Inflation, Joblessness On the Rise

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Higher prices for new cars, lumber, textiles and agricultural products in October helped prod-uce the largest monthly increase in wholesale prices in a year, according to newly-released Labor Department figures.

The department announced that W's Wholesale Price Index rose by a seasonally adjusted 1.4 percent last month to register its biggest advance since October, 1974, when it climbed by 2.9 percent.

The October price advance was a reflection of a 1.2 percent price increase in industrial commodities, and 1.7 per-cent in farm products, processed foods and animal feed.

**SOME CONCERN**

While one Wall Street economist told the Wall Street Journal that the October increase was more than the President's staff expected, Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters that there is "some feeling of concern" over the sudden spurt.

Increases in food prices, Nessen said, came in the dairy industry primarily, and could not be accounted for by re-newed sales of grain to the Russians and other socialist countries.

James Pate, assistant Commerce Secretary, said the recent price rises would be expected "bad" inflation statistics for the long run trend was toward "mod-eration." He added that US unemployment started moving up sharply again last month.

**UNEMPLOYMENT SURGES**

According to the Labor Depart-ment indicated November 7, is back up to 8.6, the first increase in four months. Joblessness reached a peak of 8.6 percent last May, inching downward through the summer until it hit 8.3 per-cent in September.

But in October the labor force in-creased by 252,000 to 84.4 million, while the number of jobs increased by only 23,000—leaving an additional 229,000 on the streets.

This means that slightly over 8 mil-lion Americans are officially counted as unemployed. These figures ignore the large number who are "underem-ploved" working part-time when they would be willing to work full-time—or too discouraged to continue looking.

BC Unions Back NDP Rule, Blast Wage-Price Limits

VANCOUVER, BC — The week-long convention of the 230,000-member BC Federa-ton of Labor, which opened on Monday, November 2, with strong criti-cism of the New Democratic Party gov-ernment for its enactment of anti-labor legislation, ended on Friday, with a standing ovation for Premier Dave Barrett and a pledge of support for the re-election of the NDP govern-ment.

The change of tone was brought about by Premier Barrett's surprise announcement on Tuesday, November 4 that a provincial election would be held on December 11.

Faced with a choice of either an NDP government or one headed by Social Credit, which represents a con-gestion of corporate interests, Barrett reaffirmed his support for the NDP.

At the same time the delegates con-demned the wage controls being Instituted by the federal Liberal govern-ment and in a noisy demonstration on the same day that Premier Barrett appeared before the convention rejected an "explanation" by John Munro, fed-eral minister of labor, in defense of his wage control program.

ILWU DELEGATES

Over 700 delegates were in attend-ance, including 13 from ILWU locals. Don Garcia, Canadian Area ILWU presi-dent, is a member of the Federation's Executive Council while Dave Lomas, 1st vice president of the Canadian Area, delivered the report of the Federation and Standing Committee on Compensa-tion and Safety to the convention.

The criticism of the NDP provincial government centered around Bill 146, the Collective Bargaining Continuation Act which ordered 60,000 workers in four different industries back to work for a 104-day period. The convention condemned the Act as "the most mas-sive piece of strike-breaking legislation in BC history," and as a "betrayal of all workers who have actively supported the NDP and the CCF (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation) before it and of those people who supported this government in the 1972 election."

The convention resolved to "oppose any form of compulsory arbitration or back to work legislation" and to give full support to any affiliate affected by the legislation.

The delegates endorsed a resolution submitted by ILWU locals calling on all affiliates "to refrain from publicly critiquing the actions of BCFL officers through the media." It was aimed at some within the labor movement who had criticized BCFL officers for their opposition to Bill 146. The convention at the same time rejected the state-ments of those "who defend the impo-sion of anti-labor legislation."

Machinists, ILWU

Labor Unity Brings Good Pact at Kaiser Gypsum

ANITIOCH, Calif.—North Bay members of ILWU Warehouse Local 6, San Francisco, Local 26, Los Angeles and Machinists Local 115, have ratified a jointly negotiated one year contract with Kaiser Gypsum covering facilities at Antioch, Benicia and Bakersfield.

The agreement features a wage in-crease of 60c over the year—40c retro-active to June 1, 1975 and 20c effective October 1, 1975.

**IMPORTANCE OF UNITY**

"This agreement, and the whole his-tory of our negotiations with Kaiser Gypsum, shows how effectively we can work together in alliance," said Local 6 President Curtis McClain, who served as negotiating committee spokesman.

"It's a solid agreement," added Lo-cal 26 President Joe Ibarra. "We won it not only because local officials were able to work together, but because of real unity down below which has de-veloped over the years."

Approximately 90 members of Local 26 are employed at Kaiser Gypsy's Long Beach facility; 50 Local 6 members and 20 Machinists in Antioch, in the Sacra-mento delta area.

Kaiser also agreed to maintain the present level of health and welfare benefits, and to strengthen the dental plan so that it will pay 80 percent of the reasonable and customary fees.

**PENSION GAINS**

On pensions, the members won, ef-fective January 1, 1976, an increase of the present $5 accrual per month per year of service to $10 per year of serv-ice; and a $10 per month improvement for pensioners who retired prior to June 1973. Those retired between June 1, 1975 and January 1, 1976 will also get $10 per month per year of service.

The locals also won the right to con-vert the pension plan to the area pen-sion plan at a rate of 92c per present-ee.

The membership won an extra paid holiday—New Year's Eve, as well as improvements in sick leave provisions and some improvements in contract language.

Local 26 was represented by Presi-dent Joe Ibarra, A. J. Wright and Jim Owohoby; Local 6 was represented by President Curtis McClain, Business Agent August Hemenez, Bob Loden-dorf, Joe Lopez and Ray Bloomfield. Local 115 was represented by Business Agent Lester Young and Alvin Silva.
The recent dismissal of the Secretary of Defense, if it was really a sign of things to come, as it would seem to indicate, would rekindle inflationary fires. It was a typical Republican program—let profits grow, let the recession go. It fit the natural course. For themselves, American businessmen would get us all out of the trade wars they had created, and put their heads above ground. Prices once again outdistanced wages, and put goods and services beyond the reach of working people. Alas, 1975 was to be the year of supply, and unemployment surged up again to 8.6 percent in October. It turns out that much of the “recovery” simply reflected the fact that many dealers were retiring in inventories which had piled up in late 1974 and early 1975. There were few new orders. Despite the creation of a favorable environment for business, capital spending—investment in new equipment and plant facilities—remained, in Wall Street’s phrase, “soft.”

The President, it turned out, felt that the major problem was excessive government spending. He would veto legislation to create hundreds of thousands of new jobs, he vetoed legislation to lower interest rates. The President, it turned out, felt that the major problem was excessive government spending. He would veto legislation to create hundreds of thousands of new jobs, he vetoed legislation to lower interest rates.

Now, the question remains for American workers, what are we to do? The Vietnam war has taught us, we hope, that the US cannot solve its economic problems by colonialism, by taking advantage of “weaker” countries. And for at least now it seems foolish to believe that the Congress of the United States is able to deal successfully with chronic unemployment and underemployment. As the depression makes itself felt in tax revenues, public spending must rise, at least until the end of the decade. Now, unemployment, we are told, is not as difficult as it used to be. In fact, largely because of successful struggles waged over the years by the rank and file and their organization, things like unemployment insurance, supplemental unemployment funds, food stamps and other forms of assistance at least keep the jobless from public starvation. But unemployment is still unemployment—homes are lost, diets are reduced, college educations are denied, entire communities are destroyed and self-confidence deteriorates. As the depression makes itself felt in tax revenues, public services feel the pinch and the poor and working poor who need them most are the first victims. Those who are fortunate enough to remain employed find their jobs cut back, and their bargaining position because of the implied threat of those waiting outside the gates. When the crisis hit last year, the entire labor movement united around a legislative program to create jobs, to save small communities, to put one’s energy, the answer seems to lie in the New Deal, orchestrated from Washington. Those who are fortunate enough to remain employed find their jobs cut back, and their bargaining position because of the implied threat of those waiting outside the gates. When the crisis hit last year, the entire labor movement united around a legislative program to create jobs, to save small communities, to put one’s energy.

The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty of 1972 was one concrete example of detente. It by no means was a promise to disarm, or to stop the arms race. But as against the Soviet Union, the United States agreed to slow the arms race, to stop putting fantastic amounts of energy and capital into the creation of new and better warheads, for the next few years at least.

Last year, in the Soviet city of Vladivostok, President Ford and Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev signed an agreement in principle, establishing the framework for a new round of SALT agreements. They agreed on the framework for a ten-year pact, sheathing the sword, and banning each side’s “strategic delivery vehicles”—bombers and missiles.

But now, the SALT talks are in big trouble. The main disagreement in fact is about a new nuclear war “limited” war, this small point became a major point of principle, which the US and the Soviet Union faced one another from behind a stockade of ground shelters, and radioactive fallout doing untold damage to unborn generations. How many really remember John Foster Dulles’ doctrine of “massive retaliation” against the Soviet Union, General MacArthur’s threat to bomb the People’s Republic of China, or President Truman’s threat to bomb China? And as nations all over the world began to develop their own ways of doing things, it turned out that it was no longer possible to win by threatening the world with total destruction.

They could sure fool me!
Program in the food stamp program are part of lobbyist declared recently that charges is distorting the debate over reform of ing he asserted are largely "half-truths" a strike is a legal situation . . . em-
a "vicious propaganda campaign" that President Ford sent to Congress last week is really not "reform" at all, but a strike is "an effort to cut down the strength proposal, if adopted, would do, he de-
ranks win fight for

food stamp program defended

WASHINGTON, DC — A top union lobbyist declared recently that charges of widespread fraud and abuse in the food stamp program are a part of a "vicious propaganda campaign" that is distorting the debate over reform of the program. Arnold Mayer, Washington legislative representative for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, said that while there have been some administrative errors in operation of the food stamp program, it is a "very complicated situation" that many of the reports of millions of dollars in fraud are "largely half-truths and outright lies.

no "reform"

Mayer said the food stamp plan that President Ford sent to Congress last week is not really "reform" at all, but an attempt to "punish" those who have committed some minor violations of the rules. He pointed out that a strike is a legal situation . . . even a "vicious propaganda campaign" that workers pay a big share of the taxes in this country, Mayer said, "helping to pay for their own benefits and services, and they should be able to benefit from it when their pay is in need." He pointed out that "a strike is a legal situation . . . employers get all sorts of government aid against malnutrition and starvation.

next dispatcher

deadline November 21

Dried Fruit Local Votes Merger with Local 6

SAN JOSE — ILWU Local 11, whose members had sought to form a dried fruit packing company in the San Jose area, has merged with ILWU warehouse Local 6, San Francisco, effective November 1, 1975.

Local 11, which received its charter from the International in 1948, will become part of Local 6's new South Bay Division. The new division will consist of all the warehouses and dried fruit workers, plus workers and their families against malnutrition and starvation.

starved back to work

"I thought we had given up years ago that strikers should be starved back to work," as the Ford plan, if adopted, would do, he de-
clared. He said the plan to ban food stamps for strikers and their families is "an effort to cut down the strength of workers, rather than to effort to change the food stamp program."

next dispatcher

Deadline November 21

ranks win fight for job safety at stayner

HAYWARD, Calif. — Unity and milit-
tary assistance in the victory for newly or-
ganized Local 6 members at Stayner Drug Company in a recent beef over job safety at the company's brand new facility here.
The problem first arose Wednesday, September 10 when Stayner man-
daged an air-sprinkler system. As the chemical mix discharged, several workers became nauseated, one fainted and many others complained of dizziness.

By the end of the week, seven work-
ers had been sent to the company's clinic and two were found to be suff-
cemed with high blood pres-
sure. The plant manager decided to close the entire operation for the week-end so drainage system was completed.

safety committee

The union safety committee, work-
ing closely with company management, set out to find the cause of the prob-
lem. One woman was 5½ months preg-
nant and was told to stay away, full pay, until the cause was discovered, that shutt returned to work early the next week.

Tests were conducted by the county health department. The results were in-
conclusive, but people in the shipping area continued to feel ill, complaining of headaches, giddiness and some loss of memory.
The Local 6 safety committee then contacted the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which sent out a safety engineer to investigate. He issued citations to the company for a minor infraction. But refused to order the plant shut down.

plant cleared

So the next day with most workers still experiencing symptoms, the safety committee cleared the entire plant, and the entire membership declared they would return to work until condi-
tions were safe.

Local 6 President Curtis McClain presented the support of the entire Local 6 to the Stayner workers; and he and Business Agent Pat Heide, chief stew-
ard Theda Sartan and members of the safety committee met with the com-
pany to try to settle the situation.

After they had been out for one day most workers still experiencing symptoms, the safety committee cleared the entire plant, and the entire membership declared they would return to work until condi-
tions were safe.

Dried Fruit Local Votes Merger with Local 6

"It will also help us make more ef-
cient use of our resources, without duplication" We have worked closely with the members and officers of Local 11 in the past, and wish to extend to them a warm and fraternal welcome into our local.

The merger was authorized by a rank-and-file referendum of the dried fruit membership, conducted in Sep-
tember. All Local 11 assets, including its Democracy Hall, will be transferred to Local 6. The entire Local 11 Execu-
tive Board will join the Local 6 Execu-
tive Board and one of the Local 11 trustees will join the Local 6 Board of Trustees.

accepted by Local 6

The incorporation was accepted by the Local 6 Executive Board on Octo-
ber 29. Reason for the merger has been the declining membership in the dried fruit union due to the failing of Santa Clara orchard land to make way for new housing and other urban development.

Large sections of the industry have moved further north, to Yuba City and Marysville, where most of California's dried fruit is actually produced these days.

Average Local 11 membership is ap-
proximately 800.

in British Columbia

Two dockers cited for bravery

VANCOUVER, BC—Two ILWU mem-
bers, Dmetro Gerela, member of Local 500, received the Silver Bravery Award plus $100 for saving P. Sickavish, crane operator, collapsed while operating a crane on board the Waku Maru. He fell forward over the controls causing the crane to top up and continue rotating.

He quickly climbed up the front of the crane over an open hatch and from this dangerous position pushed Sickavish back from the controls and shut off the crane. Had the right-hand gear broken or suddenly come free, Sickavish could have been thrown down the hatch.

Despite the danger to his own safety he泡沫ed a far more serious accident which could have occurred if the crane had not been shut off. The presentation has been present-
ed only 20 times.

Also participating in the awards cere-
mony held at the Terminal Dock were Local 500 President Roy Smith, Secret-
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manager Bill Kemp as well as employer representatives.

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**Real Earnings Drop Below 1965 Level**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Real spendable average earnings (fall in September, leaving workers with a real take-home pay than they averaged 10 years ago, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

A worker with three dependents took home seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings of $91.13 this September—19 cents less than he averaged in 1965, BLS announced. Last month's average was 51 cents below the previous year's. All figures are adjusted for the effects of inflation since 1967.

In percentage terms, the September drop is buy small—less than 1 percent. BLS said real spendable earnings last month were 7.8 percent below the index to 163.6 of its 1967 base—7.8 percent higher than a year ago. Large increases in local transit fares, college tuition, physicians' fees, gas, electricity, and most of last month's CPI rise, BLS said. Clothing and pork were responsible for most of last month's CPI rise, BLS said.

**Local 6 Women's Meet Set for December 6**

SAN FRANCISCO—Local 6 has scheduled a Union Women's Conference for Saturday, December 6 from noon to 4 p.m. at its east bay headquarters, 99 Hegenberger Road, Oakland.

Speakers will include Local 6 President Curtis McClain, Business Agent Evelyn Johnson, and Elba Montes of the US Department of Labor, Women's Bureau.

Local 6 members Abby Sullivan, Louise Dalton, Ellen Baughman and Mary Moran will do presentations on legislation affecting women in industry, problems women workers face, and how to increase women's participation in union affairs.

There will be plenty of time for general discussion, conference organizers promise, Alicia Matzger will chair the conference with Norman Williams acting as secretary. Limited childcare will be provided, and Local 6 men as well as women are invited to participate.

**OSHA Issues Standards For Asbestos Exposure**

A revised federal job health standard to reduce worker exposure to cancer-causing asbestos fibers is being proposed by the Labor Dept., along with new exposure limits on lead, benzenium and 13 additional toxic chemicals.

But the standards would not become effective for several months, following the lengthy process of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's issuance of economic impact statements and subsequent public hearings.

And the proposed asbestos standard would not cover construction workers, although thousands of building trades craftsman are in daily contact with asbestos materials.

The proposal would reduce the exposure limit from the current permissible level of 5 fibers per milliliter of air to 0.5 fibers over an eight-hour period. In broader terms, this means the reduction is from 5 million fibers per cubic meter to 500,000 fibers.

**Multinationals Depress Wages, Hike Dividends**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Tax breaks that some foreign countries give to multinational corporations take money out of the average U.S. worker's pocket and give it to corporate stockholders and executives, a Senate Subcommittee report charges.

The report is the product of a study made by Prof. Peggy Musgrave of Northeastern University which will form the basis for hearings the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations will conduct this fall.

Prof. Musgrave concludes that the operations of foreign subsidiaries depress wages throughout society while enriching the tax breaks to corporations that are needed to revitalize our economy and encourage employment but rather a reform of the tax subsidies given to multinational corporations.

A. C. Young Refires

SAN FRANCISCO—Over 30 years on the San Francisco waterfront, veteran longshoreman A. C. Young has retired.

The results of this study dramatize the need for stringent dust control and cleaning in asbestos fabrics and metal stamping plants. Firms and unions have been asked to provide a new safety effort for handling asbestos dust problems.

**New Safety Effort**

WASHINGTON, D.C. — High hazard plants will be singled out for federal job safety checks in a new Labor Department effort to enforce the Occupational Safety and Health Act. The department will announce a plant to be inspected, a metal stamping plant, and also get special training for handling asbestos dust problems.

**Asbestos Poison Can Harm Workers' Families, Study Shows**

NEW YORK—In a study of 326 families contacts of former asbestos factory workers completed by the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, it has been found that 33 percent had x-ray abnormalities characteristic of asbestos exposure. The family members potentially affected included all in the household; it was not simply the wife of the worker, who would share dust from her husband's clothes before washing. Also affected were children, brothers and sisters, as well as wives.

**PLANT HISTORY**

The workers were employed at a factory that manufactured asbestos insulation material, often for use in naval vessels, but also widely used in power plants and industrial insulation. It operated from 1941 through 1954. Many of the workers whose families later developed signs of asbestosis exposure were employed for relatively short periods of time.

However, the dust exposures to the family members could have been long. Asbestos, once in the house, is difficult to remove, and exposures could continue long after the end of the plant's existence. Asbestos dust has been found still present in households of these former factory workers years after the closure of the plant.

**PRECAUTIONS**

The results of this study dramatize the need for stringent dust control and cleaning in asbestos fabrics and metal stamping plants. Firms and unions have been asked to provide a new safety effort for handling asbestos dust problems.

**For Families who suspect they have been exposed to asbestos, portable x-ray and chest examinations and subsequent medical treatments can be closely monitored for possible symptoms of past asbestos exposure at home.**

**Jack Orchid Retires**

SAN FRANCISCO—After over 30 years in the ILWU, veteran Local 10longshoreman Jack Orchid retired effective January 1, 1976. Over the years, Orchid has served on his local's grievance and arbitration committees, and on strike committees in 1946, 1949 and 1971-72. He has also been a delegate to the Northern California District Council, and a caucus and on election delegation leader.

**East-West Trade Stymied—Great Potential**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—US manufacturers are making as much as $5 billion a year in the socialist world by 1980 if Congress would trade relations with those countries, according to a recent article in the NY Times.

US extension of most-favored nation status to Eastern Europe and China combined—extension Congress clamped in 1974 on the US will continue to assess discrimination have asked for a revision of theExtension of normal trade relations with those countries, according to a recent article in the NY Journal of Commerce.

Last year the US sold only $717 million worth of goods to the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China combined—largely because of the special restrictions Congress clamped in 1974 on the extension of normal trade relations with those nations, involving Soviet policy toward Jewish emigration.

**DISPATCHER Page 4 November 14, 1975**
Italy Moves Left

by DON NISHIHIRA
Local 142, Hawaii

The main impression which we wish to share with our fellow ILWU members—based on our two-week visit in September and October of this year—is that Italy, like the rest of Mediterranean Europe, is going through a very profound political and economic crisis which could result in a strong movement to the left in the foreseeable future.

Briefly, Italy is now suffering from the highest inflation rate, the worst unemployment and the biggest balance of payments deficit of all of Western Europe. Cities are up to their ears in debt, social services such as schools and hospital fees have soared on the verge of complete break down. The ruling Christian Demo cratic Party, a middle-of-the-road conservative party closely tied to the Catholic Church and big business—is split into at least three different factions, and is increasingly incapable of govern ment.

Like the rest of Europe, Italy is caught in a crisis not really of its own making. Inflation was 22 percent—prices in the stores we visited were about equal to prices in the US. If not higher, while the average Italian worker is taking home around $400 per month. By contrast, the secretary of the 3.5 million-member Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL) told us that the common man in Italy has really been hurt by this inflation. We also heard a real recognition of a group of rank and file longshoremen who were about equal to prices in the US, making. Inflation last year was 22 percent, it was also a real concern of a group of rank and file longshoremen we met. They were not hurting because they had a good guarantee, but while making a fairly good salary, find their standard of living slipping because of inflation. The unions, we were told, are negotiating good wage increases, but the problems persist.

Labor relations in the Genoa area, we work a 6 hour shift. Their salary is based on what they work (which takes a basic hourly rate together with tonnage, plus the commodity they're working on) on an average of about $800 per week, with a pension of $400 after 25 years, or $500 after 30.

As far as unemployment is concerned, these same Genovese longshoremen and workers—battling for their jobs who have seen their work opportunity decline by 50 percent in recent months. They're not hurting because they have a good guarantee, but they're concerned. Unemployment is now around six percent—about 800,000 workers—and headed towards the one million mark. At least another million are "underemployed." Another 2.3 million Italian workers are employed in other parts of Europe and as the rest of the continental economy sags, they are coming home to put more pressure on the job market. Unemployment insurance however, covers 90% of the previous wage.

In the northern industrial towns we visited — Milan, Florence, Turin and Genoa, we really see the crisis. Most people appear well dressed (in Italian) and reasonably comfortable. Downtown clothing stores, eating places and department stores are crowded. Despite the turned upturned economic problems, the people we met appeared 'happy'—there is a kind of easy-going, relaxed attitude, even the most militant workers seem to maintain a kind of sense of humor about what's going on.

In Turin, we visited a huge Fiat plant which at full capacity hires 56,000 workers. It's unbelievably huge, and has some of the most modern machines we've ever seen—relatively clean and quiet as well. But we also noted while they were there that 25 percent of the workers are on layoff. Quiet as well. But we also noted, that this report will be useful.

The main impression which we wish to share with our fellow ILWU members—based on our two-week visit in September and October of this year—is that Italy, like the rest of Mediterranean Europe, is going through a very profound political and economic crisis which could result in a strong movement to the left in the foreseeable future.

In the more rural and less developed South, poverty is much more visible. In Naples, people just don't dress as well. The public buildings are dilapidated, the street hustling is heavier, there are more prostitutes, and the alums are huge. Some 16 percent of the population is unemployed. (Italian statistics, by the way, are probably less accurate than US statistics and even US statistics, as we know, dramatical ly underestimate the problem of unemployment. ) To us, that explains most of the hustling and prostitution.

All these problems have forced Italian workers to seek solutions. They have a long tradition of militant trade unionism and they have become increasingly conservative and increasingly political in recent years. The "Chaper"—a short job action or strike aimed to dramatize the plight of workers in a particular industry—has become a national institution.

Auto workers, public employees, railroad workers, aviation workers, metal workers and others have all engaged in "chapers" recently. We were really surprised to find that most of the com munist and socialist—would be much more attuned to the needs of working people than the present government. This was even true among those who consider themselves observant Catholics. Even some CGIL officials told us, that who were a little more conservative, conceded that there was great sympathy for the left among the working class.

The communists, for their part, promise more efficient social services, more jobs and a halt to the deterioration of the workers' standard of living. Over the last few years Bologna, Turin, Milan, Florence, Naples and Genoa In short, all the Big industrial towns with the exception of Rome—have elected communist city governments and the improvements have been substantial. The Party racked up 35 percent of the popular vote last summer.

One reason the communists win voting class is that they perform real services for the people; they help migrants from southern Italy get food and shelter when they first arrive in the north, they try to help them find jobs—in other words, they're right down there where the problems are the greatest.

SOLIDARITY WITH SPAIN

The militancy and political orientation of the Italian workers was apparent to us in the wall writings all over Italy, the conversations we had, and also in some concrete actions taken by the workers we met. On the very day we were in Turin at the Fiat plant the auto workers there staged a brief chap era for about an hour to express their solidarity with the Spanish people immediately after the Franco government executed five alleged terrorists, and so did the construction workers we met. There was a massive anti-fascist demonstration in Rome the day we arrived.

In other words, these people have a real sense of international solidarity and were very concerned about the persistence of fascism in Europe. The Genovese longshoremen also told us that they had been induced to handle Spanish cargo.

In conclusion, whatever their problems, we must say that we found the aren't driving or standing in line somewhere—to be unflaggingly courteous, resourceful and hospitable. We want to particularly thank the officials of the CGIL and CISL who received us, as well as US labor attaches Ernest Nagy and Frank R. Golino for their help and encouragement. Most of all we want to thank the ILWU rank and file for making this trip possible, and hope that this report will be useful.
General Strike Paralyzes Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—On Wednesday, October 8, 1975, 80% of Puerto Rico’s government employees staged a 24-hour walkout, crippling essential government services. Thousands of workers from all over Puerto Rico gathered at the Capitol in San Juan to protest the Senate approval of the bill, and agreed to declare a general strike of indefinite duration, which island labor leaders say will wipe out the most significant gains of the 1960’s.

AFL sailors and longshoremen who handled the shipping of Pacific Coast cargoes were also on strike. During 1913-1915, Everett had been the site of an eight-hour-day campaign, and during the early 1920’s, the area’s longshoremen and stevedores were striking for an eight-hour day. Everett was a crucial city in the labor movement.

The Everett Massacre

The San Quentin Six Trial

 honeymoon and court. One naturally assumes that here among prisoners.

removing about 50. In order to make some judgments as to whether or not the San

As observers we were instructed to make a Fair Trial Impossible by Tom Scatina

The San Quentin Six also charge that the court’s extraordinary security measures are unnecessary, and make a fair trial impossible.

In order to make some judgments as to whether or not the San

Chains Make a Fair Trial Impossible

The San Quentin Six — David Johnson, Fleeta Drumgo, Hugo "Puguet" Sound had its genesis earlier in Everett than five years ago. The fifteen men who were executed were members of an employer organization known as the Everett Commercial Club, Inc. It was an overwhelmingly one-sided affair.

SHINGLE WEAVERS

What has been called "the darkest moment in the city of smokestacks" — a seven hour strike involving 1000 workers — ended today without a constitutional amendment victory. The San Quentin Six — David Johnson, Fleeta Drumgo, Hugo Verona is the author of both of these bills. At the San Quentin Six Trial, now 71, a retired ILWU member, has a very clear recollection of that bloody Sunday. He was 14 years old at the time and had laughed at the judge’s threats to throw him in jail. The San Quentin Six — David Johnson, Fleeta Drumgo, Hugo

making Everett once again the union hotbed behind bars on the dock and fired inside from the warehouse. No bullet came close to Strand. But because of his defense testi

The San Quentin Six — David Johnson, Fleeta Drumgo, Hugo

We would urge as many members as possible to go and witness this for themselves and to draw their own con-

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Remembering The Massacre

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The San Quentin Six — David Johnson, Fleeta Drumgo, Hugo
FROM JAPAN—In the last issue of the Dispatcher, we published the above picture of a delegation of Japanese businessmen meeting with ILWU officers to discuss the improvement of trade relations in the Pacific. However, we failed to give full information of the offices to be filled. The offices to be filled are: president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, assistant secretary, assistant controller, assistant disbursing officer, and assistant controller. Balloting on December 4.

Local 12, North Bend
Local 12, ILWU, North Bend, Oregon, will hold its election December 9 through December 13, 1975, to fill the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, controller, relief dispatcher, LRC, alternate LR (labor relations), marshal, trustees and Columbia River Council Delegate. Nominations will be open until December 4. Polling will be at the union hall.

Local 21, Longview
Local 21 will hold final nominations on December 10, 1975. The balloting on candidates will be Friday, December 19, 1975, from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. in the Longview, WA, 427 14th Ave., Longview, Wash.

Local 30, Boron
Members of Local 30 have elected a father and son team, Bill and Eugene Pope, to serve as President and Vice-President, respectively. The elder Pope will serve as business agent as well.

Local 47, Olympia
Local 47, ILWU, Olympia, Washington, will hold its final election December 17-19-20, 1975, to fill the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer/business agent/dispatcher, assistant dispatcher, sergeant-of-arms, LRC (4 members), and six other members of the executive board. Nominations will be made December 9, 1975. Polling will be between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., at 111 West Thurston, Olympia, Washington.

Local 75, San Francisco
ILWU Gatekeeper’s & Watchmen’s Local 75, will hold its annual election of officers for 1976, on December 13, 1975, to fill the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer/business agent/dispatcher, assistant dispatcher, sergeant-of-arms, LRC (4 members), and six other members of the executive committee, and a convention delegate. Mail ballots will be counted at 10 a.m., December 13, 1975. The mailing of the ballots to the membership commenced this week.

Organizing Trip to Alaska
PORTLAND — Northwest Regional Director G. Johnny Parks, returned November 1 from an exploratory trip to look into the organizing potential of Alaska’s Kenai Peninsula.

He was accompanied by Bernie Hult, president of the All-Alaska Council and an officer of Local 6 at Seward, the two held meetings in the area and at Soldotna and Homer on the western side of the peninsula, and viewed the oil rigs and platforms on Cook Inlet, which is still important.

They met with employer groups, as well as with many good workers on the Kenai Peninsula on the six-day trip, Parks said.

Seward, Parks noted, has been getting good deals on work that was formerly done in Valdez. The deal between the Columbia River and Seward has been concluded, he said.

This means that the Pacific Inland Navigation Company will be running two barge a month from the Columbia River to Seward, he said, for the first of the year. It will be the first barge operation in Alaska to have a back haul.

The barges will be unloaded in Seward and then load urea at the Collier plant at Kenai on Cook Inlet to haul back to the Columbia River ports.

Following is a letter from M. J. Graham of San Leandro, California, a member of Local 34:

"On September 6th this year, my brother-in-law, Keith Burgess, and I decided to try our hand for salmon fishing and I am happy to enclose a snapshot which shows what good luck we had.

"We went out on the Sacramento, Fred, about a mile north of Ball’s Ferry which is located between Cottonwood and Anderson. We were in company with a great guide by the name of ‘Oxie’ Dick Moore.

"As you know, the Sacramento is a really outstanding salmon river. Re-ferrying back to the snapshot, the two emptied into that river near Oregon City or likewise from the bank of the Sandy River, a tributary of the Columbia River (the little Union Creek). Or in about an hour or so, I can be fishing in several fairly close—anywhere from the good to the best streams in the Washington state tributaries of the Columbia River, namely the Whitehorse, East or North Fork of the Lewis River, the Kalama, Toutle or Cowlitz, Scratch the name of the ILWU, who reside in northwest Oregon or southeast Washington knew full well that they are living in a fisherman’s paradise.

At this writing, I dare say that the runs of salmon in all the streams I mentioned—with the possible exception of a late run of giant silvers in the Kalama—will be on the wane. Generally speaking, the best time to hit ‘em for silvers (otherwise known as Coho), Chinkin (otherwise known as kings), and the jacks (pretend males) of both species, is in late September, October and possibly the first week of November. This holds true for northwest Oregon and southeast Washington coastal streams as well, such as Oregon (Trask, Wilson, Nehalem, Nestucca, and several smaller streams in the Willamette Valley), which produces a good run of silvers (and Washington) Nacelle, Nehalem, Willamette Valley, which also produces silvers.

Soon, very soon now—if not already—steelhead will be coming into all of the aforementioned streams to spawn and that is when the winter steelheader comes into his own.

All of this brings to mind a past trip to the Clackamas for silvers by your columnist and longtime friend George Farnsworth. Unlike "Kip" who fished naught but flies, George and I drifted Bob and Metric spinnners the last week of October. All but one of the five silvers (mostly) we hooked that day were bright and firm of flesh. The dark one, of course, was released. We saw quite a few other silvers hooked that day which ran about 50-60, bright and dark. Unfortunately, this year the Clackamas has produced precious few fish of any kind. It’s been very muddy due to a slight in the bottom waters somewhere in the Mt. Hood National Forest, just as well, there are other streams to fish and other fish to catch.

Want to start the winter fishing season off with a good lure? We’d be happy to trade our own — these illustrated Bob and Metric spinnners are perfect for the fishing or hunting scene. The offer is open to all ILWU members and their families. Send your snapshot to M. J. Graham, 2002 Northeast 72nd Ave., Portland, OR 97230.

As you can see by the snapshot, we had some smaller salmon to fill in the time between the big ones. To add to our good luck, we both ‘doubled’ on our last casts of the day. What fishermen could ask for a better trip?"

Local Election Notices

Local 12, North Bend
Local 12, ILWU, North Bend, Oregon, will hold its election December 9 through December 13, 1975, to fill the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, controller, relief dispatcher, LRC, alternate LR (labor relations), marshal, trustees and Columbia River Council Delegate. Nominations will be open until December 4. Polling will be at the union hall.

Local 27, Port Angeles
Longshore Local 27 Port Angeles, Washington held nominations for its officers on November 11, 1975 at their regular stopwork meeting.

Nominations were for President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, Trustees, Executive Board, Marshal, Dispatcher, Local 21 board members, Assistant Dispatcher, Puget Sound Council Delegate, and Safety committee men.

The election will be held on December 9, 1975 at the union hall from 11 a.m. until 6 p.m.

One Cent More for Dried Fruit Workers
SAN JOSE—ILWU members in the dried fruit industry in Santa Clara County, California, have won a penny an hour increase retroactive to August 1, 1975 by an award of Arbitrator Maurice Gerhardshen handed down on November 1.

By the employers’ method of calculation the cost-saving escalator clause in the dried fruit agreement, provided a 1-cent wage adjustment on August 1. The union argued that the employers’ method of calculating the increase defied the employers’ own job skills, and that the employers should get 15 cents.

Arbitrator Gerhardshen, in sustaining the union’s position, noted that “the key consideration is the fact that the BLS (Bureau of Labor Statistics) publishes the CPI (Consumer Price Index) rounded to only one decimal place.”

The union, on said Local 59, was represented at the hearing by Research Director Barry Silverman, assisted by Local 11 officers George Lucero and Oscar Hart.

George Farnsworth releases a spawning, hooked-nose silver back into the Clackamas River.
**BC Union Fights Control Policy**

Continued from Page 1—

**TOO DREADFUL**

When Premier Barrett announced the special election for December, the critical discussion of the NDP quickly gave way to declarations of support for the control program. This new wave of enthusiasm was "too dreadful to contemplate."

The convention noted that "corporate interests in the province, working in concert with their public relations and media tools, have launched an all-out campaign to defeat the NDP government."

The convention by resolution called on all affiliates to support the NDP campaign with money and election workers and to work for the re-election of the NDP, "as the best political means to achieve labor's social and legislative needs."

Reports to the convention drew attention to progressive legislation passed by the NDP government, including "income" under which all residents 60 years and over are guaranteed a monthly income of $244, establishment of institutional and public sector workers and health programs, higher royalties from the exploitation of natural resources and the granting of full collective bargaining rights to the province's public employees.

**Mixed Reception**

Premier Dave Barrett in his address to the convention stressed the record of his government in creating jobs and improving social services stating that "the only party that has a commitment to the ordinary people is the NDP."

While the majority of delegates gave him a standing ovation, the pulp workers walked out and other groups remained seated to emphasize their opposition to the strike-breaking legislation passed by his government.

The wage and price control program announced by the federal government was roundly condemned by the delegates.

"The federal control program will control wages but will have little, if any, impact on prices and profits," the delegates resolved, in rejecting "the government's pr ogram to restrain economic problems."

The controls, if carried out, "will further diminish the buying power of working people and the wealthy escape virtually unscathed. . . . the burden (of the economic crisis) has been shifted from the worker onto the backs of working people and those on low incomes."

BC Union Supports Canadian Fishermen

VANCOUVER, BC—In an emergency resolution, the BC Federation of Labor called on the federal government to end its harassment of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union. In the past week, officers of the Combines Investigation Branch entered the offices of the union with power to search and examine all union records.

Noting that "the big fishing monopolies have not been curbed in their price gouging and have not been subjected to any search or examination," the convention termed the search of union offices "an abuse of the letter and spirit of the Combines Act" and demanded that the government "agree to the procedures of the Acts which dominate the fishing industry."

In 1963, a similar action was taken against the union in an attempt to deprive fishermen of the right to combine in collective bargaining.