MEMO PARK, Calif. — When 140 employees at Heublein voted for ILWU representation 6 years ago, the issue was a desire to secure parity with Local 6 Master Contract hours.

Over the years, in three sets of negotiations the gap narrowed as the membership grew and the vodka plant expanded into canned cocktails and many other liquor items.

Now, as of August 1, 1979, the nearly 300 Local 6 members here have won a three-year contract which achieves parity — and then some. The July 30 vote ratified the recommended settlement by a 90 percent vote.

WAGE INCREASES

First year wage increases range from 75c to 1.6% per hour, plus classification raises in several areas. Second and third year wages follow the area pattern of 4.5%, plus the 2% maximum cost-of-living allowances in 1978 and 1979.

“A” & “B” maintenance employees and rectifiers, will receive additional money next year and achieve parity, while line workers — mostly women — reach parity with a 75c wage increase this year.

Health and welfare, shift premiums, life insurance and funeral leave were improved. Two dozen language and procedure issues were resolved. In addition, members won a 21/2-day holiday, Good Friday (13 effective the first year); a 7/5 day of sick leave secured in the second year, in addition to unused sick leave accumulated after August 1, 1977, to be cashed out upon retirement.

VACATIONS

Vacations are improved in 1979, adding 5 weeks after 25 years of service and moving up to 4 weeks’ vacation from 15 to 12 years. Qualifying hours are reduced from 1,500 to 1,000 immediately.

Negotiations took a month and a half, and a barrage of company proposals to weaken contract language and job conditions were turned around.

The agreement was negotiated by Business Agent Al Lannon, with a rank and file committee of Ethel Bush, Barbara Dutton, James Hamilton, James E. Johnson, Fred Mederius and Abraham Salinas. Alternates were Buddie Brice and Alice Callahan. Northern California Regional Director LeRoy King gave a last minute encouragement to lobby for removal of the limit. “We were able to put together a coalition of ILWU, Teamsters, Republic, Benton and our allies, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association and, later on, the AFL-CIO. We held together on this issue.”

AFTER LABOR DAY

As things stand now, a House-Senate Conference Committee has produced, but not yet signed, a 1977 Farm Bill which must be pushed through both houses of Congress and the President's desk before the legislators return from their Labor Day recesses.

The Bill, first of all, dumps the Senate amendment, sponsored by Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.), which would have imposed the $50,000 limit.

The conference committee bill also includes language, introduced by Rep. Delia Garza (D-Tex.), which provides in the Act that the price objective is set at 52.5% of parity, which would assure a price of $3.1c per pound for all sugar produced in 1978 and 1977.

WASHINGTTON, DC — An intense joint lobbying effort by the ILWU, Teamsters and other forces has succeeded in turning back, at least for now, efforts to impose strict cash limitations on the amount of money any individual sugar producer could receive in government price support payments.

Such a ceiling, charged the coalition which worked closely with Rep. John Burton (D-S.F.), Cecil Heftel and Dan Akaka (D-HI) — would have been clearly discriminatory against Hawaiian producers.

Some 10,000 members of ILWU Local 142 are employed in the islands’ Hawaiian sugar industry, where prices have slumped recently because of a decline in world sugar prices. The present sugar agreement expires November 1.

DUMPED IN HOUSE

The effort to impose a $50,000 limit was approved by the Senate in response to the wishes of mid-western corn-sweetener producers. Since the House Farm Bill had passed without such a ceiling, the entire bill had to go to conference committee where it was defeated.

“This was our primary area of concern,” reported former International Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt, and Local 32 Vice-President Eddie Lapa who went to Washington in late July and early August to lobby for removal of the limit. “We were able to put together a coalition of ILWU, Teamsters, Republic, Benton and our allies, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association and, later on, the AFL-CIO. We held together on this issue.”

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nals 4 and 6. The same court (See Dispatcher July 21) enjoined ILWU members from “slow-
down” and not rules that the arbitrator in the order could be construed as requiring respondents or their members to vi
eni strict safety rules and regulations.

ILWU WORK

On August 4, an arbitrator Roger Fielding, after a formal hearing ruled that all the work on the auto docks from the ships to the designated work area must be performed by Locals 8 and 49. "The union is insisting that the arbitrator immediately implement the arbitrator's decision, Parks said.

Portland Auto Becomes Continuous; Port Backs Off from Negotiated Pact

PORTLAND — Longshore Local 8 and Clerks Local 49 earlier this week success
fully concluded a memorandum of understanding with the Port of Portland for settlement of the auto dock dispute.

"But at the eleventh hour, the port refused to initial the document and pre
sent it to the commissioners," reports Northwest Regional Director G. Johnny Parks who served as spokesman for the union negotiating committee. The mem
orandum, said Parks, was "the result of months of negotiations and would have settled the matter once and for all." The dispute between the ILWU and the Port of Portland began early this summer over efforts by the port to sell property at bargain-basement rates for a new auto facility at Terminal 4 to be worked by non-ILWU labor in viola
tion of existing agreements.

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August 26, 1977

Sacco & Vanzetti
see page 2
Local 26 Win
see page 3
Labor Law
see page 8
Two days before his arrest, Sacco plucked fifteen stories to his death from the offices where he was being questioned by federal agents.

THIN EVIDENCE

The trial of Sacco and Vanzetti opened on May 31, 1921. The prosecution sought to place the two at the scene through eyewitnesses and a few pieces of physical evidence; the defense produced eyewitnesses who denied that either man had been there, and others to establish alibis.

The evidence against Vanzetti was absurdly thin. Only one man claimed to have seen him at the scene of the crime, and he identified Vanzetti as the driver of the getaway car, contradicting almost all other witnesses, who described the driver as a woman.

The prosecution also claimed, with little supporting evidence, that the .32 revolver Vanzetti was carrying at the time of his arrest belonged to the murdered guard.

The defense produced thirteen witnesses, all Italian, to testify that Vanzetti had been selling fish on the day of the crime.

Regarding Sacco there was eyewitness testimony that he had and had not been at the scene. Some prosecution witnesses, in violation of standard police procedure, had viewed Sacco individually instead of in a lineup, whereupon their initial recollection of the murderer's physical appearance improved remarkably.

OTHERS claimed, implausibly, that Sacco had spoken to them in clear, unaccented, colloquial English.

The key testimony against Sacco was the assertion that the .32 bullet found in the body of the guard had been fired from the revolver Sacco had when he arrived at the factory. Each side produced ballistics experts to affirm or deny the claim. A prosecution expert, Capt. William Proctor of the State Police, testified that the bullet was "consistent with" having been fired from Sacco's gun.

He later admitted that the prosecution had carefully coached him in that exact wording after he had said he could not make a positive identification. He added that he did not believe Sacco's gun had fired the shot.

To accept the controversial ballistics evidence, one must not only dismiss Sacco's alibi but also ignore all the gaps in the prosecution's case. Sacco claimed to have gone to Boston that day to obtain a passport for return to Italy. The defense produced witnesses from the Italian Consulate in South Braintree, Massachusetts, as the place of Sacco's arrest.

MILLIONS WERE SAVED

The injustice of their conviction, the crisis that it precipitated, and the generation yet unborn, said French writer Anatole France in an "appeal to the American people.

France was one of the many important authors and thinkers who put their names to the call for justice. H.G. Wells, George Bernard Shaw, Albert Einstein, Madame Curie, and many, many others asked that the lives of the two men be spared.

LABOR SUPPORT

Workers in this country, and around the world, rallied to the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. The 1921 convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously passed a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of the case, and a new trial.

Similar demands were issued by AFL international unions, locals and city councils across the nation. The major labor organization issued a call to its working class patriots in dozens of nations urged the US government to intercede to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

As the day of execution drew near, workers in dozens of mill towns flooded the streets, in strike and in protest, to call for justice.

WORLDWIDE PROTEST

Again on August 22, as the clocks ticked the hour of death closer, workers in shops and mines, factories and offices, walked out when news came that theMassachusetts Supreme Court had denied the final appeal.

The outpouring of workers' sentiment was a great demonstration that the globe was overawing. In virtually every European city, in Tokyo, in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro, in Australia, the Philippines and Canada, workers walked the streets, in strike and in protest, to call for justice.

Fifty thousand struck in Philadelphia, 20,000 in New York, 25,000 in Detroit, 10,000 in the six states of the New England states and New York, and in Newark. Coal miners in Pennsylvania and metal miners in northern Colorado stayed out of the pits.

Fifty thousand demonstrated in Cleveland, while the cigar makers of Tampa, the building tradesmen of Mount Vernon, N.Y., granite cutters of Quincy, Mass., and countless others demonstrated or stayed home.

Fifty Years Later

“THAT A GRIEVING MISCHIEF OF JUSTICE OCCURRED WITH THEIR DEATHS”

As the governor observed, the seven-year trial and appeals process had been marked by a determined effort against the defendants, by political leaders and by many of the members of the community. The proclamation which removes any stigma or disgrace that may have attached to the names of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti because of their conviction of a crime of murder and robbery, and the proclamation which amends the statutes of the state of Massachusetts so that the murder and robbery for which Sacco and Vanzetti were found guilty shall be deemed "a grievous mischief of justice occurred with their deaths."
Local 142 Wins Big Gains in Pipe Contract

HONOLULU — ILWU Local 142 members at US Pipe, who make concrete pipe and fittings in Campbell Industrial Park, unanimously ratified a new two year agreement, effective January 1, which boosts wages 12% each year.

Rates of typical jobs will be: Concrete Fabricator IV - $7.67 this year, $8.54 next year; Batch Operator - $8.27 this year, $9.03 next year.

VACATION BREAK-THROUGH

The vacation clause breaks new ground with five weeks' vacation after 18 years, 4 after 7, 3 after 6, and 2 after 5 years. A new paid holiday — Good Friday — brings the total to 11.

The company will add 5¢ to its contribution to the pension plan in 1978, for a total of 45¢ per hour. Monthly pension benefits, now $13.50 per year of service, will be increased.

Sick leave will be 22 days with pay for 5-year employees, 14 for others. Separation and death benefits are upgraded, and pro-rated for incomplete years of service.

OTHER GAINS

Other gains include stronger seniority language, $3.00 allowance for meals after working five hours, or until he's still hanging around having luck with his hours. "Call back" pay will apply to an employee called after he has punched out, even if he's still hanging around having luck with his hours.

Tommy Trask was Union negotiating spokesman at the US Pipe sessions, and committeemen Calvin Werner, Stanley Garcia and Reynold Jerome.

Canadian Foremen's Contract Approved

VANCOUVER, BC — The Anti-Inflation Board has accepted the one-year contract negotiated last January by ILWU Local 14, Vancouver, representing 400 foremen. Key provision in the agreement was a wage increase of 45¢ an hour bringing the foremen's base rate up to $11.77. The foremen's rate is one-third higher than the longshore base rate.

The new contract includes improvements in the job training program, the provision of monies by the employers to maintain the present level of benefits, and a clause which provides that foremen laid off because of business slack by any company will be transferred back to their locals.

Foremen transfer back to their locals. Both parties, however, expressed the hope that this will not become necessary.

Local 26 Wins Two Month Strike — Big Wage Gains at Bird & Sons

LOS ANGELES — After nearly two months on strike, members of ILWU warehouse Local 26 at Bird and Sons, a roofing supply manufacturer, have gone back to work with a solid three year contract.

Walking out July 1 in response to an unacceptable wage offer by their employer, members voted August 26 by 48-14 to accept a three-year agreement which provides a total of $2.15 in wages and cost of living adjustments over the next three years.

The agreement provides wage increases of 85¢ effective July 1, 1977, 45¢ in wages and 25¢ Cola adjustment in 1978 and another 45¢ in wages and 25¢ in COLA next year.

Classification adjustments will provide an additional 25¢ for leadmen, shift main tenders, and classification for new classification of maintenance working foremen.

The new agreement provides for maintenance of the hospital's medical, dental and prescription drug plan benefits, an additional 45¢ in employer contributions to the pension plan, five weeks vacation after 25 years, an additional holiday in the second year of the agreement, and other improvements.

The negotiating committee consisted of

Columbia River Wreck

ASTORIA — An Army Corps of Engineers' barge dredge Biddle was seriously damaged August 9 in a collision with the Matson freighter Hawaiian, in heavy fog at the mouth of the Columbia River. The freighter, outbound for Seattle, will have to return to the yard for repairs. The dredge was towed upriver for repairs. No casualties were reported.

Call to the Tenth Annual Convention of the ILWU Pacific Coast Pensioners' Association

September 19-20-21
Santa Cruz Boarding House
San Jose, California

All retired members of the ILWU are invited to attend the Convention. Members of the Pacific Coast Pensioners groups will be seated as fully accredited guests who are not members of the Pacific Coast Pensioners Association shall be seated as Fraternal Delegates.

As usual, this will be a "Type A" convention where all delegates will be on their own as to arrangements for their transportation, accommodations, etc.

All resolutions to be considered by the Convention shall be submitted to the secretary by September 1.

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

HANDYMAN ANNIVERSARY — August 6 marked the first anniversary of the death of Norman Ray Lewis on the Handyman picket line, and members of ILWU warehouse Local 6 marked the date with a turnout at stores and a march in Redding, California, urging continuation of the consumer boycott against the chain of home improvement stores.

At left, in San Jose, Francis Fink, Ruben Bolzano, Roland Corley, Jim Finkham and Frank Magallanes picketed and handed out leaflets; at right, in San Mateo, Local 10 member Nick Gremich joins Local 6 President Keith Eickman, left, and regional director LeRoy King on the line.

Local Foremen's Convention

SAN JOSE — Local 4 negotiators have wrapped up a two-year contract with five independent East Bay hospitals, based on the area agreement reached with Associated Hospitals last month.

The area agreement provides wage increases of 7.4% the first year and 7% the second, bringing total increases for San X-ray technician with four years' experience up to $29.31 per hour by the expiration date.

Independent hospitals signing up were Alameda, Kaiser-Oakland, Levine, Mt. Diablo and Washington. Two hospitals, Can- main unsigned—Doctors of San Leandro, and Brookside have not signed.

STRIKE VOTE

Doctors of San Leandro wants to do away with the union shop, has offered a wage increase of only 3%, and wants the right to fire union members who respect the picket lines of other unions. The mem- bers have voted unanimously by secret ballot to give their committee the right to call a strike if necessary. Another session is scheduled for August 31.

At Brookside, a newly organized hospital, the outstanding issues are hospital's unwillingness to pay premium wages on weekends and a demand to do away with paid lunch periods. The hospital has re- quested assistance from the state concilia- tion service.

The new committee consists of Business Agent Manuel Carrera, retired Business Agent Bill Burke, Lily Hansen (Alma- media); Clarence Jenkins (Levine); Rich- ard Anderson and alternate Abbe Sullivan (Kaysville); Joe Holman (Mt. Diablo); and Cinn Peters (Edison).

Loading Grain

PORTLAND — This was the first port call for the Maria L., a Greek bulk car- her, here recently to load grain at Cook Indu- stries, Inc. facility at Terminal 5.

X-Ray Techs — Five Independent Hospitals Sign Up; Two Are Holdouts

SAN JOSE — Local 6 negotiators have wrapped up a two-year contract with five independent East Bay hospitals, based on the area agreement reached with Associated Hospitals last month.

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The Rip-Off as a Way of Life

The daily papers are all inked up about the great looting raid during the recent Con Ed blackout in New York. Nothing hurts so much as having your Keebler cookies stolen. It is a widespread phenomenon that has been festering underneath for a long time.

What comes to the surface is the rip- off as a way of life. We are all being fleeced off by "In your face" buyers who do the looting at the bottom of the pit. To live is to get. If you wound for Scruffy, after taking on containers filled with paper, wood products, canned goods and feed at the mouth of the Columbia River. The freighter, outbound for Seattle, will have to return to the yard for repairs. The dredge was towed upriver for repairs. No casualties were reported.
Canadian Labor Rejects Gov’t Offer to Water Down Wage-Price Controls

VANCOUVER, BC — The 2.3 million member Canadian Labor Congress has rejected the offer of the federal government to scrap its wage control program in return for labor accepting voluntary controls, a consultative agency and a monitoring agency.

The decision was made by a conference of 150 top leaders of CLC affiliates meeting jointly with the Executive Council of the CLC. The decision was unanimous. Don Garcia, Canadian Area president of the ILWU, attended the conference.

Joe Morris, president of the CLC, said the voluntary proposal of the government is worse than the current program now in effect.

In a statement following the conference, the CLC declared the government’s proposals unacceptaible. We cannot accept voluntary restraint that would only result in a further decline in people’s standard of living,” the CLC said.

RECORD UNEMPLOYMENT

The CLC pointed out that prices are again, as historically on the rise and now greatly exceeding controlled wages, and that unemployment has steadily risen to the point where it has reached post-war records.

“Controls must come off immediately and without precondition,” the CLC asserted. “We demand that government put first things first. Attacking unemployment must be its number one goal.”

The CLC advanced the following proposals for reducing unemployment:

• Reduce taxes by a one month moratorium on income tax collection on people earning less than $15,000 per year, following by a five percent permanent tax reduction for people in this category, plus a $90 a month increase in old age pensions.

• A $1 billion public investment program to create jobs including the construction of affordable low-cost housing, subsidies for insulation in housing and public buildings to reduce energy costs; and public investment in improved storage and transportation of food products to reduce the incidence of spoilage and lower the cost of food to the consumer.

Such policies, the CLC declared, “would create jobs, improve the distribution of income and reduce prices in the inflationary housing, energy and food sectors. The resulting stimulation of the economy would bring about a decrease in unemployment and an increase in the growth of income, reduced unemployment insurance expenditures and lower welfare costs, as well as increase tax revenues.”

LONG RANGE POLICIES

The CLC also proposed long range policies centering around the formulation of an industrial strategy in the areas of secondary manufacturing, energy, transportation, and land use in order to combat unemployment permanently.

“The government would like us to cooperate in perpetuating the employer-government myth that wage increases are responsible for inflation,” said ILWU Canadian Area president Don Garcia. “We won’t buy that. All that the government controls have done is to limit wage increases. Profits and prices are continuing to rise while our living standards go down. Wage controls must be removed and free collective bargaining restored.”

Shades of 1934!

PORTLAND — The Oregon Labor Press revealed this week that Portland State University’s football coach “Moose” Davis has been sending athletes to work back of picket lines at strike-locked roofing companies.

Last year the students scabbed in a brewery strike, and this year they worked back of picket lines at the Malakery Roofing Co., and at the Fred Meyer Bakery in Clackamas.

PSU president Joseph Blumel, in response to loud outcries from organized labor, appeared before the Multnomah Labor Council this week and said the practice would be discontinued.

He also acknowledged the debt PSU owes to the labor movement, which has lobbied at the Legislature and otherwise worked to support the school because of its location, in an urban area, enabled working men and women and their children to attend classes.

The 46-day bakery strike (see The Dispatcher, July 22) ended in victory last week with wage increases and other gains for the strikers. The roofing company strike, which began July 11, was still on at this writing.

Forty-three years ago students from Oregon State University at Corvallis were brought to Portland to scold on longshoremen and seamen.

Labor in the Schools

SALEM — One of the most important bills introduced at the recent session of the Oregon Legislature was a joint House resolution requiring the State Department of Education to make available to school districts material on labor’s contribution to American life and history and requiring that the material be presented in a positive manner.

Floor leader for the measure, which was sponsored by the State AFL-CIO, was Rep. Jim Chrest, a member of Clerks Local 40, Portland.

Here’s where it all begins — the giant open pit mine out of which Local 30 members carry the raw ore which, when processed at the refinery shown off in the distance, is turned into a wide variety of household and industrial products.

Canadian Labor avoiding the strike

Local 6

South Africa Boycott Group Established

SAN FRANCISCO — East and West Bay Committees of warehouse Local 6 members have been set up in support of major vote by the CLC and demanding that the policy be reversed in South Africa.

In a statement following the conference, the CLC declared the government’s proposals unacceptable. We cannot accept voluntary restraint that would only result in a further decline in people’s standard of living,” the CLC said.

Local 6

South Africa

Hears Solar Energy Talk

WILMINGTON — Delegates to the South Carolina District Council were addressed August 13 by two members of the sheet metal workers union, who discussed the importance of these developing solar energy facilities.

South Carolina

Speaks for Safety

WASHINGTON, DC — Reversing a 1971 Nixon administration ruling, the Labor Department has announced that from now on union workers who accompany federal job safety and health officers on plant inspections will be entitled to be paid by their employers.

Amendment of the new policy was made by Dr. Eula Bingham, Assistant Secretary of Labor for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in the course of an address to the convention of the AFL-CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (OCWA) in Los Angeles.

In other action, the delegates named to the new officers, L. L. “Chick” Leveridge, Local 13; and Louisa Gratz and Paul Perlin, Local 26, to attend a Conference on the World Economic Order, to be held in Los Angeles September 8-10, sponsored by the United Nations.

Workers on Safety Tours

EMPLOYERS MUST PAY

Local 30 is an industrial union, taking in every category of work at the US Borax plant. At left, Charlie Pasqua, soon to retire, runs warehouse operations; below, Clarence “Corky” Emerich handles switchboard, left, and is union steward for office staff; Don Spears is an operator-helper in plant No. 1 where the ore is reduced to a liquid state for further processing.
After Defeat in 1974 Strike, Local 30 Comes to Long Way

Continued from Page 1—

raised in the middle of the strike.

The BORON Borax road closed down during the contract negotiations, and work broke down lines in the Boron area. There was no agreement, "new hires" brought in during the strike were only used for three months, many of whom had been at US Borax for better than 20 years, were put on a recall list. Others who returned were reassigned, while the "new hires" took over their old positions.

"In the early days, right after we came back," recalls operator-helper Don Spears, "the company was pretty rough on the feelings. I must have been up in the front office every other day for something." The presence of a large number of non-members was also particularly galling.

SAFETY PROBLEMS

The displacement of experienced men was just one of many problems: within months after the conclusion of the strike, three men, including Local 30 members John Lovett and Willie Dodderer, were killed in industrial accidents, and many others blamed these tragedies on the presence of a large group of new and inexperienced employees.

Also, in the wake of the defeat, "we lost any kind of control over how things are done around here, which was really pretty tight before the strike," recalls millwright Gary Gulley. "We had some department heads, line supervisors, where they really ran their own show. They could solve whatever problems they had right within the shop. After the strike, transportation was broken up and dispersed throughout the plant, and the company took over tighter control."

With the breakdown of craft lines and the growth of subcontracting, "there's plenty of work, but it's not as interesting. All we're doing here is changing the oil and doing grease jobs," according to millwright Fred Napier who services the 514 the second year and 54g in the third year of service to $13 effective the first year of the agreement.

Wages are increased by 3½% in 1977 and by another 3½% in 1978 and by another 3½% in 1979. This averages out to 65½% in the first year, 5½% in the second year and 3½% in the third year of the agreement. First class craftsmen will also receive a boost in their retirement benefits. The average rate of $8.36 per hour by 1979, and makes major improvements in pensions and other fringe benefits.

"It's certainly not everything we wanted, but I think everyone agrees it was a good contract, the best we could do under the circumstances," according to Winston Carter, who served on the negotiating committee. With plans for the construction of a new acid facility on the drawing boards, and orders pouring in, "I think the company wanted to reach an agreement as soon as possible."

There's a long way to go, and Local 30 members seem to generally agree that the union has only now begun to regain some of the muscle it lost. "We've still got some work to do before we can get up and walk, and running comes much later," says Napier.

Part of the problem has to do with turnover. "We've still got some of the muscle it lost. 'We've still got some of the same spirit we used to have around here.'"

"WE'LL NEVER FORGET"

But over the years, things have improved. "We'll never forget," says Napier, "the sacrifices and the suffering of the striking workers, the forgetting of the local's substantial per capita debt. Under the administration of President Bill Pope, Vice-President John Davenport, and Secretary-Treasurer Dennis Carter, the local is making a major effort to service the membership and to encourage a renewal of rank and file activity which Local 30 so notably before 1974.

STEWARD SYSTEM

The steward system, which has run after the strike, is being revived, and the first stewards' council meeting is set for September 4. Local 30's strong ties in the Boron community—expressed, for example, in its involvement in young people's sports activities—has continued.

Most important, Local 30 has just concluded a new three-year agreement with US Borax, which will bring wages up to an average of $8.36 per hour by 1979, and makes major improvements in pensions and other fringe benefits.

"We've got to get people back into union ranks," says Pope. "I think things are going to settle down, people are getting more used to working together, and we'll have some of the same spirit we used to have around here."

The New Bounty Contact

Boron, Calif.—Members of ILWU Mine, Mineral and Processing Workers Local 30 have overwhelmingly ratified a new three-year contract—2½ months before the expiration of their 1974-77 pact. The agreement provides Local 30 members with healthy wage increases, plus pension and other fringe improvements.

Wages are increased by 3½% in 1977 and by another 3½% in 1978 and by another 3½% in 1979. This averages out to 65½% in the first year, 5½% in the second year and 3½% in the third year of the agreement. First class craftsmen will also receive a boost in their retirement benefits. The average rate of $8.36 per hour by the expiration of the agreement.

WAGES TAKE EFFECT

While the rest of the contract does not take effect until November 4, the wage increase goes into effect on August 26, 1977. The major medical maximum benefit is increased from $25,000 to $300,000. Full-time college or trade school students will be able to receive full hospital, medical surgery and major medical coverage up to age 23; maternity benefits and dental premium contributions are increased; the average weekly benefit will pay $80 today, rising over the next five years to $175; and the dollar amount of extended health and welfare coverage for curative for early care is increased. The average wage gain in all wage years is expected to reach 8%.

Other improvements include one year of additional health and welfare coverage for dependents of members who die due to job-related injury or illness, 90 days of paid leave for employees who are away from non work-related injuries or illnesses; and increased vacation coverage for early retirees up to age 66 and other modifications.

The Local 30 negotiating committee consisted of President Bill Pope, Vice-President John Davenport, Herb Mitchell, Paul York, Dennis Lank, Winston Carter and D. J. Nelson. Also assisting was regional director Don Wright, with assistance from Vice-President George Martin.

Inflation's Case Exposed

NEW YORK—A recent Business Week article once again puts down the myth of "inflation eats up our savings." If inflation does heat up," says the influential weekly, "it won't be a force of nature that is going to impose itself on us. The first time, wage settlements are a cause of an effect. Second time, wages are a counter-effect. The further implication, of course, is that if monetary and fiscal policies are re-strictive enough to keep the inflation rate coming down, it's Washington, rather than big labor or big business that causes or cures inflation, it seems."
Three SF Dockers Honored on Retirement SAN FRANCISCO — A large group of friends from the San Francisco waterfront community showed up July 21 at Cargo West restaurant to say farewell to three popular old-time dockers who have announced their retirement. Honored at the dinner were Sid Nau, whose family has been on the San Francisco docks for five generations, and Bosco Lindner, both members of foremen’s Local 91 and Norm Ludich, a CS&L supercargo out of Local 34. The dinner was hosted by Local 91 Secretary-Treasurer Joe Amore, with the help of Al Musmeci and Robert Goldbeck, both of Local 91.

THE WINNER of the Jeff Bowen Memorial Scholarship of ILWU Locals 13, 63 and 94, who announced their retirement. Seated from left to right are Norm Ludich, Bosco Lindner and Sid Nau. Among the many guests were, standing, International Vice-President Ruby Rubio and President James R. Hoffa.

William Hurschmann — Local 10 Member SAN LANDRO — William George Hurschmann, a long-time member of Longshore Local 10 and a former business agent and dispatcher, died June 10, 1977, after a short illness. He was 71.

Hurschmann, who had been a longshoreman for 45 years until his retirement in 1971, was a native of Washington, moving to the San Francisco Bay Area as an infant.

He is survived by two sons, William, of San Bruno; and Richard, of San Leandro; a brother, Walter of Castro Valley; and two sisters, Amy Hurschmann, of San Bruno, and Marite Coreyll, Reno; plus three grandchildren.

He was a widower. His wife, Sadell, died in 1970.

Norm Coreia, Local 75 SAN FRANCISCO — Norman Coreia, 59, secretary-treasurer of ILWU Watchmen’s Local 75, died July 20 while on a salmon fishing trip. He was on a two-week vacation at the time. He leaves his widow, Mrs. Alice Coreia.

“Norm was a great family man and an excellent union official,” commented acting-secretary-treasurer Roy Erb, “and we have all suffered a great loss.

J. K. Stranahan Recovering PORTLAND — J. K. Stranahan, editor of the Clerks’ bulletin, 40-RECAP, and the local’s recording secretary, is home from the hospital, convalescing from a heart attack.

The Clerks’ representative on the Columbia River District Council and a frequent caucus and convention delegate, Stranahan, 58, is well known up and down the Coast. He was a member of the Joint Maritime Arbitration Committee during the 1938 strike and co-chairman of public relations in this area during the 1971-72 strike. During the late ’30s, he was a reporter on the News Ledger.

He is a member of the steering committee of the Oregon Coalition for National Health Security and has been active in campaigns to aid the Farm Workers.

Bob Robertson Is On the Mend WILMINGTON, Calif. — Former VP Bob Robertson is home now, recuperating from surgery at Kaiser Hospital in San Rafael this summer. For this reason, he says to tell all his friends “the old man’s ok.” He needs cards, autograph book and well messages can be sent to his home. 415 Adobe Canyon Road, Kervin, California 94042. Or call him at (707) 832-5058.

The ILWU is Organize!

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 workers who want to be organized in the ILWU? If so, please write or telephone information to one of the following. An ILWU staff member will be happy to help.

Northwest Regional Office
G. Johnny Parks, Regional Director 405 N.W. 18th Ave.
Portland, Or. 97209
Phone: (503) 233-1955

Seattle Area
361272
Black Diamond, WA 98010
Phone: (206) 866-1329

Canadian Area Office
Craig Pritchett, Regional Director
361 E. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.
Phone: (604) 354-8414

Southern California
Donald Wright, Regional Director
5635 South Figueroa St.
Los Angeles, Ca. 90037
Phone: (213) 575-5394
Lorenzo Gonzalez, Organizer
Northern California, Regional Office
Roy King, Regional Director
2140 Franklin Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94109
Phone: (415) 775-3532

Karl Leipnik, Organizer
Appointments: Crockett Area:
(415) 797-7711
Sacramento Area: (916) 377-5681

Hawaii Office
Robert McKeith, Regional Director
411 Ahikahon Dr.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Phone: (808) 494-4161
Thomas Trask, Ist Rep.

BC Labor Unity Wins Strike at Hotel Vancouver VANCOUVER, BC — The labor move ment scored a significant victory when it forced the Hotel Vancouver to close down, stop using strikebreakers, and sign an agreement granting its employees a wage increase.

The hotel, owned by the Canadian Na tional Railways but operated by Hilton, started using strikebreakers when its 475 employees went on strike. At the call of the BC Federation of Labor a mass picket line was set up and the whole operation was declared “hot.” The hotel’s managers found it impossible to carry on and closed the hotel.

CLOSE TO 127 The union maintained their picket lines and soon management agreed to resume negotiations. The new agreement calls for a wage increase of 12% over a two-year period. Previously management stated that it could not and would not grant any kind of a wage increase whatsoever.

ILWU locals and members in the Van couver area gave the 35-day strike and picket line their full support.

“T’ll show you what power of labor when we have unity and solidarity,” said Don Garcia, Canadian Area ILWU president. “It is a practical application of our (and labor’s) slogan that ‘an injury to one is an injury to all.’”

Port of Astoria Notes ASTORIA — The meeting drew caustic comments from longshoremen on the Port’s proposal to spend from $8,992 to $13,000 on decorative lighting at the mooring basin.

The money should be spent for lighting and other safety improvements in the dock area, rather than on decorative lighting for the benefit of the tourists, Local 50 members said.

There is no lighting whatever in the parking lot back of Pier III and no stairway leading into the waterfront, they say, just a paillet board. “You could break a leg there.”

The delegation appeared at the meeting to back up a letter from the local to the Port requesting improved lighting and needed safety repairs.

The delegation included Charles “Chuck” McBride, Roy Niem, Don Platt, Jim Van Ostol, and Lloyd Arena.
Portland — The Pacific Northwest Labor College, a Labor Research and Workers Education Institution, founded, centered and controlled by and for its staff and members, operates with the announcement that the college’s support group, PNLC Association, would hold its first general meeting Sept. 9 and that its executive director, Roy Ockert would leave soon afterward for Washington to seek federal funding.

The labor movement in Europe has had labor colleges, supported at least in part by government money for up to a century or more. But it’s only in the last fifteen years, kind in the United States. The George Meany Labor Leadership School, and two other labor colleges located in the Rocky Mountain area hold classes for one or two weeks annually.

by government money for up to a century or more. But it’s only in the last fifteen years, kind in the United States. The George Meany Labor Leadership School, and two other labor colleges located in the Rocky Mountain area hold classes for one or two weeks annually.

The bylaws specify that PNLC shall be located in the Portland metropolitan area, but labor research and educational programs for workers may be conducted anywhere in the Pacific Northwest.

August 5 mailing’s “Basic Human Needs Conference” scheduled for October 9th at the Warwicks Hotel. The conference will serve as an introduction course in occupational safety and health, Nov. 15&16; and a two-weeks’ conference January, featuring classes on “What Union Officers should know about the labor law” “The Job Action as an Arbitration as a grievance procedure.”

The National Labor Relations Board, “Labor’s Economic Issues,” and other topics.

On the Grill

PORTLAND — Lloyd Anderson, executive director of the Port of Portland, received something less than a vote of confidence at a recent meeting of the Multnomah County Labor Council.

was at the meeting, at MCLC’s request, to explain why it was taking so long to negotiate a contract between the Port of Portland and Municipal Employees Local 463 for six landscape gardeners. But a variety of other grievances were aired as well.

Council head Bill Past described foreign construction of the new dry dock and Dis- patcher, July 22, as “taking jobs away from taxpayers with taxpayers’ money.”

I think we’ve bet- ter get Marv Hall of the Carpenters’ Union ...

and we weren’t lied to, we were played with...

Mary Ann of the Public Employees Union suggested they be referred to the Oregon State Teachers and others.

The Port should act on it and pay this man a whole month’s wages...

Port of Lewiston

LEWISTON, Ids. — The Port of Lewiston will open bids soon for construction of a general cargo dock and storage facilities.

North Lewiston port, according to The Daily Shipping News, published in Portland, sit about downstream from the two portage grade elevators.

Joe Nos and panpers

We bear, via the outdoor grapevine that Pat Gomez, of Morgan Hill, California, a member of Local 6, nipped a lunker trout this past “Good Friday” he bought a float and a fly and sat by the lake Davis this past “Good Friday” he bought a float and a fly and sat by the lake Davis this past “Good Friday” he bought a float and a fly and sat by the lake Davis this past “Good Friday” he bought a float and a fly and sat by the lake Davis this past “Good Friday” he bought a float and a fly and sat by the lake Davis this past “Good Friday” he bought a float and a fly and sat by the lake.

That should be a fair investment of time for fishing, isn’t it?

Ideal spot for zeroing in is a 100-yard range. Smaller ranges will increase the possibility of being significantly off target at longer ranges hunting. A zeroing-in error of one inch at 25 yards becomes a 4-inch error at 100 yards; an 8-inch error at 200 yards.

If a standard 100-yard range is not available within easy driving distance, it is often possible to create your own by pac- ing off the desired distance. However, this should never be done unless you have a proper safety backdrop behind the target; you can make sure that no one—repeat NO ONE—will wander into the line of fire and that you will have previously obtained per- mission from the landowner.

To reduce movement as much as possible, sight in a fixed rest should always be used beneath the gun’s fore- end. Place a thick glove or sponge beneath the “fore-end” and the “rest” of your gun. When shooting without a rest, otherwise the barrel vibration against the hard surface will cause the rifle to shoot high and will undoubtedly give you an incorrect zero. Since a rifle can be zeroed in only one distance, doesn’t it make good sense to know in advance the variety of ranges and distances you have to take shots while hunting? Then, by consulting ballis- tic catalogs of rifle and ammunition manufac- turers, you can determine how high or low from the Pacific Northwest, and the sighting-in ranges.

For many of the more popular, modern rifles, a zeroed-in rifle in inches high at 100 yards will hit very close to dead center, and well within five inches of a bullseye. If you wish to fire at big game more than 200 yards away with insignificant error and, of course, the error factor is further reduced when you aim for a large “vital area” on your big game target.

It’s a good idea to bear in mind that even a correctly sighted-in rifle will shoot with some error. So in fall, you may have to make some additional time on the range, prac- ticing before you start out in earnest, to get things in line. When you decide on the “spots” you want to fish, secure the loop you’re using at the top of the handle, directly through the hole. Get a good grip on the handle and use it in a slow, deliber- ate, one-step-at-a-time fashion. When you decide on the "spots" you want to fish, secure the loop you’re using at the top of the handle, directly through the hole. Get a good grip on the handle and use it in a slow, deliber- ate, one-step-at-a-time fashion. When you decide on the "spots" you want to fish, secure the loop you’re using at the top of the handle, directly through the hole. Get a good grip on the handle and use it in a slow, deliber- ate, one-step-at-a-time fashion. When you decide on the "spots" you want to fish, secure the loop you’re using at the top of the handle, directly through the hole. Get a good grip on the handle and use it in a slow, deliber- ate, one-step-at-a-time fashion. When you decide on the "spots" you want to fish, secure the loop you’re using at the top of the handle, directly through the hole. Get a good grip on the handle and use it in a slow, deliber- ate, one-step-at-a-time fashion.

Having trouble standing upright on your boat, couldn’t afford a cast of steel, put a little like stick; drill a hole through the handle, and thread a thick leather strap through the hole. Get a good grip on the handle and use it in a slow, deliber- ate, one-step-at-a-time fashion. When you decide on the "spots" you want to fish, secure the loop you’re using at the top of the handle, directly through the hole. Get a good grip on the handle and use it in a slow, deliber- ate, one-step-at-a-time fashion. When you decide on the "spots" you want to fish, secure the loop you’re using at the top of the handle, directly through the hole. Get a good grip on the handle and use it in a slow, deliber- ate, one-step-at-a-time fashion. When you decide on the "spots" you want to fish, secure the loop you’re using at the top of the handle, directly through the hole. Get a good grip on the handle and use it in a slow, deliber- ate, one-step-at-a-time fashion.

China has not bought any US wheat since the 1972 crop, but Bauer inferred the hanguise which ended her purchases “were due to the drought.”

'Dock Strike' Available

SEATTLE — The book "Dock Strike," by Roger Buchanan, an account of the 1934 longshore strike in Portland. is now available from the International Longshoremen’s Association History Society for $3. Address is P.O. Box 20648, Northgate Station, Seattle, Washington, 98102.
Carter, Labor Agree on Labor Law Reform

WASHINGTON, DC — A labor law reform bill that incorporates President Carter's proposals to strengthen collective bargaining has been introduced in the House and Senate with a strong AFL-CIO endorsement. The Administration "will fight for" its passage, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall told reporters briefing.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said the bill would carry out the promises of the National Labor Relations Act by assuring that workers have "fair chance" to organize and bargain collectively.

The President has proposed a good bill, and the AFL-CIO will wholeheartedly support it," Meany said.

DEMISE

Carter told Congress "unnecessary delays" in holding union representation elections and in acting on unfair labor practices charges are "the most serious problem of the present law."

"The problem of delay has been compounded by the weakness of the National Labor Relations Board's remedies," Carter said. Some employers have learned, he said, that "delay can be less costly than initial compliance with the law."

Carter described as an example a case where "workers who were illegally fired for their union activities in 1962 are still awaiting payment for lost wages."

"The bill that has been introduced by the coalition of organized labor and minority groups that I've described would set time limits for the holding of union representation elections after a petition has been filed. It would end both delaying tactics and red tape delay. It would require the NLRB to seek a court order for immediate reinstatement of workers illegally fired for union activities during an organizing campaign or before a first contract is negotiated. And when such a worker is reinstated, he would receive twice whatever back pay—without any deduction for any other earnings he may have had since his dismissal."

Further, if an employer's stalling over a first contract is deemed by the NLRB to be a willful refusal to bargain in good faith, the board could order that an interim pay increase be put into effect, dating back to the start of the refusal to bargain. The amount would be "the fair market value equivalent of wage and benefit settlements reached in major collective bargaining agreements during that period—as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics."

Although the Senate has set a May 16 deadline for action on the NLRB to penalize willful violators of the labor law by prohibiting them from obtaining federal contracts for a period of three years.

STEVENS CASE

Such a provision has long been urged by the labor movement to deal with firms such as J. P. Stevens & Co., notorious for its repeated, flagrant violations of labor law but still the beneficiary of government supply contracts.

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-NJ), chairman of the Labor-Management Relations subcommittee that is holding the hearings, said that during the August recess of Congress, he will move his subcommittee to Rockrose Rapids, NC. for one day hearing on the tactics of J. P. Stevens & Co. has used to thwart collective bargaining at a plant of the Textile Workers and of Worker Service.

Sharp Second-Quarter Profit Increase

NEW YORK — Big business raked in second-quarter 1977 earnings that were up over a year earlier, a Wall Street Journal survey found.

The after-tax profits rise during the April-June period exceeded analysts' expectations and marked the seventh straight quarter in which a year-to-year gain has been posted. The survey covers 501 major companies.

In a similar survey of first-quarter profit figures, earnings rose 7.7%. After-tax corporate profits for the year 1976 were 28% above the 1975 level. Only three of the 29 industry categories in the Journal survey showed profit declines in the April-June quarter—steel, textiles, and farm equipment. The strong second-quarter showing reflected a sharp rise in industrial production. Over the three-month period, output increased at an annual rate of 12.4%, compared with 5.4% in the previous quarter, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

A major contributor to the second-quarter increase was the Goodyear Aerospace Corp., which reported its best second-quarter in history. GM netted a record $1.1 billion in April from July, a 20% increase over 1976's second quarter.