Local 40

Grain Inspectors Slogged by Injunction

SALEM—Marion County Circuit Court Judge Val Stoper, July 27, issued a temporary restraining order against the ILWU, the international longshore and warehouse workers union.

The injunction was obtained by the Grain Inspection and Measurement Corporation, which is seeking to have the local Grain Inspection and Measurement Board (GIMCO) declared illegal.

The GIMCO is a joint board of the grain inspection and measurement corporations, which is responsible for the enforcement of the Grain Inspection and Measurement Act.

Judge Stoper ruled that the act is unconstitutional, and that the GIMCO is an illegal body.

Local 6 workers are expected to resume work within the next few days.

Renewed Employer Lobby Endangers Improved Dock Coverage

By PATRICK TOBIN

WASHINGTON, D.C.—As you know, in 1972 the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act was amended to provide benefits for longshoremen who suffer injuries while working in maritime industries.

The amended act is being used by employers as a model for National Standards for Workers' Compensation.

The act has been under constant employer attack, with an editorial containing a picture of Tony Scott, who predicted a dire future for shipping in the New York area if the act is not changed.

The unions must also make sure that the act is not changed, and that the benefits are maintained.

The act has been amended several times, and many workers have been left without any compensation.

The act is being used by employers as a model for National Standards for Workers' Compensation.

The unions must also make sure that the act is not changed, and that the benefits are maintained.
ON THE BEAM

by Harry Bridges

Harry Bridges is on vacation. His column, "On the Beam," will resume in the next issue of The Dispatcher.

The Right to Work for Less

The following article is taken from an editorial in a recent issue of the Baltimore Sun, the largest circulation newspaper of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

American workers who seek to form trade unions are severely resisted by the business community and the government before and during the rise of the Industrial Revolution. Unions and strikes were unlawful.

Yet, workers were exploited by employers who profited by paying low wages and making employees work under deplorable conditions for as long as 14 hours a day. The natural response among workers was to band together—to form their own unions to balance the power of their employer. Thus, many clashes and violence occurred.

Since that time workers have come a long way in their demand for decent employment conditions. A major turning point occurred when conditions became extremely bad during the nation's economic collapse in the early '30s. Businesses folded and unemployment spread like the flood waters of a burst dam.

To initiate economic recovery the government began to realize that collective bargaining was possible. It literally doesn't pay for a worker to allow himself or herself to be deceived by clever slogans. In this case, "right-to-work" benefits the employer—not the worker.

By the way, the strike was a winner. Cannery workers are back at work now with a good contract and big wage increases. But we thought that brother Sanchez's arguments were worth spreading around, for next time.

On the Beam

SOME EMPLOYERS ACCEPT

The National Labor Relations Act was enacted in 1935 giving workers the right. Since then, millions of American workers joined unions. Wages, fringe benefits, and working conditions improved steadily through collective bargaining. So did the economy.

While, now, some employers accept the decision of their employees to be members of a union, many still want to weaken or destroy unions completely. They don't like the idea of making the company responsible for some of those workers' needs. They also want to make decisions over work issues which affect the workers.

This year, a number of anti-union groups continuously campaign to weaken unions—to render them ineffective, to bust them.

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 work in a job which truly advocates an economic policy of full employment. But that's not what the National Right-to-Work Committee understands.

It uses its slogan as a means to an end—the end result is to eliminate the Unions and their employers from negotiating a new contract with a new employer. The end result is to eliminate the Union Shop clause from labor-management negotiations.

The Union Shop clause serves to assure worker security. The clause represents one of many working relationships between employers and employee based upon the rule by majority principle. It also helps to promote labor-management discipline, peace, and stability between the two parties during the life of the contract.

The clause requires the workers to pay the union dues and fees in order to be considering employees for the purpose of negotiation.

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

WELCOME THE UNION SHOP

The clause represents one of many working relationships between employers and employee based upon the rule by majority principle. It also helps to promote labor-management discipline, peace, and stability between the two parties during the life of the contract.

The Union Shop clause serves to assure union security. Since employers have the right to hire, the Union Shop clause prevents the employer from stealing his workforce with workers who would not join the union which would eventually squeeze the union out. That's why the Union Shop clause is legal and is a desirable provision under that National Labor Management Relations Act.

Yet, the Right-to-Work Committee has successfully hoodwinked voters in 19 states. That is the number of states whose legislatures have passed "right-to-work" laws which prevent unemployed workers and their employers from negotiating a Union Shop clause in their contract. It 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 collective bargaining.

At present the US Congress, on the federal level, refuses to strip away this democratic process in collective bargaining but the law provides that individual states may do so. Unfortunately, workers and their employers from negotiating a "right-to-work" states their earnings lag behind both the earnings of workers who are not unionized and the national average. The average per capita personal income in the United States in 1974 was $4,448. In states which allow Union Shop clauses per capita personal income is $4,689.

The "right-to-work" states have an average per capita personal income of only $4,689. It literally doesn't pay for a worker to allow himself or herself to be deceived by clever slogans. In this case, "right-to-work" benefits the employer—not the worker.
Local 20-A
Cleaning House at US Borax

WILMINGTON—A top level “housecleaning committee” is getting good results in efforts to increase on-the-job safety at US Borax’s Wilmington plant, according to Local 20-A President Ray Freyermuth.

The committee, consisting of Freyermuth, Malaise Union Superintendent Billie Gordon and Personnel and Safety Manager Rex Lewis, tours the plant once each month from top to bottom, “looking for trouble.”

PROCEDURES

Safety hazards are noted on a clipboard and drawn to management’s attention; potential hazards are checked to see if they are repaired. The committee’s work goes beyond merely tidying up; it includes checking the proper functioning of safety equipment, in addition to conditions that may be safe now but could become future hazards.

GETTING RESULTS

“I think this program is really getting some results in terms of preventing needless accidents,” says Freyermuth.

Some 325 members of Local 20-A are employed at the Borax processing and packaging and shipping facility.

Continued from Page 1—

Among the changes in contract language which were negotiated, new employees will now attain seniority following 40 days of work in the twelve months following their first dates of employment rather than in the 90 consecutive calendar days which the expired agreement required. The sick leave waiting period is reduced from three years to two, and the maximum sick leave accumulation is increased from 80 days to 30. Does checkout will be available next year to members who prefer to pay their dues through payroll deduction.

The hard-working industry negotiating committee consisted of Local 6 Business Agent George Lucero, Theresia Bradley, Joe Asencio, David Lara, Jim Pinkham and Lupe Flores. They were assisted by International Research Director Barry Silverman, who served as a consultant at no cost, and Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Keith Eckman.

Dried Fruit Workers OK Big Three-Year Contract

The existing pension plan was completely overhauled. Most important, as part of the negotiated settlement all participants—retired, vested, and still active—are now assured that their pension benefits will continue for the term of this agreement. The pensions of former Sunsweet employees and Local 6 members are thus protected.

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Mr. Dooley on the Open Shop

Finley Peter Dunne was one of America’s most famous humorists at the turn of the century. He created Mr. Dooley, an Irish bartender with something to say about almost anything. If constitutional changes are approved the proposal will go to a secret ballot vote starting August 16.

HIGHEST UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND

LONDON—The level of unemployment in the United Kingdom now stands officially at 6.3 percent, the highest since records began to be kept shortly after World War II.

Money thin he does f’m right eye.

“’It’s all principle wid him. He hates ’t see min robbed av their independence. They must have their independence, regardless av anything else.”

But, said Mr. Hennessey, “those open-shop min ye menshun say they are r’ unions if properly conducted.”

“Shure,” said Mr. Dooley, “if properly conducted, An’ there we are; an’ how would they have th’ independency? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly any wages, an’ dam few members.”
On April 25, 1974, a Portuguese fascist regime which had hung on for 40 years collapsed. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar was dictator from May, 1926 until September, 1968, when he was disabled by a stroke. He was succeeded by Marcelo Caetano who was deposed after six years by left-wing elements loyal to Antonio de Oliveira Salazar was dictator from May, 1926 until September, 1968, when he was disabled by a stroke. He was succeeded by Marcelo Caetano who was deposed after six years by left-wing elements loyal to him. Since that time, the country has been in ferment. We hope our report will give at least part of the picture of how things have progressed for the Portuguese people since the coup.

A chance encounter: On one of our first days in Lisbon, wandering back to our hotel, we found ourselves lost in a maze of tiny streets down by the docks. We asked some soldiers we met for directions, but they had just returned from Angola and so they knew about as much as we did. But they asked a young woman with three children for help, and since she was also walking in the same direction she agreed to walk with us and show us the right trolley line.

Much Better for Workers

As we walked along together, we asked how things were going for her, and there was no doubt in her mind that with all the turmoil and change since the overthrow of the Salazar-Caetano dictatorship on April 25, 1974, everyone was better off. With improved and free schooling for the children, state-supported medical care and other changes that had occurred, she said that life was much better for working people, and that the only people unhappy were people who don't want to work.

Of course, she would accept nothing from us, nothing for the children, when we offered to pay.

Our meeting with this young woman was a good introduction to the Portuguese people—friendly, relaxed, and looking forward to the changes which are bound to happen in this small country. You can't help noticing the incredible interest in politics. Of course, we were in Portugal in the middle of the country's election campaign, so there was bound to be a lot of interest. Election posters are everywhere—on the buildings, on the telephone poles, on walls, even on the canopies hanging over the little storefronts. As late as 11 p.m. the streets of Lisbon are crowded with people discussing politics and which direction the government should go—for so long, politics was out of the question for the common man. But now it seems almost enough of it.

Sometimes we'd be walking along and suddenly a cavalcade of cars would suddenly appear, rushing through the streets, the occupants throwing leaflets out with the latest news or the announcement of a rally or meeting. By nightfall, the streets would be littered with the stuff, but it all miraculously disappeared overnight.

One of the biggest changes has been the growth of the trade union movement. For years, under the dictatorship there were no legal unions—if they existed at all, it was underground. Particularly between 1970 and 1972 many unionists were jailed.

After the revolution of April 25, however, they came out into the open and organized rapidly. Today, some 90% of Portuguese workers belong to a union. The first day in Lisbon we went to see the offices of the Intersindical National, the large federation, which was formed underground in 1970, according to one secretary, Joe, a young man who understood exactly what we wanted, would stop anywhere we wanted to, and help make people understand the questions we were asking. Brother Freitas, from Local 142, also traveled to Madeira, a Portuguese island off the African coast, and brought back a report from there. So we feel we covered the whole picture of union strength is growing.

Union Strength Is Growing

According to Brother Carinhos, no worker will ever want to go back to the old days. Prior to April 25, the minimum salary was $100 (US) per month. It has now been raised to $250. More and more people are joining the unions and the Intersindical is growing in strength. The federation is expecting to hold a convention soon to develop a full employment program which they will submit to the government.

Despite all the progress, there are many problems facing the Portuguese people—some of which are holdovers from the old days, others are part of the whole process of change. While wages have gone up substantially, for example, inflation has eaten up part of the increased income, due to market conditions, the price of oil, etc. Prices are now a point where they are roughly in line with prices in the US—which everyone knows are out of sight.

Unemployment is also serious. There is a lot of building going on, a lot of industry starting up, and the farms seem pretty prosperous, too. Most of the people we saw in Lisbon are from the countryside, the result of the 25 revolution. Warehousemen and longshoremen we met make between $170 and $200, which is on the high side—the average wage seems to be around $120 to $250 per month. Sawmill workers make between $230 and $300; office workers make between $230 and $300; truck drivers, about $300. They all expect a pension of about 75% of their income, with a health insurance package and other benefits. For most workers, coverage is pretty good on these matters, although the size of the pensions seems to vary somewhat.

One side point: For a country that was under a virtual police state for over 40 years, security is pretty lax. You see police standing around in twos and threes, mostly talking to one another, and not paying a whole lot of attention to what's going on around them. On the other hand, you get a sense of great order in the society, not much violence or crime.

We made two extensive trips through the country—one into the north, where most of the industry is, and another into the south which is agricultural. Both of these trips, we should say, were extremely successful in terms of our getting to meet with and talk with many workers, because of the assistance of our driver and interpreter, Jose Jacinto. We had the opportunity to see firsthand the new west-oriented socialist government. They are concerned, however, that the new government is leaning somewhat to the right.

Rents are frozen so that a long-time resident in an individual home is going up, although the emphasis is on the new high-rises. They are tearing down the old adobe homes and replacing them with modern housing, at the same time they are widening the old medieval streets and alleys.

Many industries have been nationalized in the last two years, particularly the banks, the railroads, and insurance companies. But, as we've explained, the state plays a big role in the housing industry, in agriculture, and in the provision of various social services. For the near future at least, the government has said it will not acquire any more than a third of the ownership in these enterprises.

Since the revolution a medical care has improved enormously. All medical and dental bills for most workers are now taken care of by a formula under which the worker contributes 7% of his salary and the employer pays a 17½% payroll tax. These payments also finance pensions, unemployment, and disability benefits, dental and other insurance.

"One of the biggest changes of the trade union movement since the overthrow of the Salazar-Caetano dictatorship there were no legal unions—if they existed at all, it was underground. Particularly between 1970 and 1972 many unionists were jailed.

After the revolution of April 25, they came out into the open and organized rapidly. Today, some 90% of Portuguese workers belong to a union. The first day in Lisbon we went to see the offices of the Intersindical National, the large federation, which was formed underground in 1970, according to one secretary, Joe, a young man who understood exactly what we wanted, would stop anywhere we wanted to, and help make people understand the questions we were asking. Brother Freitas, from Local 142, also traveled to Madeira, a Portuguese island off the African coast, and brought back a report from there. So we feel we covered the whole picture of union strength is growing."
of their earnings. They get one month off a year with pay, retirement at 65, unemployment benefits, paid and have a hard life, going in a migratory feld. They pay 3% of their wages for all benefits per week. They pay 3% of their wages for all benefits and get an extra bonus at Christmas. The foreman's wife cooks for the crew, for which they all pay $12 per week.

Real Poverty in Madeira

Brother Freitas returned from Madeira the same day as the other two delegates returned to Lisbon from the South, and he spoke to us on his trip to this island and the problems of its wine. They have no heavy industry except embroi- dery, which is the second largest export item. On the northern side of the island are farms belonging to individual owners who have sharecroppers, who live on a hand-to-mouth existence. They must be considered, really, the poorest people we saw anywhere in Portugal. The future may improve somewhat for them, though, if the tourist trade, which they are counting on, continues to grow.

Portugal is perhaps the oldest seafaring and trad- ing nation in Europe, and so we would expect her ports and port-facilities to be extremely busy, which they were. We were taken through "Lisnave," a huge drydock and shipbuilding facility in Lisbon, which is the pride of the Portuguese maritime industry. They can repair ships up to one million tons, and hold the record for removing the bearings on a ship's engine in 15 hours, the shortest time of three that had to be modified. In Rotterdam it took 14 days, in Yo-

Everywhere you look there's lots of new construction, particularly housing for workers.
Oriented Sovereigns provided Local 21 seven days and seven nights worth of work loading chips last month. Washington Report

Renewed Employer Lobby Endangers Improved Dock Comp Coverage

continued from page 1— which the judges in the 4th Circuit used to make their decision. The case is now before the Supreme Court, Adkins was employed on the dock sorting cargo when he was injured.

COURT VICTORY
The US Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit upheld the ILA in two cases; one involving a longshoreman and the other a clerk. Both were injured while working on the dock. The longshoreman was suffering a container at the time he was injured and the clerk was working with longshoremen on a dock operation, sorting cargo that had been there for five days after the ship sailed. This decision is very helpful, for should the Adkins Case be reviewed by the Court we are told that the 4th Circuit decision will strengthen our position. This was the decision in the ILWU reviewed the legislative history of the Act which clearly defines Congress's intention to cover all workers engaged in maritime employment as described above. Any quote by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare re-iterates this point. Adequately describes Congress's intentions.

In the last 3½ years since the 1972 Amendments were passed, the number of cases reported to the Department of Labor has doubled and there's no doubt that there have arisen for our employees, accidents. It can be expected that they will continue to increase attacks on the Act, but the decision in the 2nd Circuit has improved our position in the courts.

There is reason to request that the Senate Labor Committee hold overnight hearings next year for the purposes of improving the Act.

OVERDIE JETS VETO

On Tuesday, July 21, said Thurs- day, July 22, the Senate and the House overrode Ford's veto of a $3.95 billion public works jobs bill. This is the eighth and ninth override of 53 vetoed bills since Ford took office in August 1976.

This measure had labor support, but earlier this year a $6 billion version of it was vetoed and an override effort failed. A great movement appeared to have created the Congressional action which will create or maintain some 200,000 jobs. However, everyone recognizes that this small beginning is far from "full employment." Much has to be done to ensure or assist the 10 million unemployed.

Goldie Krantz Kerr, First Administrator Of ILWU-PMA Benefit Funds, Dies

WASHINGTON, DC — Goldie Krantz Kerr, a nationally known health administrator and economist, and first administrator of the ILWU-PMA benefits program, died July 21 after a lengthy illness. She was 61.

As administrator of the ILWU-PMA Benefit Funds between 1960 and 1962, Mrs. Kerr had charge of the organization and the contracting for health care services for 65,000 persons in all West Coast ports.

The program also included life insurance, the establishment of multiphase testing programs and an established program of the San Joaquin Foundation for medical care.

Mrs. Kerr also initiated and established the mechanism for a prepaid children's dental program on the West Coast and Hawaii, the first of its kind in the US, which set the pattern for many other negotiated prepaid dental programs.

A HUMAN TOUCH
"Goldie had a natural talent for serving people. She could make people feel a real human touch even in a huge, impersonal operation. We, the judges at the Illinois Waterway Board, didn't feel like you were talking to a computer. She set the style for the whole operation," said International President Harry Bridges.

A native of St. Paul, Minnesota, she was a graduate of the University of Minnesota and obtained an MA degree in public administration from UC Berkeley in 1939. In a long and varied career she served as a labor economist for the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau in San Francisco and Washington, DC, and on the staff of the American Association of Sociological Workers, University of Minnesota and the Jewish Community Center of St. Paul. From 1941 to 1947 she was economist and assistant administrator with the War Shipping Administration.

After leaving the ILWU she became a program analyst with the Group Health Association in Seattle, the oldest group health care program in the nation, until her retirement on January 1, 1975.

Goldie Krantz Kerr is Director of Occupational Health for the United Mine Workers.

Call To the Ninth Annual Convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Pensioners' Association September 20-21-22 Shasta District Fairgrounds Anderson, California (near Redding)

All retired members of the ILWU are invited to attend the Convention. California Pacific Coast Pensioners groups will be seated at separate tables. Pensioners who are not members of the Pacific Coast Pensioners Association (PCPA) will be seated as Federation Delegates. As usual, the "soup" type convention, where all delegations will be on their own as to arrangements for transportation, accommodations, etc.

All resolutions to be considered by the Convention will be submitted by the Committee on Resolutions and Admitted to the Secretary by Septem-ber 1.

Convention headquarters have been set up at the California Motor Hotel, 4640 South Market Street (old Highway 99 South) in Redding, California.

GOLDIE KRANTZ KERR

measure had labor support, but earlier this year a $6 billion version of it was vetoed and an overrides effort failed. A great movement appeared to have created the Congressional action which will create or maintain some 200,000 jobs. However, everyone recognizes that this small beginning is far from "full employment." Much has to be done to ensure or assist the 10 million unemployed.
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Unemployment moved higher in June, pushing back the timetable for an already sluggish economic recovery and demonstrating that America’s double-digit unemployment problem is far from being solved.

The official jobless rate advanced two-tenths of one percent to 7.5 percent. But including the discouraged workers, and involuntary part-time workers, the true unemployment rate is 10.2 percent, with 9.7 million people still jobless.

Ford Still Wants ‘Slow Recovery’

WASHINGTON, DC—Unemployment pushed higher in June; Ford still wants ‘Slow Recovery’; the unemployment situation is subpar.

The official jobless rate advanced two-tenths of one percent to 7.5 percent. But including the discouraged workers, and involuntary part-time workers, the true unemployment rate is 10.2 percent, with 9.7 million people still jobless.

The unemployment situation is subpar—worse for certain categories of workers such as black teenagers, whose jobless rate jumped last month to 40.3 percent; and construction workers, whose rate rose from 14.1 to 17 percent over the month, and Vietnam veterans, whose rate in July was 19.6 percent.

LONGER DURATION

Especially troublesome is the sharp rise in long-term unemployment. The average is nearly 17 weeks—up sharply from May.

In an official report on June unemployment, the Ford Administration said the number of jobless workers in-
Visit to Port of Stockton

STOCKTON—Completion of a new three-year agreement between Local 6 and the Port of Stockton (see Dispatcher, July 23) gave us the excuse to shoot out to the Valley the other day and take some pictures of ILWU members at work.

Members of two locals—warehouse Local 6 and longshore Local 54—keep things moving through this inland port, which sits at the junction of California’s two great agricultural regions, the Sacramento Valley and the San Joaquin Valley.

For warehousemen, about 85 percent of the work consists of storing and shipping imported goods. For J. C. Penney, which has its main west coast distribution facility here. The imported cargo is unloaded in San Francisco and Oakland and shipped up here by truck. Warehouse workers also handle considerable amounts of bulk fertilizer, liquid sugar and other commodities.

WAREHOUSE WORK PICKING UP

Work has been picking up recently according to Business Representative Nick Jones. About 135 Local 6 members are on the seniority list here.

Local 6 warehousemen successfully tied up the Port for five days last month, winning the area Master Agreement terms as well as repudiating an attempt to impose impossible “management rights” language and protecting skilled maintenance rates.

Things are a little grimmer on the longshore side — there were three ships in port one day last month, but that’s exceptional, says Local 54 secretary-treasurer Robert Ruiz. What work there is is generally bulk cargo—fertilizer, wheat, urea, with some rice work and other general cargo.

Maintenance men Tom Bosley (bottom) and Wilbur Castoe are among 22 members responsible for the upkeep of the Port’s equipment. Management efforts to cut back their rates were a major issue in the Local’s recent strike here.

Frank Silva adjusts valve at LSI Corporation’s new liquid sugar facility. Recently expanded, the plant can hold around 1,000,000 gallons.

Urea shipment, carried in mammoth barges from Kenai, Alaska, unloaded by Local 54 members at Port of Stockton.

Local 54 members load Sacramento Valley rice on Hong Kong Mail.

Columbia Council Grills Candidates On Labor Issues

ASTORIA — The CRDC voted at a meeting here August 1 to submit a questionnaire to candidates running for public office.

Two of the questions which will be asked are:

• Do you favor compulsory arbitration in labor disputes?
• Do you believe state employees, other than policemen and firemen, have the right to strike?

The two queries stem from concern over the strike of Local 40 grain inspectors (see separate story), ended by temporary injunction July 27, and the threat of binding arbitration hanging over the grain workers, if the injunction is made permanent.

Voting recommendations on candidates will be made at the CRDC’s September meeting in Newport. At that time, the council also will hold its semi-annual election of officers, it was decided.

DOCK SAFETY

The delegates here discussed aspects of waterfront safety in Portland and Coos Bay. State Rep. Jim Chrest, a delegate from Local 40, read a letter he sent to Clifford LaFerriere, district supervisor of Oregon’s accident prevention division, Workmen’s Compensation Board, calling for a “thorough investigation of all grain elevators in the state.

“There is a serious question as to whether minimum safety standards are being met,” the letter said, citing an incident occurring at the Cargill elevator in Portland July 30. (See page 19.)

President Jim Platt announced that Local 50 would hold its Labor Day picnic at Cullaby Lake again this year. “It will be bigger and better than ever!”

Wage Chiseling Hits New Record

WASHINGTON, DC — Illegal underpayment of workers covered by federal wage and hour laws rose 11 percent in fiscal 1976 over the previous year, the US Labor Department has reported.

Nearly 620.8 million—a record high—was found due to 563,278 workers during the period from July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976. In fiscal 1975, nearly $401 million was owed to 472,404 employees.

Assistant Secretary of Labor John C. Read, noting that the number of workers found underpaid this year exceeded the half-million mark for the first time in the department’s history, declared: “The need for continued vigorous enforcement of wage and hour laws is undeniable, especially when you consider that about one-third of all underpayments represented failure by employers to pay the statutory minimum.”

Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, government investigators found that 298,251 workers failed to receive the required minimum and were underpaid by $38 million.

Another 261,892 employees were underpaid by $824,602 in illegally withheld overtime pay.

Local 63, Wilmington

The following members of Local 63 took office July 1, 1976: T. C. Harrison, Jr., Secretary-Business Agent; Steve Gabel, Dispatcher; John C. Taylor and Thomas H. Warren, Relief Dispatchers; Alex Carresi, Labor Relations Committee; Robert D. Schroeder, T. C. Harrison, Jr., Steve Gabel, Jim McDaniel, Jr., Jim Brown, Joe Argo and John C. Taylor, Board of Directors of the Marine Clerks Memorial Association, Inc.

Local 20-A

ILWU Local 20-A held first nominations of officers at the regular meeting of August 1, 1976. Second nominations will be held in September, with the final election in October, 1976.

Minimum wages and 604.02 in overtime pay owed to 21,623 and 6,007 workers, respectively.