Pineapple Talks Near Deadline

HONOLULU—ILWU Local 142 pineapple workers spilled out their wage demands for a new two-year agreement in January negotiations began January 5. Present agreements expire January 31. Pine units are mobilizing, collecting health plan fees in advance, gathering information on members’ financial needs and setting up strike committees to be prepared for the worst, just in case.

1974 PATTERN

As in 1974, the union has designated three groups of labor grades and is asking for a different flat amount for each group: 60c for the worst, just in case. Of these, 60c next year for labor grades 1-4; 80c each year for labor grades 5-11; and 80c each year for unclassified jornelymen. Such increases would solve the problems behind many of the union’s demands for classification adjustments, most of which affect jobs in labor grades 5-11.

As the Dispatcher goes to press, the industry has not made counterproposals on this, or the other major cost items which the union sees as essential to a new agreement—full employer payment of health and insurance plans; better pensions, sick leave, holidays, vacation, separation pay, callout time, and cannery rest periods; and more equitable provisions for movement from intermittent to regular status.

INDUSTRY IS HEALTHY

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Mani Land & Pine tripled its profits in 1974 and every year since has been better than the year before. Last year it reported that its pineapple earnings had increased, although overall earnings did not.

The other two companies do not show what part of their earnings come from Hawaii pineapple operations, but the Mani reports are a good indication. Dole’s parent company, Castle & Cooke, reported record high earnings at mid-year with pineapple as a major contributor. Del Monte reported increased income, although after-tax earnings were 4% below last year’s very high $53.2 million net.

Loyd Blomquist, manager of Del Monte’s Hawaiian fresh fruit operations, told Campbell’s newsletter that “Four or five years ago, there was talk that the pineapple industry was on its heels. Then came the turnaround, Hawaii’s market gained as the world’s supply dropped off. The rapidly expanding market for fresh pineapple has been a major contributor to the turnaround, but the canned market has also improved.

"Since these encouraging events have taken place, we have announced the continuation of our Molokai operations at least through 1985 and are negotiating a new lease with Campbell Estate on the Komia (Oahu) lands. We plan to be around for a long time."

Don De Mello is chairman of the negotiating committee. As this issue of The Dispatcher goes to press International President Jim Herman is in Hawaii to assist in negotiations.

Labor Law Reform Now!

As The Dispatcher goes to press, the Senate is preparing to consider labor-sponsored legislation which would expedite procedures and plug up some of the many loopholes which have shown up in the National Labor Relations Act in the last 40 years. The bill (S. 1883) passed the House of Representatives last year but is under heavy attack from business interests. Labor lobbyists expect a tough fight in the Senate. The bill’s main provisions are illustrated below.

Prompt elections Under S. 1883 representation elections at unorganized workplaces could be delayed only up to a firm outside limit of 75 days. In routine cases, an NLRB representation election would be held within 15 days of the filing of a petition signed by over 50% of the workers involved.

Back pay award Workers discharged for joining or supporting a union during an organizing campaign prior to a first union contract would be reimbursed at time-and-a-half back pay.

Equal access S. 1883 directs the Labor Board to establish rules to assure that workers have a fair chance to hear both sides before a union representation election. If the employer holds “captitive meetings” — meetings which employees are required to attend—during working time hours to present an anti-union pitch, the union must have equal time.

Enforcement If either party wants the court to review a final NLRB decision it must file in court within 30 days. Otherwise the board’s order will be enforced automatically.

How You Can Help — See Page 8
**Wage Controls Again?**

The weakness of the Carter administration's economic program was revealed once and for all last week when the President announced his decision to establish a program of "voluntary" wage-price controls as a means of containing inflation. Members of the Administration, he said, would be notified in advance that they could not raise wages or prices, with the exception of the cost of living, from the level of March 1976. The President said the "voluntary" program would be aimed at "the process of making wage-price increases more visible and more predictable for the American people."

"It is nothing less than the massive redistribution of wealth from the pockets of the working people into the treasuries of banks and corporations. And so the idea that the government of the United States should turn a blind eye to the erosion of purchasing power is not entirely unattractive."

**UNMUTUAL FRAUD**

Unfortunately, wage-price controls—voluntary, compulsory or somewhere in between—are a moral proposition, and no amount of fines or threats can be applied in an equitable manner. They have always been and will always be employed for the benefit of employers. Wages are severely held back, the government takes a token swipe at prices, and profits run amuck. When controls are lifted, we find ourselves back in the same place, facing the same problems—aggravated and distorted—which caused only a handful of them in the first place.

Every US President since 1960 has attempted to stop controls, but they have failed. Every European nation in Western Europe has tried controls sometime in the last 15 years. And every report that has been imposed in Canada have done little to halt price increases, while the country tyrants under the highest rate of unemployment in 139 years.

The clearest case, of course, can be made by looking at the results of the controls imposed by President Nixon. In August, 1971, Nixon launched his "new economic policy" with a 90-day freeze on all wage and salary changes. Then came Phase II and with it the Pay Board and restrictive regulations on negotiated wages and prices. Then the Pay Board was eliminated, but the restrictions were continued. Controls were brought to an end in April, 1974, to the immense relief of virtually everyone.

Forget for the moment our own losses because of wage controls. Forget the 38% that was slashed from the 1972 ILWU longshore agreement by the Pay Board after a 125-day strike. Forget the literally hundreds of negotiated settlements which were trimmed in other to meet Pay Board specifications. Look at the broader picture. Between August, 1971 and April, 1974, in a period in which controls were in effect— the consumer price index—up 29%, real spendable earnings of the average worker with three dependents went down by 3%, and profits increased by 45%. If one Nixon official said at the time, "the idea of the Pay Board was to zap labor, and we did."

**What was wrong with controls back then and what is wrong with them now?"**

Wage controls have been designed to push wages below their market value, and this is what they have done. They have been designed to discourage labor from joining together to negotiate better wages and conditions, and this is what they have done. They have been designed to allow profits to increase at the expense of wages, and this is what they have done. They have been designed to push up the cost of living, and this is what they have done. They have been designed to push prices higher, and this is what they have done. They have been designed to push down the purchasing power of wages, and this is what they have done.

**THE REAL PROBLEM**

ILWU officers and delegates to ILWU Conventions over the years have frequently claimed that the racial poli- lodies lies elsewhere. Wasteful government military spending—spending which creates income but nothing for people to buy with it— is being pushed in by the Pay Board.

Corporate price fixing, high interest rates, the failure of regulatory agencies to hold multinational corporations to account, fair trade laws and deliberate failure to enact and implement a hard-fighting antitrust program are, in our opinion, the true cause of inflation. If President Carter were seriously interested in taking an inflation we would be seeing some action in this direction—rather than his projected increase of 3% in the military budget.

I agree with George Meany that the imposition of voluntary controls is "a one-step-down-the-road" to the imposition of full-fledged mandatory controls. This is the only price we pay for our participation in the entire trade union movement. I am also concerned that ILWU members are being hurt because of the current price of the wholesale drug, which is negotiating agreements this year and sugar and Northern California warehouse workers may possibly come under the gun of wage-price controls.

**Consumer Fraud Denounced**

WASHINGTON, DC—A series of Carter Administration officials and other speakers at the meeting of the American Council of the Consumer Federation of America last week assailed what were repeatedly described as "rip-offs" and "exploits" by the health and food industries.

"The weakness which has held us together is that consumer groups from across the country, in common, hold the hope and the idea of a rational and fair exchange against inflation by 'fighting the avoidable costs of health care and food'."

Mr. Pertchuk, chairman of the Fed- eral Trade Commission, said that soaring prices and other losses in the food and health industries "force us to confront the realities of a marketing system run awry, a marketing system that rewards both the bearing any rational relationship to socially or individually acceptable prices."

Mr. Pertchuk announced that the FTC had replaced its 1976 program of action designed to strengthen competition, reduce costs, prevent product-cost health hazards, and increase, and improve protection in health and food fields.

Among the actions being started by the commission, he reported, is an investigation of discrimination by hospitals and other providers of health care against phys- cians who work for health maintenance organizations. These organizations charge a flat fee for medical services and are re garded as anathema by many of the medi- cal profession.

A second investigation, Mr. Pertchuk reported, would look into whether physi- cian control of the Blue Shield plans is an effective incentive to im- pose effective cost controls.

**Local 10 Aids Office Workers**

SAN FRANCISCO — Local 10 members of this union are going on strike against Blue Cross last month. The strike has since been concluded with the provision of additional jobs and increases in wages and other benefits. (See page 4.)
Organizing Drive Takes Top Priority

OAKLAND — More than 100 Local 6 members sacrificed a Saturday and turned up for a rank and file organizing conference January 14. A committee of the conference was to increase rank and file involvement in what Local 6 President Keith Eickman called "the number one priority of this union.

Among the speakers were International Vice-President of Organization George Martin, who discussed problems faced by organizers, and attorney Richard Patsey of the AFL-CIO's Legal Department. The conference was chaired by Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer LeRoy King.

The real work of the conference concluded with the selection of several committees to oversee and coordinate rank and file organizing efforts. Chairpersons are John Pelkey, East Bay; Mary Alice Benjon, East Bay; Frank Magalainetz, South Bay and John Davis, Stockton.

More than 100 members braved a fierce Northern California storm to attend the Local 6 organizing conference January 14. At head table were Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer LeRoy King, Local 6 President Keith Eickman, International Vice-President George Martin, attorney Dick Patsy and International Secretary-Treasurer Curtis McClain, partially obscured.

—photographs by Henry McKnight

Importance of Contract Terms Discovered

There's a new ILWU Unit 401 in Kauhi. Kauku Sugar Mill maintenance workers unanimously ratified a first agreement January 5, 1978, and reactivated the old unit "401" number that was once used on the island.

Some members are former plantation employees, some live in former plantation homes under a cooperative arrangement negotiated by ILWU when the plantation was closed. Negotiations for the Sugar Mill agreement were difficult. They dragged on for months as the owner, Blackfield Hawaii, resisted contract language, which has long been recognized as "standard" in Hawaii.

The newly organized unit had to fight employers in order to change such basics as union rights as union security, coverage of (part-time), seniority, hours and overtime (the eight-hour day), continuous and uninterrupted service, grievance procedure, and rights to a job after an injury or illness.

Unit Chairman Roy Matas noted "We learned in a painful way how important 'language' is. We negotiated for months before even getting to the money part, for a while it looked like we would have to call for a strike.

benefits

Wage increases during the two-year agreement will range from 55 cents for the lowest grade (18.9%) to 70 cents for the highest (26%). That will put the base rate at $3.45 and the top rate at $6.35 effective 1/1/79.

gambling allegations Albert Pao concluded "Main thing is we got organized and got our first contract. It's a first step. By next time we'll be stronger, and hopefully the company will be making money."

Astoria Scene Improving?

ASTORIA — Local publications indicate the fortunes of this port may be on the upswing.

The Columbian says container line business is increasing. "It appears that we'll no longer 'see the back of a ship coming in,'" says the paper.

Labor Force Trends, issued by the local office of the employment division of the state of Oregon, notes that Astoria's labor force will be no less than 14 percent.

In fact, says the weekly "Our shipbuilding capacity is increasing." The paper reports the Port of Astoria is continuing its efforts to develop a new ship repair facility. "The Department of Agriculture and Health has approved the Port of Astoria's proposed plan to accommodate log ships with drafts of 37 feet, and "progress is being made in acquiring five piers on the Colum- bia at Tongue Point," a World War II naval installation.

ILWU, IBT Affirm Warehouse Unity

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU and Teamster Union officials voted unanimously at a Jan- uary 10 meeting to continue the Northern California Warehouse Council and to conduct joint collective bargaining sessions again next year.

The alliance, now some 17 years old, has put together the economic muscle to pro- duce pace-setting settlements in the in- dustry.

The Northern California Warehouse Council conducts negotiations which directly affect or set a pattern for some 20,000 ILWU and Teamster warehouse and production workers between Fresno and the Oregon border. The present agreement expires May 31, 1979.

Teamster Vice-President George Mock has been re-elected as Co-Chairman with ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Curtin McClain elected as Co-Chairman. Mayor Louis Goldkalti, who ran retired. Also attending the session were Local 6 President Keith Eickman and Secre- tary-Treasurer LeRoy King.

Hawaii Organizing

During the holiday season, the ILWU was busy with its organizing program in Hawaii. ILWU won two NLRB elections in December.

At Village Resorts Inc., Lahaina, Maui, December 16, the vote was ILWU 12, no union, 6, with 13 eligible.

At South Pacific Furniture, Honolulu, December 31, the vote was ILWU 12, no union, 6, with 13 eligible.

South Pacific management is stalling NLRB certification by filing objections to the conduct of the election. They claim that a worker serving as Union observer during the election said "Exercise your power" during the balloting.

Local 9 Organizing Win

TACOMA — ILWU warehouse Local 9 won an NLRB election at Northwest Fence in December.

It was the second time around; in the first try the five employees here voted for no union because of company promises, which weren't kept. In the second try the vote for ILWU affiliation was unanimous.

Northwest Fence, a small operation, is a division of Murray-Pacific. Organizing was handled by the ILWU Northwest Regional Office.

More Office Workers Join

LONG BEACH — Office workers at Eck- ert Overbeck Agency's dock and office operations here have voted 17-15 to join ILWU clerks. Local 62. This is another im- portant win in the ILWU's concerted effort to organize the maritime office-clerical trades on the Pacific Coast. Organizing was handled by the Southern California Regional office.
Bitter Strike Nets Good First Pact At Blue Cross

Oakland — Blue Cross workers have overwhelmingly approved their first union contract, which achieved a bitter three-month strike which union leaders charged was "almost deliberately prolonged" by Blue Cross management.

The three-year pact was ratified January 7 by a vote of 1046 to 32, but only after a number of the 12 workers that Blue Cross refused to allow to work without question urged their fellow union members to ratify the contract to protect the 5.3% in the second and third year with cost of living adjustments ranging from 8.5 to 10.7%.

The first time contract also will require minimum wage increases of 5% in the second and third year with cost of living adjustments ranging from 8.5 to 10.7%.

The contract assures Oakland Blue Cross workers the protection of deferred promotions and layoffs; union security through a union agency shop; a full dress grievance procedure with mandatory binding arbitration; an additional holiday; vision care; and first-year wage increases ranging from 8.5 to 18%

The win came about because the area was laboring with union negotiations that preceded the strike. The UMWA's rank-and-file ratification will get underway at 8:30 a.m. February 3 — it would become the longest strike ever. It was the longest walkout ever.

Longshore Local 12 pensioner Don Brown, came in to win with the striking Reedsport school employees.

Women's Safety Conference Feb. 18

What are some of the on the job hazards facing women workers in California? How can they be identified and the proper procedure to bring about remedial action?

There are a few of the facts that will be raised at a state-wide Women-in-Work-Force Occasional Health and Safety conference sponsored by the California Labor Federation and the National Women's Conference on Saturday, February 18, 1978.

The conference will be a forum for such matters as health hazards in the work place, with emphasis on those women in occupations where women are female-dominated and the means by which they are moving; methods of identifying the hazards; what can be done about them; and what type of collective bargaining provisions and other union activities are required as effective preventative measures.

The conference, which is being co-sponsored by the Labor Occupational Health Program of the Center for Labor Research and Education, is open to all unions and state and local Labor Federations.

The registration fee for the conference is $15 per participant, which includes the cost of lunch.

Court Bans Teachers' Forced Retirement

Chicago — A Federal appeals court has ruled recently in a workers' rights case, where it found no clear relationship between the workers' health and pension benefits the workers are paid for can force the retirees to retire at a specified age.

The court said that the knowledge and experience that came with age could often increase a person's value in such jobs.

"We cannot assume that a teacher's mental faculties diminish at age 45," the ruling said in the case of Julia Gault, a biology teacher for 17 years at Thornton Fractonal Township South High School south of Chicago.

In a suit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union in 1974, Mrs. Gault charged that mandatory retirement at the age of 65 violated her rights to equal protection and due process under the law.

The court said she was engaged in a legitimate job action, and observers said that the ruling, handed down last month and made public now, allows workers to challenge and question public employees throughout the nation.

The registration fee for the conference is $15 per participant, which includes the cost of lunch.

Labor Unity Wins School Workers Strike

REEDSPORT, Ore. — The first strike in Oregon history by non-teaching school employees was ended January 9 when the school board signed an agreement covering 5,000 workers.

The contract was ratified by a vote of 3,471 to 1,412.

The winning vote was turned to work without question except teachers. Their case was to go to expedited arbitration at the end of this month.

The contract assures Oakland Blue Cross workers' protection of deferred promotions and layoffs; union security through a union agency shop; a full dress grievance procedure with mandatory binding arbitration; an additional holiday; vision care; and first-year wage increases ranging from 8.5 to 10.7%.

The win came about because the area was laboring with union negotiations that preceded the strike. The UMWA's rank-and-file ratification will get underway at 8:30 a.m. February 3 — it would become the longest strike ever.

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**Saving Jobs in Alaska**

ILWU Teams Up With Fishermen

ANCHORAGE, Alaska—Joint effort by the ILWU and independent fishermen has preserved much of the work opportunity for area trawlers and cold storage workers.

In hearings held throughout the state late last year, spokesmen for the ILWU and the Alaska Trawlers' Association persuaded the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council to reject a proposal to close off the "Fairweather Grounds"—perhaps the richest salmon trolling grounds in the world— to commercial fishermen.

The Trawlers' Council, a federal agency which oversees the enforcement of the new 200-mile limit, had before it a "Fisheries Management Plan" which it had commissioned, which advocated closing off the grounds on the basis that local Alaskan stocks were being depleted and that the average weight of salmon in the area was too low, indicating an over-harvest of immature salmon.

**Economic Data**

Evidence presented by the Trawlers' Association and by the ILWU, however, showed the data contained in the plan was incomplete and incorrect in many cases, while evidence presented by the ILWU concentrated on the economics of the remote and scattered fishing vectors. Such closure of the Fairweather Grounds would have had an economic impact on coastal communities, notably Pelican.

The Trawlers' Association, represented by President Charles R. Jordan and Mildred Schwab, chairman, presented evidence showing that salmon stocks in some areas were at the highest levels in five years, that average salmon size and weight was greater than indicated in the management plan, and that the problem of taking too many immature fish was localized.

Finally, the trawlers proved that restriction of the fairweather grounds would result in the depletion of salmon closer to the coast.

**Economic Problems**

Speaking for the ILWU at hearings held in Juneau, Anchorage and Pelican, ILWU spokesman Larry Coter, Local 41, Juneau, and Bill Bean, Local 83, Pelican, warned that closing the Fairweather Grounds would take away as much as 45% of the work opportunity in Pelican, while having only slightly less damaging effects in other areas. Health and welfare and pension funds would also be jeopardized, Coter said.

On December 2, the North Pacific Council voted to permit commercial salmon fishing to continue in the fairweather zone while accepting the Trawlers' Association's management recommendations, including improved record keeping, on-board inspections, the establishment of a minimum length of 28", and the establishment of licensing requirements to limit the number of fishermen permitted to work the area.

**Union Busting Is Union Busting**

Tax-Free Aid for Labor's Candidates

PORTLAND—Oregon should bust the public action fund which the Council on Union-Free Environment has set up to support pro-labor candidates campaign for office, State Representative Jim Chrest, Local 40, told delegates to a recent meeting of the Columbia River District Council. "The new fund," he said, "is set up to support pro-labor candidates; they need all the help they can get.

Contributions over $25 to political action funds may be used as tax credits, one-half on the federal income tax and (under a law passed at the last session of the Oregon legislature) one-half on the state income tax.

The delegates applauded when Secretary Richardson announced that Local 12 pensions, and organized employers who will join the Council merely to exchange knowledge and improve their ability to communicate with their workers.

When the decision was made to name it the Council on Union-Free Environment, Larry said, he realized that there were those who would "lump" it as some sort of a union-busting organization. But it isn't true, the NAM president insisted.

Larry, who used to be a top negotiator for the steel industry, said the council will emphasize the positive by seeking to build employee "loyalty and support" for their employer.

It will utilize "the best thinking of different employers" and prepare how-to-do-it manuals on such issues as how plant managers can keep their fingers on the "pulse" of worker attitudes.

Annual fees will be based on the number of employees a company has in the United States and NAM members firms will get a discount.

Larry told reporters that membership won't be restricted to unorganized companies that want to remain "union-free." He anticipates that there will be many organized employers who will join the council merely to exchange knowledge and improve their ability to "communicate" with their workers.

Union Busting Is Union Busting

**National Canners Union**

WASHINGTON, DC—(ZNS)—Some of the biggest corporations in the US have quietly established a nationwide trade association to oppose new government regulations for cancer-causing chemicals. The Washington Post reports that such companies as Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical and Dupont have solicited help from 2,000 other corporations to finance the special lobby group headquartered here.

"The group, underwritten by itself, the American Industrial Health Council."
Local 40 member Jim Chrest is running for re-election to the Oregon State House of Representatives.

State House of Representatives

Tries for Re-election

Local 40 Legislator

ILWU clerks Local 40, announced his candidacy for re-election to the Oregon House in January 1978, succeeding the veteran Democratic candidate Waldo Molina, who ran for the House District 15.

Abe Palacay Retires

Cabe, Hamilton & Renny Co. during the strike. He was on leave of absence from Mc-Michaels, Ltd., in 1955 and served as a B.A. continuously, and from 1965 to 1978, he was a top leader in the ILWU local 142. He transferred to Local 54, Seattle Area, in 1965 to 1967. Waldo leaves his wife Cecelia Warehouse, a Teamster business agent.

Waldo Molina

AFL-CIO, in Honolulu. He also was elected business agent to a new state-wide policy making body in 1955, and served as a B.A. continuously, and from 1965 to 1978, he was a top leader in the ILWU local 142. He transferred to Local 54, Seattle Area, in 1965 to 1967. Waldo leaves his wife Cecelia Warehouse, a Teamster business agent.

Slim Shimizu, 65

JOINED ILWU IN 1943

on the Garden Island in the mid-1940's. He played a leading role in the building of the ILWU on Kauai.

IN KEY POSITIONS

Slim Shimizu served as chairman and in other key positions in Lihue Unit. He was elected Kauai Division director since 1955 and served as a B.A. continuously, and from 1965 to 1978, he was a top leader in the ILWU local 142. Slim was elected division director. He retired from his job at Lihue Plantation in 1978, and was chairman of the ILWU Termination strike strategy committee. He also was a top leader on the Kauai island committee during the historic 1946 sugar strike.

HAD COURAGE

"His rough manners and gruff voice covered a heart of gold, a humble heart, a heart that beat more for others than himself."

Slim Shimizu is survived by his widow, Judith, who works in the ILWU central office accounting office, a son, two step-daughters, two brothers and five sisters.

Drill Team Honored

SAN FRANCISCO — Local 10 Drill Team Captain Josh Williams was awarded the Best Captain title at Chico's Holidays of February 6. For further information contact the Peralta College for Non-Traditional Students.

Transportation School

BERKELEY — Harbor College, a new venture by the Peralta Community College District, is offering a wide variety of courses to help prepare for transportation careers.


government price index. The present index reflects spending patterns of retirees, unemployed workers and executives. The Consumer Price Index will reflect spending patterns of retirees, unemployed workers and executives. The Consumer Price Index will be released in February, the BLS will publish two CPIs for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

Also, he warned, the changes are expected to affect BLS and other government publications.

6-Day Workweeks On Upswing

WASHINGTON The number of full-time workers on 6-day schedules has increased 100,000 to 850,000. As a result, the second consecutive year, according to the US Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. These figures are based on a national survey of households conducted in May 1977. They show that the number of persons (more than 10%) remain on 3-day schedules.

On analogous workdays schedules increased from 8.2% in 1975 to 9.1% in 1977, a gain of 0.9 percentage points. Nevertheless, 6-day workers were still less numerous in 1977 than in 1973, despite a substantial growth in total employment over this period.

For workweeks edged up in the year ended May 1977, to include 1.4% of all full-time workers. Since May 1975, the number of 5-day and 6-day workers on 5-day schedules has increased from 375,000 to 800,000.

Manufacturing accounted for a little more of the gain than 6-day workers in the year ended May 1977, construction for about one-tenth. Occupational groups that stand out as working long weeks include managers, sales workers, and transport equipment operators. A relatively high proportion of full-time transport operatives also were likely to work short work weeks than 5 days. However, service workers were the most likely to work short weeks.

Parliamentary Procedure

SAN FRANCISCO — A crash course on parliamentary procedure for union leaders will be held on February 10 and 11 at San Francisco Community College, 33 Gough Street, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. All sessions are open to all.

The course is sponsored by the Labor Studies Program of San Francisco Community College.
Local 18, West Sacramento

The new officials for this local are: president/BA, Eddie Holland; vice president, R. Wilkie; secretary-treasurer, L. Wells. LRC members and alternate are D. Peters and William Linker. The sergeants-at-arms are W. Deed and N. Deed. There are 5 members of the executive board.

Local 20-A, Wilmington

New officers of chemical, processing and packaging workers' Local 20-A are President, Bob Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, Larry Kellogg. The sergeants-at-arms are D. Peter, B. Flores; Financial Secretary, Glen Campbell; Recording Secretary, Mike Tavera; Guide, Jim Kaveney; Chief Steward, Bob Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, Larry Kellogg. The officers elected at a meeting in the Clerks' Hall January 15, include Jim Foster, Local 8, president; Nip Montgomery, Local 12, vice-president; Wayne Featherstone, Local 49, District Council, secretary-treasurer, John Campbell, and B. Flores.

Local 21, Longview

Dayle Hill has been reelected to his fourth term as President of Local 21. Bill Smith was elected Vice-President and will serve as chairman of the executive board. Secretary-treasurer Ralph E. Rider, Jr., was re-elected to his second term in his appointed position as Welfare & Pension Trustee.

Other officers for 1978 include Ron Dal gren and Glen Oborn, LRC. The third member of the executive board is Nyla, a holder. Nyla and Mel Banister were elected caucus and convention delegates. Delegates to the CIO Congress are Hank van den Bergh, George Zillider and Dick Holcomb. Russ Fuss, Local 32, secretary-treasurer, is member, Larry Setters, Ray Jessen, Robert Rooney, Roger Young and Herman Marthaler were elected guests. Eight members were elected to the local executive board. They will serve staggered terms from last year. Fred Hooper was elected Trustee. He will serve with the two hold-over, Gil Kimber and Ray Mitchell.

The state was installed by International President Jim Herman on January 11.

Local 25, Los Angeles

The official auditing committee results of the December election for 1978 officials are: president, Joe Barra; vice-president, George F. Craycraft; secretary-treasurer, Max Arauz. Joe Oros is business agent #1, Billy Hodgkins is BA #2 and BA #3 is Jesus Alvarado.

John of the Cosmetics Division, was re-elected the two-year office of business agent. John McKinney is the recording secretary, executive board is Jack Adams, Wally Adams, Harry Danovich, Bob Flood and Paul Perlman. A 3-member executive board was voted in. They represent for workshop, for 4 reals, for chemical, for metal, for bag industries, for cosmetics, for one scrap, a Bakersfield Division representative and cosmetics' division trustee. Six members were selected as Southern California District Council delegates.

Seattle Pensioners Club

Tom Richardson and Earl George were reelected President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Pensioners Club. At the Oldtimer’s December meeting, reports Rona Craycraft, the club’s newly-elected Corresponding Secretary, was presented.

The Oldtimers’ Club, in cooperation with the Local 28 of the ILWU, voted to join the Committee for Improvement of Nursing and Health Services, and the CINH lobbyist through the Legislative Board should significantly raise the level of nursing services.

Two of the laws provide for patient as- semblies for the purpose of obtaining health and Social Services, and for improvement in the audit process. A third was aimed at upgrading the training facilities, and presumably, the “competence” of nursing home administrators.

Local 91, San Francisco

Walking Bosses Local 91 reports the results of their December election for 1978 officials. Joe Gerardi was elected vice president; president (also Caucus/Convention delegate), and Joe Gerardi was elected vice president. Secretary-treasurer is Eric Nelson and assistant secretary-treasurer is John Lewis (re-elected).

Bennie Mother, Chet Leonard and Joe Sadowski were elected to the board of trustees. William Trujillo is the Delta representative. Joe Gerardi was also re-elected 14-man executive board for the year.

Columbia Riv. Dist. Council

Evertt Richardson, Local 12, has been re-elected secretary of the Columbia River District Council. Other officers elected at the annual meeting in a meeting in the Clerks’ Hall January 15, include Jim Foster, Local 6, president; Nip Montgomery, Local 12, vice-president; Wayne Featherstone, Local 49, District Council, secretary-treasurer, John Campbell, and B. Flores.

Local 10, San Francisco

Results in the January 13, Local 10 primary election, are as follows: President, Larry Wing; Vice-President, run off between Tom Lupon and Reg Therioux, Secretary-Treasurer, Don Wilkinson; Business Agents, run off between Dennis Barlow and George Rekai; Delegates, run off between Joe Mosley, William Goodrich, Richard Estrada, Iris Wyman, Andrew J. Taylor, Danny Cantrillo, Charles Wells, Lou Daniel, and Jerome Martinez, Attorneys, Al Brunn, Vas Arnautoff, Robert E. Bankert, Henry Romberg, Ramiro Hernandez; Sergeants-at-Arms (hiring hall), run off between Dennis Capell and Larry Wing; Audit Committee, Rudy Garcia.

Public Relations Committee, Clarence Cooper, Tom Lutton, Don Wallace; Promotions Committee, George Garcia, Tony Winestad, Ramiro Hernandez, Al Brunnard and Leonard C. Magee. Also elected was a 3-member executive board. The run-off will be held Friday, February 11, 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Auxiliary 14, Longview

The Local 14 women’s auxiliary held a regular meeting of Auxiliary 14 at the auxiliary’s regular meeting place. Other officers for 1978 include Vice President, Vi Sholtz; Secretary, Donna Holstrom; Treasurer, Janie Brusco; Executive Board, Rappy Hitch; Trustees, Helen Bevins, Jan Ryland, Lillian Hunter.

Local 28 Goes to College

PORTLAND — Seven members of Local 28 (Ship, Industrial Service Workers & Watchmen) were registered for classes when the Northwest Labor College opened its first formal school session on the Marybutch Campus, near Lake Oswego, January 9. Local 28 is ILWU’s smallest affiliate in Oregon.

Hershal Pass, outgoing president, who was one of the students, called the classes “very worthwhile—PNLC is struggling to get off the ground. It deserves our support.”

He was particularly interested in a Saturday Seminar on Lobbying he attended with 70-75 others, including Local 28 members. The seminar was taught by Frank Wall, Educator.

“Part of the process” he said Pass, and had a dry run on getting bills through the Legislature.

Pass, Doug Lee, Julie Lee and Bruce Bell, all of Local 16, attended week-long classes on labor law taught by Portland labor attorney Don Willner, and labor arbitra- tion, taught by Frank Wall, Educa- tional Director for the IWA in Western Canada.

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PASS THE PROCESS

The Supreme Court in that case that “checkers’ duties were an integral part of the loading process,” Judge Gorden said that Oho’s duties as a mechanic were just “clearly an integral part of the loading process at Pier 51 (because . . . proper maintenance . . . is essential to the movement of maritime cargo along the pier.”

Judge Gordon ordered Castle & Cook to pay Oho the difference between State and Federal compensation, plus a 10% penalty for failing to pay Federal compensation from January to September 1977. He said the union had done what it was entitled to do, and dis- putting the claim. The company must also pay Oho’s attorney’s fee.

Cal Min Wage Change

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The following resolution on reform was offered by delegates to the 22nd ILWU Convention held in Seattle in April, 1977.

The National Labor Relations Act of 1935 explicitly establishes the public policy of the United States as "encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and "protecting the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of their own choosing."

In recent years, however, it has become clear that the Act and its agencies are not providing the protection needed by workers to organize and bargain collectively. Employers use the machinery of the National Labor Relations Board to delay elections and evade bargaining for years. Employers who are disciplined for participating in union activity face delays averaging one year before cases are settled.

These delays always work to the advantage of the employer. Employers who are in the habit of violating the law, find that the minimal penalties imposed upon them are a lot less of a threat to the continued violation of the law than having to bargain.

The nation's fundamental labor law should be amended so that it cannot be used as a weapon against American workers. We support legislation which would require that union representation elections be held within 45 days of petitioning; that a union be certified as bargaining agent if it can show support by at least 50% of the workers involved; that workers be "made whole" for loss of economic benefits caused by employer violations of their right to organize; that workers be permitted to delegate more of its authority to administrative law judges; and that the NLRB be permitted to expand its membership from five to nine.

Despite 34 months of recovery, unemployment stays stubbornly at 7%, receding by about 1.4% in the year despite a 26% rise in employment and slack use of industrial capacity. Inflation persists, according to a recent New York Times analysis.

Economic growth continues, but flexibility is needed. The radically new and exciting consumer goods are on the market; cars are shrinking; fuel bills are climbing. Industry at home and abroad hesitates to sink money in new plant and equipment. The European boom, a catch-up with American productivity, is past. Japan has been turning its back on investment, and it may be that the American economy is in a world hostile to its massive industrial exports. The debt, although it is still growing, is a matter of concern.

The nation's total output of goods and services grew at an annual rate of 8.6% in the last seven years; only 3.3% represented real growth and the remaining 4.6% a year represented inflation, the worst sustained spell of rising prices in the nation's history. Nor will this long siege end this year.

The growth of the production product is expected to expand throughout 1978, reaching an annual rate of 4% in the fourth quarter. In the first half of 1978, $24 billion higher than in the fourth quarter of 1977.

Will growth be much too little or too large? Paradoxically, it is likely to be both-too much because of the rate of inflation and too little to bring down the rate of unemployment very much.

The 4% inflation rate appears likely to continue and some economists think it will speed up to 6.5% or more in the second half of the year. The real rate of growth in national output will be too slow to make much of a dent in unemployment. It would take a much stronger thrust than virtually any economist expects - a real growth rate of 7% to get the unemployment rate for 1978 down to 6%.

Capital spending for new plant and equipment has been slow to recover, rising only 9% in real terms since the recovery began, compared with an average rise of 21% in the preceding four postwar recoveries. The reason appears to be remaining excess capacity - the material counterpart of persistently high unemployment - and the determination of businessmen to restore their liquidity by curtailting capital outlays while reducing borrowing.

The profit recovery has been better than advertised. Dr. Geoffrey Moore of the National Bureau of Economic Research calculates that real profits after taxes have risen 48% in the current recovery, compared with a 31% average in the preceding four recoveries.

The profit recovery is speeded up by a large increase in 1978, with the help of tax cuts and more liberal treatment of depreciation for plant and equipment. In consequence, business spending for new plant and equipment is expected to rise 12% more this year, although, adjusted for inflation, the real gain may be only half that.