Unions Plan Mutual Aid At Nestle

WASHINGTON, DC — How can workers employed by powerful multinational corporations get together to force these giant companies to negotiate with them on a serious basis?

This was the theme of a one-day conference here November 22 of representatives of seven different unions representing Nestle’ workers in 20 different plants around the country. The conference, sponsored by the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, has been coordinating the unions’ efforts to get a handle on this giant.

Attending on behalf of ILWU 6 members at the Nestle’ chocolate plant in Salinas, California, were Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Keith Eickman and Washington State Patrol Pat Tobin. Other unions represented were the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the Machinists, the Teamsters, the Operating Engineers, Meat Cutters, Retail Clerks and the Independent Plumbers and Oilers. Each of them had similar things to report: it’s really hard to get Nestle’ — the world’s largest food company, with annual sales of $7.3 billion — to negotiate in good faith when it can so easily deal with localized strikes.

LOCAL 6 REPORT

Eickman’s report covered Local 9’s recent 90-day strike against the company, he described the company’s arrogant attitude and tactics and its take it or leave it offer, which the workers finally accepted. The company was in a good position to do so, he said, because it could hire 200 more workers at its Fulton, New York, facility to make up for lost production at its Salinas facility.

In order to get some kind of handle on Nestle’, the IUD, is attempting to develop the following scheme of presidents of international unions with

Local 26 Wins Four-Day Strike At Aluminum Co.

LOS ANGELES—Members of ILWU Local 26 won the unfair labor practice strike against Allied Aluminum Company recently, forcing the newly organized firm to bargain in good faith and negotiate a first contract with its employees.

The four day strike ended on September 27, after the company—which had stalled negotiations ever since workers voted to be represented by ILWU Local 26 back in February, 1976—agreed to a contract which was then ratified unanimously by the membership.

In view of the company’s minimal profits for the year ending December 31, 1975, the best economic package possible was negotiated along with strong contract language, including a union shop and dues check-off.

The strike and negotiations were led by members of the Southern California regional staff.

Sugar Workers Outline Demands, Prepare for Tough Negotiations

HONOLULU — ILWU sugar workers are expected to ask for an essential wage increase, more job security and stronger protection for workers affected by plantation phase-outs or cut-backs, when negotiations for new agreements begin, probably in the second week in January.

Present agreements covering 8,000 workers on 15 plantations expire January 31, 1977.

As The Dispatcher goes to press the sugar negotiating subcommittee is meeting in Honolulu to put the demands into final shape to send to the employers.

OUTLINE DEMANDS

The subcommittee is guided by an outline of demands prepared by a 50-member sugar caucus in September. That outline included a wage increase, stronger job security and a restriction on contracting out of work which can be performed by sugar workers, procedures for negotiating special severance pay and other provisions for workers affected by phase-out or liquidation of a plantation or parts of the operations, together with the right to cancel any or all sugar contracts if agreement cannot be reached on these matters.

BREWER SPOILS CHRISTMAS

The union made the outline proposals public earlier than usual because C. Brewer and Hilo Coast Processing Co. (HCPC) announced that it would permanently lay off more than two hundred sugar workers, 185 of them from the bargaining unit.

Local 142 President Carl Damaso says “Brewer didn’t even hold the common decency or consideration to wait until after Christmas to start giving out lay-off notices.”

ILWU Hawaii Regional Director Robert McElrath told a press conference “We had hoped that the industry would not muddy the water prior to sitting down with us at the bargaining table. Instead we find one Big Five company trying to recoup its sugar losses at the expense of those who really produce the sugar and those who produced the wealth that Brewer and the rest of the Big Five have used to expand into other fields and into multinational conglomerates.

‘Certainly it would not be too much to ask the non-sugar divisions of the Big Five to temporarily lend a helping financial hand to those who are mainly responsible for its existence.”

BREWER REFUSES TO WAIT

"On October 25, ILWU asked Brewer to reconsider the layoff time table and not to lay any worker off until after the year-end holidays. That request was denied October 28 when we were notified that twenty-two sugar workers will be let go between November 1 and December 1. Sixty-one will be laid off on December 31 and one hundred and one will be let go on January 31, 1977 — the expiration date of our collective bargaining agreement. Remaining layoffs will be outside the bargaining unit."

"Bargaining unit job eliminations would affect 85 temporary and 102 regular workers on four plantations."

McElrath went on to say “We are aware of the price problems of the sugar industry and we have been working here in Hawaii and on the mainland to promote enactment of protective legislation for the industry."

"We believed (mistakenly) that all of the sugar companies would consider the price problems of the workers—at least until we could sit down and discuss job security and other pressing matters with them at the bargaining table."
(Most-favored-nation simply means that import duties placed on Soviet goods coming into the US fall to lower barriers for Soviet goods. As stands now, prospects for increased trade are minimal. Many US companies which have put lots of money and time into setting up offices in Moscow, establishing contacts, and trying to get major deals done are finding their Russian counterparts are simply unable to obtain the short-term credits or better tariff treatment necessary to continue purchases from the US.)

WHERE'S JIMMY CARTER on this one? Asked by Business Week last May how he felt about the Jackson-Vanik amendment and the possibilities of increased trade, he said: "That's a question I can't answer. I would like to see every pressure maintained on Russia to liberalize its emigration policies toward Jews. I think that can best be accomplished through private negotiations."

It doesn't tell us a whole lot, and much will depend on Congress' attitude. Ultimately, it's probably a question of how soon the economic leaders of this country realize how much they need the socialist world.

The climate for progress on disarmament is probably better than it is on trade. Here there are fewer choices, the only choice is peace. The Russians have made it quite clear that they want to make some progress on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks — their most recent proposals have been "under study" in Washington for some time. In addition, the Warsaw Pact nations (the East European equivalent of NATO) have proposed that each side should make a token offer to bring the arms race to a halt.

It is time to give up the militant, hard-nosed, arbitrary working class strategy, which we have always been used to in this country. We have assumed that we can just go out and knock over the present restrictions on trade between the US and the world's socialist countries, and also by taking some strong action to put an end to the escalation of the arms race.

The argument for increased trade is a simple one: as delegates to the ILWU 1973 International Convention said, such trade "helps the establishment of long-term peaceful relations," and also can create thousands of jobs, not only in the maritime trades but for all sections of the US workforce. In fact, there's an argument to be made that short of starting a war, the only way the US economy is ever going to get off dead center again is by beginning to tap into the vast markets offered by the socialist world.

The Nixon administration opened the door for us in the Uniting the ILWU and ILSEIL, and trade improved rapidly. We felt the job impact right away here on the coast. But it was a false dawn. Sure, trade improved from virtually nothing to nearly $2.5 billion in 1976. But most of that has been in grain exports to the Soviet Union — the product of a drought and two bad crop years. They have had bumper crops this year, and we can expect the demand to be much less. Trade, now stable, will probably decline.

THE PROBLEM WITH US-Soviet trade development is the lack of financing. Specifically, the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 US-Soviet Trade Act cuts the Russians off from Export-Import Bank financing and denies them most favored nation tariff treatment. (Most-favored-nation simply means that import duties placed on Soviet goods coming into the US should be no higher than taxes placed on similar goods from other countries.) The US is attempting to use the trade lever to force the Soviet government to liberalize their emigration policies for Jewish people seeking to leave their country.

We won't get an answer here about Soviet emigration policies — although we have stated repeatedly that one could hardly expect the USSR to accept American efforts to dictate its internal policies. The effort has clearly flopped. The Russians have simply gone elsewhere for their trade needs — to Japan, France and Germany — and the US has lost some $1 billion in trade contracts. The Russians simply cannot afford to be importing goods from the US while the US falls to lower barriers for Soviet goods. Whereupon trade agreements have been reciprocal.

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Some Trouble on Inland Seaway

LONGVIEW, Wash.—A barge carrying a 348-ton rotor up the Columbia River stranded two weeks ago by members of ILWU Local 21, ran onto the shore at the location of Priest Rapids dam, it was reported last week.

The French-manufactured rotor, to be installed on the new generators at the Rock Island dam in Eastern Oregon, was shipped upriver by barge because there are no roads to Rock Island capable of supporting its weight.

UNDEVELOPED

However, because the upper Columbia has not been developed for barging, as it was the Snake which joined the Columbia near that port. Two dams, Priest Rapids and Wanapum, are without locks and there is no pool in the Hanford Reach. Tow boats were put in each of the dams’ pools to provide power upriver, and it was planned to use large cramp-type tractors to portage the gigantic pieces around the dams.

The November 26 issue of The Daily Shipping News said “inadequate tow-boats power” had delayed delivery. The story said the Pacific Northwest Waterways Association spokesman as saying “with the biggest payload in history crane having a 600-ton capacity.

A three-year agreement was ratified by the members at Packers Ltd. The negotiations lasted to 45 days. Members also won an additional holiday to take effect the second year and 700 the first year after, the Federation “continuing its activities to functioning as a legislation body, concentrating on briefs and public relations and trying to have a better image and get along better with employers and politicians,” or, re-affirm and strengthen militant policies, to resist, strong, tough, and necessary pole leadership is to give a clear mandate for the next year and for years to come that this Federation “continue to lead the fight for working people for a fair share of this province’s and this country’s wealth and the fight of working people for control over their destiny through real political and economic power, rather than token recognition.”

The Executive Council’s report was bitterly attacked by leaders of the IWA, the BC Government Employees Union, the Steelworkers and the Canadian Union of Public Employees. They charged that the policies of the Federation had caused the defeat of the NDP government at the polls last year. Resolutions from some of these unions called for endorsement of the concept of worker representation on the boards of directors of private and public corporations.

“The problem of the trade union movement in BC can be handled and settled in BC,” said ILWU Canadian Area President Don Garcia during the debate in an obvious reference to Art Kube who recently arrived in BC and was aspiring to leadership of the Federation. “We don’t need any parachutists in here.”

What a vote on the Executive Council’s report was taken after a 24-hour debate, it was endorsed by a vote of 427 to 352. Opponents of the report immediately called for a roll call vote, where each delegate voted for the number of members he represented. In the five-hour long which followed, the Executive Council again won by 105,30 to 100,000.

GARCIA RE-ELECTED

The final test of strength occurred when the officers and Executive Council were elected on the last day of the convention. The entire slate proposed by the Federation leadership was elected. ILWU Canadian Area President Don Garcia retained his position as fifth Vice-President, defeating a challenge by Laraine Singler of the British Columbia Government Employees Union.

Sharp Struggle

BC Labor Keeps Militant Program

Some of the ILWU delegates at the 21st Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, Vancouver, November 15-19. They voted for continued continuation of present militant policies.

Handyman pickets: Portland Auxiliary 5 has taken charge of picketing at the 122nd Street store. Above, Luz Strahan and Clara Fanmor discuss location of pickets with deputies. No hassle. See page 8.

Boycott Handyman!

Three Local 26 Pacts

LOS ANGELES—Local 26 members in several area plants have recently signed agreements providing substantial wage and fringe improvements.

A one-year agreement was ratified by the members at Superior Packers. The negotiating committee consisted of: Raul Fernandez and Jesus Alvarez.

A three-year agreement was ratified by the members at La Salle-Detlich with improvements in wages and fringe.

A three-year agreement was ratified by the members at Export Packers. The negotiating committee consisted of Curtis Buster and Local 26 secretary-treasurer Max Aragon. Regional Director Don Wright assisted in the final stages.

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Clint Thauberger, Local 6, mans picket line in Santa Rosa.

Local member Sherill Williams, who works at Moore Manufacturing, and his wife, Dolores, picket at San Mateo Handyman store.

Carey Ompad and Bonnie Johnson, Local 6. Both are employed at 3M.

Northern California

Sacramento

Concord

7000-48th St.

2300 Diamond Blvd.

Dublin

Dundon

5445 North Blackstone Ave.

Santa Rosa

Freeman

2350 Cleveland Ave.

California

Modesto

7105 McHenry Ave.

Salinas

15 West Bernal

San Pablo

14015 S. Pablo Ave.

Southern California

Antioch

2281 Sothern Ave.

San Jose

1835 North Grant St.

Benicia

24000 Portola Rd.

Fremont

24000 Hepperian Blvd.

Hayward

4919 Alumn Blvd.

Sacramento

Los Angeles

4080 West Stevens Creek

40800 Gimmer Blvd.

180 South Grant St.

180 South Grant St.

Hayward

24055 Hepperian Blvd.

101,065.

San Mateo

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**In Everett, Wash.**

**1916 Massacre Recalled**

EVERETT — On November, 1916, 300 workers, many of them members of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) came here on the steamer Verona to demonstrate support for striking shingle weavers. Sheriff McRae, walking on the deck with 200 security guards, after telling them, "You're not coming ashore to stir up trouble!" Told they had a Constitutional right to land, McRae volleyed with his bullhorn: "The Hell with the Constitution! This is Everett!"

The first volley of shots rang out. Men fell to the deck, wounded and dying. Those not gunned down, rushed to the boat or the shore. "The Hell with the Constitution! This is Everett!"

"The first shots were fired "as we were loading on the dock, a boy of 14 when the massacre appeared in Everett, later he was called a witness for the defense. He recalls picking up shell casings and selling them as souvenirs. "For two bits apiece." What were his thoughts 60 years later when he stood on the same dock and watched city and county dignitaries welcome the "Verona II" to Everett. "It was the difference between night and day!" Few people knew "what it was like in the olden days... beds and lice, 10 and 12-hour shifts. No pensions and no welfare, pack your own blankets from job to job. I joined the Wobblies when I got out of school.""

"Welcome to Everett!"

In a reversal of history — showing the need for labor, public awareness of union membership and solidarity as a good way of life — the Mayor said, "Welcome to Everett!"

Sheriff McRae, holding his coat wide to show he was not wearing a gun, told the visitors, "We're all grown up in the Sheriff's office now... today the right of free speech is never a question in Everett. We, too, are now a part of history, not just the place we hung our hands on the fence."

"Welcome to Everett!"

The commemorative services were sponsored by the Northwest Labor History Association. The last of the Confederation of the Working Class, Local 32 retiree Palmer Strand, a member of Local 32; Palmer Strand, a retired member of the local, who was on the dock, a boy of 14 when the massacre appeared in Everett, was present when the boat was taken to the edge of town as Everett was then known as "the grave of a survivor.""

Local 32 retiree Palmer Strand, a school boy of 14 in 1916, saw the Everett Massacre. Later he was called a witness for the defense. He recalls picking up shell casings and selling them as souvenirs. "For two bits apiece." What were his thoughts 60 years later when he stood on the same dock and watched city and county dignitaries welcome the "Verona II" to Everett. "It was the difference between night and night and day!" Few people knew "what it was like in the olden days... beds and lice, 10 and 12-hour shifts. No pensions and no welfare, pack your own blankets from job to job. I joined the Wobblies when I got out of school.""

"Welcome to Everett!"

**Male-Female Wage Gap Doubles Since '55**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The gap between what women and men earn has nearly doubled in the past 20 years, partly because women have gone to work for the first time, a government report said last week.

Women who held jobs for the first time in 1974 earned only 75 cents for every dollar earned by men, according to the report issued by the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department's Employment Standards Administration.

Much of the earnings gap can be explained only by a maximum measure of discrimination, even once such factors as women having less job experience, less education, different educational backgrounds have been considered.

While women have made employment gains in recent years, the report said, men nearly doubled the gap between their salaries and those earned by women between 1955 and 1974. The bureau said that 80,000 jobs, which take inflation into account, work-ers have been added to the average more than working women in 1955. The gap stretched to $350 in 1975.

Although 3.5 million fewer men are of working age, the report said, "there is still a predominance of women in lower status occupations of a temporary or limited opportunity for advancement."
New Zealand Dockers Seek Unity

The purpose of the Conference was almost exactly like our longshore caucus, with delegates from the various port locals bringing in resolutions for de-

mands to be submitted in the next set of negotia-
tions. They are pushing for a six-month contract this
time as a way around wage controls. But things were
different this time—much of the time of the Confer-
ence was taken up in a broader discussion of how to
increase unity among the longshore locals in New Zealand.

To understand the current situation on the New Zealand waterfront, you have to have a little back-
ground. In the 1960s, most of the ports were operated by private contractors. Prior to 1981, longshoremen in the various ports were mem-
bers of a national union, similar to the ILWU. In that year a general strike evolved into a lockout,
leading eventually to the dissolution of the national
union. This left a number of separate federations formed on the northern and southern islands.

In 1980, a single federation was formed, composed of
18 separate port unions representing a total of
6,400 men.

At the Fifth Biennial Conference which we at-
tended, the single most important item was whether
to take this somewhat loose federation and once
again try to form a single national union. A refer-
dum ballot on this was to be sent out on
November 17.

Government Interference

The longshore unions want unity largely because they
need a more effective instrument to deal with
the government intervention in collective bargain-
ing which has hurt them seriously over the past years.

The New Zealand Waterside Workers Federation and
has done a great deal to ensure better pay and working con-

ditions for their members, they are very safety con-
scious, and the locals are on a sound financial foot-

ing. It arranges joint appearances for the opposing candi-
dates to speak at the various ports at the same
time. Any one who receives over 25% of the vote will
have his bills paid by the federal union—if you don’t
do as well, you or your local have to pick up the tab.

This procedure at least enables everyone to have an
equal opportunity as far as exposure to the members
of each local.

The New Zealand Waterside Workers Federation is
affiliated with the International Transportation
Fed. and has done a great deal to obtain bet-
ter pay and working conditions for sailors employed
on so-called “flag of convenience” ships. Someone in
every port is designed to inspect the charter of each
ship which comes in. If the level of pay on that par-
ticular ship is less than ITF standards, longshoremen
won’t work it. As a result, they have been able to win
thousands of dollars in back pay for many sailors—
and have made it in the shippers interest to pay the
crews of ships calling at New Zealand ports at a
minimum ITF rate.

Many of the New Zealand ports are just now be-
ginning to feel the real effects of containerization.
The government has decided to establish a container
facility on Port Chalmers, on the southern islands, which
will be operative in another two or three years. This will take
the New Zealand wool and wool export trade away from several con-
ventional ports, and the affected workers have expressed great
fear as to the falling off in work opportunity which will
result.

The main New Zealand exports — frozen meat,
milk and dairy products, are very easily containerized,
and have made it in the shippers interest to pay the
crews of ships calling at New Zealand ports at a
minimum ITF rate.

For the future, the delegates to the Congress were most concerned with the formation of a new
national union. Aside from this, they appear to be
very aggressive in negotiating all possible benefits for their members, they are very safety con-
scious, and the locals are on a sound financial foot-

ing.

Our overall impression is that the New Zealand
Waterside workers enjoy a solid union with construc-
tive leadership, prepared to face the challenges and
problems of the coming years. They were extremely
hostile and I hope this report does something to

This move has been backed by the union and the
affected workers, who have also expressed great
fear as to the falling off in work opportunity which will
result.

Another interesting procedure is that the federal
union (which is equivalent to our International) plays
a strong role in running campaigns for union office.

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The New Zealand Waterside Workers Federation
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scious, and the locals are on a sound financial foot-

From left, E. G. Thompson, General Secretary of
the New Zealand Waterside Workers Federation; Harry Bridges, Presi-
dent of the New Zealand Waterside; and Bill Ward, ILWU Local 40, International Executive Board member.

Most of the work in New Zealand is still done by conventional means, although container expansion is planned for the future.
Local 142 Asks Full Inquiry into Chilean Bombing

HONOLULU — A full Congressional investigation of the bombing death of ex-Senator Orlando Letelier and his colleague, Mr. Ronni Karpen Moffitt, has been demanded by ILWU Local 142.

Letelier and Mrs. Moffitt, who were active in organizing resistance to the military junta which now rules Chile, were killed when a bomb exploded Septem- ber 11 in a car in which they were driving.

In a letter to Hawaii’s Congressional delegation, Local 142 President Carl Dunstan, asked that “the United States not give covert or direct in- ter- nal aid or economic aid to this re- gime which has oppressed the working people of Chile.

“We feel that the United States has a special obligation to these people be- cause of the leading role that the United States and other countries, particularly given the current attack on the Chileans in Ar-gentina.

Professor Leonard Scheck- la, discovered recently.

Local 6 Runoff

Warehouse Local 6 will hold a run- off for the position of local’s 1800-member credit union, has

Local 6, San Francisco

Following are the results of the Local 6 primary election, held November 18. President, Curtis McClain; Secretary - Treasurer, Keith Elickman.

WEST BAY

Business Agents: Joe Pigoiseiro (run-off), Mitch Peters (run-off), Don Ruth (run-off), Henry McKnight (run-off), Al Larson (run-off), Louise Dalton (run-off), Angelo Tommaso (run-off); Trustees: Richard Moore, John Peters, Alpha H. Hunter. District Council dele- gates: Henry McKnight, LRoy King, Richard Moore, Joe Lynch.

The delegates to the International Convention cannot be determined until the December 18 runoff.

East Bay


SOUTH BAY


Northern Bay

The newly-elected president for this auxiliary is Leila Gray, Ma Gray offici- ates for the past 2 years. Vice president is Helen Kasmisto, 2nd vice president Francis Grassi, and secretary, Peggy Chandler. Treasurer is Edna Collins and historian is Aurora Bustamante.

Dr. Wilbur Palmer (run-off), Angelo Al- deo (run-off), Joe Tomasello (run-off).

Local 84, Sikka

Local 84, ILWU, Sikka, Alaska, will hold its final election December 13, 1976, to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, welfare officer, marshal, assistant treasurer and three members to the ILWU.

Polling will be between the hours of 8 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. at 606-SW 13th, Newport, 6th street, 6th.

Auxiliary Aids Lewis Fund

PORTLAND — Auxiliary 9 voted at its last meeting to contribute $35 to the fund established by the International of the children of people who have been laid off or laid off.

Local 8, Portland

PORTLAND — The following candi- dates received sufficient votes in the Local 8 primary election November 19 to appear on the ballot in the Decem- ber 12 runoff, President, Jim Fridd; Vice president, Bob Belford and Dick Wise; vice president: James Copp and Bill Loeb; secretary: Neal Ellingsworth and Don R. Bonnie; business agent: Larry Broadie and Bernard Pilcher; earnings clerk: Alan Baker and Jerry Kratoff; regular dispatcher: Henry Cavanagh and Linsel Hill; dispatchers: Ronald Lewis and Jerry O'Neil.

Voting for the two positions have been elected President of the San Fran- cisco chapter of the California Credit Union League. The Local 10 credit un- ion now has $2.5 million in assets.

Local 6, San Francisco

Among a large number of volunteers the Local 6 ballot count were Al McDonald, Andy Harris, Alpha Hunter, Oscar Boltram and Floyd Seal.

Local 6, San Francisco

Credit Union Group

SAN FRANCISCO — Local 10 members of the local’s 1600-member credit union, has been elected President of the San Fran- cisco chapter of the California Credit Union League. The Local 10 credit un- ion now has $2.5 million in assets.

SF Labor Studies Labor Studies for New Semester

SAN FRANCISCO — The Labor Studies Program of the San Francisco Com- munity College District will again offer eight labor studies courses for the spring semester. Application from anyone interested in the labor movement, either an associate of Arts degree.

The courses are available, free of charge, to anyone interested. Members can take these classes, just because they want to know more or for college credit, for a Certificate program or toward completing an Asso- ciate of Arts degree.


Dockers, On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the list of International Longshoremen, who have been elected to receive pens- ions retired under various ILWU-PAW plans.

Local 1, Raymond; Charles Sam- pol; Local 8, Portland; Donald Bond; Local 10; Charles Turner; Local 10, San Francisco: Don- ald Buckley, B. C. D’Amato, Alexander Abraham Flinn, RaWhite Frigge, May- face Major, Vincent Pesce, Arthur Ross, Patrick Rose, Richard Up- Williams; Local 12, Wilmington: Ron- ald Dixon, Doris Duran, Richard Espinosa, Erasmo Lopez, Johhnie Paterson, Nick Ritz, Ernesto Va- lera, James Weathersfield, Bernard Witz.

Local 19, Seattle; Patrick Brady, J. Roy Buermann, Raymond John- son, Joseph O'Donnell; Local 20, New- urch; Raphael DeWeest; Local 23, Taconico; J. Hammermelster; Lo- cal 30, San Francisco: George Christ- tensen, William Crawford; Local 40, Portland: Lawrence Beery, Local 50, Astoria; David Kindred, Gordon Kluge; Local 52, Seattle: Joe J. Tegg; Local 54, Portland; Dave Dit- tle, 91; San Francisco: Carl Grass, Furris Murrton; Local 50, Port- land; George Hilters; Local 84, Wil- mingston: George Gilgo, Wayne Hamilton, Robert Ferguson; Local 91, Seat- able: Albert Ekemal.

The widows are: Dora Cole, Wil- lis, Local 10; Eillia Corrington, (William, Local 10); Eva Delashmit, Gal; Local 19; Helen Dixon, (Otto, Local 19); Archie Delgado, 19; Harold Hillebrand, (Lula, Local 10); Frances Gehbath, (Otto, Local 10); Barbara Hill, Charles, Local 30; Justice Dill, Edmond, Local 91; Beatrice John- son, (Charles, Local 30); Elbert A. Albert (Local 12); Mary LecKey, (Grover, Local 19); Muriel Littlefree, (Ethel, Local 19); Georgia Lister, (Alvin, Local 4); Gladyes Lowther, (Huber, Local 19); Betty Manchester, (Homer, Local 63); Upton Newman, (Guy, Local 23); Fannie Peel, (Hubert, Local 63); Muriel Pleas- ano, Local 29; Maria Sutherland, (Edmond, Local 30); Andrew Frank, (Local 13); Dorothy Way, (William H., Local 83). The widows are those of deceased husbands.

Next Dispatcher Deadline — December 10
**Will Democrats Keep Promise to Repeal ‘Right-to-Work’ Legislation?**

WASHINGTON, DC — Right-to-work (for less) laws now on the books in 20 states may soon become obsolete if the Democratic promise of repeal is fulfilled under Carter-Mondale.

The Party's platform specifically states that Senate Resolution 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act (the 'right-to-work section'), and President-elect Jimmy Carter's vow to sign the law on to repeal legislation "when it reaches my desk." "Right-to-Work" Repeal

**LITTLE ROCK, Ark.** — Arkansas voters refused, by about 2-1, to lift the state's labor movement had successfully placed a constitutional amendment on the ballot which would have allowed negotiation of union and agency shop agreements. Nearby complete returns showed 192,124 in favor and 387,084 opposed.

J. Bill Becker, president of the state's AFL-CIO and spokesman for the United Labor Coalition working for the amendment, said they are "delighted" with the results. The campaign tactics by "right-to-work" organizations were launched "against the state's powerful business establishment and opposition from every single newspaper."

Because of the "big lie" tactic, Becker charged, many voters were convinced that passage of the amendment would somehow force everyone into a union.

**Corporate Taxpayers Still Get Off Light**

WASHINGTON — The individual taxpayer is continuing to bear more and more of the national tax burden as the corporations pay less and less, according to J. Bill Becker, chairman of United Labor of Arkansas. Becker, president of the state's AFL-CIO, said that "using a 1-pound sinker and when you get your line up, you feel sick — as if your arms are going to fall off before you finally bring the fish to surface."

The recent defeat of an Arkansas referendum to repeal "right-to-work" clauses is indicative of the uphill battle fought in legislation on such a scale.

"We are opposed to a coalition of employers who would use the power of the state to perpetuate conditions which make a very few rich by keeping many others poor," said Becker. "Alda landed the biggest and the most. The fishing was great this year in these waters. You fish for bluefish, using a 1-pound sinker and when you get your line up you feel sick — as if your arms are going to fall off before you finally bring the fish to surface."

Corporate Taxpayers Still Get Off Light

In terms of actual earnings, most of the RTW states follow a downward trend. While the national average per capita annual income is about $1,556, the average for RTW states is only $1,254. Weekly wages for production workers average $424.44 ($3.57 hourly), while RTW states average $421.13 ($3.57 hourly). The average weekly wage for production workers in non-RTW states is even higher than the national figures — $477.38, or $5.69 hourly.

The recent defeat of an Arkansas referendum to repeal "right-to-work" clauses is indicative of the uphill battle fought in legislation on such a scale. "We are opposed to a coalition of employers who would use the power of the state to perpetuate conditions which make a very few rich by keeping many others poor," said Becker. "Alda landed the biggest and the most. The fishing was great this year in these waters. You fish for bluefish, using a 1-pound sinker and when you get your line up you feel sick — as if your arms are going to fall off before you finally bring the fish to surface."

**Handyman Support**

Please send us 500 handbills and 10 posters of the Handyman boycott. We will send you wooly the Handyman Stores in this area.

The National Labor Relations Board on Friday, November 1, 1975, issued a preliminary report alleging that remuneration of the Handyman was insufficient to cover the costs of the item.

**Handyman Support**

"You've got to strike when the fishin' hot," that is the philosophy of David Benton of San Francisco, a member of Local 10. Recent report of his angling activities comes from Mrs. Benton who wrote:

"David was on the way home from Pier 41, when he saw some fellows plugging at Pier 41. He keeps light tackle in the trunk of his car for just such an occasion and after borrowing a lure from one of his fellow anglers he hooked and landed a 28-pound striped bass. I'm enclosing a photograph of him with his catch and in spite of the nonchalant expression on the face of our son, age 4, I can honestly say that Nelson was very happy about his father's catch."

"A sea-run cutthroat trout is, by any other name, still a trout. Some of the local names applied to the same fish are: Blueback, Salmon Trout, Harvest Trout and just plain "Cutt."

Avid pursuers of this scrappy anadromous trout is George E. Walls of Portland, Ore. Walls sent the following photograph and notes:

**Cutthroat Trout**

"When the bluebacks are running down the stream from near Yaquina River. As you can see, they are laid out around the banks, and every one of them has their tail hanging over the end. That's small-sized trout Fred, isn't it? Don't you agree? (Sure do; George, sure do.)"

In the last five years or so, I've owned a camper and a trailer. Both were relatively compact modules, the camper, a 10-foot, 4-square; the trailer (and in the sitting and eating area my study window—ready to go), a 19-foot. I'm never happier than when wife Ann and I are hunkered "out," for the wide open spaces.

"The deep blue Pacific waters offshore from Newport, Oregon, accord most to maritime schools of bottom fish. They move around quite a bit and lucky is the angler who locates the school. On a recent trip to this area, longtime column correspondent Martin Slavich, and his angling-loving wife, Alida, hit the fishing jackpot on ling cod, rock cod and bluefish."

Martin Slavich

**Oregon Fish Reports**

**PORTLAND** — Total exports from Portland for a seven-week period are more than a billion pounds greater than those of a year ago, according to the Merchants Exchange.

**David Benton and son Nelson**

"Two excellent books for the outdoor-loving person have been recently released by Northwestern Publishers: "Rocky Mountain Wildlife" by David Benton and "US-Soviet Trade Conference" by Yaquina River. As you can see, they are laid out around the banks, and every one of them has their tail hanging over the end. That's small-sized trout Fred, isn't it? Don't you agree? (Sure do; George, sure do.)"

**Rocky Mountain Wildlife**

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Nestle Unions Plan Mutual Assistance

Continued from Page 1—

Nestle's contracts, or their designated representatives, include the substance, the President's Committee, appeared at the negotiations between a Retail Clerks Local in Fulton and Nestle, and played an important role in strengthening solidarity of workers there, and winning a somewhat better contract than the company had offered at first.

The President's Committee will meet again in January, in anticipation of the April 15th strike date, to assist Teamster's Local 438, whose members are employed in the Nestle company facilities, to negotiate their new agreement.

THE CHALLENGE OF MULTINATIONALS

The Nestle's situation described above presents the problems which the international trade union movement now faces in its effort to effectively represent members in the employ of multinationals. In a recent article in Viewpoint, the IUD stated: "In addition to holding a clear bargaining advantage over unions, multinationals also enjoy the great advantage of being able to move production from one factory to another, or to other places abroad. Their political influence at home and abroad is used to their benefit and against the interests of workers as consumers, taxpayers and citizens with democratic aspirations.

"These are challenges which the labor movement has to meet, challenges which make it more imperative than ever to stand together internationally to promote their common goals."

LABOR AND LITERACY

This article is the first in a "A . . . display of international labor solidarity occurring in the US. Within a week, Nabisco had informed its members of the strike in the Bakery and Confectionary Workers in the United States. Alerted during the sixth week of the strike, the IUD immediately contacted members unions in 19 countries (including Canada, and the foreign subsidiaries. All responded promptly and united assistance against the company. In Italy, unions in Milan and Genoa called work stoppages to inform the public about the strike in the US. Within a week, Nabisco had yielded to the growing demands and the contract was signed.

The obvious conclusion from all of this, of course, is the need for greater international and domestic labor unity.

Vital Signs: a look at the US economy

Chiseling on the Unemployment Line?

WASHINGTON, DC — The long-term unemployment rate of black workers is becoming apparent with the system" at government expense, but are actually unable to find work. The problem of unemployment is getting worse, according to two new government studies. These studies provide concrete information about who are the long-term unemployed and what happens to them after benefits run out.

Their findings tend to rebut arguments of economists and politicians that decent long-term beneficiaries "ride with the system," that only 16 percent had found jobs. "Once it's gone, it's gone," Goldblatt said. The Act permitted the inclusion of the provisions we recommended, is preferable.

However, the Act should be amended in certain important respects:

"The wage determination feature of the old Sugar Act requires a complete overhaul," in order to assure that main land domestic sugar workers whose working conditions and wages and benefits are nothing like those enjoyed by ILWU members in Hawaii—receive reasonable benefits from a protected industry. "If a program is adopted for a new Sugar Act, the beneficiaries must be compelled to share the benefits with the workers in the sugar industry."

"Once an industry such as sugar production is phased out . . . production is phased out . . . the workers in the sugar industry.

IMPORTANT CHANGE

A new Sugar Act should also impose penalties, Goldblatt said, on countries that fail to meet the quotas allocated to them. "If such failure comes about because of a determination to duck this obligation, because a temporary fall might be in sight on account of price fluctuations, then people should believe the quota ought to be drastically reduced or eliminated entirely."

Congress must insist on this and its judgment was bad in allowing the lapses of the Sugar Act, and the time has come to remedy this mistake and to take steps for a new Act with the workers in mind, the Act we recommended," Goldblatt concluded.

Southern Calif. Pensioners Plan Xmas Extravaganza

WILMINGTON—The ILWU Southern California Pensioners Group will hold its annual Christmas extravaganza on December 23rd. "The party, called "Santa's Bash," will be held at the Club House, and provide the entertainment. "The best part is that locals 13, 26, 36, 54, and 72 are all joining in to make it a real reunion," says club President, Gene Gilbert.

Any club member or a member's widow and one guest can get a ticket to the party and the cost is $7.30. Deadline for ordering tickets is December 10. Please mail your order to the Club House, Focus Fund, PO Box 1620, San Pedro, Calif. (90732). Write "Latko on the checks, please.

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