Longshore Jobs, Pay Guaranteed For 2 Years: Wages, Pensions Up

SAN FRANCISCO—Subject to ratification by both parties, a tentative agreement has been reached between the ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association that will initiate a new Pacific Coast longshore contract for two years.

After a month of intensive negotiations, the ILWU negotiating committee and a similar group from PMA reached agreement late on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, on the key “money package” that will in all probability determine the income of 12,000 longshoremen, clerks and walking bosses from San Diego to the Canadian line until July 1, 1977.

Although full details of the tentative agreement will not be announced until later, ILWU President Harry Bridges said the new pact includes a schedule of pay raises (which will start upon ratification), increased funding of the Pay Guarantee Plan and increased benefits for pensioners — as well as welfare improvements.

ECONOMIC SITUATION
The union’s present contract does not expire until June 30, but the ILWU moved for early extension because of (a) the inflationary rise in the cost of living and (b) the fear that Congress might re impose wage controls prior to expiration of the present contract. In the event of imposition of wage controls, the new contract can be cancelled.

Bridges said that the new pact means longshoremen will be protected for the next two years against the ravages of economic crisis.

What the agreement means is there will be no layoffs in the registered work force and the guaranteed weekly wage — called the Pay Guarantee Plan — will be improved.

The Pay Guarantee Plan now will start yielding “A” men $234 a week on March 1, $250 a week on July 1 and $270 a week July 1, 1976.

The funding under the tentative agreement will be $10.5 million for the first year and $9 million for the second.

HOURS WILL BE SAME
The eligibility formula for the PGP will remain the same — 36 hours per week for “A” men at the basic longshore rate and 10 hours for “B” men (with a quarterly adjustment up to 24 hours for “B” men if there is sufficient money in the fund).

The negotiators agreed on some changes in availability rules. These will be announced later.

If the wage formula agreed to by the negotiators is ratified, it will provide 70 cents per hour in the first year — 20 cents of which will become effective on ratification.

The basic longshore rate currently is $8.10 per hour for 6 hours’ work, but there is now 12 cents on top of that as a result of a cost-of-living clause that went into effect Jan. 4. This means that longshoremen who now make $5.22 when they work, will get $6.02 on ratification of the tentative agreement and $6.82 on July 1.

The proposed two-year pact also includes an additional 60 cents per hour for the second year, the negotiators said. The Union Committee refused to go for a three-year contract.

Present pensioners will get a $25 per month increase on first of the month following ratification.

Those who retire following July 1, 1975, will get $50 above the present rate. An additional $25 will be paid to future pensioners in the second year of the pact.

The negotiations turned into something of a cliff-hanger.

The committee worked all day Saturday, Feb. 1, and then resumed sessions on Monday, Feb. 3, working until 11:30 that night at PMA headquarters.

At that point it appeared an impasse may have been reached, and there was talk of breaking off the talks completely and simply following the normal course of events.

On Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, the ILWU negotiating committee met again and decided to make one final effort. That afternoon sessions were resumed with the PMA and continued at an intensive pace.

The Pacific Coast Longshore, Ship Clerk and Walking Boss Caucus will convene here Thursday, February 13, to consider the new proposal.

The Caucus will meet at the Jack Tar Hotel.

Ford’s ’76 Budget Projects No Relief for Workers and Consumers
WASHINGTON, DC — President Gerald Ford’s budget message to Congress projects a bleak future for American working people— with no relief in sight for the rest of the decade for the unemployed and others gouged by out-of-control prices.

Specifically, the budget projects:

- Average “official” unemployment for 1976 will be approximately 8.3 percent, or higher. This, of course, does not count those who have given up looking for work or are working part-time.
- Consumer prices will be 11.3 percent higher in 1975 than they were in 1974.
- Total output of goods and services, the gross national product, will decline by 2.1 percent after statistics are adjusted for inflation. Output was down by 2.2 percent last year.

HUGE DEFICIT
The $349.4 billion budget will run in the red by about $52 billion, the largest federal deficit in history.

Another record, for those who collect social security recipients, is a bigger, longer-lasting tax cut than the recommended $16 billion one-year only program that is heavily weighted toward business exemptions.

Canadian Dockers Authorize Strike
See Page 8

LONG TALKS — One of the many sessions between the Pacific Maritime Association and the ILWU on early renewal of the Coast longshore contract. This session was held in the large conference room at the new ILWU headquarters in San Francisco. PMA representatives are shown with backs to camera.

Canadian Dockers Authorize Strike
See Page 8
IT TOOK A LONG TIME for the United States "We told you so," but this union probably has in opposition to what one of our Officers' Re-
it does entitle us to say to those who are now terror of Joe McCarthy and including the long tyranny of J. Edgar Hoover, the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union movement have a record as consistent as ours against this sort of surveillance from the mo-
branches of government.
And the old House Un-American Activities Committee, for some time since disguised un-
der another name, is now no more. It may be considered in poor taste to say, "We told you so," but this union probably has as much right as anybody to trumpet such a declaration. This union has been spied upon by such agencies for decades. Its officers have been wiretapped, searched, arrested, subjected to deportation action and harassed in almost every imaginable manner. The union and its members have been the target of almost every device available to state power, many of them illegal.

SO WHEN THE STATE ITSELF gets around—at long last—to looking into its own bag of worms, we feel we have the right to call attention to the fact we were on the firing line against this sort of surveillance from the mo-
ment of the founding of this union in the 1930's. Only a handful of unions in the US labor movement have a record as consistent as ours in opposition to what one of our Officers' Re-
port to a Convention called "dossier dictator-
ship."
From the days of Martin Dies through the tear of Joe McCarthy and including the long tyranny of J. Edgar Hoover, the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union stood always firm against the employment of Gestapo tactics in this nation. Such consistency doesn't make us holy, but it does entitle us to say to those who are now making the investigations, "No whitewash."

IT TOOK A LONG TIME for the United States Senate to reach the point it did on Monday, January 27, 1975, when it voted 82-4 to create an 11-member select committee to conduct a full investigation of illegal spying on civilians by the CIA, the FBI and other agencies.
So we have Senator Alan Cranston of Cal-
ifornia telling a State Democratic convention just the other day that the probe will go into "the entire secret intelligence operation that has swept the country down the road to a police state." Meanwhile, there is also a presidential com-
mis-sion investigating the CIA, although the likelihood of a whitewash in that case is more pronounced than in the case of the Senate body.
If there is anything to be learned from all of this it is that the machinery of democracy can be made to work—however laboriously and slowly.
But what makes democracy work is those forces—such as this union—that are willing to stand up early in the game and start waging the fight.

On the Beam
by Harry Bridges

ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS our country is now in such deep economic distress is the war in Vietnam. This nation poured millions upon millions of dollars (to say nothing of the lives of our young men) into that rat hole, and now there are ominous signs of a revival of our intervention.
The position of this union has been consistent in its opposition to the involvement of the United States in the internal affairs of Vietnam, and it is refreshing to note that George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO, admits now that he was wrong in backing the war. The fact of Meany's admission, made on the Dick Cavett show on TV, probably was one of the major under-
played news stories of recent weeks.
The position of this union from the very beginning was to stop the killing—even if it cost us jobs. And so we say now, as we did then, that US involvement in that war should have been halted—even though it created economic problems in this country. Our position is, and always has been, that war is not a basic solution to the economic problems of capitalist nations. A lot of business-
men, particularly in the armaments business, think that's true, but it really isn't.

As the editorial said in the last issue of The Dispatcher, there have been in the history of the world wars that have been inevit-
able. Our own Civil War, fought over the issue of slavery, was one. World War II, fought over the issue of fascism, was another. The war in Vietnam is also a civil war between the north and the south, but it is their business, not ours. We never had any right to intervene.

BACK IN 1971 AT OUR union's Convention in Hawaii I said in relation to the war in Vietnam: "Our position is a relatively simple one. Too bad it is so simple, but like many things that are simple it is pretty hard to achieve. We sure do want the war to end. "We know probably as much as any other union that that can bring temporary hard times. We know where the priorities be-
long. We are ready and able and determined to face up to all those inconveniences in the interest of peace in the world. And we will continue to follow that peaceful course. We are very much concerned with the struggle to bring about world peace."
Our position hasn't changed.
The direct involvement of the United States—in the sense of manpower—in Vietnam, cost us the lives of 50,000 of our young men in addition to hundreds of thousands who were maimed and wounded. Many more are in exile. The overwhelming fact of our involvement is that the men who were sent to fight that war KNEW they were being sent to fight in a war in which they had no stake—a war that had for them no logical reason.

And yet our nation continues to pour money into the corrupt regime of South Vietnam—money that could be used here at home to alleviate the ravages of unemployment and the devastating results of inflation.
I don't think our longshoremen or our warehousemen, as hard up for work as they may be, want to start earning their keep by handling war supplies for Vietnam again.

MY BASIC POINT 18 that military spending doesn't solve any-
thing insofar as the basic interests of working people are concerned.
Spending for war is spending for waste.
We are confronted with a vast military budget at a time when the world supposedly is at peace. Billions of dollars are being spent on troops and military hardware at a time when the con-
tending nations presumably are in a position of at least a stale-
mate.
Meanwhile, the President of the United States wants to make it more expensive and difficult for poor people to get food stamps. The money that could go to help the poor to build housing, dams, transit systems, recreational facilities—goes in-
stead into the construction of thermonuclear weapons, atomic submarines, tanks, artillery and all the sophisticated weaponry of modern warfare.
There must be an end to this madness—and the beginning could be cutting off aid, all to South Vietnam.
About 14 years ago, members of ILWU dried fruit workers' Local 11 failed by $100,000 from the ILWU-PMA Pension trust to build their new headquarters on Loraine Avenue in San Jose.

Since that time there have been good years and bad.


Lumber Lay-Offs Continue To Plague Northwest Ports

NORTH BEND — Plant layoffs continue to make headlines in Oregon papers.

The giant Georgia-Pacific Corp. will add 200 workers to the unemployment lines in February when it phases out sanded plywood production at its local plant. "Not a single gang is working tomorrow! The only work's on a chip ship!"

Wayne Oehmke, headquartered in Tacoma, with plants here and elsewhere, reported a 21 percent decline in earnings for 1974, due to the "dismal" fourth quarter in homebuilding and the sharp decline in the US economy, which "greatly decreased demand for industrial packaging materials and precipitated an inventory correction cycle in corrugated shipping containers and containerboard."

MORE LAYOFFS

In Salem, Bonneville said it was laying off 400 workers February 8. At least one local union membership has been wiped out by this time, the Oregon Labor Press, published in Portland, says. The January 17 issue said the International Woodworkers Local 3-427 at Tillamook had only 84 of 480 members working as of that date, and they were "in a plant with only one week's orders on the hooks."

Many people are coming to the end of their jobless insurance. However, Labor Force Trends, official publication of the state's employment division, continues to play it cool, although the January issue reports the number of persons officially admitted as being without jobs jumped to 80,000 in mid December from 74,000 in November, a "total of 33.6 percent above the year ago level."

PAPER IN PROGRESS

The bulletin also admits the employment division has several unemployment rates. As a result of protests, the employment division is "developing a technical paper" that will explain, or attempt to explain why some published rates are lower, or higher, than others.

For the information of the reader, there are three rates, the insured rate, the total rate, which is far from total, and the "seasonally adjusted rate."

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India Dockers Win Strike

New Delhi — Over 250,000 Indian dockers went on strike January 16, demanding pay raises and increases in a cost of living allowance.

The workers returned to the docks four days later, when the government finally moved to their demands and promised cost of living bonuses retroactive to January 16, 1975.

The strike closed all major ports in the country — including Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin, and Vishakhapatnam — and food imports for India were cut through the four-day period. Most of the ships harbored at the time the strike began carried foodstuffs, fertilizers and oil.

Many of the strikers were either ar rested or engaged in delaying work during the strike, following a Jan. 16 announcement by the Indian government that, based on legal precedent, the dockworkers' strike was illegal.

The government used the same methods in dealing with this most recent large-scale strike as they did in last year's railroad strike. At that time, thousands of railroad workers were thrown into prisons around the country, and numerous families of the strikers were evicted from their homes.

Bhagwant, the Indian government claimed that the most important factors to be considered were maintaining the flow of goods and the duty of the workers to work.

First Local 26 Pact Restructures Wage System at Geon

Compton, Calif. — Local 26 has successfully negotiated a first collective bargaining contract with Geon Corp. — one of the largest distributors of foreign car parts in this country.

The plant was organized late last year, when Local 26 successfully carried an NLRA representation election. A major accomplishment was the scrapping of the existing wage structure at Geon — based on so-called merit and length of service. The wage rates, previous to the new contract, ranged from $2.75 to $4.00 per hour.

Under the new union system, classification rates were grouped into five separate labor grades and employees will hereafter receive equal pay for equal work. Every employee will receive an automatic 20 cents per hour per pay increase every six months until he or she reaches the top rate in the classification.

In addition, all employees will receive a general wage increase of 20 cents per hour effective November 11, 1974, and similar increases will be paid out in the second and third year.

The union negotiating committee consisted of Secretary-Treasurer Lou Sherman, Bob Passmore and Joe Pratt.

New Ship — The Otello, a brand new container ship, was docked at Portland, Oregon December 24, on her maiden voyage. Longshoremen unloaded over 200 new containers and the ship has 4,000 containers on board, which has a 4,000 container capacity. It's a roll-on/roll-off system for discharge of the cargo.
NEW SHIP — Members of ILWU Local 8 in Portland unloading the Lorenzo d’Amico, a ship from an Italian line that has just resumed calling at Portland after an absence of several years.

Portland Clerks’ Paper Begins Its 11th Year

PORTLAND — With its January issue, The RECAP began its eleventh year as a general news bulletin for ILWU Local 40. In addition to items of special interest to the Clerks, the bulletin carries stories of what’s cooking on the front burners in other sections of the labor movement.

The RECAP, during 1975, will be edited and produced by a publicity committee appointed at the last stopwork meeting by the local’s new president, Bill Byrne, chairman; Larry Bowe, Bob Harvey; Constitution, Les Thornton, chairman; Jim Race and Buzz Smith.

Three other special committees were appointed at the meeting: Organizing, Carl Sloan, chairman, Bill Ward, Jim Sumner, John Killian, Wayne Fetherson, Larry Setton and Bob Harvey; Constitution, Les Thornton, chairman; Bruce Aschlim, Dick Rendell, Ron Winst and Don Hughes; Sick committee, Jim Byrne, chairman, Larry Bowe, Bob Baumgartner, Verl Green and Larry Hogg.

Italian Line Returns to Portland Docks

PORTLAND—Arrival of the Lorenzo d’Amico Feb. 1, to discharge 49 tons of steel angles from Genoa, Italy, signaled a return of this shipping line to Portland after an absence of two and one-half years.

ILWU Regional Director G. Johnny Hogg...; Organizing committee, Bill McCormack, J. l in Chret, Jim Race and Buzz Smith.

But the gains won by the maritime strikers gave new impetus to warehouse organizing, and in the year following 1934 warehousemen were to be as much in the news as longshoremen. Other incidents such as the “hot box car”ecided the rights of the ILWU providing phrases that I’ve today in labor history.

One of the earliest conflicts with employers in this field came in mid-February of 1935—just 49 years ago—at the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refinery Co. in Crockett on Carquinez Straits where ILWU Local 6 still represents the workers.

The San Francisco Chronicle of February 22, 1935, had a front page headline that said, “Labor Battle Closes Down Sugar Plant; Lockout Hits Crockett; 1,500 Are Thrown Out of Work.”

The San Francisco area and later elsewhere. In some respects this story is as dramatic as the strike account of the longshore strike. But it is not as well documented.

The maritime strike helped trigger a vast wave of organizing in scores of trades and industries up and down the Pacific Coast, but perhaps the most dramatic manifestation was in longshore’s brother industry — warehouse.

BEEF AT CROCKETT

Warehousemen, like longshoremen, had endeavored to organize in the period after World War I, but without much success.

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RIGHT TO ORGANIZE

Warehousemen at that time, like longshoremen, in the International Longshoremen’s Association. The ILWU had not yet been formed. Warehousemen were in ILA Local 38-44, which was called the Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers Union. The beef at Crockett started when organizers for the union attempted to enter the refinery to talk to the workers. The union charged 13 workers were discharged, and a strike was called against C & H. Longshoremen promptly announced support and said no sugar ships would be worked at the Crockett refinery.

The situation moved on into March. There were reports of refinery troops would be called out, and there were numerous picket line altercations as the company attempted to import scabs and railroad crews were under increased union pressure not to switch the refinery. The company, after having shutdown for a period, made an effort to reopen. The company was charged with sympathy. By March 21 a settlement had been reached, and the 300 warehousemen involved returned to work. The key factor was that the company had agreed to recognize the union.

On October 22 a contract was signed.

One of the first dramatic victories in warehouse had been won.
ASTORIA—Hearings on the long pro-
pounded AMAX aluminum plant, sched-
led for February 7 in Portland, have been
canceled.

The news hit people in this job-short
port with sledgehammer force.

More than 1,000 persons had planned
to go to the hearings from this area, in
ears and chartered buses; and 700 bus
tickets already had been sold, says
John Kallio, Local 50 dispatcher.

Two of the buses were to be filled
with longshoremen.

The hearings may be re-scheduled in
April or May, according to an Oregoni-
an story, which said the delay was sug-
gested by the governor's office "to al-
low time to obtain more information on
the impact of fluorides on aquatic life
in Young's Bay." The delay was agreed
to by a majority of the five-member
Environmental Quality Commission and
AMAX-Pacific Corp., the story said.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The plant has been on the drawing
board for four years. Following a hear-
ing more than a year ago, AMAX agreed
to meet emission standards set by the
Environmental Protection Agency. Then the agency reversed it-
self and scheduled another hearing on
still more stringent pollution require-
ments.

People here are fearful the delay may
mean more time to move the pro-
posed $30 million plant elsewhere.
A site in eastern Oregon reportedly is un-
der consideration.

AMAX would mean 25,000-plus man
hours to longshoremen alone, "and it's
the plan that's most important," says
Kallio—"the fact that there would be a
dock which could be used for other
cargo also.

A port study shows we had 390,000
man hours of work in 1972, despite the
five-week strike. Last year we were
down to 250,000 man hours, so you could
see why we're a little bit out of our own

Kallio reports. Labor is participating
with city and port officials and mem-
ers of the business community in the
Committee of Concerned Citizens for
Clatsop County, set up to fight for

LONGSHORE REPRESENTATION

The longshoremen have seven mem-
ers on the committee, in addition to
Kallio. They are Fred Rovo, newly re-
elected president of Local 50; Bob Ritt-
er, Roy Niemi, Dave Coffey, James
VanOudt and the local's CB&DC dele-
gate, Jim Platt.

It's not only the possible loss of the aluminum plant that has labor worried
here, but the fact that the environmental-
ists have their way, "all industry may
be ruled out. Working people can't live
on tourism!"

In addition to the hundreds signed up
to appear personally at hearings — and
when they are re-scheduled—the committee has secured signatures urg-
ing the plant be built, for "4,000 people
who can't attend," says Kallio.

A delegation from the Concerned
Citizens, which included Bob Reiter,
过去 president of Local 50, met with
Gov. Bob Straub, Sen. Charles Hanlon,
(Ind-Cornellus) and Rep. Bill Wyatt,
(D-Warrenton) in Salem last week.
They were disappointed in the recip-
tion they got," says Kallio.

However, he is confident the hearing
will be re-scheduled, and the plant
eventually will be built at the Warren-
ton site, six miles west of Astoria.

ILWU Regional Director G. Johnny
Parks and John Olson, legislative repre-
sentative for the ILWU at Salem,
"will speak for us at the hearing. They're already signed up," Kallio
added.

NURSES LEAD WAY

WASHINGTON — Figures from the
Bureau of Labor Statistics show that
registered nurses constitute the largest
 group of professionally trained work-
ers in the health field and the second
largest group of professionally employ-
ed women.

Canada Unemployment

At 6.1 Percent

OTTAWA — The seasonally-adjusted
unemployment rate for Canada rose to
6.1 percent in December, the highest
level in nearly two years.

KQED Strike Ends

SAN FRANCISCO — The 13-day
KQED-TV strike has ended with an
agreement to submit all unresolved is-
sues to a mediation-arbitration proce-
dure. The public television station is
best known for its in-depth daily news
coverage.

KQED-TV strike ends

Local 17 Wins

Pair of New Sacramento Houses

SACRAMENTO — Office workers at
Seaport Automotive Warehouse voted
4-1 on January 6 to join ILWU Local 17
Warehousemen's Union.

The negotiating committee included
Lupc Martinez, business agent; Obe
Brandon, president, and Harvey Tanzy,
international organizer.

Office workers at Farmer's Rice Con-
sumers Co-op in Stockton also have joined Local 17.

The eight new members have ratified a
contract covering the period which expires on November 30, 1975.

Workers are receiving increases
ranging from 46 cents to 96 cents an
hour, retroactive to November 25, 1974.

All employees will now be covered by
health and welfare, pension and sick
leave, with 10 days to start January 1.

The negotiating committee included
Martinez, Brandon, Dave Young and
Elaine Wathen.

New Officers

For Longshore Allied

Local 6 Convenes

March 1

SAN FRANCISCO — Warehouse
Local 6 will hold its annual
nal Contract and Constitutional
Convention Saturday, March 1,
beginning at 9 a.m. at the
Townhouse, 8th and Market
San Francisco.

Bulletins have gone out to lo-
cal 6 houses explaining the pro-
cedure for election of delegates, and
all houses are requested to
complete their elections by
Wednesday, February 12 and
have the results to the Local by
February 14.

NURSES LEAD WAY

WASHINGTON — Figures from the
Bureau of Labor Statistics show that
registered nurses constitute the largest
 group of professionally trained work-
ers in the health field and the second
largest group of professionally employ-
ed women.

CANDIDATE — LeRoy King, ILWU Northern California Regional Director,
stands behind San Francisco State Senator George Moscone at a Jan. 30
luncheon honoring Moscone. King was one member of an ILWU delegation
that attended the overFlow affair. Moscone, a Democrat, is running for
mayor of San Francisco. The ILWU has not as yet made an endorsement in
the race.
PITTSBURGH, Calif. — Local 6 members at Interpace Co. have voted to accept a new contract that provides a total wage increase of 90 cents per hour. The pact covers 64 workers. The pact covers 64 workers. January 28, 1976. The pact expires in 1977.

Letters To The Editor

Mrs. Isola Hughes Edwards
AUSTIN, Tex. — Tuesday, January 28, the funeral of Mrs. Izola Hughes Edwards was at Evergreen Cemetery. Mrs. Edwards, mother of Bob Edwards, is survived by -four sons, Howard John-son, Louis Edwards, Bob Edwards and Tom Edwards. Mrs. Edwards was interested in dressmaking.

Also, employees with two or more years' service, with no age require-
ment, will be increased this year to $5 for each year of credited service, and to $3.50 in subsequent years. Also, in January and February, 1976, vesting will be provided after ten years' service, with no age require-
ment.

The company has also agreed to pro-
vide Kaiser medical and vision care, and will maintain present benefits over the life of the agreement. Employees insured on the job and un-
able to work will be covered under the health and welfare plan for twelve consecutive months.

Some Boners
Some boners in the January 24 issue: Page 5, Col. 4. The word stevedore was used then as it is now for long-
term, full-time employees. The word is NOT different in those days. Same par-
agraph: Properly, we should capitalize the names of all peoples—Mexicans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Blacks.

Yeah, I know most white publications do not capitalize Black; often they list several nationalities in a single sen-
tence, with everybody upper case except the Blacks. Remember the fight we had in the 30s to force newspapers to capitalize Negro old tod-
ay. . . . Muslim Speaks has capi-
talized Black for years. The San-
Reperter did years ago, and probably is still doing so—I haven't seen a copy in a long time.

Page 7: I'll bet you catch hell for that headline JULIA FITE PARTING BLAST AT PRESIDENT, why not MISS HANSEN FIRES . . . .

Page 8: Bill Burke was an organizer for the American Communications Asso-
ciation (CA) and the United Office & TUTE'.—periods and commas always get inside quotes.

The correct name should be Joe John 0. Tobias; Local 10); Anna C. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Blacks. Morse Papers Recall Past ILWU Struggles

EUGENE — The Papers of the late Wayne Morse, given some time ago to the University of Oregon, have been in-
dexed in a 257-page inventory prepared by Martin Schmitt, curator of the uni-
versity's special collections.

The material covers the years from 1919 to 1989, and includes copies of cor-
respondence between Morse and vari-
ous labor leaders, including Harry Bridges, president of the ILWU.

Also included are some 10 boxes of material from the years when Morse served as arbitrator for West Coast maritime labor disputes.

IMPORTANT LABOR HISTORY
A foreword to the index by Robert Burton, associate professor of history, California Polytechnic State Universi-
ty, notes that:

"The Morse letters, documents and scrapbooks... provide information on a pre-sensational career of interest to students of labor history."

The scope and richness of the mate-
rial is reflected in the index on box 5 labeled "Labor arbitration. (Cases, cor-
respondence, documents, awards)."

The indexed listing on this, and on other boxes will bring back memories to old-timers: "Endorsed to T e r m i n a l, March 2, 1939. Boardroom letter and scope, March 8. Site of single, Alaska, April 3. SS Ketchikan. City, composition of gangs, April 7. Picket line cases, coastwise, June 1. M. S. Morse Ranch

PORTLAND — Wayne Morse was called a "legendary and towering fig-
ure" by the Democratic Central Commit-
tee of Multnomah County, in a res-
olution adopted January 30, urging the Oregon Legislature to take steps to pre-
serve the Morse ranch at Eugene as a historical state park.

The 30 acre farm includes areas of open meadow and groves of fir and oak, through which a stream wanders. The white, two-story farm house, built in 1936 when Morse was Dean of the Oregon University Law School, pres-
ted with depression-stricken farmers with the first work they had had since Hoover days. . . .

SALEM — A bill, covering acquisi-
tion of the Morse ranch and its utiliza-
tion as a state park, is slated to hit the legis-
lative hopper this week. Lane County senators and representatives are sponsoring the measure.

Board Approves Morse Contribution

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU Inter-
national Executive Board has ratified a previous contribution of $500 pledged by the union to the University of Oregon Law School in memory of the late Sen-
ator Wayne Morse.

Seattle Conference On China Trade

SEATTLE—The National Council for US-China Trade, with the Port of Seat-
tle sponsoring its first Pacific North-

Prime movers in arrangements for the day meeting averaged port's trade development department and its world trade center, admission fee is $100, which includes lunch.

Some big guns in the US Depart-
ment of State, Commerce, and Secu-
riture are coming West for the event.

Merle Adlem, president of the Port of Seattle Commission and a former United States Senator for the late Ernest Gruening of Alaska) as well as most American involvement in Viet-
nam.

The legislative correspondence, speeches, and other memo-

ers sponsored and co-sponsored (in-
cluding bills of relief to prevent injus-
tice to constituents) add up to the dis-
sey of courage and compassion, a unique record in public life, which even the terse index listings do not con-

Call All ILWU Members

Do you know some workers who don’t make union wages? Who are being pushed around?

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**Canadian Dock Workers On Strike Action**

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Canadian ILWU members have voted 92 percent for strike action, if necessary to back up contract demands. In the meantime talks continue. The contract expired on December 31, 1974. “We can report some understanding reached,” the Canadian Area officers reported in a January 27 statement to the membership, “but nothing of too much consequence.”

One of the union’s main demands is an increase of $1.50 an hour on a base rate of $6.08.

“The employer’s latest offer was 92 percent applied to every worker,” the officers said, “plus a shift differential of the afternoon shift and $3.08 for the graveyard. More explicitly, $7.60 day shift, $10.04 afternoons and $12.08 for the graveyard.”

“What their proposal means is an end of straight time, time and one-half and double-time, and movement to straight differential.”

“We need more money than and that are going our best lick to get it. The Canadian Area officers was to keep the over time and double time for afternoons and graveyarders with additional money that he has to end some of the equalities existing there.”

“At the present time they have come up with a 12 percent (at the very outside) proposal and as the latest union counter offered British Columbia are a hell of a lot higher than that, we need a more realistic increase to meet the high cost of living forced on us by the present economic picture in B.C.”

**Northwest Shippers Protest Seven Percent Rail Rate Hike**

SEATTLE—The January 34 issues of the Daily Shipping News notes many Northwest shippers are protesting proposals for a seven percent railroad freight hike. The government agency said that the Department of Transportation must file a legal appeal from eight Northwest ports who appealed the 38th Anniversary of the Battle of Okinawa, a cocktail party and dinner celebration in San Francisco.”

**FMC to Review Pact Covering Non-Members**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) has decided that it has the power to review an ILWU-PMA agreement which stipulates the Department of Transportation wants the Interstate Commerce Commission to make an investigation of non-member contracts pending investigation.

Any complaints filed by the shipper claim that the derogating influence of percentages increases on the economically competitive position of Northwest ports,” the paper said.

A spokesman for the Export-Import Bank, Pacific Service, in his position that “continued flat percentage increases in railroad rates was drastically limiting the ability of Seattle, . . . to compete for import export business to and from Japan” noted that Seattle was “reaching its limit” for the export situation. He charged that Seattle was “reaching its limit” for the export situation.

For the present time, this proposal would bear the full increase while rubber imports on shipments via northern routes would happen to the large crude rubber distribution business the Port of Tacoma basis have built up over the years, distributing to many northeast destinations.

Above all, the commodity proposed, this would be quite an increase which would be an important benefit to the Port of Tacoma. . . .

“We've known for some time what the commodity proposed, this would be quite an increase which would be an important benefit to the Port of Tacoma. . . .

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“In commenting on the meeting, Parkes said: “It’s been an interesting thing to watch: the price of lumber in the domestic market and the high cost of housing. . . .”

Spanish Vets Dinner

SAN FRANCISCO — The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade will hold a cocktail party and dinner celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Battle of Aragón on January 27, 9:30 a.m. at the Hilton Hotel, January 27.

“Several of the meeting, reports ILWU Regional Director G. Johnny Parks;” said: “It’s been the first time in the history of the US government to promote overseas markets for Northwest woods products.”

A resolution was adopted as a member of the forest productivity sub-committee of the Northwest Regional Commission, to which Parks appointed some time ago, as was the other labor member present, Evans and Andrus, to the American Lumber Producers and Industrial Workers Union. The commission was set up by Act of Congress.

**ECONOMIC SITUATION**

“Things have been quite a bit different in the economic situation in Japan. . . .”

“It’s been the first time in the history of the US government to promote overseas markets for Northwest woods products.”

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**ILWU Participates in Protest of Northwest Log Crisis**

PORTLAND—A regional meeting of vital importance to the Northwest, in view of the depressed economy in Oregon and Washington, and Idaho, was held in the Hilton Hotel, January 27.

“IT’S BEEN THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE US GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE OVERSEAS MARKETS FOR NORTHWEST WOODS PRODUCTS.”

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**RESOLUTION DRAFTED**

Others at the one-day session included aides to the three Northwest governors, experts on forestry and economics from the Universities of Oregon and Washington; and representatives of the number of lumber and plywood manufacturers’ councils, timber firms, home builders’ associations, Forest Service, to get what we cal’ed Japanese squares to Japan and to Mainland Chi- na. "Parks recalled.

Agreement was recently reached indi- cated, on the wording of the resolution. It will be sent to Governors Straub, Evans and Andrus, and to delegations in Congress from the three Northwest states.

In commenting on the meeting, Parkes said: “It’s been an interesting thing to watch: the price of lumber in the domestic market and the high cost of housing. . . .”

**Local 33 Asks US Ecuador Boycott**

SAN PEDRO — Members of ILWU Local 33 asked workers to keep away from Ecuadorian vessels and their cargo fishing in the Pacific Ocean, following the seizure of five US fishing vessels and their cargo by Ecuadorian authorities.

“IT’S BEEN THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE US GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE OVERSEAS MARKETS FOR NORTHWEST WOODS PRODUCTS.”

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**New Benefits Extend Jobless Coverage**

WASHINGTON, DC — Congressional action late last year authorized two federal programs for jobless workers, including those who have exhausted previous entitlements and those who have never before been covered.

The first of these, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1974 provides extended unemployment compensation to workers in certain states who are covered by unemployment insurance but who have exhausted all entitlement benefits, California, Oregon and Washington are covered.

Those who have exhausted their 26 weeks of regular and 13 weeks of extended coverage are eligible for an additional 12 weeks of bene- fits at the same level as before, if they have not established a new benefit eligibility in another job.

This means that jobless Californians previously covered by un- employment insurance may now be covered for a second time.

The Special Unemployment As- sistance Program was enacted late last year to provide compen- sation to those not previously cov- ered, including domestic, farm work- ers and state and local govern- ment.

This legislation, which provides 26 weeks of coverage based on workers' previous unemployment benefits, the extended through 1975 only. Those workers who establish a claim in 1975 and do not exhaust it may collect benefits through the end of 1975.

Applications for Special Unem- ployment Assistance may be filed at the nearest unemployment of- fice.

**ILWU Wins Copper Barge Jurisdiction**

TACOMA — Due to fast ILWU negoti- ating footwork, a 5,000-ton covered barge bringing copper ore from Van- couver, British Columbia, and unloaded here by longshoremen instead of by private workers.

The barge came in for the first time in December, and the ore was discharged by smelter workers. Since this was to be a regularly scheduled op- eration, International Representative George Ginnis decided when the same barge came back on January 27, it was time to act.

“We had the cooperation of the Smelt- ermen’s Union—they acknowledged the work rightfully was ours — and Bill Kemp, business agent of Local 500. Ted Ginnis was asked by longshoremen in Vancouver,” Ginnis said.

When the result of the meeting the Smelter agreed to hire members of Local 23 through the Jones-American Retirement Committee to work on the barges at 9:30 a.m. and were successfully con- cluded at 11:00 the same day. By 1:00, longshoremen were unloading the barge. Neil Slowich, business agent of Local 23, assisted in the making of the settle- ment.

Kennebec Lays Off 11,000

NEW YORK—Kennebec Copper Co. has announced plans to lay off 11,000 workers at its 22 smelters and processing plants in Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. Sales were down 22 percent in 1974 and are expected to continue downward at least for the first half of 1975.

**Confusion Spread on UAW Paper**

DETROIT — The United Auto Work- ers are going to court to try to stop publishers of a newspaper known as "New Solidarity" from deliberately creating confusion with the UAW’s official paper, entitled "Solidarity." The "New Solidarity Paper" is put out by a group known as the National Caucus of Strikers and Work-Stoppages.

**Local 9 Official at Seminar**

DETROIT — John Belcher, re- tary/Business Agent of warehouse Loca- 9 was in San Francisco recently at- tending a special seminar on strikes and work-stoppages.