Local 142 Delegates Set Goals

HONOLULU — Labor unity, the future of Hawaii's economy, organizing and the problems posed by upcoming sugar and pineapple negotiations were among the leading issues discussed and acted upon by the 700 delegates who attended Local 142's 12th Biennial Convention last month.

The ILWU's largest local's convention took place September 19-24 at the Sheraton-Waikiki.

The delegate Convention was International President Jim Herman who reported on the ILWU's recent mutual aid pact with the ILA. Herman was joined by Vice-Presidents Rudy Rubio, George Martin, and Secretary-Treasurer Curtis McClain in extending the best wishes of the International to the delegates, and in particular, a promise of support to sugar and pine workers.

Local 142 President Carl Damaso told the delegates that "the International Convention had adopted a good program and Local 142 must do its share to make it a success. We value our association with our mainland brothers and sisters. They have helped us in many a hard fight."

STATE PLAN

Governor George R. Ariyoshi, who was endorsed by the delegates for election to a second four-year term as Hawaii's chief executive in 1978, reported that administration is developing a plan for the state, which takes into consideration such matters as population, economic expansion, tourism and services. "Growth and the economy" was the theme he foretold to the Governor. He said the plan will be submitted to the State Legislature when it convenes in January for adoption.

Other Convention speakers included the following: the Honorable Robert Cordeiro, Hawaii State Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO; Gerald C. Atkeson, deputy director of the Hawaii Government Employees' Association (AFSCME, AFL-CIO), in the absence of Executive Director David Trask who was out of state; Arthur Rutledge, head of the AFL-CIO, Teamsters and Hotel Workers unions; Richard Martin, president of the Public Employees' Management Association of Hawaii (independent); and Maurice Sullivan, chairman of the State ad hoc advisory committee on civil service.

HARD-WORKING

This year's session was a hard-working one. There were several night sessions. Union policy statements, program and a budget to guide Local 142's course of action for the next biennium were okayed.

The delegates as usual, representing some 200 units throughout the State, were assigned to constitution-finance-working, political, education-publicity, resolutions-officers' report, and rules-credit committees.

Something new was added to this year's Convention format.

Following the usual speeches, pre-Convention committee reports and announcement of committee assignments, an after-lunch session on opening day was devoted to "tell-it-like it-is" panel discussion, involving the seven Local Executive Officers.

Drawing a lot of raves from the delegates also were the evening group sessions on Monday. Everyone was assigned —Continued on Page 4

ILWU picks up dock locals at Eub Line's ship at the Port of Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO—As this issue of The Dispatcher goes to press, ILWU dock workers are respecting picket lines which have been established at several West Coast ports by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Association, AFL-CIO.

The ILA is picketing ships in Oakland, Los Angeles and Seattle, and the ILWU is respecting those lines pursuant to a September 10 mutual aid agreement between the two dock unions which provides that each union "will respect picket lines established and the matter is now being through the grievance procedure."

"All affected ILWU locals are observing mutual aid pact and have demonstrated solidarity and support for our East Coast brothers," said ILWU International President Jim Herman.

"The mutual aid pact is sound and basic trade union policy. It allows us to pool our resources as trade unionists and develop a common approach to the problem of job security and other issues."

"The ILA strike is a good one. Their demands are reasonable and deal directly with the issues. They are handling their strike strategy well, and they deserve the fullest support we, and every other union, can possibly give them."

ILWU Observes Mutual Aid Pact, Respects ILA West Coast Picket Lines

The strike began at 12:01 a.m. Saturday, October 1, when the ILA's previous three-year agreement lapsed without any new resolution of the pressing job security problem.

General freighters, passenger lines and vessels carrying perishables and military cargo are exempted.

ILLA Strikes East Coast, Gulf Ports—Major Issue Is Job Security

NEW YORK — As this edition of The Dispatcher goes to press East Coast and Gulf Coast longshoremen are engaged in a selective strike against all "automated" ships and facilities from Maine to Texas.

The strike began at 12:01 a.m. Saturday, October 1, when the ILA's previous three-year agreement lapsed without any new resolution of the pressing job security problem.

General freighters, passenger lines and vessels carrying perishables and military cargo are exempt.

Main Issue

The strike developed because the union and its employers were unable to come to any agreement to settle the job security problems posed when the National Labor Relations Board in December, 1975, dissolved provisions of ILA contracts, which affirmed ILA jurisdiction over less-than-full-load containers originating from or destined to points within 50 miles of a terminal. The NLRB ruling was upheld by the federal courts in legal actions taken in 1976 and 1977.

Employers Divided

The ILA strike is a good one. Their demands are reasonable and deal directly with the issues. They are handling their strike strategy well, and they deserve the fullest support we, and every other union, can possibly give them."

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With employers seriously split on this demand, negotiations failed to move off dead center in the last few weeks, despite the intervention of chief federal mediator Wayne Horvitz.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall stated when the strike broke out that "the federal government does not intend to intervene in this dispute at this time," adding that federal intervention, such as the imposition of 90 day "cooling off period"— "would only jeopardize collective bargaining."
Tax Funds Subsidize Export of Thousands of US Workers' Jobs

For six years, the US government has been subsidizing the loss of American jobs overseas. But the corporations don't pay the freight. The taxpayers do.

A little known federal agency—the Overseas Private Investment Corporation—offers political-risk insurance against expropriation, war, revolution, insurrection, and related business hazards to American multinational corporations exploiting underdeveloped countries.

In other words, if a corporation insured by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation is nationalized—not an uncommon occurrence—the loss is borne by the US government, not the corporation that is—rather than by the corporation.

A Nixon-administration brainchild, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, has defended itself since its birth in 1969 by pointing out that the business it helps carry forward economic development in underdeveloped countries by mobilizing the resources of the big corporations.

HELPING THE POOR

But corporations interested in which are supposed to help under-developed nations. For example, projects underwritten in the name of developing banana plantations in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Indonesia; safari lodges in Kenya built by ITT; Ralston-Purina fast food chains in Brazil, and Avis cur-rental and chauffeur services in Malaysia and Singapore. Do you think the poor are being helped? Do you believe in the tooth fairy? And who's doing the investing? Between 1974 and 1976, 60% of all Overseas Private Investment Corporation insurance went to only 11 giant corporations. By the same token, the legislation that first provided investors in 1974 were listed in Fortune's roster of the 30 largest US corporations—figures that have changed less than 10% two years later. And which countries are being "developed?" Between 1974 and 1976, 60% of the dollar volume of Overseas Private Investment Corp. insurance was issued for operation in six countries: Brazil, the Philippines, South Korea, Indonesia, Taiwan, and the Dominican Republic.

HUMAN RIGHTS

All these countries are documented violators of human rights, and the Overseas Private Investment Corp. has defined the 1975 Harten amendment which states that no aid be given to "gross and consistent" violators of human rights.

Farrar, a Congress has instructed the agency to refuse insurance to companies that move their US operations abroad to take advantage of cheap foreign labor. To comply, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation was able to agree while at the same time finding enough loopholes to get around the Congressional order, and in the process, lost to foreign labor markets.

House of Representatives Approves Administration's Labor Law Reform Bill

WASHINGTON, DC—The House of Representatives last week overrode the objections of the business community, voting 249-103 for legislation to reform the National Labor Relations Act.

The legislation must now be considered by the Senate.

What causes inflation in these four necessity areas? Restraint—costs, excess capital and land costs; middleman and oligopoly profits; and sheer organizational.

The cost of food, energy, housing and health care taken together constitute roughly 75% of the budget of 80% of all families in the United States. The "new inflation" in these basic necessities is being fueled by factors not earlier recognized.

What causes inflation? Inflation in four necessity areas? Restraint—costs, excess capital and land costs, middleman and oligopoly profits; and sheer organizational waste.

The analysis shows, for example, that world weather conditions often determine food prices, price fixing by OPEC nations has a direct impact on energy costs, high interest rates on home loan stifle housing construction and ineffectiveness in health care institutions is driving up medical costs.

Tom Wicker, NY Times columnist, said the study could serve as a new enforcement policy for fighting inflation. He said: "that competitive manufacturers are improving products and cutting costs as a way of fighting inflation. In the same way, if we are to control inflation, we must compare what our competitors have done and do it better."

The amendments will enable the Department of Labor to process in more efficient manner the increasing number of claims filed each year."

DISCRIMINATION

Included in the final rulemaking are provisions for processing discrimination charges. Under 1972 amendments to the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and its extensions cover nearly a million workers for work-related injuries through employer-provided insurance. Since 1973, the number of claims filed under the act has almost tripled. Payments in 1976 for injury or death exceeded $100 million.

The act is administered by the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs in the Department of Employment Standards Administration.

Zenith Jobs Lure To Mexico, Taiwan

CHICAGO — Zenith Radio Corporation, which has stressed in recent advertising its "American" roots, is makeing its work force in this country.

The employment reduction includes 600 salaried positions, including middle-management, research and engineering personnel who are being fired immediately, a Zenith spokesman said. About 5000 hourly employees will be dismissed during the coming year, he said.

Chairman John Nevin said Tuesday the firm was forced to take action because of foreign competition.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE?

It was opposed by the Chamber of Commerce as "totally incompatible with our country's goal of industrial peace." But in spite of heavy lobbying by management organized labor's view prevailed for the first time in this Congress. Management's views prevented automatic increases in the minimum wage and permission for construction workers to picket entire work sites, from passing the house in earlier votes.

The legislation has the support of the Carter Administration, the AFL-CIO and the independent unions.

Employers sought to stretch out the time frame for the holding of elections, to eliminate double back pay and to eliminate provisions barring chronic labor law violators from receiving government contracts. While some small compromises were made, the bill which has emerged from the House is fundamentally intact.

Another Look at Inflation's Cause

Every time a union negotiates a pay increase, headlines proclaim that higher prices for consumer goods and services are sure to follow. The myth that union-won boosts force up prices, and in most cases, unions are merely trying to catch up with inflation previously inflicted on their members.

Media editors, of course, have devious purpose in preserving this myth. By shifting the blame onto unions, they have helped him to organize against organized labor and to discourage workers who must seek relief at the bargaining table when living costs spiral ever upward.

But a recent important study by responsible economists smashes to smithereens the allegation that labor is the villain of our present inflation dilemma. The study was made by the Washington's Wash-Exploration Project for Economic Alternatives under the direction of Leslie E. Nulty. It is called "Understanding Inflation." It documents the fact that the inflation of the 1970's is tied primarily to the cost of energy, housing and health care. And skyrocketing costs in these four basic necessity areas directly are not the result of excessive wage increases or government spending, it states.

Policies which try to curb inflation by balancing the budget, manipulating the money supply or curbng workers' wage increases simply won't work this time, the study argues. It calls for other, more realistic remedies to control the price inflation threat.

Zenith's jobs move to Mexico and Taiwan signal a new direction for American business. But the move is not without its costs. The company is losing, said it is switching many of its forecasts, and the losses are made in the United States by Americans, said it is switching many of its forecasts, and the losses are made in the United States by Americans.

"It is now clear," Zenith management said, "that competitive manufacturers are obtaining increasingly significant cost advantages from production activities in lower labor cost countries."

The firm would transfer much of its television module board and chassis assembly operations to plants in Mexico and Taiwan. The move is expected to cost 3000 American jobs by next year. Another 1500 would be eliminated through the purchase of imported stereo products.

Wholesale Prices Up

WASHINGTON, DC—Wholesale prices in September increased at the fastest pace since spring, the federal government report said Thursday.

The Labor Department said the wholesale price index rose 0.5% last month, the biggest increase since a 1.1% climb in April.
FirstTime Facts For Local 26

LOS ANGELES—ILWU warehouse Local 26 has recently successfully negotiated first contracts at two newly organized houses. At Najpak Truck and Casting Company, where 30 employees manufacture hand-drawn, and at Brookside Hospital in San Pablo, where 72 medical technicians have signed a new agreement providing wage increases and additional improvements in health insurance, life insurance and other fringe benefits.

The agreement was negotiated by Jose Rojas, Business Agent Hy Orkin and Jesus Alvarez.

LAB TECHNICIANS

At E. W. Saybolt Company, 12 new members are covered by a two-year contract with similar improvements. Members here are lab technicians and inspectors who run tests and inspections on chemicals shipped in and out of Los Angeles.

Chile Benefit Performance

SAN FRANCISCO—Quilapayun, the internationally acclaimed folkloric music ensemble from Chile, will give an exclusive Bay Area benefit performance on Saturday, November 12, 5 p.m. at Local 10 hall, 400 North Point Street in San Francisco.

Quilapayun is returning to the Bay Area after a tour of South America and the Middle East. Since then, they have given recitals in over 30 countries in Europe, Africa and Asia.

This evening of multi-cultural entertainment will feature the Northern California Chile Coordinating Committee, a coalition of labor, religious, and women's organizations.

Unity, Guts Pay Off for X-Ray Techs

On July 14 ILWU Local 6 X-Ray technicians negotiated an area agreement with six hospitals covering six facilities in the East Bay. The agreement includes Alta Bates, Children's, Herrick, Peralta and Providence.

The two-year contract provided a wage increase of 7.6% the first year and 7% the second year—bringing hourly wages for a technician with four years' experience up to $9.21. The contract negotiators also defeated an employer effort to take away premium pay for any work performed after Saturdays, 90% the first year, 70% the second year, for a nitroglycerin explosion.

Five independent hospitals, signed the agreement in August. This left two holdouts: newly organized Brookside Hospital in San Pablo, and Doctor's Hospital in San Leandro, Here ILWU negotiators faced some serious problems which bear a closer look.

'Up Against the Wall' At Doctors' Hospital

by John Young

Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Doctor's Hospital

SAN LEANDRO—The story goes back to 1971 when we had an election here and won a union shop. Since that time, there have been few problems here, and we've had good representation. We are very proud to be represented by Local 6.

This year, management wanted to go after us and do it on our way to cause problems, but we don't let ourselves get pushed around. There's only 11 of us, but we are 100% behind the union—fought to keep it, would fight for the other unions.

There were several basic issues: first, they were trying to take away the union shop, second, they wanted to take away our assistant stewards from the hospital in the East Bay (the final offer was they wanted to fire their steward and put any employee to work). We stood our ground and they were out of luck.

Our "show of force" made a real difference. At 11:45 p.m. we reached agreement. The union shop was retained with the option of an agency shop, the working supervisors were retained in the bargaining unit, picket line language remains as is. We retained area wage parity—but we fought for it.

"SHOW OF FORCE"

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We've never had a strike here before. But this time the hospital had us backed up against the wall. I can't say enough about the people here. We were 100%. We were a small number, but it's a great feeling knowing that everyone behind you is solid.

I think they learned to respect us. If we had folded up we would have eventually cut the ground out from under the other technicians at all the other hospitals.

We owe a real debt to Local 6—Eugene Meagher of federal mediation—they used their moral authority to force Dr. King to negotiate on some reasonable basis.

Several hundred members of ILWU Locals 57, 56 and the Western Chemical Industrial Workers Union got together in Fresno October 1, to discuss negotiating strategy and demands in their coordinated cotton compress industry talks.

Cotton Compress

Labor Unity Turns Tide at Brookside

by Ruth Cranston

Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Brookside Hospital

SAN PABLO—We joined the union in the first place because of their attitude. Some of the day shift people, for example, would ask for a certain day off, or a change of schedule or something, and the boss said:

"I can make you do anything I want and make you work any hours I want because you don't have a union to back you up."

When we went into negotiations we hung up on two main points. They were trying to take our lunch break away—which we've had for at least the 14 years I've been here; and they didn't want to pay time and a half for weekends like the other 12 hospitals.

They said they didn't care if we struck. As a matter of fact, they called in people to interview for jobs. They told one of our group that we'd be permanently replaced.

TURNING POINT

Well, we still had a 100% strike vote. But I think the turning point was when we called all the other unions. Management didn't think we'd get that kind of support. We had about 14 people there at the meeting called by conciliation: Tony Cannata from the Contra Costa Central Labor Council, Office Workers Local 29, Hospital and Institutional Workers Local 506, Stationary Engineers Local 29, Hotel Workers Local 28, plus the building trades unions who are building new facilities here. We also had Manuel Carrera and Bill Burke, the BAs, and our Local 6 President Keith Kirkman.

Everyone spoke. Tony Cannata told them they couldn't take something away from us to penalize us for joining a union, that the unions wouldn't stand for that. He said "If you can't work it out, we'll back them 100%".

At the next meeting the hospital agreed to everything. The only compromise we made is that we'll start taking the premium pay for weekend work next July, in stead of July 1, 1977 when everything else becomes effective.

Leafy Key

Cotton Compress

Negotiations Near Oct. 15 Showdown

FRESNO—Coordinated negotiations between the chemical labor unions go on until October 15, and several plants have already rejected "final" offers by the employers, while others are meeting as this issue is written. The Dispatcher goes to press.

The "unity between the ILWU and the Chemical Workers is going to make us a lot stronger. But right now, both the employers and the workers aren't a demonstration before they believe we mean business," King added.

Main issues in the negotiations are wages and health and welfare improvements.

Seattle Longshoremen

Set Stewards' Class

SEATTLE—Longshore Local 19 has established a program to instruct its stewards and other members in grievance handling, contract administration, the conduct of meetings and other subjects of interest.

The class, under the direction of dispatcher Sam Rosenberg, meets every Wednesday night at the Local 19 hall, 14 Union Street. Divided into "teams" of employers and union representatives, they work on actual grievances and contract problems, "and get a pretty good idea of how a union represents its case, and what the employers are up to," according to Local 19 Secretary-Treasurer Del Castle.

The class will take up such matters as parliamentary procedure and ILWU history in future sessions.

Smaller Increases

The median pay raise negotiated this year was 3.5% and in California the central valley cotton compress workers and their employers are heading toward an October 15 deadline with not much prog ress in sight.

Some of the cotton compress workers are members of the ILWU. Those employed by Anderson-Clayton in Tulare, and by Producers and C&I West in Fresno the median raise was 4.5%.

STRENGTH UNITY

This marks the occasion that the ILWU locals and the Chemical Workers have joined forces, and "judging by the way the companies are responding we are going to need every ounce of unity we can get," according to Northern California Regional Director Rudy Rubin, Local 57 Recording Secretary John Sandeval, Local 57 Business Agent Ernest Clark, Western Chemical Workers President Eddie Turner and Local 57 Secretary-Treasurer Sam Sykes.

Seattle Longshoremen
Seattle Bank Workers Working Support from ILWU, Other Unions

Seattle—The nation’s largest union of bank employees is making last-ditch efforts to break down resistance from area unions, including the ILWU, in its life-and-death struggle with Seattle’s Bank of America.

The union, FirstBank Independent Employees Association of Seattle, has been积水 and its 3,000 members have been without a contract since July. In recent years they have been involved in a running battle and begun negotiating enforceable agreements. The list of demands, now up to 76 contract items, includes such things as better wages, benefits, and working conditions. The union wants better wages, benefits, and working conditions. The union wants to be able to negotiate a better contract for its members.

The bank has rejected all the union’s demands, and the two sides have been unable to reach an agreement. The union plans to continue its efforts to negotiate a fair contract for its members.

Labor Assistance

Ireland’s Vice-President George Martin, a former AFL-CIO official, spoke recently to John D. Bruno, director of AFL-CIO Region 6, and John J. Bukoskey, director of Local 52 Secretary-Treasurer Bob Vaux, at the AFL-CIO’s summer convention. The meeting was attended by a coalition of forces including the National Labor Relations Board, the AFL-CIO, and the ILWU.

The coalition has been working to improve the working conditions of workers in the sugar industry. There are three main issues being discussed: wages, benefits, and working conditions. The union is seeking to negotiate a better contract for its members.

The demands of the union are modest, and the committee is determined to carry them through, said the negotiating committee.

We will not allow negotiations to drag on. Nobody is looking for a buck, but neither are we going to be pushed out of shape by employer propaganda. Mobilization, now! We want a contract, and we’ve got to be ready for any action which will help the workers and sugar cane. We think it is necessary to win our demand.

The sugar negotiations are entering a new phase. There is a panel of experts from the sugar industry, the AFL-CIO, and the ILWU to work on the negotiations. The hope is that a fair and just contract will be negotiated.

There are several key points to watch in the negotiations:

1. The demand for a fair and just contract for workers in the sugar industry.
2. The need for better working conditions for workers in the sugar industry.
3. The issue of wages and benefits for workers in the sugar industry.

The negotiations are expected to last several months, and the outcome will be closely watched by workers and the public.
Health & Safety

Seattle Dockers Hurt on Job on 'Bloody Thursday'

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Labor Department last week proposed a sweeping new policy for regulating hundreds of cancer-causing substances found at places of work.

The proposed procedures, to be used by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, are designed to streamline the government's method of identifying cancer-causing substances, or carcinogens, and of determining what to do about them.

OSHA officials said they hope the new policy will eliminate much of the bureaucratic and legal red tape that exists under the agency's current "single-substance" approach to regulating carcinogens.

Under the proposal, OSHA would develop three "model standards," or approaches to regulating actual or suspected carcinogens. The approach to be followed would depend on the category to which the regulated substance belongs.

FOUR CATEGORIES

The new policy also would define a total of four categories and outline procedures for regulating substances within each category.

Thus, OSHA officials explained, when the agency takes action on a specific substance, the only issues to be resolved would be whether the agency had appropriately classified the substance as a carcinogen, or if it was regulating actual or suspected carcinogens. The approach to be followed would depend on the category to which the regulated substance belongs.

Geographic Locations Passed by Local 142 Delegates

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Geographic
Home Health Care Plan in SW Oregon

COOS BAY — A home health care pro-
gram, based on a resolution drafted by
Eugene Bailey, secretary of Local 12, is
now in effect in this area.

When the idea was first proposed to the
Bay Area Health Care Council last year,
controversy, says Bailey. But the BHA
Board of Directors voted unanimously at
their September meeting to use $54,477
to start the program. The first refer-
ral was made the same day.

The program, Bailey explains, will ac-
complish two purposes: Help patients who
find it difficult to get in to see a doctor
without experiencing withdrawal symp-
toms.

It takes or do you return to

bar Barbara. And

of which put on a show for residents

makers which put on a show for residents

on Stockton, CA. — Nadyne Querter-
ning, president of ILWU Federated Auxiliary

A Meaningful Life for Local 13 Pensioner

SUN CITY, Calif. — When Joe Uranga
retired from longshore Local 13 in 1972, he
was conditioned to live in this small town south
of Riverside, where he went back to school,
received his real estate license and went
for free, helping the old and sick, walking
with old friends from Pedro and can be
asked to help light a cigarette. He heard himself saying, "Sor-
row, I've brown wine, away stopped smoking.

"I haven't smoked since February, 1977," says Frank Abrams.

A dedicated union man, he sat through
during hypnotic suggestion says he woke
up one morning without his cigarette.

"I felt no desire to smoke," says Don Coddington, one
of Kaiser's first hypnotherapy patients
who defined it as a "temporary condition
was encouraged, indicating 95 percent of the
patients stopped smoking, and that after a
time on their own, 75 percent still were not smoking. "Once you've been without cigarettes, the problem is usually
solved," says Abrams.

WHAT IS HYPONOSIS?

Some authorities have defined it as a "temporary condition
of altered attention," which includes

"A Terrible Way to Die"

"My father had emphysema; he died of it," says John Rodin,
who defines it as a "temporary condition
of altered attention," which includes

"successability to suggestion." There's nothing mysterious about it, according to
Dr. Richard "Shadow" Dulin, maker of
"I tried to stop smoking several
times on my own, but whenever some-
time came up to worry, I'd go back
to cigarettes. Then I heard about hyp-

"I stopped smoking.

"It contracts the blood vessels, im-

"I felt no desire to light a cigarette, even

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**Overwhelming Majority of Americans Back Labor Law Reform**

WASHINGTON, DC—Overwhelming public support for federal labor law reform has been indicated in a national sampling of public attitudes on legislation backed by business interests in the enforcement of the nation’s labor laws.

The poll, completed by Public Interest Opinion Research, Inc., September 10, found that:

- A 90% majority believe that “before workers in a company vote on whether or not to join a labor union, the workers should be given the opportunity to hear both the company and union arguments.” Only 2% disagreed. At present, only the employer is guaranteed the right to present his arguments to the worker.

- A 60% majority think the government should “not buy products or services from a company whose workers are fired for trying to organize a union.” Only 38% disagreed.

This finding is especially significant in light of employer proposals to eliminate prohibitions against strikes in the name of “free enterprise,” which was found to be less popular than allowing workers to “buy products or services from a company whose workers are fired for trying to organize a union.”

- A 72% majority believe that “workers who want to be or- ganized into the ILWU are better off,” 14% said ‘worse off’ and 12% did not agree.

Among union families, 74% said they thought “members of labor unions are better off,” 9% said worse off, and 18% were not sure.

Among non-union families, 48% said union members are ‘better off,’ only 18% said ‘worse off’ and 34% were not sure. Even in allegedly anti-union areas, heavy pluralities backed the view of union membership.

**EMPLOYER THREATS**

In fact, 72% are convinced that “work- ers would be afraid to actively support a union.” Most Americans understand what weak enforcement of these anti-union tactics can mean.

**Toxic Chemical Investigated**

SAN FRANCISCO—A searching public inquiry into the circumstances that prompted the exposure of California workers for more than two decades, to a toxic chemical associated with sterility in males and spontaneous abortion in women, was announced last week by the California Labor Commissioner.

The September PIOR poll was conducted by telephone between August 28 and September 8 of a national random sample of 1,000 adults, 18 years of age and older. It contained a potential sampling tolerance of 4 percent for 95 cases out of 100. PIOR is a national polling firm based in Alexandria, Virginia.

Jim Hettie and Sturgeon

“Enclosed is a snapshot of yours truly depicting the results of an exciting catch. That’s a 100-pound sturgeon I’ve got my eye on. I caught it right in my own backyard, a part of which is the Petaluma River, which empties into San Francisco Bay at my back door. To use an oft used exclamation from a popular television comic: How Sweet It Is!”

“Of course, the sturgeon is not the only great fish game in this stretch of the Petaluma; other anadromous species are available, the stinger being one example and they are just beginning to come in; I’ll send you a picture of that action soon. Incidentally the big sturgeon—often referred to down here as a ‘diamond back’—hit a live bullhead rigged with a sliding stinger used with the Oregon double sliding sinker.”

Rudy Dominguez of Whittier, California, a member of Local 26, spins the following fish story:

“Two saltwater fishermen—by the name of Bill Kirk and Jose Jara—were out doing some bait fishing off the Long Beach pier. They were catching a variety of smaller fish when Jose tied into a good sized specimen which proved to be a fairly large bonita.

“Jase was having some difficulty getting the fish out of the bonita’s jaw and still came out over and stopped it while Jose extracted the hook and put it in the sack, both noticed that it had some sort of a special stamping on its side identifying it.”

All the excitement and the fun. They were on the way to the Long Beach pier to catch that 100-pound sturgeon when they were told by the Coast Guard that the Petaluma River is closed to fishing. They customarily do not strike a lure, they are bottom feeders and they come only every time you go sturgeon fishing. They are anadromous species and can be caught in the Pacific Ocean, but are only found in the inland water bodies. The sturgeon is the only anadromous fish species that can be caught in the Petaluma River.

**Oregon Lumber Market**

PORTLAND—Oregon is Oregon’s No. 1 lumber customer, as well as the No. 1 overseas customer for Willamette Industries, whose lumber division is headquartered in Albany.

Willamette sold 144 million board feet of lumber last year to the continental United States and 42 million to overseas customers. Of these, the largest single market is Japan, the second biggest is the U.K., and the third is Canada, according to a report by Dave Bollinger, at the state's Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

The offer is open to all members of the ILWU and 36% of its members are as yet to vote in favor of unionization. The majority of Americans believe unions are valuable advocates for their members,” he said.

But both union families and non-union families agree that “members of labor unions are better off as a result of being a union member,” he noted.

Among union families, 49% said union members are ‘better off,’ 14% said “worse off,” and 38% saw no difference or did not know.

Among non-union families, 47% said union members are ‘better off,’ 14% said worse off, and 38% said no difference.

Clearly families in which no one belongs to a labor union are less sure of their value,” Fingerhut said, “but even among non-union families earning over $25,000, 51% said union members are ‘better off’ and only 18% said ‘worse off.’

Even in allegedly anti-union areas, heavy pluralities backed the view of union membership.
WARTIME CONDITIONS
At that time, due to wartime conditions, plantation workers were frozen in their jobs at fixed rates and the territory was governed by martial law. Before the war union organizing had been active. During the conflict, membership drives were either suspended or kept secret. But organizing on Maui was strong between 1944-46.

As Thomas S. Yagi, now ILWU division director for Maui County, remembered the series of events printed in the Maunila News last month. When we first heard about organized labor, we didn't care what kind of labor, we didn't care what kind of, we just wanted to be organized. Labor it was, " recalled Noburu "Pop" Miyamoto, a former union organizer now retired. "The only thing that we knew was that you supposed to be working grades, same job: but me more high than you. Yah, yah, we think that one. How come? Same grade, same job: but me more high than you. Not fair. Godammit how come?

"We get union, we get sick leave, we get vacation and pension. They treat us like human. You human. Me human. So no one can say you godammit anymore."

Waikida described another typical grievance: "I'm working in a sugar factory, and almost every day the boss come into the factory, and almost every day he try to find some kind of fault. If I am standing up for one moment, thinking about the job, he would come and tell me, 'Don't you know that you supposed to be working eight hours.' At that time I was a mechanic, working in a sugar factory. My reaction to him would be, 'We're working. I've got to plan ahead. I've got to think. Bridge will break. We got to do, what already done! You know, but he won't be satisfied."

"He was still about management reaction to labor organizing at that time, Yuzon replied: 'I can explain to you better over this one: he ask me for the boss now—'What's that? Yuzon, you go strike I told you no strike, and instead you go strike. Me the boss new, 'Those people no good; the union no good, Teribilo no good.' So instead you go strike. Me the boss need you, you can find the union good.'"

"The organizing effort was secret for a long time, and dangerous," said Mack Ya-

mauchi, long active in ILWU affairs on the first side before retiring. "Secretary of Labor-management find things out. They come to my house and tell me, 'You know, Mack, I can't understand why you are joining up with the ILWU. You know who is president of ILWU? None other than Harry Bridges, who is a communist from Australia, and why don't you wait around for the AFL? But we were determined to get organized, so I just ignored his suggestions."

Vital Signs
a look at the US economy
Blame Put on Federal Reserve Policies
WASHINGTON, DC—the Joint Economic Committee of Congress issued a pessimistic report last month on the economic outlook, attacking the Federal Reserve System for having "systematically obstructed recovery" since the 1974 recession.

In its pessimistic report on prospects of cutting inflation, fighting unemployment, and achieving President Carter's goal of a balanced budget, the committee was more temperate in its criticism of the Administration's budge t policy, labeling it "unadventuresome."

Criticism of the central bank by the tradi tionally liberal joint committee is nothing new. The 1977 midyear report was unusually strong.

FED BLAMED
Moreover, the report concluded that the traditionally independent Federal Reserve be "obliged to agree with the White House each year on economic forecasts in order to end the power to veto the president's proposals." The report declared: "It is obso lete and much too costly to preserve the antiquated fiction that politicians are irre sponsible spenders in consequence of which an authoritarian central bank is required as a last line of defense against inflation. A last line of defense against unemploy ment needs to be given similar priority."

In an indictment of Federal Reserve poli cies under the chairmanship of Arthur F. Burns, the report said an "obsession with inflation has led to a fast shrinkage in the money supply since 1972 after five years of vigorous growth for inflation." "This disastrous policy was a principal cause" of the depth and duration of the 1974-75 recession, the worst since the 1930's, the report said, "and has been a tremendous source of obstruction to recovery."

Vets' Unemployment
WASHINGTON, DC—Secretary of Labor Marshall Clay has submitted a report to Congress which shows that since 1974 to 1976 the increase in the rate of unemployment among veterans aged 20 to 24 was larger than the increase for any of the other groups, rising from 19.9% to 27.7%.

The report is titled "Manpower Groups which Have Historically High Incidences of Unemployment." Congress directed the Labor Department to conduct a continuing study of such groups when it enacted the 1974 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Congress requested that a report be issued every two years. This in the sec ond report covering 1974 to 1976. It was sent to Congress on July 28.