Imposed on Contract Is

Under the terms of the contract longshoremen received an increase of $1.15 an hour on a base rate of $8.06 effective Jan. 1, 1975 plus another increase of 8c on Jan. 1, 1976 bringing the base rate at that time to $8.62.

The Canadian longshoremen who walked out on strike March 1 — were forced back to work March 27 by the West Coast Port Operations Act. Parliament passed the Act in record time after the dockers had rejected, by 51 percent, an offer to settle the strike.

Subsequently Justice P. D. Stan- ton refused to bring the case before the Arbitrator unless both the employers and employees. The award was handed down May 30.

REFUSES TO SUBMIT

In making the award the judge noted that "the union finds this interference with its rights intolerable. Thus it has refused to submit a brief or make a sub- mission." The employers have filed the proposal that was recommended by the union and is now under review by the arbitrator.

The exc eption is a cost-of-living clause.

The Canadian longshoremen, forced back to work March 27 by the West Coast Port Operations Act, have completed the balloting and will vote to ratify the settlement. Balloting will be completed by June 15.

TERMS OF THE PROPOSED CONTRACT

The terms of the proposed contract are as follows:


2. Increase of 8c an hour in the second year.

3. Freedom to move on to seeking settlement of any of the other union demands, thus breaking down the vote for titled office.

4. The union will conduct a vote of members to determine that, despite the de- pressed state of the American economy, the ILWU will continue to represent its present members, organize new members, and play a vital role in the US trade union movement.

5. Delegates to the big Northern Cali- fornia warehouse local's annual Con- tract and Constitutional Convention come from houses throughout the San Francisco Bay Area, and from as far away as Salinas. Guests included the four International titled officers, Team- sters Vice- President George Mock; Local 6 President Joe Ibarra and Secretary- Treasurer Lou Sherman; Local 11 Pres- ident George Lucero; Local 17 President Obie Brandon; Local 34 President James Herman; Local 12 President Bob Ed- wards and IFT Local 18 President George Martin, and members of the ILWU longshore negotiating committee.

6. An invitation by the Rev. Aus- tin Hall of Bethel AME Church, the delegates heard and adopted a report by Local 6 President Curtis McClain, who pointed out that the spectacular in- crease in prices, the growth of unem- ployment, and the hostility of the Nix- on-Ford administration had made life difficult for all trade unions, including Local 6, over the past year.

7. But while emphasizing these prob- lems, McClain also pointed out that "our stewardship of the local committees and the officers working together did a good job of policing our contracts and servicing the membership. We have made mistakes, and we will try not to repeat them. We think we are heading in the right direction."

8. Touching on the importance of con- tinued new organizing, McClain pointed out that the local was still "running like hell just to stay even." While 19 new houses with 252 members had come into the union in the past year, 15 houses, with 200 members either went out of business, or fled to right-to-work, low-wage areas. But he pledged that the local office- ers and the International would continue to work diligently in this area. "Our position is that every work- er has the right to belong to organized labor."

TEAMSTER ALLIANCE

McClain also praised the efforts of the ILWU-IBT Northern California Warehouse Council, an alliance which negotiates the Master Warehouse Con- tract covering 26,000 members of ILWU Locals 6 and 17 and numerous Team- ster warehouse locals.

“We don’t always see eye to eye,” he said, “but we have hung together. The Alliance has produced higher wages, in- creased health and welfare and pension benefits for the membership. We look forward to our coming negotiations in 1976 and we are confident that the union working together will get the job done for the membership.”

CO-OPERATION

On the question of runaway shops, McClain pointed out the importance of being able to work closely with other unions in a cooperative manner, rather than engaging in destructive competi- tion for members. He reported that ILWU alliances with other unions—in the Nor- thern California Warehouse Council, the Colgate Alliance, and a working alliance with unions representing Nestle workers throughout the country—remained strong.

DUES INCREASE

The convention delegates spent consid- erable time in a thorough discussion of the local's financial problems. By a vote of 227 to 94, a dues increase of 15c a week was adopted. The increase will become effective July 1, 1975. The dues will now be $9 to $11 monthly.

The motion was carried over a report by Secretary-Treasurer Keith Eckman on expenses for fiscal 1973 and a projected budget for 1976, they voted overwhelmingly, at the request of the officers and the board of trustees, to recommend that dues be raised from 99 to $111 monthly.

Eckman told the delegates that while local officers were holding down costs, the dues increase was necessary, par- ticularly if the union is to be in a strong position for Master Contract negotia- tions coming up in 1976.

Local 6 members will vote on the dues increase and other constitutional amendments recommended by the Con- vention at membership meetings to be held in all areas between June 16 and June 30. Ballots will be counted begin- ning at 9 a.m. June 21 at Union Head- quarters, 255 Ninth Street, San Fran- cisco. (See page 8 for schedule of meet- ings.)

“NUMBER ONE DEMAND”

Featured speaker was International President Harry Bridges, who told the Convention that the reduction of the work day is “the number one demand of any working class organization worth its salt! That’s been labor’s goal from the very beginning.”

On the question of layoffs, Bridges raised the sensitive question of seniority, noting that men-whites and women were often the lowest on seniority lists and therefore most subject to layoffs. “We can’t get rid of seniority,” he said, “but we need to find ways to adjust to it.”

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Retired pensioner Bill Burke had some words for the 375 delegates at Local 6 Convention June 7.
THE MAIN ISSUE confronting every labor organization in the United States these days is the issue of jobs. Some 9.3 percent of the US labor force—4.5 million men and women—are now officially reported as out of work, with at least another million so discouraged they have quit looking for work, and another thousand who are underemployed, working only part time, or otherwise fished out of the government statistics. The situation is as bad as it’s been since 1941, and we are rapidly moving towards a period when we’ll see as many as 10 million unemployed Americans.

This is intolerable, not only for unemployed workers, but for all of us. Negotiations for wage increases become more difficult with nearly 10 percent of the work force in the position where they may be forced to become atheists and those who are in fear of losing their jobs are often reluctant to join unions to try to better their conditions.

What’s worse is that there’s no relief in sight. More and more economists predict “recovery” for the US economy in the next six months out of one side of their mouths, but predict continued and rising unemployment out of the other. All seem to agree that the official unemployment rate is going to go up to at least ten percent this year. People in power in the Ford administration have accepted the idea that nothing is going to get better until the end of this decade.

Let’s have no illusions. The present capitalist system is really incapable of solving the problem of unemployment in the long run, in a peace-time economy. But, we are convinced that, even within this system, there is a better way of doing things that simply consigning a large section of the working class to the scrap-heap.

THE PRESIDENT administration seems to have absolutely no program to create work—indeed, it has become a matter of fact, the program is to maintain a high level of unemployment. President Ford’s recent veto of legislation which would have created nearly one million necessary and productive jobs in public service areas is simply one reflection of a decision by this administration and the class it represents that this capitalist system can no longer handle full employment.

It’s a hell of a program. Behind the warnings by Secretary of the Treasury William Simon that we don’t want to “heat up the economy,” that massive unemployment is here to stay, at least until the end of this decade.

The number one job of any union worth its salt is to seek to cut the hours of work, the principal reason being that an employer makes his profit when his worker is working or producing, and not by resting. This is the simple political-economic analysis as to how workers being laid off by the thousands is a built-in part of the profit system. The same holds true as to the case for inflation.

WHAT the rank and file worker wants, especially if he is a dues paying member of a union, are some practical answers—something that can create work, lots of fancy resolutions, or some ultra-leftist militant rhetoric.

IT’S not difficult to stand up before a group of workers and give them a sermon on what a general strike, a social revolution, overthrowing the system, joining up with a revolutionary party or some such scheme. All kinds of militant revolutionary programs are not worth a damn as far as the individual working stiff is concerned when he’s looking for some practical answers.

Some of labor’s political programs are at least as practical. I mean, for example, the broad program of economic recovery we adopted at our recent International Convention. We’re for meaningful and affirmative tax reform. We want more money to go for massive federal assistance to the unemployed. We favor a National Health Plan. We want to cut back on the enormous sums spent on so-called defense and have the monies channeled into worthwhile projects, creating jobs.

Such reforms call for political action. They are necessary and they can be won, with time and work.

HOWEVER, I have been aiming more at suggesting a few things we can do as a union to say no to unemployment and action to fight the depression and its effects. First of all, how do we combat or prevent layoffs, using the strength of the union, to stop layoffs? What is the role of the unions in fighting for the national economic power and utilizing that economic power in a practical and basic way to stop the depression and its effects? How can we go from deciding that there’s more profit in laying off a group of workers temporarily or permanently, than there is in keeping them on the job?

The union must find a way to tell such an employer that he cannot enjoy such a prerogative. It has the responsibility to the workers he employs that goes beyond merely keeping them employed as long as there’s a profit to be had. We must start off with this employer by saying that until things are worked out by the union and such an employer no workers can be laid off. Then after this is agreed to we can sit down and jointly work out a solution. In some cases it may be no hard line approach, such as the working ranks halls full of thousands such as at 20 hours a week with 40 hours’ pay. I’ve noticed that many workers come to the union and want to come along with such proposals sh Austrian of advancing any practical program of how to achieve such a demand.

Another demand to be fought for is a reduction of hours and here I sure do line up with those at ford that the working ranks halls full of thousands such as at 20 hours a week with 40 hours’ pay. I’ve noticed that many workers come to the union and want to come along with such proposals sh Austrian of advancing any practical program of how to achieve such a demand.

A NOther important way for a union to meet the depression through the collective bargaining process is to fight for shorter work weeks. I’ve noticed that many workers come to the union and want to come along with such proposals sh Austrian of advancing any practical program of how to achieve such a demand.

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HARRY BRIDGES President
WILLIAM CHESTER Vice President
LOUIS goldblatt Secretary-Treasurer
GEORGE MARTIN Vice President
BARRY SILVERMAN Research Director
Canada Labor Backs Merchant Marine Fleet

OTTAWA—The Canadian Labor Congress (CLC) has re-affirmed its call for government action to re-establish a Canadian-flag deep-sea merchant fleet. The call is in response to a meeting between the CLC Maritime Committee and a government inter-departmental meeting on the Merchant Marine Report, a paper prepared for the federal transport department on an international shipping policy for ships trading from Canadian ports, and of the Canadian shipbuilding industry.

The Darling report suggested that Canadian flag shipping could be brought about by a combination of methods including buying a foreign-owned shipping line, buying foreign-built ships, using Canadian-owned ships presently registered in other countries, having foreign-owned flags as well as new ships built in Canadian shipyards as a result of a government-engaged expansion of the Canadian shipbuilding industry.

“Such a policy,” the CLC said, “will make for improved long-term stability and growth in the shipping industry, increased Canadian control of working conditions and Canadian independence, our export and building some ships in Canada.”

The ILWU is affiliated with the CLC Maritime Committee.

Port Angeles

Workers Get First Pact

PORT ANGELES — Thirty-six port employees have ratified a first agreement in ILWU Local 34, which represents the workers.

In other developments:

- A comprehensive, employer-paid health and welfare plan covering dependents, eye care and dental care.
- A comprehensive, employer-paid health and safety plan covering dependent and maritime unions with locals in Port Angeles.
- Intimidation in solid union vote.
- A Little Help From Friends.
- Local 8 Plans July 5 Memorial.
- Ship Clerks’ Golf Club will hold its 22nd tournament at Kettle Point Parks, with the service starting promptly at 10:30, and the picnic scheduled to run from 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
- John Olson, president of Local 9, will act as master of ceremonies and give brief speeches.
- Other provisions include:
  - Two additional holidays, making a total of nine paid holidays.
  - A comprehensive, employer-paid health and welfare plan covering dependents, care and dental care. This is in contrast to the former plan to which the workers contributed $32 a month and which did not include family coverage.

The negotiating committee consisted of Jim Lemin, unit chairman; Bill Ovila, Henry Brown, Ray Seeterlin, and Bill Nelander, international representative. The ILWU Local 34, at its meeting last week, was informed of the successful conclusion of the contract negotiations.

The organizing drive was led by Intermediate Representative Frank Madden, veteran of 50 years on the waterfront, near the underpinning of the old cannery dock.

ASTORIA—Frank “Spike” Madden, veteran of 40 years on the waterfront, kept the coffee pot going at the Local 50 hall for 17 years. Now the old-timer, who retired 13 years ago last month, has a new hobby. He cuts firewood from drift logs on the Columbia River back of the Longshore Hall.

He was bored “just sitting doing nothing.” He lost 40 pounds. Now he keeps busy with ax and wedge, three or four hours a day. He feels fine and is happy at 75. He and his wife, Jeannette, celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary December 5.

What does he do with the firewood? “I give some away and sell some, and burn some in my fireplace.” When he pauses to light a smoke, he watches the ships pass.

“A charter member of Local 21, Longshore Midden, came to Astoria 40 years ago. ‘I’ve been here ever since, served on the Local 50 LRC, was in all the strikes; now I’m treasurer of the Pensioners Club.’

“Accompanying picture (courtesy of Astoria and Middletown) of brother pensioner, Konrad K. Kallio—there’s a ‘Spike’ the old-timer getting up. He has a wheely in a leg on a beach, near the underpinning of the old cannery dock.

In Southern California

Electronics Workers Spurn Intimidation in Solid Union Vote

SAN FRANCISCO — The Local 6 Health and Safety Committee is starting a new project to help any house workers to paint their jobs.

We all know high noise can be harmful and anything over 90 decibels is actually above legal limits. If you give some advice about to make yourself heard you then probably are working to a high noise level.

When it comes to remedy there are two or three approaches. The first and best is to make the company reduce the noise level at its source. Then the employee can provide the necessary equipment to help any house workers to paint their jobs.

Other provisions include:

- A comprehensive, employer-paid health and safety plan covering dependent and maritime unions with locals in Port Angeles.
- Intimidation in solid union vote.
- A Little Help From Friends.
- Local 8 Plans July 5 Memorial.
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The Soviet Union

Celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Defeat of Fascism

By

HARRY BRIDGES
ILWU International President

My wife and I spent two weeks in the Soviet Union, in late April and early May, as the guests of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Sea and River Workers’ Union. The occasion was the 30th Anniversary celebration of the defeat of fascism. Both of us want to say at the very beginning that we met with the greatest friendship and openness to discuss all matters about everywhere we went, and that we were deeply moved by the dedication of the Soviet people to prevent a renewal of that nightmare of fascism.

We arrived in Moscow on April 26, and were met by a group of trade union officials, including Georgy Oleskevich, secretary of the Sea and River Workers’ Union, who was a delegate to our ILWU Convention in Vancouver earlier in April. Along with the officials were the interpreters who stayed with us during the entire trip including Boris Chaschikhen, who many delegates will also remember from Vancouver.

We were taken to a 16-story hotel which is owned and operated by the All-Union Central Council. It is an enormous, elaborate hotel, used to accommodate trade union delegates or visitors from other countries. We were also introduced to members of a trade union delegation from Canada: Loraine Robeson from the Carpenters and Joiners in Vancouver, John Parre from the United Electrical Workers in Quebec and Harold Keaton from the Rubber Workers in Ontario. We spent the next two or three hours having dinner, getting acquainted and making plans for our two-week visit.

The Port of Odessa

A day or two later, after some sightseeing, we set off for the Port of Odessa, a large Black Sea port, to inspect the site of the November 24th, 1940, defeat of fascism. It is a large building and spacious grounds main- tained by The Sea and River Workers for their members and their families on vacation—but at the same time it also had built-in facilities for medical and dental care and certain other treatments for rheumatism and arthritis. It is located on very spacious grounds, with a beach and accommodations for 300 families, soon to expand to 500.

In nearby Ilyichevsk, the port city, we were taken to a kindergarten, also operated by The Sea and River Workers’ Union, where children up to seven years old can be brought at 7 a.m. and picked up at 7 p.m. The children all seemed well fed and clothed and appeared to be a happy, sparkling group. We were shown through the institution, saw the children at their meals, cleaning up afterwards, and putting their gear away, stacking the chairs, etc.

We couldn’t help thinking how many millions of American families would love to have a deal like that, which was taken directly to the children of war, the monthly cost is minimal and it provides three meals a day, and medical care. They keep a monthly log of the height and weight and medical record of each child.

Thorough Training

After leaving the kindergarten we inspected the training school for seagoing personnel as well as a trade union contingent of American families would love to have a deal like that. We paid a visit to the container terminal. It was small—just one crane. Otherwise the whole area was full of cranes, regular single job and others of all kinds.

On April 30, we returned to Moscow, for the big May Day celebration. The hotel was a beehive of activity, full of delegates from all over the world, including those from North America. Assigned to each group was a Soviet interpreter. Each guest was given a special pass which had to correspond with his passport and visa.

On May 1, at breakfast, arrangements were made to attend the big demonstrations in Red Square. We all took various busses and of course, we in the English-speaking delegation, representatives of Canada, Australia, United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, were all shepherded into one bus with our various guides and interpreters and headed out for Red Square to watch the parades and listen to the speeches.

Shortly after we arrived, the dignitaries, led by Communist Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, climbed to the podium at the top of the Lenin Mausoleum. An announcement was made about the purpose of the meeting of May Day and the demonstration. There were then some brief remarks by the staff of the Sea and River Workers’ Union, where children up to seven years old can be brought at 7 a.m. and picked up at 7 p.m. The children all seemed well fed and clothed and appeared to be a happy, sparkling group. We were shown through the institution, saw the children at their meals, cleaning up afterwards, and putting their gear away, stacking the chairs, etc.

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With the staff of the Sea and River Workers’ rest home in Odessa.
Hotel St. Petersburg, Hotel St. Petersburg. The young people, the speakers said, must understand that they've inherited the mantle of the millions who died in the great patriotic war and it's their responsibility to see that nothing of the kind ever happens again; further, that they must take upon themselves the responsibility not only to go to the Soviet Union and the motherland, but to the workers and peoples of all countries—yes, the people of the United States and Western Europe, and all countries—to see that never again shall the world be subjected to the horrible, cruel war such as the war meted out by Hitler.

I found it very moving and inspiring to know that this tremendous outpouring and gathering of the nation of 238 million—a nation which had lost over 20 million in the great war—were risking themselves as a part of a defense, a part of world peace, as a part of a joint struggle to see there was a better and peaceful world for everyone.

They were not only putting this to their own people and exhorting their own people—young and old, veterans, senior citizens, men and women—to commit themselves to this great perspective but to do it in the interest of the people and the workers of the United States and every other country in the world. This was a really inspiring experience and I thought thank heaven for the great socialist state, where here they still pledge to guard my interest as they did in World War II.

More on Shipping Rates

On our return to Moscow, we also had a very constructive meeting with the Minister of Shipping. Present were myself, the officers of the Sea and River Workers' Union and the Minister of Shipping. We discussed the problem of the vendors not joining up with the various cargo conferences, especially the Pacific Cargo Conference, the Westbound Cargo Conference, and the various national lines which operate ships for profit as against the Soviet Union, which operates ships not for profit but for the welfare of the world's people.

I pointed out, that although I had promised to discuss this question with the Soviet Trade Unions and the appropriate government agencies in the Soviet Union, in no way should I be thought to be joining with the ships not to increase their shipping rates, whatever their reasons were for reducing them. That was distinctly understood.

Then they explained that their policy of operating their ships according to the principles of the Socialist policy. I didn't contradict them.

The Soviets pointed out to me they were well aware of some of the practices that went on in the various conferences and one of the reasons they did not join the Westbound Cargo Conference was they understood there were many under the table deals. What rebates they made they made them open and above board. They said they did not intend to engage in rates open and above board without any funny business.

Socialist Shipping Policy

Under the Soviet socialist system, they said, we keep our ships running, we reduce the rates in order to get the cargo so that ships will operate. We're not in the business of running our ships for profit. We operate our ships to serve the people of the world, keep our people working and that's the reason we've reduced the rates and we're going to continue to do it.

I asked if they would be agreeable to sending a delegation of the Ministry of Shipping and some

Hotel St. Petersburg. The young people, the speakers said, must understand that they've inherited the mantle brought about as a result of the sacrifices and deaths and the millions who died in the great patriotic war and it's their responsibility to see that nothing of the kind ever happens again; further, that they must take upon themselves the responsibility not only to go to the Soviet Union and the motherland, but to the workers and peoples of all countries—yes, the people of the United States and Western Europe, and all countries—to see that never again shall the world be subjected to the horrible, cruel war such as the war meted out by Hitler.

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Hotel St. Petersburg. The young people, the speakers said, must understand that they've inherited the mantle brought about as a result of the sacrifices and
OHIO AGAIN - A whole lot of Puget Sound maritime history is wrapped up in the history of the Sierra, shown as it was towed to a resting place at the port of Aberdeen last month. Built in 1916 in Hoquiam, the giant lumber schooner was capable of hauling 50,000 board feet of lumber which she carried for years between various Washington ports and Europe. Towed into Aberdeen May 8 by the old steam tug Odin (the oldest working tug in the state), the Sierra is now owned by the Searls and Likens who hope to restore it.

Under Trade Act

UAW Asks Federal Aid for Jobless Chrysler Workers

WASHINGTON, DC — The United Auto Workers has asked the Department of Labor to authorize extended unemployment coverage for some 39,000 Chrysler corporation employees whose jobs, the union claims, have been lost due to growing imports of foreign-produced vehicles which will be subject to action under the liberalized provisions of the Trade Act.

"In recent months Chrysler has transferred substantial production from its US plants to its Canadian plants and has courted assistance to workers displaced by imports," the union wrote.

Imported cars from Canada to the US and the many of the corporation's Canadian plants have gained an expanded share of the US market, causing further unemployment," the UAW claims.

This is the largest claim in the ten-year history of the compensation program and, according to the Wall Street Journal, "is clearly a test case." In the past, claims have been made only on behalf of relatively small groups of workers in industries where the US market has been dominated by imports such as shoes, textiles and electronics.

"AN IMPORTANT CAUSE" - Under the liberalized provisions of the Trade Assistance Act of 1974, the Secretary of Labor may determine that imports are "an important cause" of layoffs in a particular industry and may then authorize the payment of special benefits to unemployed workers for as long as one year. These benefits are payments of weekly wages which, when added to regular unemployment compensation, will provide a worker 70 percent of his former average weekly wage, up to a maximum equal to the national average weekly wage in manufacturing industries.

This average is currently $176 weekly. Most auto workers will qualify for the full payment.

Application for such benefits for displaced Chrysler workers were denied several years back because it could not be shown that US trade was restricted by foreign imports as is the case with Chrysler.

The application is subject to a public hearing and, ultimately, to court proceedings if necessary.

Boston Dockers on Strike as Shippers Threaten Guarantee

BOSTON — About 600 dock workers members of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) went out on strike May 30, climaxing a long dispute over the funding of this port's pay guarantee program.

Employers threaten that the strike could last "three or four months." ILA locals negotiate their own pay guarantee programs on a port-by-port basis. By May 20, North Atlantic longshoremen were settled last October, the ILA and the Boston Shipping Association have been unable to agree on the basis for the funding guarantee program. Work was continued only because the old contract had been extended several times.

The backroom dealings behind the beef is best seen in some striking statistics which indicate that dockers handled 3,583,000 containers at North Atlantic seaports: in 1968, the Port of Boston provided longshoremen with 2.2 million man-hours of work; in 1971 this figure had dropped to 1.6 million and projections for the remainder of this year indicate that dockers can expect only 1,700 hours of work.

As in other ports, the main problem is not a drop in tonnage, but the impact of containerization and mechanization.

**BASIS OF GUARANTEE**

In negotiations, the ILA agreed to a pay guarantee from its present level of 2,080 hours per year—the same as in New York—to 1,500 hours (approximate) per year. The new guarantee also includes overtime. The ILA insists that this guarantee be indexed to market conditions—so that it would not fall short regardless of the level of business activity in the Port.

However, in spite of all these guarantees, the ILA insists that the guarantee must be based on tonnage, rather than hours. The employers argue that dockers are not paid a fixed amount into the pool but a fund controlled by the union for each member, which fund is apportioned to each member according to the number of hours worked. In the case of the ILA, the apportionment was made on October 1, 1974; 92 cents on October 1, 1975; and $1 beginning October 1, 1976.

About 600 longshoremen and clerks are on strike.

Canadian Labor Congress Says:

Quebec Building Trades Must Clean Own House

MONTREAL—In the wake of charges of corruption in some Quebec building trades unions, the Canadian Labor Congress has urged the provincial government to "work with the trade unionists" to make an effort to clean up organized crime," instead of declaring war on it.

The revelations of corruption and gangster infiltration of several unions and the resulting charges that a Montreal branch of the Congress has been charged that "the government is now using the CLC recommendations for its own political purposes by threatening the union and by laying all the blame at the doorstep, virtually ignoring the faults of everybody else."

"A cleanup and reform of all parties involved—government, unions and employers—is imperative. In the case of the unions, such a cleanup must involve the full participation of the workers directly affected.

"The CLC calls on the government of Quebec to allow the unions themselves to create their own trusteeship with full powers guaranteed by the government. The CLC is prepared to participate as an active party in such an arrangement."

"In addition we recommend that the government appoint a government commission whose mission would be to clean up the situation, to take care of the clerical staff involved, to work for the good of our labour movement."

"We are offering to remove our guarantee program; parliament will provide a worker 70 percent of his maximum payment.”

The BSA, however, is insisting that the union's officials must be investigated," the government to police the container rules more strictly."

Announced jointly by union president Albert Bailey; Recording Secretary, R. B. Snelson; Sergeant-at-Arms, Ernie Montgomery; the board of directors and representatives of the Canadian Longshoremen's Union; the BSA, and the Port and Terminal Workers Union Local 375 agreed that their remaining in the job hinged on an acceptable settlement of the question of job security."

Contempt of court charges are still pending, despite the return to work. The union faces a fine of up to $50,000; officers can be fined up to $10,000 and a maximum of 13 years in prison.

Local 8, Portland

The election committee of Local 8 of the Longshoremen's Association Local 375 agreed that their remaining in the job hinged on an acceptable settlement of the question of job security."

Contempt of court charges are still pending, despite the return to work. The union faces a fine of up to $50,000; officers can be fined up to $10,000 and a maximum of 13 years in prison.

Local 17, Broderick

The membership of Warehouse Local 17 has elected the following officers for 1975-1976: President, Obie Brandon; Secretary, Bob McBride; Treasurer, Alan Finn; Recording Secretary, R. B. Shelton; Sergeant-at-Arms, Ernie Montano. The board of trustees, executive board and Northern California District Council delegates were also elected.
Local ILWU scholarship awards went this year to Cindy Johnstone, right, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arvic T. Johnstone, and Mr. McCord, left, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Goodrich. Twelve graduating seniors from area high schools received scholarships, and the results are included in the issue of the Local 21 bulletin. The winners were selected by five representatives from the several school systems. The Local 21 scholarship committee this year consisted of C. N. Bailey, V. Viars, J. Coffman, J. Hillisburg, F. Pyrro.

Unions Wage United Drive to Slash 'Defense' Budget

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The ILWU joined with several other unions in an unsuccessful effort recently to place some limits on President Ford's swollen defense budget for fiscal 1976.

While the Senate rejected efforts to limit spending in this area, ILWU Representative said the labor cooperation was "encouraging" and that "the unions will continue to work together when a vote for authorization of funds comes up later on this summer."

In a letter to all Senators in ILWU areas, the four leaders announced their support for an amendment to the Administration's Defense Authorization Bill, sponsored by Senators Alan Cranston (D.-Cal.), Edward M. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) and Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) to place a "cap" on the amount of money to be authorized for weapons procurement and development in the next fiscal year.

UNIONS UNITE

Also supporting such legislation were the Mine Workers, Auto Workers, Steelworkers, State, County and Municipal Workers, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The Cranston-Kennedy-Symington Amendment would have limited the FY 1976 budget to an increase of 12 percent over 1975, in order to compensate for the increased procurement and development in the present level.

"We oppose the Ford Administration request for a 35 percent increase...as the union's position is that defense spending for procurement and research and development is a waste of the tax payers' money," the ILWU leaders said, "increased military spending will lead either to a nuclear holocaust or to complete disaster for the US economy."

The four leaders also informed the Senators of their opposition to the development of new weaponry which would increase the US first-strike capability. Such projects "could be perceived as giving the US first-strike capability. They could also lead to disarmament negotiations and could once again push the US and the USSR in this area," they concluded.

Senator Blasts Wallace Candidacy

CONCORD, N. H.—George Wallace's quick quashing of whether the U.S. fought on the right side in World War II would make his nomination by the demoralized Democratic party "the greatest betrayal of political principle in history," according to US Senator Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.).

"And in my unqualified opinion," McIntyre said, "I would regard any Democratic candidate who says he could live with George Wallace as his running mate will also have to live with the stain of that betrayal."

The New Hampshire primary interview Wal- lace gave a group of foreign journalists, wherein Wallace was quoted as saying he thought "we were fighting the wrong people in World War II," McIntyre said: "If these remarks bore chilling, for however he tries to explain away what he said, he did, in fact, credit our involvement in what may have well been the closest thing to a just war we have ever had, he implied that 400,000 Americans died in vain in that war because they fought on the wrong side...he said in effect that we should have attacked France, England and Nationalist China instead of Japan and Germany...and he exalted the Nazi holocaust that eliminated 6 million Jews as the direct fault of the Versailles Treaty of World War I."

"My God," McIntyre said, "this man is running for President of the United States!"

Increased Trade With East Europe Predicted

SAN FRANCISCO—Board trade port officials are optimistic about the prospects of increased trade with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, according to a research study recently conducted at Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park.
Warehouse Local Sets Course
Continued from Page 1—
take this situation of discrimination into account.

The other major guest speaker was Teamster Vice-President George Mock, who is also co-chairman (with ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt) of the ILWU-IBT Northern California Warehouse Council. Mock discussed the problems of organizing runway shops in right-to-work states, but also emphasized the need for continued organizing in California, and even in the highly-unionized San Francisco Bay Area.

In a full day of debate and discussion the delegates put the union on record in support of the concept of a shorter work week, reaffirmed Local 6 support for the restoration of democracy and trade union rights in Chile and opposed any assistance to Vietnamese "refugees" until their needs of American workers are met.

Constitutional amendments recommended by the Convention would change the procedure for nominating union officials and limit the number of full-time officers who could serve as district or international Convention delegates. The delegates also recommended a change in the by-laws to provide for the dropping of any executive board or district council member who is absent from three consecutive meetings without an excuse. These amendments must also be voted on at membership meetings next month. Resolutions which, due to lack of time, did not come before the Convention, will be voted on at an enlarged executive board meeting June 25, at which all Convention delegates may attend with full voice and vote.

New Local 6 Organizer
SALINAS, Calif.—Newest member of the Local 6 staff is Manuel Tudoya, who has been a union organizer in the Salinas-Monterey area. A longtime activist in the local, Tudoya has been a steward at Redwood Food Packing (8&I) and secretary of the local’s Redwood City Unit.

Local 6 Members Vote on Increase
SAN FRANCISCO—Members of Local 6 will have the opportunity to vote on the 2% monthly raise increase and other constitutional changes recommended by the June 7 convention of the following membership meetings:

WEST BAY DIVISION
Del Webb Townhouse, Eighth and Market Streets, San Francisco, June 17, 8 p.m. (Shift meeting to be held at Local 6 Union Hall, 255 Ninth Street, San Francisco, June 17 at 1 p.m.)

EAST BAY DIVISION
Local 6 Hall, 99 Hegenberger Road, Oakland, June 19, 8 p.m. (Shift meeting to be held at same location, June 19 at 1 p.m.)

PENDLETON DIVISION
300 Lorraine Avenue, San Jose, June 16, 7 p.m., or Foresters of America Hall, Midfield Road, Redwood City, June 17, 7 p.m., or Local 6 office, 1395 E. Market Street, June 20, 3-30 p.m. (day) and 4-45 p.m. (night).

STOCKTON DIVISION
Local 6 Union Hall, 738 South Lincoln, Stockton 800, 7 p.m.

Contract Imposed on BC Docks
Continued from Page 1—
compared with the increase in the first year and that there is a "valid concern" among the men that the cost of living may show a rapid rise next year. He therefore awarded the following "cost-of-living clause:

"Provided that if the cost of living in April 1978 is more than 11% greater than the cost of living in April 1975, the base rate effective June 1, 1976 will be $8.53 plus 8c for each additional full one percent beyond the 11%. Any questions between the parties hereto arising out of this provision shall be dealt with as a grievance as provided in Article 5 herein commencing with Step No. 10."

"TOO MUCH DEMOCRACY?"
The Canadian Area ILWU officers, in a statement issued to the membership on the award, charged that the union membership had been "the butt of an unconscionable and unknowledgeable parliament.

The officers rejected the charge being made by employers and others about "too much democracy" in the union. "To them we reply "too damn bad," the officers declared. "This union was built on democracy and rank and file control and will continue to operate in the same old fashion.

ILO Charges Torture of Chile Unionists
GENEVA — A International Labor Organization fact-finding committee last week accused the military government of Chile of the torture and execution of up to 100 labor leaders because of their trade union activity.

The ILO, affiliated with the United Nations, had established a three-man fact-finding committee on Chile a year ago to investigate complaints filed by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Federation of Trade Unions and many other groups.

The five-page report to the commission, which held hearings in Europe before actually traveling to Chile for a first-hand look, charged that the Chilean government was attempting "to eliminate or prevent any large-scale opposition to its policies" from the trade union movement.

Contract imposed on BC Docks by Compulsion
VANCOUVER, B.C.—Longshore foremen, members of ILWU Local 314, are now working under their first-ever union contract.

The foremen, who took strike action last spring to back up their demand for their first collective agreement, were, like their brother longshoremen, forced back to work by federal legislation.

Justice B.D. Seaton, appointed by the federal government to impose a contract on both the ILWU members and foremen, handed down his award to foremen last month.

Highlights of the contract are:

• Union security—the employers recognize the ILWU as the sole collective bargaining agent for all members of the union's Coastal shorelines.

• Pension—The employers agree to study the union's proposals for standards and portability of pension benefits, with the tabling of the results by December 31, 1975. In the meantime the existing pension plans will be maintained in full.

• Vacations—Vacation with pay provided for 3 weeks (or 2% weeks for employees each will contribute 24c per hour this year and $0.71 next. Night shift is time and one-half and graveyard is 2% at time, did not come before the Convention, will be voted on at an enlarged executive board meeting June 25, at which all Convention delegates may attend with full voice and vote.

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