scores of other potential acts of the chief executive in time of national emergency powers. There must be a time limit.

There must be a time limit.

But, as the Washington report on page four of this paper, clearly indicates, this is no time for complacency. The major battle over presidential powers remains to be fought. Bills specifically to limit those powers are in the works. They will need support.

Presidential powers are in issue in the current election campaign. Labor has an enormous stake in the question of presidential powers. From such powers come wage freezes and job freezes, waterfront screening and scores of other potential acts of a dictatorial nature.

Those ILWU members who visit or interview Congressmen or congressional candidates prior to the election should ask most pointedly where they stand on the issue of the president's emergency powers.

The point any such delegation should make is that if any special powers are needed for the chief executive in time of national emergency, then those powers should be kept within the limits of the US Constitution. Basic rights and civil liberties must be protected. And powers should not be open-ended, as is the case with some emergency declarations going back to the depression of the thirties and the Korean war. There must be a time limit.

But it would be foolhardy to assume the Pentagon can be thwarted so easily.

Time in this case, was on the side of the bill's opponents. This session of Congress will adjourn before the Pentagon can get a new play moving, but the defense better be alert for a second effort in the new Congress.

One thing is certain. The next time there will have to be a full dress approach to the bill. The first effort was a little six line bill that seemed routine. It extended some presidential powers that expired on June 30 of this year to June 30, 1978. It came out of the Armed Services Committee after only 30 minutes of hearing.

One of the reasons the bill was denied a rule was that there had never been a full hearing on its merits—or lack of them. And there is renewed concern over the merits of such legislation in Washington in the wake of Watergate.

As Rep. Matsunaga pointed out in leading the debate against the bill in the Rule Committee: "In recent months we have witnessed unparalleled abuses of the Bill of Rights in the name of national security. If we vote to extend this bad law we will be inviting similar abuses of individual rights in the future."

The ILWU's legislative representative in Washington, together with a number of other labor representatives and spokesman for groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union, also played significant roles in blocking the bill. So did the ILWU councils, locals, auxiliaries and pensioners who sent wires and letters opposing the measure.

The be-robed men of the Pentagon very much want to see the power this bill contains extended for the President. They tried to get it with a sneak play. They did smuggle it out of one committee, but they were dumped in the second when the Rules Committee voted 74-5 not to give it a rule, which in congressional parlance means the committee refused to schedule it for floor debate.

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But there is still another frightful aspect to all of this—violence is surfacing, although it is getting less publicity than the CIA's $8 million. Some of these crimes, to our shame, were engineered in the name of organized labor in the United States—and a rumour about that is starting to develop.

It is coming out that an overseas arm of the AIFLD, the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), supposedly established to help organize workers in Latin America, has been used instead to create ineffective unions committed to protecting US government and financial interests.

The AIFLD was established in 1962 to "aid anti-socialist and anti-Castroite unions." That obviously includes Chile.

Recent investigations reveal AIFLD was financed originally by a group of business firms including United Fruit, ITT, Kennecott, Anaconda, several Rockefeller-owned corporations, major banks and oil companies.

The chairman of AIFLD's board of trustees is J. Peter Grace, the American Institute for Free Labor Development—AIFLD, supposedly established to help organize workers in Latin America, has been used instead to create ineffective unions committed to protecting US government and financial interests.

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The chairman of AIFLD's board of trustees is J. Peter Grace, chief of W. R. Grace & Co., which has extensive shipping and other interests in Latin America. So, if it is not the 71st kid today, is all hanging out.

And, it would seem that both the American people and the labor movement have some housecleaning to do.
TRADE UNION WOMEN — Most of the discussion turned around the need in contract language—introduced after resume September 26.

The old contract had call-out time at the new agreement provides that a worker, called out and told to "stand by," must be paid at his or her regular rate of pay.

Garment; Evelyn Johnson, ILWU Local 6; and Maxine Jenkins, classification and apprenticeship in the Boron Strikers Hang Tough

These new demands would break down the entire prevailing system of classification and apprenticeship in the maintenance department, reduce the work force, create unsa"e conditions by

Fish employees up to parity and above with the new agreement provides that a worker, called out and told to "stand by," must be paid at his or her regular rate of pay.

They have also used to remove the table several particularly offensive company demands for changes in contract language—introduced after the strike was well underway—or even current pact which union

 McCarthy Hits Ford Employment Program

PORTLAND—"There are six or seven million people out of work, and Ford proposes to give you 85,000 jobs," former Senator Eugene McCarthy said at a breakfast for labor-sponsored candidates held here last week. "You're right to be concerned."

Further lay-offs are likely, he warned, "because we are living under corporational fascism in which the corporations control the lives of their employees, and when they are through with them, let them go to become public charges."

On the platform with McCarthy were Dean Killion, president of the Oregon AFL-CIO, who acted as master of ceremonies; top officers of COPE, the Multnomah Labor Council, the county Democratic committee, US Senatorial candidate Betty Roberts, Democratic candidate for Governor Bob Straub, and Robert Duncan, running for Congress from District 3.

What is desperately needed, said McCarthy is "a re-distribution of work; we haven't had one since 1932 when we passed the 40-hour week—a redistribution of income through work, instead of the dole."

He called election of a veto-proof Congress an urgent necessity, charging that Ford "has been on the negative side of every critical issue for the past 25 years."

In negotiations September 12-13, company negotiators failed to agree on wage and fringe package which would be open for meaningful negotiations.

Mr. Wood said, and if the consumer price index for all cities exceeds 10 percent during the period from May, 1974, to May, 1975, the contract is automatically canceled.

ILWU members, reduce present sick

BLAC K PROBLEMS — The following weekend, the City College labor program joined the A. Phillip Randolph Institute in sponsoring another conference on the relationship of black labor leadership to the rest of the community. Shown, from left, are Mattie Jackson, Garment Workers; Pete Guidry, University of California Institute of Industrial Relations; Grant Mitchell, Building Service Local 400; Jack Olson, coordinator of the Labor Studies Program; LaRoy King, ILWU Northern California Regional Director; Herman Griffin, Retail Clerks; and Lucille Marshall, Office Workers Local 3.

McCarthy told the audience that Ford "has been on the negative side of every critical issue for the past 25 years." He called election of a veto-proof Congress an urgent necessity, charging that Ford "has been on the negative side of every critical issue for the past 25 years."

Local 63, Wilmington

Members of ILWU Clerks' Local 63 have been conducting a series of meetings in the Wilmington area to discuss the need for a new, two-year contract with Union Fish.

The agreement, to run from July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1975, brings the company to the bargaining table with the longshoremen's trade union.

Mr. Wood said the contract a real victory. Union Fish is a subsidiary of Peter Pan, which has been involved in negotiations with local representatives of the firm had broken down.

The election will be held by mail ballot in December.

Boron Strikers Hang Tough

In negotiations September 12-13, company representatives rejected a substantially modified union proposal and, despite the urging of a federal conciliator, refused to make their own counter offer.

They have also reused to remove from the table several particularly offensive company demands for changes in contract language—introduced after the strike was well underway—or even the old contract.

The election will be held by mail ballot in December.

UAW Strikes at American Motors

Milwaukee—Over 15,000 members of the United Auto Workers, employed by the American Motors Corp., went out on strike September 16 after union and company negotiators failed to agree on a new contract.

The pr oner candidate for the Tacoma project is the Ralph M. Parsons Co. of Pasadena.

More About Port Campus

Continued from Page 1—

The company also wants a free hand to contract out work now performed by ILWU members, reduce present sick leave provisions and change rules which now provide for an equitable distribution of overtime.

Once these demands, introduced in the midst of the strike, are withdrawn local officials maintain, the way would be open for meaningful negotiations.

International President Harry Bridges was in Southern California to assist in negotiations and will return when talks resume September 26.

The new contract provides for a 25 percent wage increase and other improvements over the present, one-year agreement. The negotiations, which began May 25, continued on and off until September 25, when the company announced that it would not recognize anyone who has pictures, clippings, papers, union publications, dues books, etc., dealing with the new agreement, and that the Vancouver waterfront would be closed until personal recollections are also welcomed.

Please send any materials or information to Watson Jones, 2206 Mahon, North Vancouver, BC.

New Pact Won At Coos Bay Fish Plant

COOS BAY — Seafood Processing & Allied Workers Local 42 has negotiated a new, two-year contract with Union Fish.

The agreement, to run from July 1, 1973, to July 31, 1975, brings the company to the bargaining table with the longshoremen's trade union.

Mr. Wood said the company is in for a real fight. Union Fish is a subsidiary of Peter Pan, which has been involved in negotiations with local representatives of the firm.

The election will be held by mail ballot in December.

Crisis Areas Grow

WASHINGTON — New York City and northeastern Pennsylvania have been added to the list of major labor areas with "substantial" (six percent or more) unemployment in July, the Department of Labor reports.

The company wants changes in the grievance procedure, it wants to lower the ratio of company-paid shop stewards to members.

Many old-timers have been interested in the strike, which is now in its fifth week in the summer from the time the ice breaks to get up, unable to get out before the ice closes in again.

They will hear, for example, of the problem of ice facing the barges that will go clear to Prudhoe Bay to discharge. These barges will have just five weeks in the summer from the time the ice breaks to get up, unable to get out before the ice closes in again.

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Washingto n Report

Power of White House an Issue

by Pat Tobin

ILWU Washington Representative

WASHINGTON — The problem of legislation relating to the
emergency powers of the President of the United States should
be given high priority in questioning members of Congress dur-
ing the current election campaign.

We have just beaten back, for the moment, a bill, HR 13308,
that was revived and extended to June 30, 1978, a sweep-
ing set of presidential emergency powers.

Meanwhile, the Senate Special Committee on National Emer-
gency and Delegated Emergency Powers has produced a bill,
S367, that would limit the extent and duration of emergency
powers. This measure now is before the Senate Committee on
Government Operations.

This bill deserves support just as much as HR 13308 merited
the kind of emergency opposition that a number of labor repre-
sentatives and spokesmen for civil liberties groups mustered
here in the last two weeks. (See editorial page two).

The Senate Special Committee is urging legislative action
because "... it is distressingly clear that our constitutional
Government has been weakened by 14 executive years of emer-
gency rule." Most Americans are not aware there are in effect
even more than 14 supposedly proclaimed states of national emer-
gency giving the President powers that could be an excuse for
dictatorial rule over the United States outside of normal consti-
tutional processes.

Many of these powers can and have been used against labor
in an effort to break strikes.

REMEMBER SCREENING?

President Truman, you will recall, issued an executive order
establishing a screening program in the maritime industry in
1944 at the height of the Korean War hysteria.

The tragic history of that action is well known to members of
the ILWU and to other victims who were members of seafar-
ing unions.

The President in his executive order gave the US Coast Guard
Commandant the power to decide who could work aboard US
vessels as officers or crew members as well as which longshore-
men could work on any dock or facility on US waterfronts.

The Commandant had absolute power to decide what mem-
bers of this work force were so-called subversives. Men were
given kangaroo court hearings and totally deprived of any due
process of law. The seafaring unions of that time capitulated to
this program, and the officers of some unions used the program
to eliminate their opposition in the union.

The ILWU, while unable to thwart the order completely, al-
lowed the Coast Guard to screen only military installations, and
those longshoremen who did not receive Coast Guard passes
were allowed to work on private commercial docks, even though
the order said otherwise.

Thousands of seamen lost their jobs. Finally, however, in a
court case brought by 10 screened seamen, a federal judge ruled
the Coast Guard screening officers were required to allow screened
seamen the right of due process.

This meant that, for example, a bill of particulars had to be
presented against them and informations against the men had
to be available for cross-examination.

The Coast Guard at this point caved in, and the program was
withdrawn.

The new pact provides for 40 cents an hour in wage increases
through July 1 and an additional 10 cents an hour as of January 1, 1975.
The contract expires June 30, 1975.

The ILWU, while unable to thwart the order completely, al-
lowed the Coast Guard to screen only military installations, and
those longshoremen who did not receive Coast Guard passes
were forced to work on private commercial docks, even though
the order said otherwise.

Medical coverage will be provided when a worker has worked 80 hours in
a month. Seniority employees will re-
ceive up to 12 months of medical cov-
erage if sick or injured.

In addition, the contract makes for seniority after three months and strengthens existing
language on lay-offs, overtime and
change of schedule.

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San Francisco: A contract netting
50 cents per hour in wage increases
and other gains has been signed be-
tween ILWU Warehouse Local 6 and
Health Ceramics, a craft tile and din-
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The contract calls for seniority after three months and strengthens existing
language on lay-offs, overtime and
change of schedule.

The reports issued by the Senate Special Committee make
the point that over 470 emergency statutes became law under
special powers may be needed. But we shouldn't give away our
basic rights in the process.
A POINT — Marel Marshall of Local 10, a vice-president of the Northern California District Council, makes a point during debate over endorsement of candidates at Bakersfield on Sept. 7.

WEIGHING CAREFULLY — LaRoy King (left), ILWU Northern California Region Jr. Director, listens to debate on candidates at joint meeting of ILWU Northern and Southern California District Councils.

The appeal involves only the validity of the contract the ILWU negotiated with PMA.

ONE PART A VICTORY

At the time the NLRB decision was handed down last Feb. 11 the ILWU hailed the jurisdictional portions of the verdict as an affirmation of traditional ILWU jurisdiction.

But the union believed also its contract with PMA covering container stations was valid, and that is the basis of the appeal, which was filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The document is dated Sept. 4. It was written by Norman Leonard of Gladstein, Leonard, Pataky and Andersen, who has been the major representative of the ILWU through all of the long Cal Cartage litigation.

What the NLRB decision did, in essence, was throw out a Bill on ton tax on containers with less than full shipper’s loads that belong to non-PMA members and are stuffed and unstuffed away from the docks at container freight stations run by non-PMA members, of which California Cartage was the major example. Hence the title to the case.

Leonard’s brief challenges the NLRB’s legal right to throw out not only the tonnage tax but to void elaborately.

Take Their Politics Seriously

The 40 members of the union who attended the joint conference worked diligently at their task — as a number of the candidates who appeared will not doubt attest. The questions were sharp and direct. They showed the delegates had done their homework on issues facing California voters.

In the debate that followed after the candidates had left, the delegates were quick to point out where one candidate had compared unfavorably, or favorably, to his rival in answering the same question.

There are no candidates in the pictures spread out across this page below this story. This is a story about the delegates and their political knowledge. There isn’t room even to go into examples of the kind of questions they asked. Hopefully, the pictures reflect some of the intensity, dedication and knowledge they brought to the gathering.

Appeal Filed to Sustain Container Freight Station Pact

Continued from Page 1—

Freight Station Agreements were in violation of the Taft-Hartley sections of the National Labor Relations Act.

The NLRB said that those sections of the acts that “limit, restrain, restrict, tax or prohibit handling in the customary manner” of containers stuffed or unstuffed by non-ILWU members, are “void and unenforceable.”

“Nevertheless, the Board effectively destroyed the only real relief available to the members of the bargaining unit. Its decision is unsupported either on the law or on the facts.”

In striking down the contracts the Board not only ignored the declarations of the Supreme Court, of this Court and other Courts of Appeal, but imposed upon the parties a series of legal standards which are not authorized by the statutes or the cases.

“While paying lip service to the attainment of the union in cooperating with the employer to uy-day the industry in the light of modern technology, the Board effectively destroyed the only real relief available to the members of the bargaining unit. Its decision is unsupported either on the law or on the facts.”

The union’s only aim, Leonard argues on behalf of ILWU Locals 10, 12, 34 and 63, in signing the Container Freight Station Agreement was “to preserve what work was left in the dock areas and to recapture that which had already been moved away.” There was no intention, he declares “... to achieve any objectives elsewhere.”

The ILWU argues that work preservation clauses in collective bargaining contracts do not violate the National Labor Relations Act, that work preservation includes work recapture and that the Board’s finding that the traditional work of longshoremen is limited to loading and unloading of ships is not supported by the record.

EMPLOYERS INVOLVED

Employers contesting the appeal are California Cartage Co., Inc., and Pacific Motor Trucking Company, although there were others in the original action below the NLRB. The Teamsters, and the other major union involved in the stuffing and unstuffing dispute, have not requested to intervene in the appeal.

The disputed CFS Agreement is a supplement to the ILWU’s Coastwise contract with the PMA.

It says in so many words that it is designed “... to protect and preserve the established work of the employees covered by the PMA/ILWU Pacific Coast Longshoremen’s and Clerks’ Agreement and this CFS Supplement at docks or adjacent areas.”

The issue is now expected to make an extended journey through the courts.
Columbia Council Backs Straub For Governor

NEWPORT — News that President Ford has passed up Oregon as a visit, President Nixon hit the Columbia River District Council last week calling for a delegate to attend the Local 33 Hiring Hall September 8.

"We have Bastille Day, Independence Day, Labor Day — and now we have Black Sunday," said Pensioner delegate Ernest E. Baker.

Secretary Ed Mapes was directed to send a protest letter to President Ford, copies to members of the Oregon and Washington Congressional delegations.

But later the meeting was again interrupted dramatically — this time by a Western Union messenger with a tele- gram from gubernatorial aspirant Bob Straub.

The wire praised ILWU for its "exemplary political performance" and pledged Straub, if elected, "to work with labor in promoting the welfare of working men and women." The wire spelled this out as "protecting, and extending, the gains made in unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, collective bargaining and tax reform."

The former state treasurer also said he would work with labor in "economic development" and "improved international trade capabilities."

Straub is running against State Senator Victor Atiyeh, one of the most reactionary solons ever to occupy a seat in Salem.

The council's nod also went to State Senator Betty Roberts, chosen at a meeting of state Democrats to replace the late Wayne Morse as their choice for US Senator on the November ballot.

Roberts is running against the Republican incumbent, Bob Packwood, a log expert, who tried to shackle the transportation unions with a compulsory arbitration bill during the 1971-72 dock strike.

Other recommendations went to State Representative Les AuCoin, running for the Congressional seat in District 1 being vacated by Wendell Wyatt, a Bullman, running for reelection in District 2; former Congressman Robert Duncan, running for the Third Congressional District, from which Edith Green is stepping down, and James Weaver, a Goose Island builder, contesting the GOP incumbent, J. B. Dellenback, in District 4.

The council lambasted a move being organized into the ILWU? If so, please write or telephone in information to one of the following:

Northwest Regional Office
2330 11th Street

Washington- Alaska Office
5525 S. Figueroa St.

Southern Calif. Regional Office
981 E. Hastings St.

ENDORSED — The ILWU in Oregon is recommending Robert W. Straub, for Governor in the November election. Loggers came in for discussion, with Dan Lis, who represented Local 53 at the meeting, and Robert Fogarty, also of Local 53, reporting they are the "main cargo in this port."

The comparative features of workmen's comp must be routed through the Legislature, which sets minimum and maximum rates, based on the injured worker's average earnings, during the previous year. CRDC lobbyist, J. R. Dellenback, said the workers' comp must be reviewed and give "a dollar a day, based on a five-day-week."

Bakers were elected trustees.

Tight Money

Hits Lumbar Ports Of Northwest

NORTH BEND — Lay-offs in lumber due to tight money and high interest rates are having a drastic effect on employment, delegate Forrest Taylor reported at an ILWU Columbia River District Council meeting in Portland September 8.

Work in the port has been spotty, with some members drawing their guaranteed wage.

All operations were down at Ocean Terrace, as the lines of ore, logs, and in the log marshalling yard. Checkers, walking bosses and mechanics are seeking work elsewhere through their respective hiring halls, Taylor said.

Local 12 at the last stop work meeting voted a $50 donation to the Auxiliary 1 Bowling Club.
Against Pardon

ILWU Local 9 would like to go on record as protesting the action taken by President Ford in his pardon of Ex-President Nixon. We would further oppose strongly the pardon of Nixon’s subordinates.

JOHN J. BUKOSKEY
Secretary-Business Agent
Local 9, Seattle

Emergency Powers

Since 1973 and again in 1974 we have followed news items regarding the researches of the Senate Committee on Emergency Powers. We believe they relate to the possible introduction of legislation to curb these powers. The fact that the statutes have been on the books since 1933 and of course we are most familiar with that of the Korean war—the waterfront screening, etc., A number of letters have gone to Con- gress on the matter of these powers, by the Federated Auxiliaries.

Hence the Editorial "A Blueprint for Fascism" (Dispatche Sept. 15) Induced an immediate response re H.R. 13370.

There seems little doubt that the most outstanding news story in the last decade was the success of transplanting Coho of silver') from the Pacific North- west to the Great Lakes.

Later, a similar successful transplant of Chinook salmon from the Pacitic to the Great Lakes was engineered though the Chinook hasn’t caught on in the Great Lakes as well as the Coho, because of those times of declining stocks of fish and wildlife. It is encouraging to us that this project brought about by pa- tient application in the fishery sciences

In was on April 2, 1966, when Coho was first netted from gill organized million of them—obtained from the Oregon Fish Commission’s Tanner Creek Hatchery, were released for the first time in a Lake Michigan tribu- tary stream by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

Additional releases in key streams entering Lake Michigan and Superior, has resulted in a comparatively new multi-million dollar sport fishery. Ob- viously the tiny Coho did not linger long in midwest streams for when they return to a mature fish off the mouths of their home waters, in the late sum- mer and early fall of 1967, they had grown to this size, even west Coast standards.

The Coast angler who can at- test to the presence of Chinook in Lake Michigan is Wayne H. Geimer of San Francisco, a member of ILWU Local 6. He sent in the following photograph and wrote:

“Most Californians do not have to travel as far as I did to catch a Chinook salmon—a couple of thousand miles—but it was worth it. Enclosed find snapshot of this writer with 18-lb. Chinook I caught while trolling on Lake Michigan, outside of Two River, Wisconsin. It measured 34 inches down the wobbler. My trolling speed was about 7 miles per hour and it took 45 minutes to land it.” * * *

BIG ONE — Wayne H. Geimer of ILWU Local 6 with an 18 pound Chinook salmon he caught on Lake Michigan.

The Moonlighters

WASHINGTON—A record number of American anglers, 4.3 million — were fishing, up and down the Pacific coast, from the Golden Gate to Alaska, has been good this year, least- wise that is the picture I get from talk- ing with salmon anglers all over. Brother George Sickavish of Vancouver, British Columbia, recently had his day in the sun, and he came to the dock with a finny prize. He wrote:

“We’ve had some great weather in British Columbia this summer. Fred, and perfect for fishing. Enclosed find a snapshot of myself with a beautiful bright Kwik (Chinook) salmon I caught this summer, a real picture. Address it to the Secretary, Portland, Oregon 97202

Do you have an extra snapshot in your album of a fishing or hunting scene? We’d like to trade one of the illustrated BOLON stainless steelhead fishing lures for one. Please include your Local number. All ILWU members, retired members of the family and, of course, retired members are eligible.

FRANK GOETZ, Dept. TD
2833 S.E. 3rd Place
Portland, Oregon 97202

Prices—No Relief In Sight

WASHINGTON—All the statist- ics point to the same conclusion. Start with the cost of living. Labor Department figures re- veal that for the month of Au- gust, retail prices rose another 1.3 percent across the board. The second highest one-month gain since 1961, back in the Korean War.

Meat and clothing costs went up faster this month while retail food prices dropped, but nearly every other commod- ity, except gasoline, picked up in prices last month. The consumer price index is now 11.2 percent higher than a year ago.

The price increase was greater than increases in wages, and once again the purchasing power of the average working man’s pay checks has continued to lag behind the cost of living to a much greater extent than a year ago.

There is no relief in sight. Wholesale prices, an indicator of what’s to come, were up 3.9 per- cent last month—the highest one-month gain since 1960.

Chris Mallos Re-elected

SEATTLE—Chris Mallos, longshore Local 19, has been re-elected legislative delegate to the International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union. Mallos is also president of the council.

Letters To The Editor

BIG SHOTS AND LITTLE FISHES

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Depart- ment of Labor has extended through June 30, 1975 an experimental school- work program designed to encourage potential dropouts to complete high school. It is Work Experience and Ca- Reer Exploration Program (WECAP).

GOOD FISHING—George Sickavish, retired member of Local 500, Van- couver, BC, with a Chinook he caught out of Pender Harbor in Less Bay. barking for bait. Since I retired in 1971, I moved to Pender Harbor where the fishing, as you can see, is excellent.”

Getting back to the subject of Great Lakes salmon, it must be noted that it’s no flash in the pan. Every year, since the first mature Coho started coming into the tributary streams, a great harvest has been experienced. I recently received a letter from Phil Hazelton, a column correspondent who lives in Lansing, Michigan. He told me how fantastic it was for him and in- cluded a snapshot as proof of his claim. He said:

“Let me be one of the many Michi- gan fishermen who express a great debt of gratitude to West Coast fly fish biologists in assisting our own biologi- stas making a successful introduction of this great game fish, the Coho salmon and, later, the Chinook salmon, to our waters.”

“Our biologist figured that Coho from three to six pounds would be taken after the fish had spent two years in the Great Lakes. We never, nor did the biologists, expect anything like this. The first trip I made for them was off Manistee and my partner E. L. Surfcliff of Alpena, Michigan, came back with six fish. The next trip, off the Platte River, north of Frankfort, we got the most outstanding catch of the two trips, and over a forty pounds.”

In these times of declining stocks of fish anti wildlife, it is encouraging to see the potential dropouts to complete high school. It is Work Experience and Career Exploration Program (WECAP).

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Letters To The Editor

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School-Work Plan

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Depart- ment of Labor has extended through June 30, 1975 an experimental school-work program designed to encourage potential dropouts to complete high school. It is Work Experience and Career Exploration Program (WECAP).
200 Mile Fish Limit Opposed

WASHINGTON — Officers of the ILWU have wired key members of the US Senate in an effort to block a bill that would establish a 200 mile limit off the US coast.

The wire, signed by the union's four titled officers, says:

"This unilateral move by Congress to establish a 200 mile limit, as proposed by SB 1988, is aimed to be a lateral extension by the US of its sovereignty rights to 200 miles. It would 'gut' the Law of the Sea conference, which the US has been here lobbying against the measure.

INTERNATIONAL IMPACT

While at first glance it would seem that a 200 mile limit would benefit fishermen, the international impact of such legislation, the ILWU argues, would be adverse because it could 'trigger actions by other countries to take unilateral declarations.'

The ILWU says that tuna ships range far beyond US waters in search of their catch and so their boats would be hurt badly if other nations started imposing 200 mile limits on their own.

There is a considerable world movement to extend the exclusive economic zone to a distance of 200 miles.

This position was discussed at some length at the recent 36 week United Nations Law of the Sea conference at Caracas, Venezuela, part of which Royal attended.

The ILWU says that the arguments of the unilateral extension by the US of its sovereignty rights to 200 miles would 'gut' the negotiating ability of the US delegation and 'contribute to the failure' of the next Law of the Sea Conference.

EXCUSE

The wire pointed out unilateral action would be "an excuse for Congress to reject international cooperation and stimulate further division and strife among nations of the world."

The position of the US at Caracas was in opposition to a 200 mile limit, although the delegation included the member of Congress in charge of the department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

The tuna industry favors a narrow version of a 200 mile limit. The industry wants a broad US jurisdiction as a means of preventing Soviet and Japanese ships from fishing for tuna in its coastal zone, although other fishing interests want a broad US jurisdiction as a means of preventing Soviet and Japanese ships from fishing for tuna in its coastal zone.

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Coal Miners See Heavy Bargaining

WASHINGTON, DC — The United Mine Workers, on behalf of some 130,000 coal miners, submitted a total of more than 200 demands to the coal industry as negotiations for a new contract began early this month.

According to early reports, the industry is expected to make some concessions on the union's substantial economic demands, but observers expect sticky going on major non-economic demands in the area of safety, work rules and promotions.

Major economic demands include a cost-of-living wage escalator, sick pay, higher pensions — the present level is only $150 per month — more holidays and a graduated vacation.

But UMWA demands for increased safety, greater control over work rules and changes in promotions policies are expected to run into heavy going.

Employers have characterized UMWA demands that promotions be based completely on seniority as "totally un-acceptable"; they assert that union safety demands, which are particularly strong this year, mean a "safety fuge to shut down mines"; and they are reportedly leaning toward a demand of their own for a penalty on wildcat strikes, which are common in the coal industry.

As to the length of the agreement, the union bargaining committee has instructed its negotiators to leave this question open until other matters are settled.

The present contract expires November 12.