Broken Off by Port

Portland Auto Dock Crisis Deepens as Talks Fail

PORTLAND — Efforts by the Port of Portland to undermine its existing agreement with the ILWU have provoked a major crisis over the construction of a new auto dock at Terminal 6.

The problem developed several weeks ago (see Dispatcher, May 13) when port officials tried to get Commission approval to sell port land at bargain rates to Port Services, Inc., a railroad consortium and a truck auto-hauler, to develop the new auto import facility, under a preferential user agreement with Honda Motors.

Spokesmen for ILWU longshore Local 8, clerks Local 40 and bosses Local 92 objected to the program on the grounds that the Port’s plans to sell 11 acres for $3,000,000 amounted to a “giveaway of public property.” (A parcel sold at Terminal 4 recently sold for $32,000.)

Several negotiating sessions were held late last month between the ILWU, the Port and the Teamsters, but on June 1, Marion F. Siedow, acting executive director of the Port, unilaterally broke off talks.

The action was taken in the absence of the Port’s Executive Director Lloyd Anderson, and the assistant director Bill Church, who also was out of the city.

Siedow said that the Port would “seek a new decision from the ILWU as labor jurisdiction at the proposed new facility” and simultaneously would ask for a declaratory judgment from the state circuit court of Multnomah County “interpreting the existing agreement between the Port and the ILWU regarding the question of work jurisdiction on Port-owned, leased, or controlled land.”

The Port’s suit was filed June 2. Siedow admitted at a press conference earlier that day that the statement read at the negotiating session had been written the previous weekend, before negotiations ended.

BAD FAITH

Local 8’s Secretary Don Ronne charged Siedow with negotiating in bad faith. “He knew we were to have a final meeting June 1, and we informed the Port on May 27 we would have a proposal in writing at that time.”

Ronne then tore into “some of the new people on the Port’s staff,” and charged that relations between the ILWU and the Port have deteriorated “since they came into the picture.”

“We fought a strike (the auto beef) in 1970 to get our rights on the docks,” he added, stating that the Union “has signed agreements with the Port spelling out our jurisdiction on the waterfront.”

A NEW STRIKE?

Asked if the Port’s breaking off negotiations would lead to a strike now, he noted the membership of Locals 8, 92 and 90 would “make that decision.”

Hotel Workers Unite on Demands

HONOLULU—When ILWU hotel workers go into negotiations with the Council of Hawaii Hotels (CHH) this summer, they will be ready with proposals developed through thorough discussion of grass-roots experiences, concerns and ideas.

Some 30 delegates, from hotel units on Kauai, Maui and Hawaii spent two full days in Honolulu, May 19-20 discussing proposals which had been forwarded to the Port’s after rank and file meetings in the hotels.

EXPLORES AUGUST 31

The current agreement with the Hotel Employers Association (HEAH) at 15 hotels and restaurants here will expire August 31. The local has replaced HEAH as bargaining representative.

Delegates from non-CHH hotels also attended, for mutual understanding, coordination and support among all ILWU hotel units.

UNITE THE MEMBERS

Edwina Smyley chaired the caucus. International Representative Tommy Trask will be negotiating spokesman.

Trask and Carl Damase, in opening remarks, told new delegates to speak up and defend their unit proposals. They also asked hoteliers to think about demands which would unite the members because they are sometimes in the minority, rather than just a few individuals.

Trask warned against unrealistic demands such as asking for “premiums for tasks which are part of our regular work.” He said “We should concentrate on demands which are ones of time and pay, to spread the work to more of our brothers and sisters.”

Then delegates pitched into two days of free-for-all discussion of long lists of proposals from units. Debate was hot and heavy at times, but constructive.

GIVE AND TAKE

Several times after delegates from other units showed that a proposal would hurt their members or divide the ranks, the sponsoring unit or division would withdraw the proposal, to promote unity.

One proposal which was voted down after long debate would have had seniority govern preference of work opportunity and choice of shift. The majority felt this would tend to divide the work force if certain employees were always stuck with burn schedules. Delegate Richard Santiago warned that “our membership will not sit idly by while this goes on.”

Local 26

Hotel Workers Unite on Demands

HONOLULU—As this issue of The Dispatcher goes to press, ILWU local unions on the mainland and in Hawaii are concluding the vote for a new team of International officers, Executive Board and longshore Coast Committee.

Ballots and a tabulated count from each local must be at the International office by June 22. No combined totals will be accepted. See next issue for results.

Local 26 members at Max Factor have just won a strong three year contract.
It Doesn't Reach!

'THE US MINIMUM WAGE today is $2.50. It is received by three million workers. At this level, it's possible to work 40 hours a week, 26 weeks a year and come up with a yearly wage of $4,780—far below the "official" poverty level for a family of four, as defined by the federal government. Put another way—a worker could put in 40 years at this minimum wage level and earn much less ($19,360) than most of the board chairmen of major corporations make in a single year.

That's why winning an increase in the minimum wage is an essential part of unemployment and inflation. The President wants to increase the minimum wage to a decent level, to allow our lowest paid workers to live with some dignity, to protect those contracts.

The coming debate on the minimum wage bill is likely to be difficult—for light of the fact that labor has already taken such a panning from this supposedly friendly Congress on other issues—such as the common situs picket- ing bill.

Opponents will argue that a substantial increase will cause inflation and unemployment. It is inflationary, they say, because as the minimum wage on that portion of the bottom, it produces a "ripple effect" throughout the rest of the work force, causing an even larger wage increases—and everyone knows, it says here, that improved wages cause inflation. It causes unemployment because employers might have had to pay more for their labor, but they sold more and priced more and the economy gained overall.

An increase in the minimum wage to a decent level is also the only moral thing that Congress can do. Since 1974 prices have increased tremendously, and workers in the eastern states, particularly, have been hit by cold winters and rapidly escalating fuel prices. We find it hard to believe that Congressmen who just voted themselves a 35% pay hike this year can't swallow raising the minimum wage to $3.50.

WE BELIEVE THAT AN INCREASE in the minimum wage to a decent level, to allow our lowest paid workers to live with some dignity, to protect those contracts.

Next Dispatcher deadline, June 17, 1977

I'M LEAVING THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ILWU with confidence. New people are now ready to step into the International's leadership. Whatever the outcome of the election this past week (June 6-10), I want the ranks to have competent, honest and devoted leadership. However, the new leaders are going to make mistakes, as all of us have, but I hope they will have the membership's support and encouragement to try to do right.

But there are a couple of things that bug me. I think we all have to admit that we've got some serious problems in this union and that a simple change in the top ranks won't make those problems go away. I have to take my share of the blame for those problems —and for bringing these things up here at the last minute. But, as you probably know, my main job is not to be here this long—and I think I have the obligation not to leave office without mentioning these items that have been bothering me for the last few years.

There's been a lot of talk in this campaign—as I read the statements made by the various candidates—of keeping the ILWU the way it is. Well, I think it is—a real mess— I'd like to see things go back a little bit to the way they used to be.

NEXT WEEK: LITTLE ROCK OF ALL AT THE QUESTION of dues. In the old days, ILA dues were dictated from the top; you were told how much to pay and the membership had little or nothing to say. That's one of the first things we changed when we finally got a West Coast Convention in 1944. We set it up so that dues had to be set by a two-thirds vote of a membership meeting—and it didn't stick unless 50% of the membership was present at the meeting. Those were the days when regular membership meetings were always crowded and you were fined for not showing up.

Over the last few years, I've seen where a number of locals have gone to a new system where the locals themselves set the amount of a member's wages or on the basis of one or two hours of straight time pay. The people who have pushed for these new arrangements—they say it makes organizing really low-paid workers easier; they say it's fairer for those at the bottom of the scale.

But I say it's a very dangerous thing. What's going to happen is that local officials don't have to go down to the ranks periodically, as we used to have to do, and ask for the increase, and explain why it's necessary. Use that be to that you didn't get the increase, why then you just have to start cutting staff, or cutting the wages of business agents and union officials. It's a dangerous way of doing it; it keeps them on their toes. Now, the rank and file member is caught in a squeeze whereby if he helps the locals get a bigger and bigger increase—good-for-a-good-size increase in a new contract, he's voting automatically for a dues increase which he may feel is neither deserved nor justified—but the other choice is to continue a strike. Seems to me that we spent a lot of effort breaking with that tradition of dictated dues, and now we're moving back in that direction. Of course, the ranks can always turn around and go back to the old dues structure. But once something is set in motion, it's a little harder to get rid of it. And we may well come up with many of these recent dues changes—which resulted in some of the highest increases in history—were voted by a tiny fraction of the membership.

In the old days, such a small vote would have been thrown out.

WHEN THERE'S THE QUESTION of how negotiations are conducted—and here's another example of how we're moving in a direction I don't like. We've always prided ourselves on the fact that our contracts weren't negotiated by lawyers in Washington, D.C., but by our own members—a negotiating committee elected right off the job. And these committees really negotiated. They didn't just sit there while the business agents or staff people did the real work. That's where our muscle came from—the fact that the contracts were produced by the rank and file, who would therefore fight hard to protect those contracts.

Now, our rank and file negotiating committees are hardly that any more. More and more, contracts are negotiated by a small sub-committee, meeting in private with the employers, in another room away from the full committee, of the record. It produces a situation in which the main job of the negotiating procedure is to whittle away at the workers' demands, instead of trying to get more. It's not democratic and has a weakening effect on the workers in the bargaining group. Off the record negotiations! I'm not questioning the motives or the integrity of those members who have allowed themselves to get involved in these off the record talks. I'm just saying it's a lousy program.

Whose idea is this? If the proposal for the off the record talks comes from the union, I think we should end it right away. If it comes from the employers, all it is an effort to split the ranks, to split the committee and produce a whittled down agreement, which the sub-committee then sells to the full committee, which sells it to the membership.

I know, once again, that as International President I've got to take at least some of the rap if it means that this off the record negotiating doesn't go on in longshore—where our committees are involved from start to finish. But, I'm willing to take that rap if it means that if we start some people who are making recommendations we're really serious about trying to maintain an independent, autonomous union, then get back to those problems that we have here, how the union was put together in the first place and developed into what we so proudly hail as a rank and file democratic organization.

And I mean, with all the talk and emphasis on keeping the union the way it is—no mergers, no affiliation with the main body of labor—we should think more and do more toward getting back to how the union was put together in the first place and developed into what we so proudly hail as a rank and file democratic organization.
High Court Rules
On Seniority, Discrimination

WASHINGTON, DC—A Supreme Court decision last week insulated job-seniority systems from lawsuits by persons who suffered racial bias in employment before passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

By a 7-2 vote, the Court held that workers cannot be given extra seniority to correct bias against them prior to 1964 if the seniority system itself was racially "neutral." In related cases, however, the Court said that extra seniority can be awarded minority-group workers for job bias committed after enactment of the 1964 law, and ruled that an employee may seek extra seniority even if he never applied for a job if race bias was so blatant that the worker was dissuaded from seeking the job.

The decision, in a Texas-based trucking company case, also seemed to apply to sex discrimination cases because the Civil Rights Act of 1964, on which the ruling was based, barred equally discrimination based on race or sex. The ruling marked a major confrontation before the Court between advocates of job rights for women and minorities and defenders of systems to protect workers from arbitrary treatment by employers.

The gist of the ruling was that unless a seniority plan intentionally discriminates among workers it covers it is not illegal. The consequences of the ruling, conceded the Court, placed more stringent requirements for proof of individual discrimination against complainants in cases after 1964.

Four Local 17 members fired two years ago from their jobs at the Rice Growers' Association's drying facility at Willows, California, have won substantial back pay awards from the NLRB. They were charged with incompetence — but the real issue was their role in the local's successful organizing efforts at the plant. Shown, from left, are Dennis Farris, Gary Domenighini, Dan Christensen and Paul Reynolds.

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Garden City Pottery negotiating committee consisted of the George Lucero, steward Augustine Bejarano, assistant steward Donald Reis and George Lucero. Not shown is committee member Sergio Marquez.

Joint Bargaining Pays Off at Island Newspapers

HONOLULU — Joint negotiations have again paid off in contract benefits for union members employed by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, the Honolulu Advertiser and the Hawaii Newspaper Agency.

In negotiations which began last January

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In negotiations which began last January
Coors' Beer Workers Strike to Protect Labor's Constitutional Rights

"Have you ever participated in any type of march, riot, sit-in or demonstration?"

"Have you had any extra-marital affairs?"

"Have you stolen any money in your life?"

There are some of the questions that prospective employees at the Adolph Coors Company in Golden, Colo., are asked to answer while submitting to a lie detector test as a condition of employment, according to spokesmen for AFL-CIO Brewery Workers Local 366.

The union struck the plant April 5 to protest these intimidating employer tactics and has since launched a nationwide boycott of Coors beer, which has been sanctioned by the National Executive Council of the AFL-CIO.

Earlier this month, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reaffirmed its support of the boycott and urged all Americans to join in the action saying:

HUMAN RIGHTS

"There can be no doubt that Coors has sought to strip its employees of their human rights and legal rights.

In urging the entire labor movement and the general public to boycott Coors beer the Council said:

"The demands of the company for the contractual right to force any worker to take a so-called character test or to submit to a body search at the whim of a supervisor constitutes a gross violation of human dignity.

"If the local union acceded to this demand, Coors workers would lose the rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights the moment they set foot on Coors property.

"In addition, Coors has demanded other repressive contract changes which would eliminate seniority and shift assignments, job bidding, layoffs and recall—thus denying Coors' workers the protection of seniority which is the most tangible measure of a worker's investment in his or her job.

"Coors also seeks to wipe out gains in human rights and subvert the union and to dissipate its status as the bargaining representative of the employees."

Moreover, the NLRB decision held that the company "did interfere with, restrain and coerce, and is interfering with, restraining and coercing its employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 7 of the (National Labor Relations) Act, and thereby did engage in and is engaging in, unfair labor practices affecting commerce," within the meaning of the act.

In response to criticism of the company's policies, William Coors, the firm's president, has publicly stated: "You have a constitutional right not to work at Coors."

But union representatives have pointed out that if you do work for Coors, you should expect to give up the rights protected by a democratic society.

Part of the crowd of local union activists who turned out May 25 to plan campaign to defeat Propositions A and B in San Francisco.

Sf Labor Unites to Save District Election of Supervisors

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU locals in this city have joined a united labor campaign to defeat two anti-labor, anti-community propositions on the August 2 municipal ballot.

A coalition embracing the ILWU, the Teamsters, the San Francisco Labor Council and a large number of neighborhood groups, is opposing a Chamber of Commerce drive to enact two propositions.

• Proposition A—which would repeal the city's new program of district election of supervisors—passed by the voters in November, 1976; and

• Proposition B—proposed by anti-labor Supervisor John Barbagelata, which would recall, in the middle of their terms, most of the city's elected officials, disrupt the governance of the city for the foreseeable future, and provide for citywide, rather than local, election of district supervisors.

Participating in the rally at the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Building on May 21 were several hundred people who are involved in the district election campaign.

A positive program

"We must now work to save district elections, and then go on to elect a whole new Board of Supervisors, one which will give far more attention to the critical areas of property tax relief, to safe neighborhoods, and job programs and other measures beneficial to people in the neighborhoods."

"We must today begin to build the kind of grassroots labor organization which will join with community groups, whose views and goals we share, to make sure that these pro-labor, pro-community programs are carried out."
San Francisco

Labor Studies for Fall Semester
Announced

SAN FRANCISCO — The Labor Studies Program of San Francisco City College is offering twelve courses in labor education for the Fall Semester, beginning Aug. 31.

The courses are available, free of charge, to interested ILWU members and may be taken in conjunction with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Labor Studies. The class offerings for the Fall Semester are as follows:

- **The American Labor Movement, Section 1:** meets Tuesdays, 7-10 p.m., begins Aug. 31; Wednesday, 11-12 noon, begins Sept. 1.
- **Labor and the Law, Section 1:** meets Wednesday, 7-10 p.m., begins Aug. 31.
- **Labor Relations and Collective Bargaining, Section 1:** meets Wednesday, 7-10 p.m., begins Aug. 31.
- **Health & Safety at the Workplace, Section 1:** meets Monday, 7-10 p.m., begins Aug. 31.
- **Women in the Work Force, Section 1:** meets Monday, 7-10 p.m., begins Aug. 31.
- **Income Security Programs, meets Monday, 7-10 p.m., August 29.

For additional information and assistance, please call the Labor Studies Program at (415) 239-3060.

Jobless Pay For Strikers Shot Down

NEW YORK—A Federal judge ruled yesterday that the payment of unemployment benefits to strikers is a practice in New York State for 40 years — was unconstitutional. The state's labor law allowing unemployment benefits to striking workers is therefore unconstitutional, the judge decided.

In a significant labor-relations decision that grew out of a seven-month-strike against the New York Telephone Company, the judge noted that the state law allowing the payments encouraged long strikes. In the current company walkout, strikers received $497 million in unemployment benefits.

The decision, Richard Owen, ruled in United States District Court in Manhattan that the New York law for paying striking workers is in direct conflict with Federal labor law policies and is therefore unconstitutional and void.

Judge Owen's decision immediately invalidated the state law that provided for striking employees to apply for unemployment compensation up to $95 a week beginning after the first seven working days. In New York State is the only other state with such a law.

In Search of China Trade

SEATTLE — The first trade mission from Washington State to the People's Republic of China has left for Canton, Shanghai and Peking. Delegations included representatives from 13 corporations, the Port of Seattle, Washington State Department of Commerce and the State International Trade Fair.

Tuna Fishermen Ask: For God's Sake Let Us Live!

The US tuna fishermen is fighting for his life these days because of legislation passed recently to protect the porpoises who swim with the tuna and are incidentally caught and killed in their nets. Legislation by NY Congressman John Murphy making it possible for the tuna fishermen to pay union wages has passed the House, but only after being emasculated by administration amendments. The result: the industry and others are now working in the Senate for a better bill.

A recent hearing testimony, delivered recently by the ILWU Fishermen's Local 33 President before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, gives a good overview of the situation.

This baloney about how we're going to kill all the porpoises in the eastern Pacific or all the porpoises in the eastern Pacific is not true. Fishermen have been saving porpoises with purse-seine methods as far back as 1946, and there was no Marine Mammals Commission then. And we did things before the 1971 Marine Mammal Act was passed that these people hadn't even thought of.

So we are ahead of them and we are going to stay ahead of them. We're going to continue to do the jobs that have to be done. The only thing that we're saying here to you, Mr. Chairman and to the members of this committee and to the Congress, is: for God's sake, let us live and let us breathe while we're getting our job done.

I think we're on the right road. Give us a couple of more years with the techniques being developed and the expertise and the experience that's needed to work that new equipment and I think we're going to bring this thing down.

WON'T LET YOU DIE

I don't think you're ever going to see when you're going to get it down to zero. In 1975, when we were surfing along passing this Act, we told Congress that time it was an impossible situation to bring it down to zero in two years. We were told by the leaders in Congress, go on your way and do your job and make an improvement. Show us you're making a correction of the problem and Congress won't let you people go under.

I submit that we went out and we did that, and I also submit that I don't see Grand Jury reform and all of these other outfits that are getting two, four, six and eight-year delays on their problems with the environmentalists. Nobody's cracking down on them and putting them out of business. We're being asked to correct 200 years of ills in 200 days. We can't do it.

I can appreciate the environmentalists' efforts, their goals, but I think it's unreasonable. I don't think that's right that they got to do because somebody's got to sit here and cut your hair.

NEW TUNA SOURCES

One thing I think is important, what the industry is doing in the new fishing areas in the eastern Pacific, they call a PTPD and a PTC. It's the Pacific Tuna Development Fund and the Pacific Tuna Conservation Fund. The reason is five years now around the Guam area. We've had purse-seiners out there last year. We have gone one strike and we've got two more strikes now on a vessel, and it's a new $200,000 modified net.

We've had some of our albacore trawlers out there all the way to within 800 miles off the coast of Japan, and the Japanese are pulling some thing like 80,000 tons of albacore a year out of that area. These purse- seiners are doing good in that area, around the Guan area and then over toward Australia.

We're going in at that area right now. We're looking at it and I hope we can find the fish there. Because if we do I think that is going to take some of the pressure off. I might have to go over to this area. There very well might be at that time a shifting of the fishing effort by the fact that some of the bigger vessels, rather than set here and get beat to death, will get there and take the elements and maybe get them a paycheck.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I personally want to thank for the time you took to come over here and I hope you showed by introducing this bill this was a lot of people who I should have don't mention should have. I hope the members of this Committee are going to see this thing through, and we're going to come out of this Congress with a piece of legislation that's going to say to the fleet, you have the right to continue to fish — you also have the responsibility to prove what you are doing.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee for your time. I could have gone on a lot longer but I get the point across sometimes when people talk like a sea gull jumping up and down on a bumper and squeaking and complaining. It doesn't solve the problem.
ROSS BAWDEN

Ross Bawden Dies

WILMINGTON—Ross Bawden, formerly recording secretary of Chemical Workers Local 20-A, here, died April 25, at his home in nearby Lakewood.

Employed at US Borax’s Wilmington plant since 1946, Bawden had also served Local 20-A as an International Convention delegate and has been a member of the union negotiating committee which settled a bitter strike in 1979.

He was also a past president of the US Borax Federal Credit Union, president of the Wilmington bowling league and chairman of the Workmen’s Safety Committee. He and his wife Joan were also extremely active in Lakewood community affairs.

Other survivors include two daughters, Kathryn and Paula; his mother Frances L. Bawden; and a sister, Mrs. Marianne McDonald.

Alan Ushiroda Goes Home to Hawaii

PORTLAND—Local 40 colors are at half mast for Alan Ushiroda, who died of a blood disease April 11, at the age of 58.

“It is difficult to understand why this had to happen to a man so young and full of life,” said Jack Ushiro, the shop steward-agent, said at a memorial service held shortly before the body was flown to Hawaii for interment in Millilani Cemetery.

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Survivors include a brother and sister.

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Meehan’s activities “on behalf of labor and working people earned him the respect of labor and management alike,” the resolution said, and relished his role as a colorful and controversial figure in northwest labor circles, the legislators said.

The resolution was sponsored by a long list of state representatives headed up by Jim Chrest, a member of ILWU clerks Local 40.

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What's Happened to Home Prices? Blame Banks, Not Workers

Nearly two out of every three American families own their own homes. A 1975 survey found that a sizable 77 percent of unemploye members owned the homes they lived in. But home ownership, long a symbol of the "affluent" American worker, may be one day out. Both purchase prices and monthly bills have risen much faster than income in the 1970s.

Contrary to construction industry lemons, it's not the construction workers who are pushing up the prices. It's the banks.

UP AND UP

In 1973, the typical family's price of a single-family home, new or old, was $23,600. By 1976, an old house sold for $38,500. A new house cost twice as much. Monthly homeowners' bills rose even faster: from 16 percent of the family's income in 1975 to 21 percent in 1976. The average family around the country is paying more than $10,000 a year for housing expenses.

The construction industry, of course, can afford mortgage, tax, utility, and other parts of their budgets to meet home-owners bills or to pay rent. To be able to afford mortage, tax, utility and other parts of their budgets to meet homeowners bills or to pay rent. To be able to afford mortgage, tax, utility and other parts of their budgets to meet homeowners bills or to pay rent. To be able to afford mortgage, tax, utility and other parts of their budgets to meet homeowners bills or to pay rent.

A 1975 survey of the families who bought new houses revealed that 45 percent of all families could afford net home expenses alone. But the percentage of homeowners continuing to rise, as it has since 1940. But a 1976 study of new home buyers shows a definite change in the income level of the buyers. Between late 1970 and late 1974, the developer's financing costs alone jumped from 10 percent in 1969, to 19 percent in 1976.

The construction industry inevitably blames high costs on workers and unions. The truth is that a skilled construction worker is paid $20 an hour. But the population ranked according to income. By 1976, families in the lower 60,000 (by (William, Local 10); Ivy Smith, (Ed-ward, Local 5); Loretta Corcoran, (John, Local 34); Hattie Walker, (Denny, Local 34); Rose Zarah, (Andrew, Local 19);*Names in brackets are those of de-

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the June 10 list of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans:

Local 8 Foreman: Clarence Dullin, Paul Timlin; Local 10, San Fran-cisco: Lee Baca, Dwayne Blite, Albert Torpstra, John DeMango, Donald Dowe; Local 12, North Bend: Laurie Jackson, Jason Johnson, Max Steele; Local 13, Wilm-lington: Hardy Crumby, Michael Hen-nerman, Joseph Hentz, Benjamin Ben-Donald, Jack Makleker, John Piovosw-olf, Carlos Sanchez, Ralph Susbs, Stan-ley Goldblatt.

On Pension List

40); Hattie Wright, (Denny, Local 34): Thelma Git-z, (James, Local 19); Jean Lan-ard, Local 10); Vera Waters, (Philip, Local 34); Pauline Manwell-ter, Local 40); Hattie Walker, (Wal-ters, Local 34); George Perman.

Some answers which amounted to: "We have always done it this way: the sea will not only devour the lives of the ship's officers and crew but also destroy their property."

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Most of the fishing boats on the jetty at Rota, Spain, are small but sturdy and well kept by individual owners. There is much commercial fishing along the coast—for crab and crabsauce. Spain's seafood is plentiful and relatively in-expensive. Most of the net and trawl fish- ing is done from small fishing boats which appear very sturdy, having been built from plank and looking like genuine working boats.

The locals were friendly to us. They still indulge in their time-honored "siesta" which might last anywhere from 1 p.m. till 4 p.m. From observation, it appeared that Spaniards do not dine in the evening till 9 or 10 p.m.—even in more elegant restaurants.

We walked incessantly over the narrow cobblestone streets of the little coastal towns near Rota; Sanlucar, Puerto de Santa Maria, Rota, and the city of Cadiz. We took a drive inland to a beneficent town called Ronda, which rests atop a high, pedestal-like plateau and must have been, in a day gone by, a fortress city. Through all of our travels hereabouts, we saw not a beggar; no in-stance of squalor or abrupt poverty. No children pulled at us for alms or favors; we saw no one in tattered clothing, no men derelicts, no drunkenness on the streets or anywhere, which seemed a bit unusual in this country where wine flows like water.

Talking it over with several rank and file employees, the majority agree that the union has let them down. As an example of this: "They won't even take it away." A Worker columnist recently returned from a trip overseas after visiting a daughter in the coast of Spain near Cadiz.

It's built. At 1967 interest rates, even a new home bought at today's inflated prices would have gotten a freshwater fishing permit but, as it was, the stream—the entire 1967 interest rates I was there—were high and crude, not an inducive factor for good fishing, no matter where. "What little fishing I saw along the coast near Rota was either for the home pot or to be sold by the fishermen to local mer-cants. A common sight along the wind- ing streets of little Spanish towns were women standing with bulging willow bas-kets at their feet beside a cafe or restau-rant, haggling with the proprietors over the price of their finny spoils."

The people in the relatively small towns around Rota move, and speak, slowly. The simplest thing: they will indulge in their time-honored "siesta" which might last anywhere from 1 p.m. till 4 p.m. From observation, it appeared that Spaniards do not dine in the evening till 9 or 10 p.m.—even in more elegant restaurants.

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Portland Auto Dock Crisis Deepens

Continued from Page 1—

On October 31, 1974, Chuck Miller, then chairman of Fulton Terminals (T-4), wrote Local 8: "Just a note of thanks for a job well done on the T-4 on the line..."

I would particularly like to thank the officers, LRC and Business Agent for assisting us work out the many manpower, operational and safety problems that arose.

WHO NEEDS IT?

Sidow hedged on reporters' attempts to clarify the purpose of port officials voluntarily to see what is going on at the waterfront, and that how you're going to justify it to the taxpayers, since there have been indications in business publications that Japan may voluntarily reduce its steel imports, while Teamsters receive $7.25. "I don't want to go into that," he said.

Actually longshoremen get $7.52 plus fringes. Employees of Port Services, who belong to a Teamster affiliate, get $4.00 at which rate for the first 20 days, is kicked back to the company. There reportedly is quite a labor turnover at the processing facilities.

To add to the irony of the situation, the planned $2.5 million new auto facility on the Columbia may be an unnecessary burden on the taxpayers, since there have been indications in business publications that Japan may voluntarily reduce its auto exports, they have saturated the American market and that the exports, if continued in such volume, might trigger government reaction.

The company was quoted in The Oregonian of June 3 as "having no plans to move..." the present acreage at T-4 has more than enough for Honda's needs.

This would mean, Local 8 Secretary Don Ronne charged at the Port's regular June 8 meeting, that the T-4 development is merely as a storage facility. "Is that how you're going to justify it to the taxpayers, how you're going to bankrupt the commissioners?"

Port officials claim Honda might move to another port if the preferred user agreement is not approved by the Port Commission, is impervious. But a Honda spokesman was quoted in The Oregonian as saying, "As far as we are concerned everything will remain the same."

On June 6 at 4:06 p.m.

What, then, is the Port up to at T-4?

Angry longshoremen characterize it as an attempt to gain bargaining agreements with Locals 8, 40 and 92.

Following the public meeting, Ronne and Local 48 secretary Larry Clark met privately with Anderson and two staff members. "We pointed out that the position a port official by his staff during his absence was not in the best interests of the port and that settling the T-4 auto dock dispute would be harmful to the longshoremen, the port, the community and the taxpayer."

Portland Press Backs ILWU

PORTLAND — The June 4 Portland Oregonian, had a few editorial commentaries about the Port of Portland, and its handling of the beef at Terminal 6. "If ILWU members decide there has been a breach of contract, they may not wait for NLRC or court action..."

ILWU charges that the Port is out to 'break the Union' by violating the existing contract. They also charge a conflict of interest because Joe Edgar, a member of the port commission, is president of the Teamsters Joint Council 37 and has been actively on the negotiation front. They are not offe-

dered to dissent from the negotiations, certainly giving some reason to the interest charge.

"The Port is not likely to lose its T-6 waterfront workers," he said. "But they are in the Union and have the Union backing.

..."What they could lose is the whole lot of the longshoremen lose their patience and call a strike.

"That's a better solution than that..." Waiting three or six months for NLRC or court action is not a good solution. They should get back to the table and work out a solution now."

First Women Hired at US Steel Supply

SAN FRANCISCO — Thanks to a little agitation by ILWU Local 6 and good cooperation by the employer, four women are now employed at US Steel Supply. They are the first female employees hired since the doors opened at the firm's Harrison street plant and warehouse in 1941.

Joining the Local 6 workforce are Patricia Langston, Yolanda Campero, Jessica Stevenson and Irma Andrade, Patricia, a welder, is a former shipyard worker and member of the Boilermakers Union, who learned her welding skills through a state job training program.

The other three are machine operators. Jessica Stevenson was a member of Local 6 at Heathcliff, while Yolanda Campero was previously a member at Eramco Manufacturing. All four have had some experience in some aspect of the work, which involves the manufacturing of conveyer belts, fencing and other light steel products.

Joe Piguillo is business agent at US Steel Supply.

Handyman Boycott Caravan June 4

Local 6 members from both sides of San Francisco Bay turned out on Saturday, June 4, for a car caravan which covered Handyman stores in San Mateo and Hayward. The roving picket was called to publicize the ILWU's continued boycott of all Handyman stores. The boycott was begun in August 1976, to assist newly organized Local 6 members from both sides of San Francisco Bay.

Several examples of issues on which there was general agreement were:

• A substantial wage increase.
• Shorter time to review part-timers and casualties for progress to regular status.
• Premiums for short shifts.
• More paid holidays.
• Longer vacations, for more people.
• Weekly tips in computing vacation and sick pay.
• Increase supplement which Club Medi- cal recommended, and allow tip-

ing. (Now $1.15 for waiters, 25¢ for bus boys.
• Double group life insurance coverage (now $5,000 to $10,000).
• Increase employer pension contribution. (They are 13¢ per hour now, will be 15¢ August. Present benefits are 44¢ per month per year of service. Trustees agree that benefits can be substantially in-
crease with the present level of contribu-
tions, but disagree on the amount."

"The candidates that are running for union orientation meet to learn of their bene-

fits, rights and responsibilities and Union procedures for helping members."

"It's no longer acceptable to handle the meeting, that the T-6 development is merely as a storage facility. "Is that how you're going to justify it to the taxpayers, how you're going to bankrupt the commissioners?"

Port Hotel Workers

Contract Demands

Continued from Page 1—

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VITAL SIGNS:

a look at the US economy

Unemployment Decline 'More Symbolic Than Real'

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A small decline in the jobless rate last month was "more symbolic than real" according to the Wall Street Journal.

According to the Labor Department's report, there was actually a small increase in the number of people without jobs in May—the figure moved to a seasonally adjusted 6,750,000 from 6,727,000 in April. But the increase in the size of the civilian labor force was so large that measured in a percentage of the labor force, unemployment declined.

"VERY LITTLE CHANGE"

Although the official jobless rate declined to 6.9% -- the lowest level in 30 months -- the Labor Department said that the unemployment situation, in fact, "showed very little change."

Wage Hikes Slowing Down

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Wages of American workers rose by an average 1.5 percent during the first quarter of 1977, less than in the final quarter of 1976, the Labor Department reported last week. Over the last year, wages and salaries have risen an average 6.8 percent. Compared with increases of 1.9 percent in the first and final quarters of 1976, the smaller in-
crease during last January through March stemmed from fewer collective bargaining settlements reached in that pe-

Hotel Workers

on Contract Demands

Canada Food Prices Up Sharply

Food prices in Canada took a sharp jump in May, rising 2.3 percent in the four-week period ending May 28, and were more than double the increase in April, which recorded a one percent rise.

A survey released last week by the Anti-Inflation Board in Ottawa said that sig-
ificant increases in prices for potatoes, beef and pork, fats and oils and beverages were largely responsible for the sharp rise.

These latest figures released by the AIB underscore the fact that the board has underestimated the extent of rising food prices in Canada. In April, when Statistics Canada announced a one percent rise in food prices, the AIB predicted that food costs in May would rise another 1.5 per-
cent. Instead of that, they have gone up 2.3 percent.

Transfer Resolution Support

ILWU Auxiliary 3, Seattle recently went into the Local 19 hiring hall at morning dinner time and distributed a "Transfer Request Resolution," addressed to President Carter and the Congress.

"The waterfront workers gave us a friendly and warm welcome, responding with over ninety signatures during the morning dinner," writes auxiliary Vice-President Helen Nelson.