Not Much Xmas for 7.8 Million

WASHINGTON, DC—Another set of disturbing statistics is out, confirming that Jimmy Carter's first order of business January 20 will be the same as Gerald Ford's preoccupation during his two years in office: a faltering economy, reflected in both unemployment and inflation.

The unemployment rate for November was 8.1 percent, the highest in a year, and it means that 7.8 million people who actively looked for jobs last month could not find them.

The rate among blacks was 13.6 percent; among teenagers, 19 percent; among adult women, 7.7 percent; and among heads of households, 5.4 percent. The Wholesale Price Index, which will eventually affect retail prices, rose six-tenths of 1 percent in November. That is the third consecutive large monthly increase.

Two other sets of new figures offer a little promise of immediate economic revival. The composite index of leading indicators, a broad measure of business activity, was flat in October after a two-month decline. And in what is probably a reflection of a lack of consumer confidence, retail sales in major chain stores rose only moderately in the pre-Christmas month.

There was also unexpected bad news for the economy: The major steel companies, though they are selling to a buyers market at less than list prices, nevertheless raised list prices about six percent; citing increased costs. (See separate story, page 4.)

New Jobless Figures

Pedro Scalers Win 3-Year Pact

SAN PEDRO—ILWU Shipscalers Local 56 tied down three major contracts recently, but only after one set of employers found that they couldn't get members of other unions to scab on the ILWU.

Two companies, Crosby & Overton, and Bulk Handlers, Inc., signed three year contracts with the local last month without any problems.

The agreements called for wage increases of 80c each year, plus an additional holiday (for a total of 12) and additional 5c on penalties with all night work to be paid at overtime rates. The local also won a guarantee of six hours' work or pay for each dispatch, an additional 10c for equipment operators and an arrangement for the sharing of expenses of running the hiring hall.

So far, so good. One company, California Ship Service, Inc., wouldn't go for the industry package. And so on November 15, about 125 members of Local 56 walked out. Efforts by California Ship Service to continue working by hiring men off the street backfired. Shipyard Workers Local 9 President Vern Panamour told the—Continued on Page 3

The strongest bond of human sympathy outside the family relation should be one uniting all working people of all nations and tongues and kindreds.

—Abraham Lincoln in letter to NY Workingmen's Association, 1864

Seasons Greetings

International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union

HARRY BRIDGES, President
WILLIAM CHESTER, Vice President
GEORGE MARTIN, Vice President
LOUIS GOLDBLATT, Secretary-Treasurer

Boycott Handyman!

Start '77 Right Join the Handyman Picket Jan. 8

Published bi-weekly at 1198 Franklin St., San Francisco, Calif. 94109. Second class postage paid at San Francisco and additional mailing place. Subscription $2.50 per year.

Copyright 1976 by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

Start off the New Year right by giving Handyman a good smack in the cash register!

Both New Years and Christmas Day fall on a Saturday this year — and a whole lot of hardy ILWU pickets will be getting reacquainted with their families.

Local 9 is asking for a big turn-out on the picket lines January 8 in front of each Handyman store to bring the ILWU message to the public: don't shop at a store where management conducts labor relations by murder.

The boycott campaign began shortly after August 6, when Norman Ray Lewis, 33, a striking member of ILWU Local 6 at the Handyman warehouse at Tracy, was murdered on the picket line by a company supervisor who had received a high sign from management.

PURPOSE OF BOYCOTT

In order to both force Handyman back to the negotiating table, and to emphasize that this union cannot permit the reintroduction of this sort of employer terrorism, Local 6 and the International have instituted weekend picket lines in front of each store and are asking the public to take their business elsewhere.

Since the boycott began almost 500 ILWU members have done some time on the picket line — and a surprising number of members of other unions have spontaneously pitched in. Nearly a quarter of a million leaflets have been given out and hundreds of posters have gone up in union halls and plants in areas where Handyman has outlets.

Has it done any good? Come out January 8 and see for yourself!

Canada Dockers Vote on New Pact

VANCOUVER, BC—As this issue of The Dispatcher goes to press, ILWU longshoremen in British Columbia are voting on a new contract. Terms of the settlement will not be made public until after the vote takes place December 17.

The agreement, negotiated with the British Columbia Maritime Employers' Association, received the unanimous endorsement of the Canadian Area negotiating committee. A longshore caucus which convened December 10 voted by 78.6% to submit the terms to the membership for a vote.

During the course of negotiations for the current round, the union went on strike, and was legislated back to work by the federal parliament with the terms of settlement written by a federally appointed judge and imposed on the union by compulsory arbitration. The current pact expires December 31, 1976.

Record Distribution

Vol. 34, No. 24

Published by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

December 17, 1976

Next Dispatcher January 14
T

THE WHITE SETTLER governments in Rhode

sia, Zimbabwe and Rhodesia are
governing for years by the brutal repression of
government and the black majority to who power rightfully belongs.

The collapse of white rule in Southern Africa began two years ago with the snapping of the weakest link—the collapse of the 300-year-old Portuguese colonial regime. The newly inde
dependent governments of Mozambique and An
gola were now in a position to offer political, diplomatic and military support to the growing forces of liberation, particularly in Zimbabwe and South Africa's "colony"—held in trust for the US—in Namibia.

In the last two decades, American invest
tions and trade unionists and journalists who have had
tions in South Africa finally prompted Secre

tions in the US against the black liberation forces in Namibia and Rhodesia. A key assumption has been that a rapid and moderate settlement in Rhodesia and Namibia would give South Africa—the real key to the situation—time to modify its own racial poli
gies, to get rid of the most offensive aspects of apartheid in order to prevent a revolutionary war within its own borders.

Possible? Not likely. After seven frustrating weeks, the Ghana talks have adjourned for a month, and seem to be going nowhere. The Rhodesian whites insist on a two year tran

tional government, in which they will maintain control of the army and the police. The black organizations have no reason to accept this notion, nor that victory is almost within reach. In a matter of time, they will be pulling to
gether—a majority-rule government on their own.

In South Africa the lid is off. The govern

ment is now in deep economic trouble, and is desperately making mass arrests of students, trade unionists and journalists who have had the nerve to oppose apartheid policies. Even the more sophisticated elements of the business community are pressing the government for some changes, for some moderate compromise to avoid all-out civil war. But the apartheid gov

erment has stiffened its back and won't move an inch. Some 60 US banks recently ponied up $700 million in loans to keep the whole rotten ship afloat. This may hold off the end for a while, but not forever.

The collapse of white rule in Southern Africa began two years ago with the snapping of the weakest link—the collapse of the 300-year-old Portuguese colonial regime. The newly inde
pendent governments of Mozambique and An
gola were now in a position to offer political, diplomatic and military support to the growing forces of liberation, particularly in Zimbabwe and South Africa's "colony"—held in trust for the US—in Namibia.

In the last two decades, American invest

Since the debacle in Angola—has been to block Soviet influence and to prevent further "radicalization"—to contain the leftist black liberation forces in Namibia and Rhodesia. A key assumption has been that a rapid and moderate settlement in Rhodesia and Namibia would give South Africa—the real key to the situation—time to modify its own racial poli

gies, to get rid of the most offensive aspects of apartheid in order to prevent a revolutionary war within its own borders.

Possible? Not likely. After seven frustrating weeks, the Ghana talks have adjourned for a month, and seem to be going nowhere. The Rhodesian whites insist on a two year tran

tional government, in which they will maintain control of the army and the police. The black organizations have no reason to accept this notion, nor that victory is almost within reach. In a matter of time, they will be pulling to
gether—a majority-rule government on their own.

In South Africa the lid is off. The govern

ment is now in deep economic trouble, and is desperately making mass arrests of students, trade unionists and journalists who have had the nerve to oppose apartheid policies. Even the more sophisticated elements of the business community are pressing the government for some changes, for some moderate compromise to avoid all-out civil war. But the apartheid gov

erment has stiffened its back and won't move an inch. Some 60 US banks recently ponied up $700 million in loans to keep the whole rotten ship afloat. This may hold off the end for a while, but not forever.
Northern Cal
Warehouse Fringe Benefits Improve
January 1, 1977

SAN FRANCISCO—As a result of the J and K in a Northern California warehouse strike and the resulting contract, members of Locals 6 and 17 in all Master Contract and many independent houses will receive, as of January 1, 1977, better health and welfare benefits, pension and other improvements, as follows:

• Life Insurance—Additional $3,000, Total $15,000.
• Dental Plan—Current schedule of allowances increased an average of 40 percent.
• Insured Medical Plan—Hospital room rates doubled with charges of $40 per day, maximum 79 days. Surgical fees boosted 60 percent. Doctor visits strike and the resulting contract, memo-

High Winds Cause Dock Fatality

On the night of March 21, 1976 in the vicinity of the Port of Oakland, a tragic accident occurred. The following is an excerpt from an official report:

“Approximately 2:45 a.m., four container cranes located abreast two vessels were struck by winds reported to reach 44 m.p.h. for an estimated 2-minute duration. Two of the cranes were being operated by non-longshore port employees at the time the wind occurred.

Both cranes were blown the length of their hook block by the wind at the end of the tracks into the water, resulting in fatal injuries to the two port em-

Boycott Handyman!

Northern California

Antioch 3231 Somersville
San Jose 1825 Hilldale Ave.
San Joe 4080 West Seaview Creek
San Mateo 1880 South Grant St.
Fremont 4008 Grimmer Blvd.
Millbrae 1505 Grant Blvd.
Howard 24055 Hermitian Blvd.
Sacramento 4929 Auburn Blvd.

Southern California

Chula Vista 1261 -3rd Ave.
El Cajon Fletcher Parkway and Marshall Ave.
San Diego 7372 El Cajon Blvd.
San Diego 8265 Commercial Ave.
Anaheim 1616 West Katella Ave.
Costa Mesa 2521 North Newport Blvd.
Buena Park 8131 La Palma Ave.
Fullerton 2000 Imperial Highway
Huntington Beach 7227 Edinger Ave.
Lakeview 4544 E. South Street

San Diego 2400 West 17th St.
San Diego 1261 -3rd Ave.
El Cajon 15 West Bernal
San Diego 3555 Sports Arena Blvd.

San Francisco 2040 Sunset Blvd.
San Francisco 1770 1st Ave.
San Francisco 2750 Hyde St.
San Francisco 3300 Divisadero St.
San Francisco 555 Sansome St.
San Francisco 777 Montgomery St.
San Francisco 5445 North Blackstone Ave.
San Francisco 3100 Market St.
San Francisco 1440 Third St.
San Francisco 1509 Howard St.
San Francisco 1620 Mission St.
San Francisco 1730 Market St.
San Francisco 345 Market St.
San Francisco 505 Mission St.
San Francisco 750 S.F. Western
San Francisco 1550 S.E. McLaughlin Blvd.

San Francisco, The DISPATCHER

Local 56 Wins Three New Pacts, Big Wage Hike

Continued from Page 1—

ty. Local 1000 agreed to a one-year contract with the 88 wage increase plus all other provisions negotiated with the two companies. The pact will expire next month and includes wage increases.

The negotiating committee consisted of Local 56 President Juan Castillo, Secretary Javier Orozco, with the as-

Other Unions Join Handyman Boycott

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the reasons for the success of the ILWU Handyman boycott has been the generous assistance received from friends of the union through donations, according to Local 6 officials.

“Donations from the four member of San Pablo who donated $5 to help the family, to the entire executive board of the Santa Clara County AFL-CIO Labor Council who plan to show up on the picket line in San Jose December 32, workers have understood the importance of the boycott, of proving to employers that they can’t win strikes by killing pickets.”

Dock Workers Go All Out on Handyman

PORTLAND — The membership of the Local 8 has voted overwhelmingly to involve the entire local in the Handyman picketing, rather than depend on volunteers. The picket com-

Other unions from all over the country, in- cluding the International Longshoremen’s Association, Machinists, Clothing Workers, Teamsters, Building Trades, Peeling Trades and many others, have responded with generous donations to

MJB Severance Arrangement

SAN FRANCISCO. With the an-

San Francisco

We:DISPATCHER

11” and is appropriate for posting in

The picket committee consists of:

High Winds Cause Dock Fatality

On the night of March 21, 1976 in the vicinity of the Port of Oakland, a tragic accident occurred. The follow-

High Winds Cause Dock Fatality

On the night of March 21, 1976 in the vicinity of the Port of Oakland, a tragic accident occurred. The follow-

MJB Severance Arrangement

SAN FRANCISCO. With the an-

San Francisco

We:DISPATCHER
Steel Prices — The Name of the Game Is Profits

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Steelmakers who last month raised sheet steel prices by between 6% to 8% are “jumping the gun” in establishing higher prices to protect themselves against future possible wage and price controls, according to a report to the federal Council on Wage and Price Stability.

The increase, the Council predicts, is likely to cause greater unemployment than already exists in the troubled steel industry.

Pointing out that this increase, coupled with a similar price hike last spring, brings the total increase this year up to 12-14%, the Council’s report contends that “such an inflation in this sort of the sort on one part of major industries still alive in the economy . . .

CONSUMER PRICES

Taken by itself, the Council said, the increase in sheet steel products is likely to make itself felt in the near future in increased prices for autos, household appliances and similar goods.

This increase was puzzling because of the general downward trend of steel industry. Conventional economics dictates that as prices go up when demand is high — when lots of people have money to spend. But this steel increase comes at a point where demand for steel products has been eroding since last spring and this erosion is reflected in steelworkers’ layoffs and selected furnace shutdowns.” The industry is said to have fewer than 60% of normal capacity.

So why raise prices? The name of the game is profit. Steel profits have been weak recently, reflecting the general sluggishness in the American economy, and those capital intensive industry, profits in the steel industry are highly sensitive to the volume of production. Were the steel industry operating closer to full capacity, profits would be far more satisfactory.

In other words, the steel industry raised prices to consumers not because the economy was overheating, but because profits were too low. As the covey covered lower and steel productivity is tied to the cost of production of each unit increased.

This “get-it-while-you-can” attitude is not peculiar to the steel industry. Many businessmen have been following that philosophy for a couple of years. They are trying to move prices up regularly even at the expense of losing some customers, according to The Wall Street Journal . . . “Many businesses are choosing to raise prices in hopes of preventing prices from falling further and profits from declining to unattractive levels.”

The price increase, the Council warned, will not only increase unemployment, but will also work against the competitive advantage of US steelmakers in relationship to foreign producers.

More and More Are Poorer and Poorer

WASHINGTON — Last year 35.9 million Americans; 12.3 percent of the population of this country were officially classified as poor. The Census Bureau reported that between 1974 and 1975 the number of poor increased by 2.5 million, the largest rise in one year since government began compiling statistics in 1959.

In addition to the poor are the near-poor. Persons earning less than 100% of the poverty level increased from 4.9 million to 5.4 million near-poor. In all there were 37.2 million Americans living at poverty or near poverty in 1975, an increase of 10.3 million.

BORAD INCREASE

The increase in poverty was widespread. The number of working persons living below the poverty level increased by 2 million to 17.9 million and the number of poor children increased 1.1 million.

Putting these figures into percentages above, the Census Bureau found that whites and 31 percent of all blacks were living in poverty. Among persons of Spanish origin the increase was 416,000 to 2.4 million.

The number of families in poverty increased from 4.5 million to 5.4 million. Poor families headed by men increased 106,000 to 2.4 million. About 8 percent of all families headed by men and 32 percent of all families with female heads fell below the poverty line.

The increases compared to 1975 was 3.5 million, or 12 percent of all families with female heads were below the poverty level.

The increases were attributed to high unemployment and income housing. Poor families headed by men in their 1975 three year agreement, improved certain guarantees, and otherwise taking care of routine business.

Massive unemployment in several areas created serious shortfalls in the guaranteed program by making it necessary to decrease the levels in early 1976, making it necessary to negotiate some changes to make sure that members who were available for work would not be thrown off the program.

In July, ILWU and Pacific Maritime Association negotiators agreed to work a week, well over 5,000 workers who had been short-changed — with the remaining to be paid off as the second or third year of the contract by 1977, it was announced that the workers woul.

Work has improved over the year — with the much higher wages won across the country last year making such a large drop in the drop in hours. Still, chronic unemployment prevailed in a number of areas, notably San Francisco, Port Hueneme and Stockton, California.

In the Columbia River area, berthing agents who form a separate unit of local 40, successfully negotiated another increase of $6 to $7 per hour in each of the contract’s three years.

The local’s new grain inspector’s unit and a tougher time — the state’s no-work period went into effect in Portland and Ashland in June demanding equal pay with federal employees who do the same work. Forced back to work after a week by an injunction, and then hit with an unaffordable arbitration, the inspectors are moving toward state action to seek changes in state law covering state workers.

Local 17 longshoremen secured their jurisdiction over barges moving down the Columbia-Snake River system from eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho, while Northwest longshore locals signed an agreement satisfactory three year agreement with the Grain Elevator Operators .

Watchmen’s Local 28 also successfully negotiated a three year agreement with the Columbia River Port, which is the result of longshoremen’s jurisdiction over mixed container loads originating from or destined to a point within 50 miles of a port. . . . At year’s end the Supreme Court also announced that the Board could rule on various complaints against the Longshoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act, as amended in 1972, throwing the.

Frankly, it was a rough one — for every single union in the country. Unemployment was increasing steadily in the last months of the year, as an unsteady recovery ground to a halt. Prices appeared on the upswing, too, with the mid-west hungry leaders of the steel industry.

In these conditions, ILWU members weren’t the only ones to hit the bricks frequently in search of a better living standard. Teamsters, Auto Workers, Plumbers, Carpenters, longshoremen, Hawaiian pineapple pickers all walked out over varying lengths of time, in order to win decent contracts.

Still we did our job, In Northern California, thousands of ILWU members won new agreements. ILWU members once again found that rank and file unionism still pays off. And even where we didn’t do as well, as in the Nestle strike, it was clear that only the existence of the union staked off real disorder.

Longshore

With no major negotiations in the works, ILWU Pacific Coast longshoremen settled down to the job of policing their 1973 three year agreement, improving certain guarantees, and otherwise taking care of routine business.

Some sighters wrappec..
Canadian Area

Nearly everything that happened in the Canadian labor movement this year was shaped by the continuing wage controls, imposed a year ago by the Federal government in Ottawa.

On August 6, Norman Ray Lewis, one union against a huge multinational company, refused to move off the ships, on the docks, or ever at a point distant from the docks—were eligible for the then benefits voted by Congress in 1972.

The Court will also decide the case of International Terminal, which also had to pay longshoremen to employee Carmelo Blundo who was on strike. The company had been selling a shipping container that had been taken to the ship over public streets to a bonded warehouse for passage by customs inspectors.

The work in this case was a foreman for the Trumbull Asphalt Co. plant in New York. He was discharged in October 1974 along with several non-supervisory workers who had filed a complaint with OSHA about unsafe conditions at the facility.

The other workers were reinstated to their jobs following a National Labor Relations Board hearing. But Jerald O. Miller was not reinstated by his employer, Miller back pay from Oct. 1, 1974, to Nov. 2, 1976. However, the judge did not order Miller reinstated in his job holding that he had not acted in good faith with the company after his discharge.

Court Upholds Job Safety Law

Ban on Firings

ST. LOUIS—A federal district court judge has ruled that the Occupational Safety and Health Act is ruled that a worker may not be fired or discriminated against for reporting hazardous working conditions.

The worker in this case was a foreman for the Trumbull Asphalt Co. plant in New York. He was discharged in October 1974 along with several non-supervisory workers who had filed a complaint with OSHA about unsafe conditions at the facility.

The other workers were reinstated to their jobs following a National Labor Relations Board hearing. But Jerald O. Miller was not reinstated by his employer, Miller back pay from Oct. 1, 1974, to Nov. 2, 1976. However, the judge did not order Miller reinstated in his job holding that he had not acted in good faith with the company after his discharge.

Oil Companies Enjoy Huge Tax Breaks

American oil companies have established huge income tax shields by taking full wage income. Through the last Republican Administration, these companies have been able to continually milk the public for huge profits while giving back little to nothing. The largest oil company, Gulf, made $3,178,071,000 and paid 1.6 per cent on the average.

For 1975, Exxon made $7,900,000,000 in net income but paid only 8.8 percent in federal tax; Mobil made $27,031,765,000 and paid only 9.7 per cent; American oil companies have established huge income tax shields by taking full wage income. Through the last Republican Administration, these companies have been able to continually milk the public for huge profits while giving back little to nothing. The largest oil company, Gulf, made $3,178,071,000 and paid 1.6 per cent on the average.

Hard Court Will Rule on Longshore Comp Amendment

WASHINGTON, DC—The US Supreme Court has ruled that it will hear appeals from two New York terminal companies of lower court rulings that the Act now applies to all workers in the canned goods on the ships, on the docks, or even at a point distant from the docks—were eligible for the then benefits voted by Congress in 1972.

The Court will also decide the case of International Terminal, which also had to pay longshoremen to employee Carmelo Blundo who was on strike. The company had been selling a shipping container that had been taken to the ship over public streets to a bonded warehouse for passage by customs inspectors.

The work in this case was a foreman for the Trumbull Asphalt Co. plant in New York. He was discharged in October 1974 along with several non-supervisory workers who had filed a complaint with OSHA about unsafe conditions at the facility.

The other workers were reinstated to their jobs following a National Labor Relations Board hearing. But Jerald O. Miller was not reinstated by his employer, Miller back pay from Oct. 1, 1974, to Nov. 2, 1976. However, the judge did not order Miller reinstated in his job holding that he had not acted in good faith with the company after his discharge.

Oil Companies Enjoy Huge Tax Breaks

American oil companies have established huge income tax shields by taking full wage income. Through the last Republican Administration, these companies have been able to continually milk the public for huge profits while giving back little to nothing. The largest oil company, Gulf, made $3,178,071,000 and paid 1.6 per cent on the average.
OFF THE TREADMILL—After better than 40 years as an attorney for ILWU warehouse Local 6, Aubrey Grossman is retiring. Sort of. Actually, effective January 1, Grossman is simply giving up his own independent practice to become a full-time advocate. He says that full-time advocate role has handled major labor cases like the King-Ramsay-Connor case in 1937, and was also deeply involved in the Harry Bridges deportation proceedings. In recent years he's assisted the Pitt River Indians in their struggle over fishing rights, and in cases arising from the Native American occupation of Alcatraz Island in 1970.

George Conrad Mourned
PORT ANGELES—George Conrad, a longtimer of longshore Local 27, died December 3 of a heart attack. Conrad had retired earlier in the year after 49 years on the waterfront, more than any active worker in the Puget Sound Area.

Local 25 Pensioners Feted
LOS ANGELES—Santa Claus paid an early visit this year to the Local 25 union hall and spread a handsome feast for the local pensioners and friends. It was the Pensioners Club Annual Christmas Luncheon and, as usual, the food was excellent. It was certainly in keeping with the wonderful comradery and fellowship.

In addition to the luncheon, the pensioners took up a collection for the wife and family of our brother, Norman Lewis, who had been murdered on the Handyman picket line, and contributed $35 to the Fund.

Japanese Oranges
SEATTLE—The first load of Japanese Christmas oranges arrived Dec. 4 on the Sea-Land Fitness. The giant containership, said to be the fastest in the world, discharged 41 large containers filled with the tiny, mandarin-type oranges, destined for delivery to five Northwest states.

More oranges were slated to come in, as this was written, on the Sea-Land McLean.

The ILWU is

Local Union Elections

Local 20-A, Wilmington
New officers of Local 20-A are President, Ray Freyermuth; Vice-President, Naclo Flerion; Financial Secretary, Chuck Johnston; Chief Steward, John Kirchavay; Recording Secretary, Mike Tavera; Senior Trustee, Lloyd Taylor; Judge, Ed Kovandy; Intermediary Trustee, John Miller; Junior Trustee, Don Evans II; and Sergeant at Arms, Robert Miller.

Local 21 Pensioners
The officers of the Local 21 Pensioners Club, Longview, have elected the following officers for 1977: President, Ray Modrow; Vice-President, Donald Nye; Treasurer, Earl Carpenter; Secretary, R. E. Eber. The club meets on the second Wednesday at the Local 21 hall.

Local 23, Pensioners
The following officers were elected to head ILWU Local 23, Pension Club, Tacoma, for 1977: President, Orville Booth, Vice Pres., Lester Clemensen; Secretary, Frank E. Richel; Financial Secretary, Cecil Doyle; Trustees, Victor Olson, Lee Barker, Fritz Carlson, Harold Carlson, Fred Dessen.

Local 34, San Francisco
Following are the results of the recent elections held by ILWU Local 34: President/Business Agent, Robert H. Herman; Vice-President, Assistant Business Agent, Frank Bildici; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur C. Rosenbrock; San Francisco Dispatcher, Don Regan; San Francisco Relief Dispatcher, Frank "Mickey" Glynn; East Bay Dispatcher, Bruce W. Judson; East Bay Relief Dispatcher, William J. Egan; Sergeant-at-Arms, George Siemon and John Lupiero; Trustees, Larry Harris, Art Kindig, Frank Paton; LHC, Mike Henry, James Fleming, Bob Donovan; Caucus and Convention Delegates, James R. Herman, Mike Henry, Frank Billeci; District Council, James R. Herman.

Also elected were a 9-man executive committee plus grievance, investigation, legislative and information committees.

Boycott J. P. Stevens Products!

The Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers are asking working people and their families to stop buying goods produced by the J. P. Stevens textile company—so mean trick, since Stevens produces a vast amount of clothing, bedding and other textile goods under a bewildering number of brand names. They're sold everywhere, and under a recent federal court and NLRB decision, the Amalgamated isn't allowed to picket the big department stores which carry Stevens products. So they're dependent on their supporters to remember which brands to avoid.

STEVENS' TRACK RECORD

How come the boycott? For 13 years, Stevens—which pays its employees 31% below the national average for factory workers—has engaged in an illegal and immoral campaign to deny its employees the basic right to organize in a union of their choice. The company has been found guilty of firing and threatening pro-union employees, coercing employees in interrogation; promising additional benefits two days before a representation election; using fusing overtime work to pro-union employees and wiretapping the phones of union members.

In August, 1974, some 3,600 workers at seven Stevens plants voted to join the Textile Workers Union (now merged with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers). Since that time the company has refused to bargain, and not one contract has been signed.

That's how come. Please cooperate.
Following is a partial list of J. P. Stevens products to avoid:

- Sheets and Pillowcases
- Beaudel, Tastemaker, Beaudelle, Ulco, Fine Arts, Ulco and Moheawk, Peanuts (comic strip figures)
- Blankets
- Baby Stevens Ulco, Forstmann
- Carpets
- Contender, Merryweather, Gulistan, Twist, Specialty
- Slippers (Washable)
- Always in Step
- Dinnerware
- J. P. Stevens
- Hosiery
- Big Mama, Hip-Lets, Pinesse, Spirit
- Fruit of the Loom
- Towels
- Fine Arts, Ulco, Tastemaker
- Woolens and Worsted Fabrics
- Boldeena, Hockanum, Forstmann, Windsor
- Table Linen
- Simtex
- Flannel Fabrics
- Academy, Twist Twill, Lady Twist
- Synthetic and Blend Fabrics
- Blau Tempo, 28 Below, Coachman, Lady Conus, B. J. Challenge, Windheiser, Carusel, Linebacker, Gesture, Stevetex (cotton-synylon knit), Wattamatic

Local 62, Ketchikan, Alaska
In elections held December 8, the following officers have been elected by members of longshore Local 62:
President, John Park; Vice President, Milton Jackson Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer, John R. Thomas; Record Secretary, Sayers McAlpin; Welfare Officer, Milan J. Browne; Marshal, Warren L. Bieken.

Local 63, Wilmington
The membership of clerks' Local 63 has elected the following officers for 1977: President, Joe Argento; Vice-President, Verl Hardcastle; Trustee, Sammy A. Delacour; Dispatcher, Leo Randolph; Relief Dispatchers, Alf Martorella, Thomas H. Warren; Sergeant at Arms, John R. Taylor; Caucus and Convention Delegates, Nick Podue, Steve Gabel. Also elected were an Executive Committee, Grievance Committee and Membership Committee.

Local 92, Portland
At the last stop work meeting of members' Local 92 Bob Rogers was installed as president, and Tom Daugherty as vice-president.

Other officers installed were Dick Nemery, replacing Alec Nelson as secretary-treasurer; Paul Chipmient, midterm dispatcher; Earl Dotson, recording secretary; J. W. Leistiko, Jim Bartus and Bill Fisher, trustees.

In the recent balloting, Wes Johnson was elected caucus delegate; and the following were elected to the executive board: Bill Fisher, Portland; Ed Rudiman, Longview; Bily Yocam, Vancouver; Benny Angus, Astoria; Vern Bildersick, Eureka; Frank Jackson, Newport.

Southwest Oregon Pensioners
Glenn Titzs and Don Brown were reelected president and secretary of the Southwestern Oregon Pensioners Association, as was vice-president, Portet Taylor who was elected vice-president.

Members of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers will be hand-billing major downtown shopping areas this holiday season, urging consumers to stay away from J. P. Stevens products.
Machinist Killed on Picket Line

HARTFORD, Conn.—George Blagrove, a member of Machinists Local 284, was killed last month as he peacefully walked a picket line at Dunham-Bush, Inc., the air conditioning and refrigeration manufacturer that forced Blagrove and 381 other members of Local 284 off the job last Oct. 1. But picket duty for machinist members of Dunham-Bush took an unexpected turn on November 5. A truck driven by William Gould, a foreman, came through the line without warning. Gould said he opened the brakes, but the truck's brakes were just kept on rolling. It rolled until it hit Blagrove. He died enroute to the hospital.

Grand Lodge Rep. John Gallagher reports that Blagrove's funeral brought more than 1,000 mourners—friends, relatives and union members—to the services at the Hopewell Baptist Church. After the services, nearly 200 cars formed a procession to the cemetery in nearby Manchester that is now Blagrove's final resting place.

The TRIBUNE says the Machinist to give his life on a picket line in the last 14 months. In September, 1975, Jesse Miller, a 58-year-old striker from Local 1582, Indiana, Pa., was also killed under the wheels of a truck on a union picket line. The driver of that truck was an imported strikebreaker who has since been acquitted of criminal charges.

Blagrove is survived by a wife and three children.

First Union Pact Ever Signed in US Samoa

The first union contract covering American Samoa workers has been signed by the United Cannery and Industrial Workers of the Pacific and Van Camp Sea Food Co. in Pago Pago. The historic pact is rated a bitter, three-year struggle of organizing and negotiating by the union for the company's 400 wage-earners.

One of the last barriers overcome by the union was the company's contention that workers in American Samoa did not come under jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Act.

ANTISENT SUIT

A decision upholding the company's claim was reversed in an anti-trust suit which showed precedence for jurisdiction in a previous case involving Standard Oil.

The wage increase, from 12 to 19 cents an hour in each year of a two-year contract, was ratified by the workers without dissenting votes.

Steve Edney, president of the union, pointed out that while the landmark contract is a precedent it will set the pace for vastly improving working conditions for all Samoans.

Portland Dems Back Boycott

PORTLAND—The Democratic Central Committee of Multnomah County passed a resolution Dec. 9 expressing sympathy with the "purposes of the campaign" of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The resolution was drafted by Lalo Briceno, chairman of the campaign and a district Democratic leader in South- west Portland and a member of the state executive board of the Democratic Party.

A copy of the resolution was sent to the media, to Hyndman's parent company in St. Louis and to Democratic committees in Clackamas, Washington and Columbia counties.

Do you know some workers who don't make union wages? Who have no fringe benefits? Who have no security on the job?

In other words, do you know

Northwest Regional Office
G. Johnny Parks, Regional Director
405 N.W. 18th Ave.
Portland, Ore. 97209
Phone: (503) 223-1955

Seattle Area
Lorenzo Gonzalez, Int'l Rep.
26122 Lawson
Black Diamond, WA 98010
Phone: (206) 886-1239

Canada Area Office
Bob Crockett, Regional Director
2661 E. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.
Phone: (604) 524-8141

Southern Calif. Regional Office
Bill French, Regional Director
5625 South Figueroa St.
Los Angeles, Ca 90037
Phone: (213) 753-5594
Chester Meske, Int'l Rep.
Lorenzo Gonzalez, Organizer

Do you know some workers who don't make union wages? Who have no fringe benefits? Who have no security on the job?

worker who wants to be or- ganized into the ILWU? If so, please write or telephone information to one of the follow- ing ILWU staff members.

San Diego Office
Alex Castaneda, Organizer
158 E. Broadway
San Diego, Calif.
Phone: (714) 232-0245

Northern Calif. Regional Office
Larry King, Regional Director
1188 Franklin Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94109
Phone: (415) 755-2533
Pelon Richmond, Int'l Rep.
Lawrence Peyredon, Organizer
Phones: Crockett Area: (415) 787-1717
San Francisco Area: (415) 202-3638

Hawaii Office
Barb McIntire
451 Atkinson Dr.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Phone: (808) 949-4161
Thomas Trask, Int'Rep.

Organize!
Canada ILWU Asks Enforcement of Common Sense' Grain Safety Plan

VANCOUVER, BC — More than one year after five ILWU members died in an elevator explosion and fire at the Burrard Terminals in North Vancouver, the one-man royal commission established to investigate the disaster was ready to hand down its report on safety and health problems in the grain handling industry.

The Canadian Area ILWU, which represents the grain handlers in the Van- couver area, has announced that the Burrard Terminals in North Vancouver, the one-year anniversary of the tragedy, was ready to release partial contents of the report last week with the comment that the union is "basically satisfied with the thorough and compet- ent analysis" by the commissioner, Dr. W. D. Finn.

Finn's report contains 36 separate recommendations, of which ILWU president Don Garcia said are mostly "common sense proposals." The 36 recommendations are broken down into a number of categories, including five dealing with noise problems, four on the problems caused by pesticides and fumigants, four on dust-related problems, eight on equipment failures within the elevators, five on firefighting equipment, and a number of recommendations which take the federal government to task for not adequately enforcing current health and safety regulations.

EMERGENCY PLANS

Another recommendation calls for the establishment of an emergency plan for elevators to avoid disasters such as the Burrard explosion.

A Canadian area vice-president Dave Lomas said that most of the report's recommendations are directed at Labor Canada, the federal department of labor, which has jurisdiction over the grain handling industry.

The ILWU, in its submission to the Finn Commission, had argued that jurisdic- tion should be transferred from the federal government to the provin- cial Labor Relations Board. Lomas said that the union's major disappointment was the fact that the report "disregarded" the union's emergency plans proposal.

"Still, though, we feel that Dr. Finn went as far as he could have given the terms of reference he was dealing with which restricted him to the federal depart- ment of labor," Lomas added.

He added that the ILWU would have liked to see "more positive rec- ommendations" to the report, and would work for the implementation of the rec- ommendations and implementation of the rec- ommendations in Dr. Finn's report.

A critic rendering of the new $30 million grain handling facility set for completion in 1979.

In Burnaby, BC

Ultra-Modern Grain Terminal Set

VANCOUVER, BC — Canada's west coast will soon have one of the most modern grain elevators in the world.

Construction is to begin immedi- ately on a $30 million elevator on the site of Burrard Terminals in North Vancouver, partially destroyed by an explosion and fire in October, 1975, which killed three ILWU mem- bers.

SAFE, MODERN

The terminal will be built by Pi- oneer Grain Terminals Ltd., a sub- sidiary of James Richardson & Sons, Canada's largest privately-owned grain company. It is scheduled to begin operation early in 1979.

It will be fully automated, using the most up to date technology, and constructed completely of metal and concrete to make it fire-proof and explosion proof as possible.

Storage capacity will be four mil- lion bushels and it will be capable of unloading over 100 hopper or box cars in an eight hour shift. The fa- cility will include two deep sea ship- ping berths capable of berthing bulk carriers up to 900' long and draw- ing 55' of water. The estimated ship- ping capability will be 600,000 bus- hel in an eight hour shift.

The elevator will have the latest in pollution and dust control for workers in the plant as well as pol- lution controls at the spout to pro- tect the community.

A 34 member crew per eight hour shift will operate the whole facility.

BC Fishermen Protest Harassment

VANCOUVER, BC — The United Fish- ernmen and Allied Workers Union, which has 7,000 members and shoreworkers in its ranks, is once again being harassed by the federal government.

The harassment is taking the form of investigations, seizure of union docu- ments and attempted secret proceed- ings against the union under the Com- bines Act.

RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES

A year ago agents of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, acting under authority of the Combines Act, raided the union's office and seized over 1,000 documents.

Early this month two top officials of the union, Homer Stevens, president and Jack Nichol, secretary-treasurer, as well as Len Guy, secretary-treasurer of the BC Federation of Labor, were summoned to appear before an in- camera hearing of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission in Vancouver. None of those summoned were told of any charges against them or the union or the purpose of the hearing.

The attempt to hold closed hearings was disputed by trade union pickets. The UFPAU, with the backing of the BC Federation of Labor and the Van- couver and District Labor Council, de- manding that public hearings be held on the press and union members. They charged that the secret hearings were an attempt to break the union.

Twenty years ago, in 1956, the UF- PAU was charged under the Combines Act but widespread labor and public protest forced the authorities to drop the charges. Those charges, said presi- dent Stevens, were an effort to "dis- credit the UFPAU just as anti-trust laws were used to break up the Inter- national Fishermen and Allied Workers Union in the US." He described the investigation as a "crude attempt to union busting.

BEHIND THE SCENES

UFPAU business agent George Hewi- son criticized the misuse of the Com- bines legislation.

"Why isn't it being used against the two big fishing companies—BC Packers, which is part of the huge Weston food combination, and Canadian Fishing Com- pany—which control the BC fishing in- dustry from fish hold to supermarket?" he asked.

UFPAU secretary-treasurer Jack Nichol charged that the fishing companies were behind the investigation.

"Somewhere behind the scene," he said, "the big companies are pulling the strings on this one."

Union Leaders Framed on Explosives Charge

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Support con- tinues to pour in for Alex Markley, a United Electrical Workers field orga- nizer, and Tony Suaures, a member of the Pacific NW International Elec- trical Workers, who are fighting charg- es of being involved in a $125,000 blow up trucks during a 1975 UEF Local 259 strike at the Worthington Com- pressor plant here.

More than 300 people turned out for a demonstration yesterday night on behalf of the two working peo- ple here. UE members were joined by other workers from the plant.

The speakers were Tim Sullivan of the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, Don Tormey, retired UEF International Representative. Brenda Lopez of the Southwestern Labor and Political Oppression, Gene O'Sullivan, Local 6, Washington Post Pressmen, Markley, and Sandy Polasky, UEF Local 202 at Camertil.

Markley was taken to the bureau's office, held for 12 hours and offered a deal of becoming a spy in the labor movement in return for having the charges dropped.

O'Reilly claims that Markley gave him a tailet paper on explosives and a firecracker wick two weeks before the strike ended. What makes the whole affair even more fishy is that Suaures is charged with fixing the government on a three more no sooner-covered toilet paper tubes two weeks after the strike was won.

Southern Cal Council Backs Electric Workers' Defense Efforts

WILMINGTON—Delegates to the De- cember 10 meeting of the Southern Cali- fornia District Council voted to go on record in support of five(seven) Alex Markley and Tony Suaures accused of hiring explosives for use in a Massa- chusetts' electric strike. (See story above.)

The ILWU delegates also made a donation to the defense.

In other actions, the Council voted to protest the moves to restrict access by farm union organizers to workers in the citrus fields. Members of the California district council joined the protest the moves to restrict access by farm union organizers to workers in the citrus fields. Members of the California district council joined the