Labor Plans Support for Chile Unions

SAN FRANCISCO — About 200 unionists met here all day Saturday, June 14, to take a first step toward developing a coordinated program to support the Chilean labor movement.

The conference was sponsored by the Bay Area Trade Union Committee on Chile, a coalition of locals, district councils, and central labor councils including the AFL-CIO, Auto Workers, United Electrical Workers and ILWU. AFL-CIO Labor Councils from four Bay Area counties.

BROAD-BASED BOYCOTT

Main purpose of the meeting was to discuss plans for a labor boycott of Chilean goods and cargo, and plans to dispatch a large labor delegation to that country to focus the world's attention on the repression of working class organizations there by the militarists who overthrew the elected socialist government of President Salvador Allende in September, 1973.

Conference delegates voted to establish a continuations committee to make plans for a labor delegation to Chile and a boycott. ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt, along with other speakers, warned that an effective boycott would require the active support of large sections of the labor movement and the consuming public.

ILWU West Coast longshoremen, he said, could not be expected to bear the burden of refusing to work Chilean cargo by themselves.

Delegates agreed that the boycott "can only become effective if we con-"

—Continued on Page 8

Local 26 Convention Delegates Set To Regain Lost Ground

LOS ANGELES — ILWU warehouse Local 26 held its third annual convention Tuesday, with 96 delegates from 40 Southern California houses in attendance.

In his report to the delegates, Local 26 President Joe Ibarra noted that the union had negotiated some 20 contracts in the past year, and would negotiate at least 32 over the next twelve months.

MAKING UP LOST GROUND

"The gains of these contracts which were negotiated during the wage freeze," Ibarra said, "were contracts which resulted in juggling of wage increases which were put into pensions as a result of the 5.5 percent guidelines. During this period of time employers were making record profits."

"We intend to make up some of that ground during this round of negotiations."

Major speaker was International Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt who discussed the effect on labor of continuing wage "Equalization" during this period of time employers were making record profits.

"We intend to make up some of that ground during this round of negotiations."

—Continued on Page 4

International Officers Are Re-elected

SAN FRANCISCO — All four ILWU titled officers have been returned to office for another term of two years, the International balloting committee announced June 17. The secret ballot vote was held in locals May 17-28.

Running unopposed, International President Harry Bridges received 20,819 votes; Vice-President-Director of Organization George Martin received 21,923 and International Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt received 20,022.

In the one contested race for International office incumbent Vice-President-Assistant to the President William H. Chester defeated challenger Rudy Rubio, president of Longshore Local 13, by a vote of 15,802 to 9,932.

Chester expressed his appreciation for his re-election in letters to all locals, stating that the "vote of 1971" had been re-counted and any "uncertainties" he had received would "strengthen my endeavors to benefit all members in our own union and for organized labor as a whole."

In a letter of congratulations, Rubio offered Chester his "complete support at all times," and expressed confidence that "you will continue to represent the membership to the best of your ability with the dedication and ability you have always exhibited in the past."

COAST COMMITTEE

Within the ILWU longshore division both Coast Committee incumbents were also re-elected. In Oregon-Washington area, Fred Huntsinger, Local 8, defeated Joe Jakovac, Local 12, by a vote of 3,029 to 2,814; in California, William Ward, Local 13, defeated Larry Wing, Local 10, by a vote of 2,994 to 2,784.

The members of the International Executive Board for the next two years are as follows:

Southern California: Joe Ibarra, Local 26; L. L. "Chick" Leveridge, Local 13. Losing candidate was John Pandora, Local 13.

Northern California: James Herman, Local 34; Curtis McClain, Local 6; Joe Mosley, Local 10. Defeated were Duane Peterson, Local 18 and George Kaye, Local 10.

Oregon-Columbia River: William N. Ward, Local 40. No unopposed.

Washington: Andy Vekich, Local 24; Dwayne Wadlow, Local 19. Losing candidate was John Buxensky, Local 9.

Canada: Frank Kennedy, Local 500.

—Continued on Page 7
LET'S NOT BE SO NAIVE.
The Central Intelligence Agency was not created in 1947 to clip foreign newspapers, listen to radio broadcasts from Moscow and what was going on in the socialist world. It was created to find out what was being planned by the so-called "enemies" of the United States. It was also given a mandate to use any means necessary to infiltrate, subvert and destroy efforts by people in other countries to throw off US capital and determine their own futures. This sometimes meant infiltrating revolutionary groups, assassinating foreign leaders, setting off military coups or even starting small wars. In other words, the CIA's function was seen as perfectly consistent with US foreign policy ever since the Spanish American War to make a clear path for US capital in every corner of the world.

The only new wrinkle was that after World War II, with the emergence of the Soviet Union as a number one power, the victory of the Chinese and other revolutions, and the great peoples' movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America you had to be a little more careful—you couldn't just send in the gunboats every weekend. Things had to be more sophisticated. As former CIA chief John McCloy said recently, the existence of the agency gave presidents "a choice between diplomatic protest and air attacks on Fidel Castro." When things were going well, nobody in Congress would dare call the CIA a "House—and very few people outside government—raised an eyebrow. Throughout the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon administrations, while there was a general agreement on the goals of US foreign policy, the CIA was something no one wanted to hear about.

THE AGENCY WAS relatively successful; it is now generally understood that in the early fifties it set up the coup that destroyed the government of Iran's Premier Mohammad Mossadegh who wanted a better price for his country's oil. It paid for the invasion that dumped Guatemala's President Arbenz Guzman because he wanted to chart an independent course in Latin America. Later on, the CIA launched the Bay of Pigs fiasco in Cuba, helped overthrow the government of Patrice Lumumba in the Congo, Allende in Chile and even Diem in South Vietnam when he became too much of an embarrassment. In short, the CIA worked all over the world to find out what was going on, to overthrow governments useful to the United States, no matter how reactionary, repressive or incompetent.

Even the American labor movement is implicated; it is an open secret that several unions worked with the CIA in formenting the riots that overthrew leftist Premier Cheddi Jagan in Guyana and channeled funds to help right-wingers who set the stage for the overthrow of Chile's Allende. It has now also become public knowledge that the CIA worked inside the US; infiltrating student, anti-war and civil rights groups, keeping files on hundreds of thousands of citizens, opening 4-5 million pieces of private mail, bugging private phone calls, etc.

In other words, the CIA did the perfectly necessary dirty work. Only when the balance of power in the world was seen to shift dramatically to the left—with the victory of the Vietnamese and Cambodian people, the revolution in Portugal's African colonies and in Portugal herself, the growing revolution in Laos—only then did the agency begin to come under some pretty heavy fire.

THE ISSUE IS not how the CIA operates, but what it does and whose interests it serves. Assassinations, coups, intelligence gathering and other "dirty tricks" are part of the game for every country—without being too cynical, let's admit that these things are unfortunately necessary. Such agencies are by definition secret.

So, "dirty tricks" are not the issue, and we don't think the American people and their representatives should waste a whole lot of time worrying about cleaning up or reforming the CIA. Such efforts sometimes have the unfortunate effect of making presently illegal things legal. Let's rather try and focus the debate on whose interests the CIA's operations—over or covert—serve. Let's get all the facts out on the table—and most experts in the field agree that the Rockefeller Commission and the Senate investigation have so far only touched the tip of the iceberg—and then let's take a good hard look at the substance of the matter. Does the CIA hinder or advance the struggle of the working people of the world for peace, security and an end of exploitation? Once we have an answer to this question, our course of action should be pretty clear.

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On the Beam
by Harry Bridges

1975 NOVEMBER, partly because of Watergate, partly because of the deteriorating economic situation, the people of the United States dealt what seemed to be a crushing blow to the Republican Party—electing a Congress swimming with open bright-eyed and very sincere liberals. They reorganized the House of Representatives, they dumped a bunch of reactionary committee chairmen—it seemed like after a long silence the elected representatives of the American people were actually going to exercise some leadership.

No such luck.

Earlier this month, Congress was unable to override a Presidential veto of legislation which would have appropriated $5.3 billion to finance an estimated 300,000 jobs. There was additional money for public works projects, public service employment, summer youth jobs, work-study programs and an assortment of other shot-in-the-arm type remedies.

True, the veto override failed by only five votes, but it failed nonetheless, and it became clear that the White House still has enough clout to push Congressmen who are sitting on the fence over to its side.

The ironic thing about all this was that the veto was upheld in the name of minimizing inflation, not pumping too much money into the system too fast—while at the same time, the Senate defeated attempts to cut the nearly $60 billion supplemental military appropriations bill which came on the same day as the veto vote in the House. Two weeks earlier, the more liberal House also caved in on the Ford military budget—set to weigh in at $131 billion.

W E DON'T BELIEVE that Congress pumping a whole lot of money into federal public service jobs of relatively short duration, is going to really solve the unemployment problem, in the long run. On the contrary, only some really serious changes, a real turnaround in the way the country works, is going to do that. But we are dealing now with a very real thing—there are a whole lot of people out in the street now, looking for work—including many of our own members—and it seemed only right that the Federal government would take some responsibility for helping them out, even in the short run.

W HAT DO WE DO NOW? It's a difficult question because we can't say, "well the hell with politics, we'll never get anything out of Congress no matter how many so-called liberals are elected for us." For example, that during the New Deal some important reforms went through Congress—the Social Security Act, the National Labor Relations Act, unemployment insurance. But what the history of the 1930s should teach us is that you don't get this kind of people's legislation—no matter how limited—by just voting for the good guys. Those two bills were passed because the mass of people, the workers, the unemployed, the families in the slums were in an uproar. And some of these struggles had some pretty "radical" demands. Congressmen had no choice—they had to pass the National Labor Relations Act, because if they didn't, all hell was going to break loose.

The same goes for Social Security—in Louisiana, Gov. Huey Long was posing a real threat to President Roosevelt with his "share the wealth scheme;" and on the west coast a doctor by the name of Francis Townsend had won the support of literally millions of older citizens with his own pension programs. These guys may have been crackpots, but they had come up with serious programs to deal with a serious problem—the fate of the elderly when their working life was done. They had mass support, they had organizations, and Congress had to respond, if only to take the wind out of their sails.

We've got to do the same thing today. We've got to make sure that progressive people get elected to positions of power, wherever we can—unions, city councils, state legislatures, Congress. We've got to use every way we can to use our own power—no matter what happens in Washington, DC, or any of the state capitals, to impress upon these folks what we need. Apparently we didn't do a good enough job with the Congress this time around. But I believe that a continued campaign of united labor demonstrations, rallies and similar actions, perhaps culminating in mobilizations all over the country on Labor Day, could be a good start in that direction.
WASHINGTON, DC—Even the Secretary of Labor has taken the edge off the attacks of critics who charge that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has been singularly ineffective in creating safer workplaces in the US. Secretary John Dunlop told reporters last week that he was "trying to improve the organization and administration of OSHA. I think there have been some problems."

LABOR CRITICISM

OSHA has been under steady criticism from organized labor for weak administration of federal safety standards and a personnel bias almost since its inception in 1970.

Dunlop said he had assigned two management experts to study OSHA's operations. He refused to say whether or not Assistant Secretary John Stender, OSHA's director, would be retained in his post.

It was clear that he had already made up his mind about some specific criticisms: OSHA, he said, had a poor relationship with the scientific community, it had not worked quickly enough to establish standards for worker exposure to toxic substances, and there had been "an almost complete failure to develop the state occupational safety programs. Also, the "education and training programs have not been done very well," Dunlop said.

Local 26 Signs First Pact at Pittman Rubber

LOS ANGELES—The first contract ever negotiated by Pittman Rubber Company has been ratified by members of ILWU warehouse Local 26.

The agreement will run for two years and include substantial wage increases, two extra paid holidays, higher shift differentials for leadmen, ten minute breaks and a qualified union shop with a dues checkoff.

The agreement was negotiated by Local 26 President Joe Ibarra, Leon Deramus and Benny Morales.

A wage review for members and Pacific Pipe-Howard Supply was also concluded. The agreement will run for two years and include substantial wage increases, two extra paid holidays, higher shift differentials for leadmen, ten minute breaks and a qualified union shop with a dues checkoff.

The agreement was negotiated by Local 26 President Joe Ibarra, Leon Deramus and Benny Morales.

PACIFIC PIPE-HOWARD SUPPLY

An agreement for members and Pacific Southwest Pipe and Howard Supply Company has also been concluded. Local 26 members there received a 25 cents increase on June 1, and will receive another 15 cents on January 1, 1977, Local 26 President Joe Ibarra.

The negotiating committee consisted of Business Agent Sid London, August Harris, Dennis Garcia and Bob Gonzales.

ILWU Certified At Ulmann Co.

LOS ANGELES—Eight months after a decided victory in a union representation election, ILWU warehouse Local 26 has officially certified as the bargaining agent for workers at Bernhard Ullman Co., a yarn distribution house.

The ILWU won the original vote back in January 1975, but the certification was held up until July 31, 1975. But certification by the National Labor Relations Board was held up for eight months while unfair labor practices and election violation charges were investigated.

Last month, the final decision, denying the employer's appeal, came down from the NLRB. The union's case before the NLRB was presented by Inter- national Representative Ed Barnett, Sr. of the Southern California Regional Office.

PORTLAND — Jim Hill, a longshoreman for 21 years on the Longview docks, is an alcoholic.

He is also a poet. Articles about him have appeared in several publications, including the Local 21 bulletin and the Longshore Commu-

nity Council Pipeline.

A gandy dancer on the railroad before he came to the waterfront, and a veteran of the 1971-1972 longshore strike, Hill knows a

good deal about the labor move-

ment. But his poetry is not based on labor's struggle with the Boss, but on his own struggle with boozes.

For the past two years, the Burnside area on Portland's old road has been his home. He writes from his own experience:

"Undried under the bridge we sat—

me, them, and our bottle of fortified lack."

Hill has been through Schick-

Shadle, a Seattle treatment cen-

ter for alcoholics, where he was sent on referral from ILWU 21. He's also been to SWARHP (in Vancouver, B.C.) to the Sundown Ranch (a privately funded treat-

ment facility in an old Indian Mission School), and to Dam-

masuch State Hospital at Wilson-

ville.

These treatment centers have salvaged many lives, returning pa-

tients to jobs and families. Some haven't made it. Hill himself is a four-time loser. But he is still try-

ing—in spite of setbacks and per-

sonal tragedy, including the death of his wife, temporary loss of vi-

sion, a broken neck, and arrest for non-support following ten

months of unemployment—to help himself and to help others.

He goes to AA meetings, and has worked as a volunteer at the DeTox Center, the Everett Street Drop-In Center, and the Transit Bank.

The Transit Bank, located at 18 NW Third in Portland, is just what

about the "streets of Burnside."

It is this area people of hos-

ters, or—depending on your point of view—survivors. Rejects of the ranks of longshoremen workers with silicots; tree planters; ranch hands; migratory loggers and small mixers. The list is en-

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Local 26 Delegates Plan
To Make Up Ground

Continued from Page 1

To the ILWU will continue to fight for im-

ance with other sections of the labor

ovement, wherever possible.

NEW DUES SYSTEM

After a discussion of the increased
costs of doing business, the delegates
also voted—at the request of the local
executive board and board of trustees—to
to place the union's dues system on a
more progressive footing.

Delegates estimated that an increase of
by at least 25 cents for those in the lowest
cost bracket, with a progressively higher
amounts for those in higher categories.

Given the broad range of wages
earned by Local 26 members, Ibarra
told the delegates, "we felt that a grad-
uated dues system would be ideal."

LOCAL 26 TO HOST RANK AND FILE COMMITTEE

In other actions, the delegates ap-

proached resolutions including continued
support to the United Farm Workers,
supporting a program for shorter hours of
work, lower social security retire-

age and increased efforts to or-

ganize runaway shops.

A constitutional amendment, also ac-
cepted by the membership, will estab-
lish a rank and file committee within
the local to assist in organizing work.

Finally, the delegates:

Sugar Act

Hearings

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House Agri-
culture Committee will hold a week of
public hearings on sugar, beginning
July 14, 1975, to determine if there
or not a new Sugar Act should be enacted.
The Sugar Act expired on December 31,
1974, after legislation to extend it
was defeated in Congress.

According to Agriculture Committee
Chairman Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.),
the Committee will hear testimony from
Members of Congress and Administra-
tion witnesses on the first day of the
hearings, July 15. They will be fol-

owed, on July 15, by sugar producers
and processors. On July 17, the Com-
mittee will hear from workers and con-
sumer representatives.

Representatives of foreign suppliers of
sugar will be invited to testify on
July 18, and on July 22, the Committee
will hear representatives of farm or-

ganizations, academic institutions, and
other interested parties.

Sugar Companies

Sued for

Fixing Prices

PORTLAND—Four large sugar com-
panies have been charged with anti-
trust violations in violation of a final
Fed-

eral Court by the State of Oregon, June
2.

Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Amana-gated Sugar
Co., C&H Sugar Co., and Spreck-
els Sugar Co. are charged with conspir-
ing to fix the price sugar for sale on the
market of private label sugar.

The other companies are named as
co-conspirators. These include Ameri-

can Crystal, Great Western, Holly, Un-
ion and the United Industrial Asso-
ciation.

Beginning a decade ago, the suit charges
these companies fixed prices by equalizing
shipping rates, adopting uniform pricing
methods and standardization of methods of
determining the costs of raw materials.

Mike Martin

longshore, Local 500

Washington—Mike Martin, a delegate
from Local 500, spoke about the need
for increased cooperation with the
employers.

The delegates plan to make up ground
on the cost of living allowance in the
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Mike Martin, Local 500
We Bargaining!

workers in British Columbia, who then were forced back to work by new contract imposed upon them by the Maritime Employers broke down. They said they could not talk about other issues until they got back to work. Then they say they’re going to throw the union representatives in jail and fine them heavily, so what good does that do you?

The strike began. A Maritime Employers broke down. They said they could not talk about other issues until they got back to work. Then they say they’re going to throw the union representatives in jail and fine them heavily, so what good does that do you?

I’m very much against the government moving in on us. Right now it puts us in the position that we have no strike weapon whatsoever. So it’s a question of some other type of job action that we’re going to have to take. Otherwise, we’re in the position that whatever management offers, we have to accept it although there may be some pertinent things that we are very much against.

The way it is now, management would like us to lose this container de-staffing operation. As you can see, in the port of Vancouver that’s all there is right now.

I don’t know how well we’re going to get back the right of collective bargaining. I think one thing we have to do is get the Liberals out of office in Ottawa, although who we’ll put in their place I don’t know. But we certainly need a change.

A relative of my wife was just over last night. He’s a farmer from northern Saskatchewan, and of course the strike really hurt him. But he himself admitted that most of the problem was rail and elevator companies, and so on. We just happened to hit the tail end where all this had been accumulating and our three-week strike kind of put the finishing touch on it.

Just how we could pressure the government into doing anything I’m not sure. They’ve got a lot of power, there’s no question of that. They just order us back. In some ways maybe we should have some kind of system where we could lobby the way they do across the board. And even though I don’t want to get involved with lobbying, in our particular case it might do some good.

I don’t think very highly of what the government has done to us. No. But I think there’s more to it than just the high wage. Our caucus has been improved to begin with. We have to have a better program to go into negotiations and have 94, and then we scuttled during negotiations. We should go into there with a program and not just 6 resolutions or 10, but not more than that. We’re tying down the negotiating team with too many different items. Then we go all out on these 10 items and not negotiate 94, and then come back to the membership with a big disappointment.

New meaningful negotiations are gone because the employer has an ace up his sleeve. He just breaks off talks and waits for the government to legislate us back. The only way to combat this is right from the beginning to have labor, management, and government negotiate together. The government should sit in all the time, to see if bargaining in good faith is taking place, with open books on both sides.

thing we went on strike against?

What can we do about the government stepping in and taking away our right to strike? Well, the only thing we can do is the same thing they did in Quebec. Just refuse to go back to work, but then they say they’re going to throw the union representatives in jail and fine them heavily, so what good does that do you?

The ILWU Canadian Area demanded a relaxation of the union was not ready to give away this 00 in 1976, bringing the total wage er D. Seaton to bring down a bind-
died down his report which, despite its effect on container traf-
eared down his report which, despite its effect on container traf-
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The delegates instructed Secretary Jim Foster to write Senator Hatfield recommending on him his bill, and to write the three other senators from Oregon and Washington that the Senate has designed the Support of Farm Workers, of which J. K. Strahan of Local 40 is secretary.

Workers’ Dollar Gutted Last Year

WASHINGTON, DC—American work-
ers continue to lose ground in their struggle to keep even, as purchasing power fell again and consumer prices rose.

Real spendable weekly earnings— take-home pay expressed in 1967 dollars — in April were $78.46 higher than in March, down 4.1 percent over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Average weekly earnings were 13 cents below their March level, 2.70 off the year earlier, and stood at their lowest level in 11 years, BLR said. The figures are calculated for workers with three dependents, and are seasonally adjusted.

The decline of one-tenth of 1 percent in real spendable earnings last month was the result of an increase of six-
tenhs of 1 percent in the consumer price index which overcame a slight rise in average weekly hours worked.

The decline in purchasing power oc-
curred despite the fact that unions have done reasonably well in an effort to catch up with the rate of inflation for the period.

Between January and March wage in-
creases negotiated by unions averaged 12.5 percent, according to the Depart-
ment of Labor, and have continued to be averaged reasonably well in an effort to catch up with the rate of inflation for the period.

The current recession, says the busi-
ness-oriented New York Journal of Commerce has brought employment to an unemploy-
ment rate of 6.5 percent for the same period last year.

One of the highest rates remains in vacancy, 14.1 percent.

Columbia River Council

Delegates Ask Return of ‘50s

Delegates NORTHERN BEND — Delegates to the June meeting of the Columbia River District Council discussed the Bill Mackie job, earlier this year, and were asked by the ORA to retain them from exile in Finland and Canada.

Mackie, a carpenter, was deported on Thanksgiving Day, 1960, despite the ef-
forts of unions and friends to stop his deporta-
tion. The delegates moved to ask the ORA to assist the Mackie family and to urge the Canadian government to return them.

This was during the “anti-red hysteria” of the McCarthy period,” a speak-
er here said, and the effort was in vain. Mackie, now in his late 60’s, had been active as young men in the Oregon Workers Alliance, a group which worked to feed the unemployed and which helped longshoremen in 1934 and 1935.

The delegates endorsed the holding of a tri-county labor conference to aid the United Farm Workers Union. A similar conference is being held in the Portland Labor Center, sponsored by the AFL-CIO, to represent the Support of Farm Workers, of which J. K. Strahan of Local 40 is secretary.

OLYMPIA—Washington’s insured un-
employed workers are the worst hit in the state. The unemployment rate has climbed to 9.6 per cent in the latest figures released by the Employment Security Department.

Washington Unemployed
### How Locals Voted on Officers, Executive Board and Coast Committee

#### OFFICERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southern California Longshore and Clerks</th>
<th>Bridges* President</th>
<th>Chester* Vice-President</th>
<th>Rubbo Vice-President</th>
<th>Martin* Vice-President</th>
<th>Goldblatt* Secretary-Treasurer</th>
<th>Ibarra*</th>
<th>Loveridge*</th>
<th>Pandora*</th>
<th>Hunstinger* Vice-President</th>
<th>Jackovac* Vice-President</th>
<th>Ward* Secretary-Treasurer</th>
<th>Wing*</th>
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<td>13—Wilmington</td>
<td>1385</td>
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<td>1914</td>
<td>414</td>
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<td>63—Wilmington</td>
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#### INTL. EXECUTIVE BOARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southern California—Other</th>
<th>Herman* Kaye-McClain* Mosley* Peterson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10—San Francisco</td>
<td>1396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14—Eureka</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18—W. Sacramento</td>
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<tr>
<td>34—San Francisco</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54—Stockton</td>
<td>85</td>
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</table>

#### COAST COMMITTEE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Northern California Longshore and Clerks</th>
<th>Washington Longshore and Clerks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10—San Francisco</td>
<td>1396</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oregon &amp; Columbia River Longshore and Clerks</th>
<th>4—Vancouver</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19—Seattle</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24—Aberdeen</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25—Anacortes</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>27—Port Angeles</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>32—Seattle</td>
<td>95</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Washington &amp; Alaska—Other</th>
<th>Washington Longshore and Clerks</th>
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<tr>
<td>9—Seattle</td>
<td>242</td>
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<tr>
<td>17—Seattle</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60—Seward</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61—Haines</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94—Sitka</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>99—Seattle</td>
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#### Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1187</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>29—San Diego</td>
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<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99—Seattle</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Totals:                                   | 617                              |

| Totals:                                   | 1334                             |
How Locals Voted on Officers, Executive Board and Coast Committee

**OFFICERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hawaii</th>
<th>INTEL. EXECUTIVE BOARD</th>
<th>COAST COMMITTEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>142—Oahu, Kauai, Maui</td>
<td>Arcanage* Corp* Kahawai* Yawagawa* oba* Jr*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140—Oahu, Kauai, Maui</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142/160—Hawaii</td>
<td>3772</td>
<td>3746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td>7427</td>
<td>8280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following locals did not submit returns to the Balloting Committee: 3—Seattle, 15—Bellingham, 28—Portland, 43—Lacrosse, 51—Peterborough, 57—Duluth, 516—Vancouver.

The following did not submit certified tabulations: 49—Crescent City.

The following had no ballots—No per capita: 16—Juneau.


**INTERNATIONAL**

**EXECUTIVE BOARD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Longshore and Clerks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500—Vancouver</td>
<td>Bridges* Chester* Rubio*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502—New Westminster</td>
<td>Vice-President, Vice-President, Vice-President, Sec.-Treas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503—Port Alberni</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504—Victoria</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505—Prince Rupert</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>506—Vancouver</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>508—Chemainus</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>514—Vancouver</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>517—Vancouver</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 2619 16602 9522 21209 26922

**INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>514—Vancouver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>517—Vancouver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 1097 801

**INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**

**COAST COMMITTEE**

**Seamen Win Major Wage and Pension Gains**

NEW YORK—Unlicensed seamen belonging to the National Maritime Union have okayed a three-year contract which will increase their wages by 12% percent effective June 15, 1975, with additional percent increases each of the two succeeding years.

The pact is with the Maritime Service Committee and Tanker Service Committee, management organizations with the union's operators operate some 300 dry cargo and tank ships out of Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. Cost of living adjustments begin in the second year of the agreement.

The new contract will increase the monthly base wage of an able bodied seaman from the present level of 802 to $885 for the years of agree- ment. Seamen on automated ships will make $925. Hourly overtime rates will go from $3.50 to $6.57.

**PENSIONS**

The NMU also made substantial pension gains. The new pensioners will be in the area of pensions which, under the old contract, are limited to $300. New pensioners will be eligible for stipends of between $300 and $600 monthly, de- pending on rating, after 25 years of service after age 55. Present pensioners are eligible for a ten percent increase.

Negotiations between mem- bers of the Seafarers' International Un- ion and another Atlantic and Gulf-Coast group, have also been completed while talks covering members of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the Masters, Mates and Pilots are still in progress.

On the West Coast, the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, the Marine Cooks and Stewards, and the Marine Firemen are in the midst of negotiations with the Pacific Maritime Association.
Most US Unions Are Pretty Clean, Says Labor Dept.

Despite the occasional disquieting newspaper headline of some union "crisis," the report of the Department of Labor has concluded that the labor movement is basically free of "labor racketeering" and does a good job of policing itself.

The evidence comes out in the latest report of the Department of Labor to Congress on the state of the labor movement. The report notes that the labor movement has been growing in recent years, and that the number of union members has increased by more than 50% since 1980.

The report also notes that the labor movement has been working to improve the conditions of its members, and that there has been a decline in the number of strikes and lockouts.

AMONG THE groups who entertained at a Chile solidarity rally at Local 10 headquarters June 14 was a local Chicano group, Flor del Pueblo.

SF Bay Area Unions Plan To Aid Chilean Workers

Among the groups who entertained at a Chile solidarity rally at Local 10 headquarters June 14 was a local Chicano group, Flor del Pueblo.

Japan, India Trade Delegations Visit Portland

PORTLAND—Local 8 President John Olson met recently with trade delegations from Japan and India.

Both meetings were sponsored by Western Wheat Associates in cooperation with the Foreign Agricultural Service of the US Department of Agriculture.

The Japanese delegation included the Japanese wheat industry, which was here in June, and the Indian delegation was headed by Mr. N. L. Hutchinson, general sales manager, Export Market Service, USDA.

The mission of the Japanese delegation was to negotiate a comprehensive joint agreement for the sale of Japanese wheat.

The mission of the Indian delegation was to negotiate a comprehensive joint agreement for the sale of Indian wheat.

San Francisco

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the list of names of widow and retired members of the ILWU who have been retired under various ILWU-PMA pension plans:

Local 18: Andrew Bigorne, Richard Dixon; Local 12: Jack F. Perkins, Martin A. Selin; Local 13: Vernon H. Hattt, Robert C. Hill, John P. Nealon; Local 33: Floyd A. Mespie, Joseph D. McLaughlin; Local 62: Harold C. Clark; Local 63: Anthony, Walter, Local 10; Local 75: Joseph D. McLaughlin; Local 8: Herbert W. Rosen; Local 8, Portland

Other Proposals

The council stated that "prime sponsors must be required to file notices and reports with appropriate officials" and that "the AFL-CIO believes that the national labor movement and the public school systems this prime sponsorship... with the responsibility for planning programs, distributing funds, monitoring programs."

A 10-point AFL-CIO program calls for "achievement as rapidly as possible of the goal of free, high quality comprehensive child-care services for all children who need them."

Local 8 Blood Drawing

The entry fee is $15, and tee-off times will be posted Sunday, July 6, at the will be held July 7 at the Gresham Local 8 Hiring Hall is slated to be held July 11 from 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., according to Alf Olson, chairman of the blood committee.

Lourie Dumlin, chairman of the Auxiliary 5 committee, says that a cup and a plate of soup and sandwiches will be served again this year to all donors.

Portland ILWU Golf Tourney

The entry fee is $15, and tee-off times will be posted Sunday, July 6, at the course. A nine-hole sweep will be held on that day at 4:00 p.m. for those who wish to play. The winner, according to Alf Olson, chairman of the tournament committee.

There will be three divisions, Gross, Net and Callaway, says Krallak. Entry fees should be mailed to him at 1611 NE 82nd Ave., Portland 97220.