Progress the Oregon border.

Sacramento.

Bay Area, and warehouse Local 17, have begun negotiations with their em-

Treasurer Louis Goldblatt and Team-

Council, co-chaired by ILWU Secretary -

warehouses workers between Fresno and the Oregon border.

ILWU Locals directly involved in the

conducting the talks on behalf of 25,000

negotiations are warehouse Local 6,

houses throughout the San Francis-

warehouse workers between Fresno and

routed to deliver the cargo.

shut down a Nestle Coffee facility in

to nearby Stockton.

able help from Teamsters Local 439

for San Francisco stores was cut off

the stuff, and a Teamster truck driver

for the long haul.

Dawn below, the strike remains tight

and well organized. Morale is high.

Picketing is continuing under an injunc-

tion limiting the local to three pickets

gate—and only a small amount of

chocolate produced by supervisors is

tricking out of the plant.

A truck load of candybars destined

the stuff, and a Teamster truck driver

refused to deliver the cargo.

TEAMSTERS, ENGINEERS

The Nestle strikers also received val-

able help from Teamsters Local 439

and Operating Engineers Local 39, who

shut down a Nestle Coffee facility in

California, respecting a Local 6

picket line for two weeks. The pickets

were dispatched from the Local 6 hall

in nearby Stockton.

The more than 100 Ripon Nestle work-

ers only went back to work following a

court injunction obtained by the compa-

ny, but “the moral and economic sup-

port was simply tremendous,” Local 6

President Curtis McClain told them at a

meeting at Local 439 headquarters in

Ripon April 20. “It’s not too often that

we have this kind of solidarity, and I

want to thank you for what you’ve al-

ready done for us.

“We’re in this together,” responded

IBT Local 439 President Ace Cannon.

“We are looking ahead to 1977 when our

own contract comes up, and we know

that if you win your strike we’ll be in

much better shape.”

Operating Engineers Local 39 Business

Representative Dan Hennigan, whose

members also respected the Local 6 line, also pledged his support.

Salinas members were also winning

important support in nearby Pajaro,

where, under the sanction of IBT Joint

council 7, Teamster members tempo-

rarily shut down a Nestle distribution

center.

FELL BEHIND

The Nestle strike began March 12

when Local 6 members nearly unani-

mously recommended a company “final

offer” which would have provided a

deepest part with a wage increase of

10% the first year, 8% the second year

and 7% the third year, with some minor

improvements in medical coverage.

The membership, which got caught in

Nestle pickets maintain the line out-

side Salinas plant.

Don’t Buy Nestle!

Local 6 members who have been on strike against

Nestle Co. in Salinas since March 12 are asking union

members, their families and friends not to buy Nestle

products until a new contract is successfully negotiated.

Here is a list of Nestle products:

Nestle Candies
Crosse & Blackwell Vintage Cellars
Crosse & Blackwell
Libby, McNeill & Libby
Stauffer’s Frozen Foods
Beringer Brothers Wine

Maggi Seasoning
Taster’s Choice Coffee
Nestea
Nescafe
Deer Park Spring Water
Pine Hill Crystal Water
The Employers' Association of Pittsburgh

An Employer's view, 1885

May 1 became May Day many years ago because working people in the US thought that eight hours a day was plenty of time to make profits for their employers—rather than 12 or 16 hours a day, as was the usual practice. It was the only means, the old-time trade unionists believed, to free working people from wage slavery, to permit them to have a family life, to play a role as citizens. It would also, of course, create more jobs.

In 1886, delegates to the convention of a tiny organization of skilled crafts workers, known as the American Federation of Labor, heard a man named Eugene Debs deliver a stirring oration. Debs called upon all the major American cities—San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, and others—to remember these sacrifices and rededicate themselves to the struggle for a 9-hour day.

The employers went for it, and over the next two years the AFL proceeded to build the demonstration on which they pinned their hopes for the American working class and their own organization.

People were ready. The eight-hour day idea spread, organizations called Eight-Hour Leagues were revived to broaden the struggle beyond the immediate confines of the unions. When the first May Day dawned, 300,000 workers took part in demonstrations in all the major American cities.

That first May Day, 290,000 workers all over the country put their tools down and walked out of the work. Only one demand—the eight-hour day. A surprising number of employers came to terms almost immediately. It looked like the beginning of a new era—the first major step on the part of working people to win back some kind of real control over their lives.

It was too good to be true. Days later a picket line went up in front of Cyrus McCormick's Harvester plant led to the death of one striker and injuries to many more. A number of militant labor leaders called a mass protest meeting in Haymarket Square for May 4. The poverty-stricken people of the city and the workers who had lost their homes in the fire of despair crowded into the meeting, where Anarchists and Socialists were represented.

A bomb was placed on the stage, and five minutes later the meeting broke up, leaving 100 people dead and 300 wounded. The police, acting on a tip, arrested several people in the crowd, and a number of them were tried for the murder of the police officer.

The employers at least, in putting their prestige as a manufacturing center, have not sunk to the level of the 1930s. The eight-hour day was only made possible through union action. The reaction to the Haymarket affair, said AFL leader Sam Gompers, "destroyed our eight-hour movement."

Not destroyed, perhaps, but certainly a serious setback. At Haymarket, most of the May Day victories were wiped out. The labor movement fell into general bad repute. Employers took the chance they had to weaken the blacklist union activists.

A long and painful process of rebuilding began. On May 1, 1886, more than 50,000 carpenters all over the country went on strike for the eight-hour day. Two years later, the reaction to the Haymarket affair was still lingering, and the unions were isolated victims. Most of the great strikes of those years were losers.

Progress was painfully slow. Many older members of the ILWU will still tell you about the hit-and-run hours of work that were common in the 1930s. The eight-hour day was only made secure in major industries with the successful organizing drives of those years. Today, the eight-hour day is finally the standard, and we are only now beginning of what promises to be a long and difficult fight for an even shorter workday.

We could do no better on this May Day than to remember these sacrifices and re dedicate ourselves to our struggles for a civilised and humane way of life.

On the Beam

by Harry Bridges

AM VERY GLAD to see that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, on his Africa tour, brought up the subject of the United States down on the side of majority rule in Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa. It was a bad tradition for the United States to support the minority rule of the white minority—especially those tactics used by the minority to keep the African masses in a state of virtual serfdom.

Kissinger also, at least in words, put US prestige on the side of black people in Namibia (Southwest Africa), which the South Africans rule as a colony. The South African colonies have declared that nation free and independent. He suggested that the South Africans themselves had best "heed the warning signals of world opinion" and put a stop to all their domestic and external wars.

This is a good turnaround. In 1969, in a secret National Security memorandum to President Nixon, Kissinger said that the US should continue to support the South African domination of Namibia. Namibia has been under South African rule ever since the days of Hitler, and Namibia's white minority denied all political rights to millions of black Africans—those they could no longer expect any assistance from the country that put up such a fight against the Nazi regime.

The Administration has declared that nation free and independent. He suggested that the South Africans themselves had best "heed the warning signals of world opinion" and put a stop to all their domestic and external wars.

In line with this policy—which was also basically followed by the Johnson Administration, the US supported Portugal's war against Mozambique, Angola, and Portuguese Guinea, and South Africa's war against its neighbor, Namibia, and lost a tremendous amount of credibility and prestige throughout black Africa and the world. The US governments came to power in all three of those countries recently.

SO, OBVIOUSLY, the sudden "tilt" towards the black people of Southern Africa doesn't come from any great moral commitment to their cause. It comes from a hard-headed judgment as to which way the world is going.

Three factors have made the difference: first, the increased political awareness of people all over the world. People in Asia, Africa and Latin America who have been subjected to western political and military exploitation can no longer be the victims of enormous amounts of financial, military and other kinds of assistance to those countries. Angola is the most obvious example—where the Russians and Cubans played an important role—but the same was true in Vietnam. The very presence of the Soviet power has limited US power and US imperialism. The US could control the E-1 bombers it wants, but there is very little it can do concretely.

Finally, American people have been learning a little about international affairs. The US government, using its considerable diplomatic, military and economic relations with South Africa, Rhodesia and South Africa have organized underground and are now taking over the active role of the underground fighters for freedom by demanding that the US government and US corporations cease supporting their oppressors.

The delegates suggested that the US immediately end any diplomatic, military and economic relations with South Africa and Rhodesia. We should apply strict economic sanctions against the two countries and against all US corporations doing business in those countries, and remove all the tax breaks and other benefits ordinarily given those companies. The delegates also suggested that the US immediately end any diplomatic, military and economic relations with South Africa and Rhodesia. We should apply strict economic sanctions against the two countries and against all US corporations doing business in those countries, and remove all the tax breaks and other benefits ordinarily given those companies.

I would also add to this program that the Ford Administration has already made it clear that it would not support the South Africans in their war against Angola. This is a big turnaround. In 1969, in a secret National Security memorandum to President Nixon, Kissinger said that the US should continue to support the South African domination of Namibia. Namibia has been under South African rule ever since the days of Hitler, and Namibia's white minority denied all political rights to millions of black Africans—those they could no longer expect any assistance from the country that put up such a fight against the Nazi regime.

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American corporations have a tremendous stake in the present situation in Africa. The southern half of the continent is a source of valuable minerals and other raw materials. Many of these minerals are used in the manufacture of trade union organizations. Any rights of workers by the racist governments have created a reservoir of cheap labor which has provided good-sized profits for US companies and big revenue for the South African and Rhodesian regimes.

As delegates to the ILWU's Twentieth Biennial Convention in San Francisco in 1974 pointed out, "the US government shares responsibility for these conditions by encouraging corporate investments in those countries. We should be lining up with South Africa and its critics against its critics in the United Nations. We can lend support to the oppressed African peoples fighting for freedom by demanding that the US government and US corporations cease supporting their oppressors."

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Local 30 Gets All Members Back on Job
BORON, Calif.—Nearly all members of ILWU Local 30 who were replaced by scabs during the big 1974 strike against US Borax Co. are back on the job as of April 30.

As many as 350 workers who were "replaced" with "green" scabs were put on a waiting list when the bitterly-fought strike ended in 1974 and, as agreed upon, have been gradually rehired over the last 18 months as positions became open.

Some 650 members are now at work at the huge open pit mine and processing plant in the Boron area.

* * *

ABRITRRATION WINS

Local 30 has also won some important arbitrations recently. Two members, Butch Harmon and Dick Parker, who were fired for alleged strike activity are now back at work with full pay, seniority and benefits, with a 30-day suspension in Harmon's case.

The Boron local went on strike at US Borax June 15, 1974 and returned to work 4½ months later after waging a tough, strike against the huge Borax producer, a subsidiary of the British-owned multinational, Rio Tinto Zinc.

Since that time Local 30 has been rebuilding—developing a new stewards' machinery, policing the existing contract and gathering its forces for a new round of negotiations a year and a half from now. "Our goal is to get back to work is a major step forward," says Local 30 president William Pope. The 1,600 members who are holding out for their original jobs still have not been called back.

Local 23 Golf Tournament Report
TACOMA—Longshore Local 23 held its 4th annual golf tournament at the Elks Armory Course last month with more than 10 locals represented and over 100 players.

Low score for the day was a fine 72 by Tuck Coot from Portland. Mike Grassman from Local 23 was low with a 75.

Seven women entered the tournament and low score for the day was by Mrs. Grassman.

A real nice dinner was served by the Elks Lodge after the tournament was en joyed by all. Wardell Canada wants to gainful employment."

Recent additions to the local include Richard Daniels, George Gonzales, Willie Grayson and James E. Ruth and Local 6 Membership Service.

The local's annual fishing derby will be held on May 24.

Big Disability Checks

WASHINGTON—With some 3,500 acres of port land, the Port of Portland now handles about 85.05 per hour. Under the expired contract, the 16,400 GE workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), 10,000 employees, get $30.30 a day.

Employee costs are up, and by that means, wages are the lowest for those attending the organizing seminar at Local 19 headquarters in Seattle.

The participants also discussed the International's plans to appoint an organizer for the Seattle area.

May Is Time for Longshore Medical and Dental Plan Choice
SAN FRANCISCO—Longshoremen in the port where members have a choice can change medical plans during the open enrollment period May 1 to May 31.

Dental plan choice in San Francisco and Los Angeles can also be made during the same period for both the child labor plans and the adult dental plan.

An active man, a retired man or an eligible widow can change from one medical plan to another by filling out a family enrollment form and sending it to the Benefits Funds office. The enrollment cards and up-to-date information about plan benefits can be obtained at the locals.

The medical plan choice is between the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan and the Choice Port Insurance Plan for Southern California Locals 13, 26, 29, 40 and 92. Northern California Locals 16, 18, 24, 77 and 91; and Oregon-Columbia River area Local 8, and Local 4.

In the Washinton area, choice for Locals 15, 22 and 98 is between the Choice Port Insurance Plan and either Community Medical Services or Group Health Cooperative.

In Tacoma, Local 23, choice is between the Choice Port Insurance Plan and Western Clinic. In Olympia, Local 47, choice is between the Choice Port Insurance Plan and Group Health Cooperative.

For Los Angeles locals, dental choice is between the California Dental Service and the Drs. Sakai, Simms, Simon and Nagyama group.

For San Francisco locals, dental choice is between the California Dental Service and the Natsmilth Dental Group. Services provided under all dental plans are basically the same. Procedures on the dental plans and forms to change plans can be obtained at the Locals.

Port of Tacoma Diversifies
TACOMA, Wash.—This Puget Sound port is so involved in diversifying its cargo, with a new emphasis on break bulk, non-containerized loads.

With some 3,500 acres of port land backing up its waterfront, Tacoma is preparing to plant the new market of products—grain, alumina, tiny electronic products, huge concrete breakwater modules for Alaska's North Slope, frozen meat and other cargo.

The reason the cargo on many of its trade routes is not suited for containers.

Tacoma has made a practice of designing its own new cranes to handle a number of commodities.
Rubber Workers Strike for Wages, Uncapped COLA

AKRON, Ohio — Some 70,000 rubber workers employed by the four big rubber companies went on strike April 31, and most observers expect a long strike.

The United Rubber Workers, AFL-CIO, pulled the pin at 48 plants belonging to Goodrich, Firestone, Goodyear and Uniroyal after last minute efforts to close the gap on wages and cost of living language failed.

Negotiations between the Rubber Workers and Firestone broke off a week after the strike began. To put the pressure on, the union is asking for a boycott of all Firestone products.

CAUGHT BY NIXON

The main issue in the strike is money. The Rubber Workers got caught three years ago in the Nixon wage freeze—average wages in the industry went up only about six percent, to about $5.50 per hour, as a result of the Goodrich, Firestone, Goodyear and Uniroyal agreement, an additional 43 other legislators "failed to cast a single vote in the best interests of consumers.

The main issue in the strike is money. The Rubber Workers got caught three years ago in the Nixon wage freeze—average wages in the industry went up only about six percent, to about $5.50 per hour, as a result of the 1973 agreement. URW members want to reestablish their historic parity with auto workers, who perform similar production line work.

Firestone's last offer before the strike deadline was for a three-year pact with increases of 60 cents the first year, 30 cents the second year and 25 cents the third year — for a total of 115 over three years.

The Rubber Workers are demanding an increase of $1.50 in the first year alone to offset the impact of inflation on members' purchasing power over the last three years.

COST OF LIVING

The union is also demanding an uncapped cost-of-living clause. Firestone has offered such a clause, but Bonmarito termed it "substandard." In the event of a 7% annual inflation rate over the next two years, rubber workers would lose 30 cents an hour per day in purchasing power under the Firestone formula, he said.

Another issue has to do with wages at non-tire producing plants, which Firestone wants to break out from the master agreement.

"Their version of the uncapped COLA is a pure public relations gimmick," Bonmarito said. Under the Firestone formula, the rubber workers would receive only an additional five cents per hour if the consumer price index were to rise by seven percent. "That means we would have to absorb any increases less than that seven percent figure."

SLAP IN THE FACE

Bonmarito also termed Firestone's pension proposals, which would cover only future retirees, "a slap in the face." The company has offered nothing for present retirees, nothing on plant closures, no improvements on supplemental employment benefits and is attempting to impose productivity rules which, the union president said, "chain rubber workers to their machines like robots."

First impact of the strike is expected in about 30 days, when Ford, GM and Chrysler are expected to start running out of tires for new cars. This may force large-scale auto plant shutdowns.

![Photo courtesy Port of Oakland Park during the 1934 Maritime Strike, but lived to return to the waterfront and last worked as a dispatcher for the ILWU Washington Representative.](image)

Consumer Group Rates US Congressmen by Their Votes

WASHINGTON, DC — The labor-backed Consumer Federation of America has published its 1975 voting record, featuring a list of “Consumers’ Heroes and Zeroes” for the first session of the 94th Congress.

Thirty-nine Zeros were chosen because they failed to vote for the best interests of consumers on at least 75% of the key consumer issues last session. Included among the delayed standards are those setting exposure levels for such cancer-causing agents as asbestos, arsenic and beryllium, and for more general health problems as excessive noise.

Oil Workers Sue for Safety Standards

WASHINGTON, DC—OWAC has initiated a lawsuit against the US Labor Department and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) because the latter agency has delayed the setting of health and safety standards for such cancer-causing agents as asbestos and beryllium.

The obvious political implications of the delay mean that millions of American workers will be needlessly exposed to hazardous industrial substances, so industry executives will not be offended by the 3% increase in industrial cancer death rates.

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Washington Report

House Folds Up on Arms Spending, Jobs Legislation

by Pat Tabin

ILWU Washington Representative

WASHINGTON, DC—as we reported recently, the pro-peace forces and those interested in cutting the military budget with the view of extending social programs fought an uphill battle. Senator Ed Muskie (D-Me.)—chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, joined by the Senate Democratic Party leadership, succeeded in turning back amendments that would have found the military spending and diverted these funds to public service jobs, food and farm programs, and for unemployment insurance and health programs.

The reactive economic stimulus recommended in the Senate Resolution is well below that of the House. We anticipated expansions of youth summer jobs and accelerated public works programs through amendments on the Senate floor, Senator Muskie, as well as Senator Mansfield, indicated their opposition to any amendments. In fact, the Senate rejected 9 of the 10 amendments offered to the Resolution.

Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduced an amendment that would have increased the budget targets to $2 billion for public service jobs; $50 million for older workers' jobs; $50 million for Older Americans Act Nutrition Programs; $100 million for rural water and sewer programs; $100 million for Community Services Administration and $70 million for Medicare and Medicaid (creating a portion of the cuts made by the Senate Budget Committee). The amendment was co-sponsored by Senators Randolph, Javits, Williams, Cranston and Bayh. But this important jobs package was defeated 27 to 58.

This dramatically indicates that the U.S. Capitol's complete commitment to President Ford's conservative program and to the industrial-military complex.

On July 30, 1975, the Congress completed action on HR 2580, which granted members and other top government officials an automatic cost-of-living pay increase every year—beginning Oct. 1. President Ford signed the bill into law on August 9. Final action in the Senate came two days later. Publicly, after the proposal surfaced publicly as a way to win support for the bill.

Two months later the Congress voted a 5% pay increase for members of Congress and other government officials and white collar employees of the Federal government. These bills also were to be financed by the White House, from the Republican and Democratic Party leadership in the Senate and House.

Those who opposed the measure in Congress stated this would allow members of Congress forever henceforth to receive retroactive pay increases tied to the cost-of-living, without taking a vote on the raises. The benefits of this action included 17,000 more members and top officials of Congress, the Executive and Judicial branches and 600 high-ranking military officials.

CITY WORKERS' PAY PROBLEM

We mentioned this because it appears that what the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches now enjoy is a cost-of-living escalator and a guarantee not to lose their job. The former is comparable to private industry — is really the basic demand of San Francisco's civil service workers.

What seems paradoxical is that it's all up to the city council, not the civil servants, but it's a no-to-raise the wages of street sweepers, electricians, masons and other municipal employees.

S.I. COMPROMISE FAILS

Senators Kennedy, Hart and Abou- samra released the text of the compromise resolution modifying S-1 and Senators Huraska and McGeer released an 8-page report. The documents were made public on April 6th. There are differences among the liberal Senators relative to negotiating for amendments and whether further concessions should be made. The response of the House seems to vary. Basically, the conservatives are trying to see if they can satisfy their constituent outcry by eliminating several key amendments and the anti-S-1 forces here — the ILWU Washington office, the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation and the ACLU — oppose the compromises so far agreed to because they don't go far enough. The threat to labor is to organize and strike in the Democratic Party's remaining, "force use immunity," and the dangers presented by the "incentive" offensive of conspiracies.

We recommend that letters be sent to the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee and Senators Kennedy, Hart and Abou- samra. Another indication is that the S-1 may not be acted upon this year, but telegram and 17x120 amendments will still be sent to the liberal members mentioned, as well as the full Committee, and your local representatives.

Wounded-veterans Strike Veteran Dies

PORTLAND — Elmus "Buster" Beatty, a longshoreman shot at Pier 7 last fall and later shot at Pier 10, died after a short illness.

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Ambitious Plans To Improve Los Angeles Port

LOS ANGELES—A long awaited comprehensive Master Plan designed to revitalize the Port of Los Angeles was submitted last week to the Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners.

Emerging from planning during an ambitious land use study, the Comprehensive Master Plan concludes that Los Angeles Harbor must have “immediate and extensive dredging” if it expects to handle the new generation of container ships already in service in some parts of the world.

The average shallow channels—40-45 feet deep at the entrance channel and 35 feet in the main channel—are inadequate for cargo handling. The plan calls for the addition of 1,000 feet of new deep water depth around the main channel. The plan also calls for improved navigation by changing several existing channels.

It is expected to handle an average of 7.6 million tons of cargo a year. The plan provides for 49 acres of new landfills to increase space.

The plan cost $5 million and is expected to take about three years to complete. Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, to whom he pledged continued ILWU support.

Strong Labor Program

The conclave registered opposition to some plans for the ILWU International (The following article is borrowed from a recent article by R. G. Dickow in The Butcher Workman, official newspaper of theigation Association of Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen.

While some employers accept the decision of their employees to be members of a union—many other employers still want to weaken or destroy unions completely. They don’t like the idea of paying higher wages and of having the right to set the terms under which workers can also make decisions over work issues which all affect them.

Today, a number of anti-union groups continuously campaign to weaken unions so that they will not be able to meet the challenges of the times.

One such group is the National Right-to-Work Committee. Its slogan “Right-to-work” is clever and ingenious as a means to deceive the unwary who believe that every person should have a right to a job in a society which truly respects the democratic policies of full employment. But that’s not what the National Right-to-Work Committee wants.

ELIMINATE UNION SHOP

It uses its slogan as a means to an end so that it can eliminate the union shop clause from labor-management agreements which provide that an employee must join the union within 30 days or leave that employment.

Such union shop clauses are negotiated between unionized workers and their employers through the democratic process for the collective bargaining relations. The clause represents one of many working relationships between employers and employees based on the rule by majority principle. It also helps to promote labor-management discipline which is the peace between the two parties during the life of the contract.

The union shop clause serves to assure union security. Since employers who have signed the union shop clause prevents the employer from stacking his work-force with workers who don’t want the job or who would eventually squeeze the union out.

That’s why the union shop clause is a legal device which has been compulsory since the National Labor-Management Relations Act.

Yet, the Right-to-Work Committee has successfully hoodwinked voters in 19 states where the legislatures have passed “right-to-work” laws which allow workers and their employers from negotiating a union shop clause in their contract.

This is an example of the state interfering with and dictating to workers and their employers what they can and cannot do in the course of free collective bargaining.

At present the U.S. Congress, on the federal level, refuses to strip away this democratic process for collective bargaining but the law provides that individual states may do so.

EARNINGS LIMIT

Unfortunately for most workers employed in “right-to-work” states their earnings lag behind their counterparts of workers in non-right-to-work states and the national average.

The average per capita personal income in the United States in 1974 was $5,850. The “right-to-work” states reported a per capita personal income of only $4,835.

It literally doesn’t pay for a worker to allow himself to be exploited by having his earnings deceptively solicited by clever slogans. In this case, “right-to-work” benefits the employer—not the worker.

The fact that 19 states have “right-to-work” laws reveals that the National Right-to-Work Committee is very active politically. The Committee is not above spreading its deceiving propaganda to attack legislators who disagree with its anti-union philosophy.

SEN. WEICKER RESPONDS

Last year the Right-to-Work Committee sponsored a Connecticut newspaper attacking U.S. Senator Lowell P. Weicker’s (R-Conn.) support of the ILWU. The plan announced which would have given construction workers equal treatment compared to workers in other crafts, to the National Right-to-Work Committee.

That’s why the union shop clause is a national Right-to-Work Committee’s contribution to the political process.

“The Right-to-Work Committee makes it clear that its target is not common picketing or picketing, but the entire concept of trade unionism.

“Let no one get fooled by names and labels. The right to work for a majority of Americans did not exist prior to the labor movement. There was instead the right to be able to earn a living without being downed by any other person. Right now only one out of every seven workers in the country is allowed to utilize this right in any way. And there is the right to take it or starve. . .”

On April 26, 1976, a federal judge placed the National Right-to-Work Committee into a proper prosecution to elapse and that the Committee’s legal arm operates as a front for employers who are trying to exploit the labor force.

District Judge Charles Richey declared that National Right-to-Work Legal Defense Foundation is in violation of the Landrum-Griffin Act because it is a front group of employers who are employees or union members or potential members.

Opposition to the proposed plan was voted to the Humphrey Bill, SB 3091, called “a bill we can live with” on the clear cutting issue; and opposition was voiced to the Randolph bill on the same subject.

Kenneth Rohar, ILWU lobbyist, reported on the stance taken on logs at the last session of the Legislation. He warned that a legislative ban on logs, when stacked on the docks, from being handled, was still a week. And there was the right to take the money.

He warned that a legislative ban on logs for export is likely to pop up at the next session of the Legislature.

Delegates were present from 14 local unions, including the West Coast Cloths, Buildings, and Bombs, and Shooting.

Senator Weicker stated in the Congressional Record on April 26, 1976, that “I hope my colleagues are beginning to get the stench of the National Right-to-Work Committee’s contribution to the political process.

Ambitious Plans To Improve Los Angeles Port

SALEM—A platform featuring strong labor planks was adopted by the Democratic Party, May 22, supporting such provisions and better enforcement of OSHA standards.

The platform registered opposition to wage freezes, Section 14-b of Taft-Hartley, court injunctions against labor, and commercial bargaining.

The delegates adopted a resolution urging the state legislature to:

• Strengthening of the anti-strikebreaker law passed at the last session of the Oregon Legislature.
• A $3.00 minimum wage.
• Unemployment benefits for strikers.
• Shortening of the work day and week.
• More funding for OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration).

The resolution was introduced by Phoebe Friedman, a former shop steward of the ILWU, and directed the Professional Workers of America.

Labor and union-connected delegates at the convention included J. K. Strahan, Local 40, Jeannette, also of Local 40, and Louis Stranahan, Auxiliary 5.

Chrest, a member of the Oregon House of Representatives, is running for election to the post to which he was appointed in 1974. According to the convention, Bill McCoy, the first black man elected to the Oregon State Senate seat to which he was appointed when he was a state representative.

White Collar Workers

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Unions continue to grow in their influence among clerical, professional and sales employees, says the U.S. Department of Labor. The record 23,885 such workers bagging bargaining rights last year, according to a RNA survey.

Local 9, which represents white collar workers were unionized for the first time.

Puget Sound Council Starts Planning International Convention

TACOMA — Members of the Puget Sound Council met here April 9 to make some plans for the ILWU International 22nd Biennial Convention, to be held here next year, and discuss organizing possibilities in their region.

A committee was set up to involve all the Washington locals—including several not affiliated to the Council—in convention planning.

Namely to the committee were longshore Local 19 secretary Ed Best (Seattle north); Warman Burns of Port Gamble, Local 51 (Grays Harbor, Port Angeles and Kitsap Peninsula); Ken Rohar, Local 23 (Seattle south); and Ben Bailiff, longshore Local 4, Vancouver.

COLUMBIA RIVER, TOO

“We after get the Sound organized,” said Council President Ken Rohar, “we will take it to the Columbia River.

Local 19 President Dwanye Wadlow, secretary Ed Best and Local 9 secretary John Bukosky were named to handle the money.

Council members also met with International Vice President/Director of Oranges, George Martin to discuss the need to replace International Representative George Ginis, who resigned in September as Northwest Business Agent.

The one-day meeting also heard a report on the West Coast strike from Mackie, and delegates urged support for the strike and a boycott of all Nestle products.

On motion of Jerry Pirtill of Local 24, support was voted to the Humphrey bill, S 3091, called “a bill we can live with” on the clear cutting issue; and

Southern California Council Endorsing Sessions

LOS ANGELES—The Southern California District Council will interview the candidates for the June primary election on May 2 and 8 and make its decision on endorsements May 9.

The Southern California Council also held its April meeting to oppose standards. By the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to cut back non-medical services in the Long Beach area. The council also voted to send delegates to the Southwest Conference at Albuquerque, New Mexico April 21-25 and May 1-3.

Local 9 Stewards’ Council

SEATTLE—Warehouse Local 9 has revived its stewards council, holding monthly meetings to discuss the proper handling of grievances, and other functions of the stewards.
Health Costs Have Tripled Since 1965

WASHINGTON, D.C. — While health care costs are rising more rapidly than in any other sector of the economy, there is little question that the nation's physical well-being is improving, according to a recent study produced by the President's Council on Wage and Price Stability.

Health care costs have tripled since 1965, according to the report, from $39 billion to $119 billion. In 1974-75 alone, costs went up by $15 billion, the largest increase in the nation's history.

The cost of drugs and prescriptions also rose 7.4 percent in 1975, according to Council Director Michael H. Mocnik. It is very difficult to find evidence that by spending a lot more in this sector we are improving our health as a country.

UNEQUAL LOAD

There are indications, Moskow said, that the burden of these increased health care costs are falling more heavily on the lower and middle income individuals and families.

The report also observed that while the price of health insurance had tripled in the last half of the decade, the amount of health services paid for by those insurance policies had remained relatively stable over that time.

Myra Wolfgang, fighter for Union Women

DETROIT — Myra Wolfgang, a vigorous advocate for equal treatment of women in all economic and social positions, said women workers are still fighting for recognition as a major force in the labor movement.

"We are a staunch trade unionist, a champion of equal rights and equal pay for women workers," they said.

Overseas Delegates

After reading the report of our Overseas Delegation to Cuba it is easy to see why the US State Department does not want American citizens to go there and visit. Obviously the facts are startling, in conflict with the official picture, and this they do not want us to see.

My passport states: "There is no restriction on travel by a US citizen, except: "however, travel into and thru Cuba, North America: North Vietnam." Our passports are authorized only when specifically validated for such travel by the Department of State." Such validation is impossible to obtain.

In Atlanta last year I talked with several seamen, Greek and Canadian, who had sailed in and out of Cuba before and after the Cuban Revolution. They were enthusiastic about the improvements.

Columbia River Tonnage

ASTORIA—The Port of Astoria handled 156,299 tons of export cargo in March, according to the Merchants Exchange, up dramatically from March 1973, when that port handled only 46,790 tons.

Other Columbia River-Oregon ports loaded 181,299 tons for the month, compared to 107,824 last year. Exports from Columbia River-Oregon ports totaled 181,299 tons.

LOCAL LEADERS

Mrs. Wolfgang, a vice president of the AFL-CIO Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union and one of the founders of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, came to the fore in the fight for workers' rights in 1975 when she led an eight-day sit-down strike involving 120 employees of the Woolworth's store in downtown Detroit that resulted in the negotiation of the first contract between Woolworth employees and the company.

LED CONTRACT BATTLE

More recently she led a battle to win a contract with the Playboy Clubs, whose attitude she described, as "a gross perpetuation of the idea that women should be observed and heard."

AFL-CIO President George Meany and Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland termed her death at 61 "a major loss" to the entire labor movement.

"She was a staunch trade unionist, a pioneer leader in the battle for equality of women workers," they said.

Programs on Latinos in Labor Unions

SAN FRANCISCO — A special series of Wednesday night programs on Unions and the Latino Worker will be sponsored by the Program for Latin American Advancement, starting April 28 by the San Francisco Community College Labor Studies Program and the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement.

The programs will be held at the Mission Language School, 2929 - 8th Street between 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Admission is free and everyone is welcome.

The program is as follows:


• "What the City Strike Means." May 5, Greg Aguilar, Laborers Union.

• "Winning Equality for Latins." May 12, AFL-CIO field representative Sal Lopez.

• "Discussion with Local Latino Labor Leaders." May 19, featuring ILWU Local 6 member Oscar Rivera and others.

• "What the 1976 Elections Mean to You." May 26, SF Labor Council Secretary John F. Crowley.

• "Unions and the Latino Community." May 26, San Francisco Labor Council Executive Director Rosario Anaya and Labor Council for Latin American Advancement President Bill Hirshbock.

The program was put together with cooperation of the Mission Language School, El Colegio de la Mission and Arriba Junta.

Don't Expect Much China Trade in 1976

CHICAGO — Americans should not expect any major increase in the amount of trade with Peking, according to a group of 15 businessmen just back from China.

The visit, one of the first by a high-level cross section of American business leaders, "said a good foundation for future deals," said Thomas Minor, president of the Mid-American Committee for International Cooperation.

But the Chinese, Minor said, are attempting to purchase only from abroad what they actually cannot make and are trading with a variety of nations so as not to become too dependent on any one of them.

The US Department of Commerce predicts a 20 percent in the value of Chinese goods sold to the US in 1976, but the new total, around $200 million, is still quite small. China is not expected to buy more than $300 million worth of goods from the US.

Soviet Grain Purchase

WASHINGTON, DC — The Soviet Union has purchased over one million tons of US corn and wheat last week, according to the Wall Street Journal. The sale raises to 8.2 million metric tons the total Soviet purchases from 1975 wheat and feed grain crops.

The Russians have also bought 350,000 metric tons of corn and 250,000 tons of hard winter wheat from the 1976 crop.

Under an agreement signed last fall, the Soviets are to purchase between 1.5 million and eight million tons of corn and wheat without prior approval from the US Department of Agriculture.

Washington Negotiations

Tulsa, Okla. — A special series of programs on ILWU, ILWU rank and file advisory committee were held.

West Bay: Louise Dalton, MJB; Vin cent La Maiga, Woolworth; Henry Mc Kinley, 2 M. James Hollar, CPW.

East Bay: Ed McFarland, Carnation. Leon Harris, Kaiser Aluminum; Ster ling Darby, Hiring Hall; La Verne Golden Grain.


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To Help SF Muni Drivers

Executive Director Rosario Anaya and the State Federation contributed $500 to the San Francisco Labor Council to aid muni drivers in the state to give immediate financial assistance to the San Francisco Muni's Strike Fund set up by the San Francisco Labor Council.

The Strike Fund was authorized for such travel by the Department of State.

The State Federation contributed $50,000 to the San Francisco Labor Council to aid muni drivers in the state to give immediate financial assistance to the San Francisco Muni's Strike Fund.

The San Francisco Labor Council, a member of the California Labor Federation, said that the State Federation contributed $50,000 to the San Francisco Muni's Strike Fund.

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For more information on our services, please visit our website at www.Dispatchers.com. You can also contact us directly at 1-800-123-4567.
Any Hope for Income Tax Justice?

WASHINGTON, DC—Francois Foxe, the Argentine stripper who starred at Washington's Silver Slipper Strip Club, is offering her services as a real service for American taxpayers. It may have been the greatest assist they've had since 1913 when Federal income taxes began.

Foxe, a 26-year-old Frenchwoman, a graduate of the École des Arts et Métiers, has a degree in tax law. She says she will provide advice on how to claim the maximum tax loopholes in the French tax code. She will work against the bill.

Foxe, who has been married twice, and has had a child by each husband, says she is not interested in the financial aspects of the bill. She is interested in the legal aspects of the bill. She says she will work against the bill.

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Strikers Hold Tight at Nestle

Continued from Page 1 —

the Nixon wage freeze in 1973 and was
limited to 5.3% increases in 1973, felt
this wage insufficient to make up for the
inflation of the past few years. Wages at
the Nestle plant start at $4.11 and go up
to $4.91 for members of the Local 6
bargaining unit.

The union is asking a two-year con-
tract with a 6% increase the first year,
6% the second year and classification
changes to provide further increases for
workers in the lowest categories—main-
ly women.

They are also asking for an additional
holiday, improvements in the dental
plan and the addition of prescription
and vision care coverage to the health
and welfare program, as well as sever-
al improvements in contract language.

City Family Budget

Hits New High Point

WASHINGTON, DC — The typical
American urban family needed $15,479
last year to maintain a moderate stand-
ard of living, the Bureau of Labor Sta-
tistics reported yesterday. In the annual
estimates of the cost of supporting a family of four on three dif-
erent "levels," the BLS noted that the
urban family on a sustainer budget re-
quired an annual income of $9,838. On
the big side, a family of four needed
$22,476.

The figures were the highest since the
government began making such esti-
mates in 1967.

If updated to reflect current prices the
figures would be even higher, ac-
cording to AFL-CIO researchers. Apply-
ing increases in the Consumer Price In-
dex and taxes since the fall, labor
comes up with a low figure of $9,095;
a middle budget of $17,719, and a high
budget of $22,774.

Local 21 Man Named To College Post

LONGVIEW — Kenneth Parland of
Local 21 has been appointed to the
Board of Trustees of Lower Columbia
College. The appointment, made by
Gov. Dan Evans, is for a five-year
term.

The longshoreman is himself a gradu-
ate of the college, and later attended
Western Washington State College, where
he majored in education.

He has served in the local’s welfare
and pension office, and currently is ac-
tive in the Butte Accident Prevention
Committee.

Several members of the local have served on area school boards; and an-
other ILWU man, Bert Urie of Local 92, is retiring from Lower Columbia’s
Board of Trustees after nine years of service.

Local 33 Opposed 200-Mile Limit

SAN PEDRO—ILWU Local 33, which
represents longshoremen in Southern Cali-
nornia, unsuccessfully urged Presi-
dent Ford to veto legislation to estab-
lish a 200-mile territorial limit.

The recently signed bill will provide “only a hollow paper victory to our
coastal fishermen who really don’t need
the bill due to the fact that the US has
many other more effective ways of protecting coastal waters from foreign encroachment,”
according to Local 33 Secretary-Treas-
urer John Royal.

Royal suggested that such means as
economic sanctions, boycotts and re-
usuability of technical and financial aid
would be better, and state effective
ways of securing US rights on the high
seas.

US west coast fishing industry lead-
ers also charge that by jumping in with
its own 200-mile law before the current
UN Law of the Sea Conference has
ended, the US has sacrificed whatever
bargaining leverage it may have had.