WASHINGTON, DC — The US Senate last week told J.B. Jefferson of West Boylston, Alabama, that he was on his own.

J.B. is one of thousands of employees of the JP Stevens Company—the huge textile giant and the nation’s number one labor law violator—who lost his job for joining a union. Over the last six months J.B. and hundreds like him have presented mountains of evidence on the need for some cooperating up of the nation’s basic labor law, the National Labor Relations Act.

But Senate backers of the labor law reform legislation, which passed the House of Representatives handily last fall, threw the “debate,” the bill would have passed easily, Washington sources said.

GOOD EFFORT

But the votes to break the filibuster weren’t there. “I don’t think there was anything more we in labor could have done,” said ILWU Washington Representative Pat Tobin. It was one of the most impressive mass lobbying efforts in history. But we couldn’t match the employers’ resources. We’ll just have to try that much harder next year.

The Labor Law Bill was sent back to the Senate’s Human Resources Committee in hopes that certain revisions might garner the necessary votes to end a 19-day filibuster staged by heavily financed opponents of the bill.

The rank and file negotiating committee worked extremely hard—including many nights and weekends—and never buckled or came apart when things got tough,” said International President Jim Herman who was negotiating spokesman and chairman. “The committee took on every one of the issues raised by the membership and by the caucus and gave it their best shot. They came up with creative solutions to some extremely stubborn problems.”

CAUCUS SET

The rank and file negotiating committee members have returned to their home ports. Details of the agreement will be released to delegates to the Longshore, Clerks’ and Walking Boxers’ caucuses, set to meet in San Francisco beginning July 13, and will be released to the membership in a special supplement to The Dispatcher after the caucus has made a recommendation to accept or reject the agreement.

Highlights of the new contract include:

- Present pensioners and widows will receive an immediate increase, effective July 1, 1978.
- Effective January 1, 1979, dental benefits for adult participants are increased—children are already 100% covered.
- Effective July 1, 1978, there will be a new pension plan for Coast clerks.
- Additional paid holidays, more vacation and liberalization of hours needed to qualify for those benefits in low work opportunity ports.
- Committeemen Bill Ward and Dick Wise.

The overseas section of the Commission of the Central Union of Workers of Chile (CUT) wishes to express gratitude to the members of the ILWU for having boycotted the export of US military hardware to the fascist military government. The Chilean workers are fully aware of the value of such a bold act, helping to further isolate the dictatorship.

“We had unity. We had excellent assistance from the local. We had the support of the International. On behalf of the whole Matson clerical unit, we want to say how grateful we are and how proud we are to be members of this union.”
UC Out of South Africa

ILWU Research Director Barry Silverman was one of 46 witnesses who appeared before a special session of the University of California Regents, June 8. He told them that the ILWU faced the risk of any investments in firms doing business in South Africa. His account of the steps taken by the ILWU to have pension trusts in which it participates divestment, was based on judgments that investments drew a tumultuous welcome. Silverman appeared on behalf of International Federation of University Teachers. Only four of the University's 25 regents attended the session, with John P. Hering, who is also Secretary of the State Labor Federation, presiding. Governor Jerry Brown flew from Sacramento to say that he hadn't made up his mind yet on the issue.

A Poor Example

The Federal Government is failing to protect the safety and health of its own employees adequately and as a result, the costs of worker sickness and injury are skyrocketing, according to internal Administration documents.

Federal agencies and National Safety and Health Administration put the total of such costs for the whole government at $5 billion last year. These costs includ- ed Federal compensation, sick pay, loss of time, damage to equipment and other losses.

Neither Rain, nor Snow, nor anything but the Secretary

Marshall Grob, a retired member of Local 12, now living in Whiting, New Jersey, reports that his committee attended the April 21 Dispatcher on June 6. "Only 50 days to cross the country!"

On-the-Job Stress

The Harassed Worker, by Carroll M. Brodzky, Professor of Psychiatry at the University of California School of Medi- cine in San Francisco, is an overview of the stresses their causes and cures. Based on Workers' Compensa- tion claims filed in California and various studies of all other causes of occupational injury and illness, the book summarizes dozens of cases of individuals who were bothered by psychological and physiological standpoint. A partic- ularly important section deals with the growing trend toward attempting recovery for psychological disorders through therapy. The book is published by D. C. Heath and Co. (Lexington Books) in hardcover at $13.95.

Labor Press Endangered

A threatened increase in second-class postal rates will add hundreds of thou- sands of dollars annually to the mailing costs of the Inter- national Labor Press Association (ILPA) and similar labor publications.

The first step of the increase went into effect this month while the Postal Service was raising the price of a first class stamp from 13 to 15 cents.

Two additional increases take effect next month, and again in July 1979.

Labor Studies Pushed

The Oregon AFL-CIO convention, in session in April, endorsed a resolution for imple- mentation of labor studies in schools as part of a general program to improve the education of workers and urged that labor studies be a gradu- ation requirement.

The Story of ‘Bloody Thursday’

For generations of ILWU members and trade unionists, July 5—"Bloody Thursday"—has come to signify the anniversary of the birth of a new West Coast Labor movement. In honor of all those who went down in battle, we reprint here parts of Chapter XIII, from Mike Quinlan's classic "Strike!" still the best single account of the strike which gave birth to the ILWU.

On Thursday morning fighting on the Embarracadero began as punctually if the combatants had punched a time clock, stuck their cards in a rack, and turned to. There were no preliminaries to it. They just took up where they left off. Newspaper that the "opening of the port" would be resumed at 8 p.m. Spectators had come early to "see the fight." Ten thousand were on the hillside. Enterprising vendors moved about hawking chocolate bars, chewing gum, and cigarettes. Since last Tuesday picket lines had swollen to unheard of proportions. Many high school and college boys, unknown to their parents, had put on uniforms and clothes down to fight with the union men. Hundreds of workmen started for work, then changed their minds and went back to the picket lines.

MARTIAN MONSTERS

Approximately 800 police were on duty on the waterfront, new brand riot stick still extra long and extra heavy. Officers carried sawed-off shotgun and riot guns. The "Martian monster" were on hand with their masks, heavy bags of hand grenades slung across their backs, and a scarf around their mouths so they could not be recognized if they fought off the Embarracadero, or retreated up Rincon Hill.

At 7 a.m. a string of empty boxes was sent rattling down the Embarracadero behind a locomotive. Strikers hurried down, and the train began to move. Police threw gas from long range guns, and persons standing in the street. Smokes.

A moment of blocks away from the first attack, two boxes standing on a side burning fixtures.

Shots rang out as the police opened fire with revolvers. Flying bricks and bullets cracked the windows. Tear gas and other workers in nearby factory and office buildings swarmed towards the street, and the attacks were swept by a swarm of fighting men. One newspaper reported: "The police turned high-pressure streams of water on officers and pickets alike, knocking down their feet and sending them spinning.

Gas and gunfire at last drove the pickets from the sidewalk. Police ran up the hill, took command of the hill and surrounded it with guards to prevent reception.

LUNCH BREAK

All morning long the battle raged furiously over a far-flung front. At 12 noon both sides knocked off for lunch. It was the most orderly and systematic chaos im- possible. The grim seriousness of the encoun- ter and the awful casualties which resulted cannot be minimized. Nevertheless, armies of movie extras on a Hollywood lot could not have observed hours with great-er time-clock precision.

Already the possibility of maintaining a picket on the Embarracadero in the face of gunfire and gas appeared as hopeless. Pickets from all positions drifted back to ILA headquarters on Steuart Street and congregated outside. Most of the morn- ing's fighting had tapered. There was now little of the way of the Embarracadero, a more or less deserted industrial district. ILA head- quarters, however, was situated right in the heart of the town, a block off Market Street and a stone's throw from the Ferry Building. Strikers fought more or less that they had retired to a "central zone" when they assembled here. They were taken completely off their guard when, shortly after 1 o'clock, the police swooped down in full force, staging the most crusing surprise attack of the entire strike. Tear gas cartridges came hurtling with- out warning, followed by a loud cracking

of pistol fire. Dozens of pickets fell to the pavement where they lay silent, streams of blood pouring from under their coat.

Two of them were gassed, clubbed and shot.

Bullets smashed through windows of the Embarracadero. The gas clouds of ammid sounds of breaking glass and cries of pain.

THE MORNING BATTLE

A newspaper account read: "The hottest battle took place in front of the ILA on Steuart Street; where streets were gassed, clubbed and shot. Police cars literally filled the headquarters with crowds of pedestrians. One picket at- tacked himself in a parking lot, devoured a critical snuffing out from an old inn, and began harrassed Chief Quinn's car with shots. It took a barrage of tear gas and gunfire to dislodge him.

Scores of men littered the sidewalk, either lying silently or crawling away pain- fully on their knees and hands.

STRIKERS PROTEST

At the height of the battle a delegation of strikers arrived at the strike committee, headed by Harry Bridges, called on Mayor Rossi to protest. The Mayor simply repeated what the Governor had said: "You refused to arbitrate; now take the consequences."

During the entire day an incessant cloud of ten ramshackle trucks continued haul- ing freight between the docks and the dum- my warehouse.

At the close of the day Governor Mer- riam ordered the National Guard onto the waterfront. Two thousand troops marched into the area equipped with Rapid-fire guns, machine guns, gas equipment, and bay- oneted rifles.

Only once did they arrive the fighting had ceased and the pickets were driven from the Embarracadero. The guardsmen posted themselves at intervals along the whole length of the waterfront and mounted machine guns on the roofs of the piers.

Early reports amounted 3 dead. Later accounts said 2 dead and 100 injured. Only those casualties which reached the
Short Strike Wins Big Gains at Totten Tubes

LOS ANGELES — A nine-day strike by mechanics and machinists at Totten Tubes, beginning June 1, forced the employer to come up with an acceptable final offer.

The brief strike resulted in a three-year agreement with substantial wage increases as well as additional legally enforceable provisions to the Company’s truck drivers and improvements in the shift differentials.

In addition, the Leadman rate was increased by an additional $5 per hour. Of these improvements, the most important was on improved language along with the main- tenance of benefits clauses that would guarantee the existing Warehousemen’s Health & Welfare coverage with the improved benefits under the Kaiser Plan of the Health Maintenance Organization as required by the Federal law.

In addition, employees suffering work connected disabilities, were guaranteed six months of medical coverage. Company pension contributions were increased by $5 per hour during the first and second contrac- tual phases were also increased.

The Negotiating Committee consisted of Business Agent Hy Orkin and Steve Hodges, assisted by Local 26 Secretary-Treasurer Max Aragon.

Joint Parleys Bring Good Pact

SAN FRANCISCO—Members of three local union locals at Domtar Gypsum (for- merly Kaiser Gypsum) at several California locations have ratified a three-year contract providing a wage increase of $1.80 over the life of the agreement, plus important fringe improvements.

The 120 Domtar workers affected by the agreement are members of warehouse Local 6 in Richmond, California; ware- house Local 113 in Los Angeles; and Ma- chinists Local 26.

The contract provides a cost of living adjustment of one cent for each of 44 a point change in the Consumer Price Index, effective June 1, 1979 and June 1, 1980. (The yearly 60/70 hourly wage increase will be offset against each cost of living ad- justment.)

Pension benefits go up to $13 per month per person for each year covered over the term of the agreement; cost and present future re- tires will be provided a prescription drug plan. Dental plans are improved to cover 90% at $1,500.

Other important fringe improvements in- clude a new vacation offer to provide the hours allowable for each week of vacation to a minimum set of 40 hours and a maxi- mum of 46. The company agreed also to provide job security for each week of inus- tances the wages they were making. The kind of working con- ditions they enjoyed and the kind of union they belonged to. We liked what we had and didn’t want to change it.

Still, with all that, it was a pretty clear choice to stay with the company that had represented them. The ILWU had represented the company.

Matson clerical workers meet to discuss their new contract before signing are ILWU Negotiating Committee member Mary Mahoney.

Oakland — After months of extremely tough bargaining, Matson Terminal Office clerical employees in this port have unanimously ratified their first union contract—one which the Union believes will set the pace for similar contracts in the Navy.”

The committee also negotiated two additional holidays, bringing the total to six weeks vacation after ten years, and shift premiums of 10% swing and 15% day work. There was no provision for prescription drug programs.

The Matson clericals also won a 12% increase in pay, and the employers agreed to a new health plan, which would cost $13 per month and provide free health care for the employees and their families.

The new agreement provides a strong three-step grievance procedure, a five day 24 hour work week, with a four hour guarantee on call-backs; time-and-a-half for overtime, weekend or holiday work. In addition, there was an improvement in the area of health and welfare benefits, which included a 12% increase in the cost of living adjustment and a 10% increase in the amount of money available for health care.

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Peoples' Court

While this article deals with small claims courts in California, the basic information contained within it will probably apply to other states as well. In any event, if you think you have a problem which can be resolved in small claims court, contact your local small claims court clerk. He or she can probably give you a booklet on how to use the court, as well as answer your questions.

Small claims court is considered the "Peoples' Court" by many. There, disputes are settled in a relatively informal, rapid and inexpensive manner. You prepare and present your own case. Lawyers are not allowed to represent you in small claims court, except under very limited circumstances. Translated court forms, bilingual court clerks, and courtroom interpreters are available upon request, if you do not speak English.

In California, you must be at least 18 years old to sue in small claims court, although a minor may, however, sue through a guardian. You can sue for money damages up to $750. If the money you intend to recover involves more than $750, you will have to determine whether to limit your action to a recovery of $750 or whether to retain an attorney and sue in municipal court. This decision will depend upon a variety of factors, including the price of retaining a lawyer and the complexity of the legal issues involved in your claim. You should talk to the legal advisor, supplied free of charge by the courthouse, whenever you may even wish to consult an attorney before making your decision.

Who Will Get Tax Break?

**California's Morning After**

**The Morning After**

**SACRAMENTO —** Strong support for legislation introduced this week to eliminate county and internal property taxes from the property tax relief afforded by Proposition 13 has been voiced by the Cali- fornia AFL-CIO.

"The people of California voted for tax relief. They never voted to give a $3.5 billion subsidy to the corporate and commercial interests at the expense of vital public services and local income and needy citizens."

The elimination of commercial and indus- trial property (from the provisions of Proposition 13) means that a saving of $3.5 billion would be returned to county and local governments," John F. Hen- ning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, said.

Other representatives of major state and regional groups speaking in support of the measure at the press conference in Sacra- mento included:

Hask Springer, president of the United Teachers of Los Angeles (UTLA); Jim Ballard, president of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO; Virna Camson, West Region Regional Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Howard Miller, president of the Los Angeles Unified School Teachers Association; and Steve Inglett, president of the California Teachers' Assn.

The California AFL-CIO has already pub- lished and distributed thousands of peti- tions urging the state's legislators to place a measure on the November 1978 ballot to limit homeowners the property tax relief provided by Proposition 13.

A WAY OUT

Although the deadline for such action is June 29, Sacramento, you are urged to "act now," said the California state AFL-CIO yesterday. "The people of California voted for tax relief. They never voted to give a $3.5 billion subsidy to the corporate and commercial interests at the expense of vital public services and local income and needy citizens."

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A WAY OUT

The initial increase raises the processing rate for a $2.95 hour and a slaughter- house rate to $6.22, effective May 1. The company has been playing these rates since December 12, 1977, when it reopened the plant.

Although the union did not gain wage parity, it had succeeded in obtaining additional benefits for the membership including a new health care plan—a major issue in this strike and lengthy walkouts in 1970 and 1975—its first for 12 years and reinstatement rights for striking members.

IWA President Gus Hoffmann, who represented the independent contractors in the negotiations, has agreed to a new contract in the 1980 negotiations beginning May 1980. The contract includes a shorter slowdown period for the ILA's contract demands.

**APWU President Emmet Andrews said his union "shall insist upon adequate rewards for the increased productivity of our members and will utilize all available means to achieve these goals."

President Carter on April 11 asked labor and management officials to keep wages and prices "significantly below" the average of the past two years. Robert Strauss, the President's anti-inflation advisor, has selec- ted the postal talks as a major target in the deregulation program.

Postal Workers Vow They Won't Take the Rap

**NEW YORK —** Reports that East and Gulf Coast longshoremen were going to push for a single unified agreement with the International Longshoremen's As- sociation has prompted ILA President Teddy Gleason to call on the membership to "close ranks" and prepare to negotiate a contract on a coastwise, rather than a piecemeal, basis.

"In view of the employers' determination to forge a common front and negotiate a single-Maine to-Texas contract, Gleason said, "it would be an inexcusable twist of fate for the ILA, in 1980, to duplicate the em- ployers' past pattern of disagreement and discord.

**HISTORICAL PATTERN**

ILA contracts have historically been nego- tiated on an area basis, with the six North Atlantic ports setting the pay for the South Atlantic and Gulf regions. Items such as guarantee payments are negoti- ated on a coast port-by-port basis. An ILA demand for equalization of the Guar- anteed Annual Income (GAI) in negotia- tions last year had the effect of splitting the employers and prolonging a strike for a year.

"Let it not be said in the future that the employers were able to con- quer the ILA in the 1980 negotiations be- cause the ILA was not able to talk to the employers from a single, strong voice," process, Gleason said.

**ILA POSITION**

In a letter to Federal Mediator, President Gleason pointed out that officers of the International have been urging the em- ployers to take a "middle of the road" approach on an industry-wide basis. It is only now that the ILA is seeking to block develop- ments in the industry that call for a new approach to the collective bargaining process.

Counterwise or area bargaining is the only "realistic" course to follow, Gleason said. "Now that the employers are moving to close ranks to meet with a solid front in the next major negotiations, "ILA cannot afford to do any less," he said.
SAN FRANCISCO—A strong stand taken by members of ILWU Bay Area waterfront locals has forced the Carter Administration to face up to the contradictions in its “human rights” policy, and prompt an indefinite delay in the shipment of 22,000 pounds of military cargo to the Chilean military government.

The story goes back to May 23 when an alert member of ILWU Ship Clerks’ Local 22 informed the ILWU that 21 crates of bomb fins and associated equipment were scheduled to be loaded on the Prudentia for shipment to the Chilean Air Force aboard the Chilian-owned vessel. The cargo was in apparent violation of a 1976 Congressional embargo on arms sales to Chile. We think that anyone who has observed the tactics of the US military in latin America must be appalled that the US administration is effectively supporting a brutal military dictatorship in Chile.

“The ILWU president also dismissed the argument that the cargo was destined for a civilian use. He urged the Carter administration to stop the shipment—pipeline or no pipeline—“at least until the human rights situation in Chile is clarified. For the US to ship 22,000 pounds of bomb fins to Chile while its regime is deciding whether and how to account for over 1,000 disappeared political prisoners would be an enormous insensitivity and run counter to the wishes of the US public and members of the US Congress.”

“Congressional Action”

Prompted by the ILWU’s strong stand—and by efforts of ILWU Washington Representative Pat Tobin and Rev. Charles Brady—Congressional opponents of further US involvement in Chile took action.

“We also want to show our support for the Chilean labor movement, which was once among the most vital and progressive in the world—which has been cut to shreds by the junta.”

Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) long an advocate of human rights. I agree with his “hawkish” attitudes, and so informed the army and the State Department that the cargo could not be loaded on the ship.

“The ILWU’s strong stand—and by efforts of ILWU Washington Representative Pat Tobin and Rev. Charles Brady—Congressional opponents of further US involvement in Chile took action.

The AFL-CIO, the National Maritime Union, the Fight Back Fund, and the National Labor Committee all backed off, and announced that it was withdrawing the plans to ship the bomb fins to Chile, pending an investigation of the human rights situation in that country.

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SCHOLARSHIPS—Winners of Local 21 scholarships this year are Debra Strom and Iris Fujira. Both are daughters of longshoremen. Debra graduated from Toutle Lake High School at Toutle Lake with a 3.9 grade point average, and Iris from Ralston High School here, with a 3.8 average. The scholarship committee, headed by Allan Vlasis, was staffed by members in selecting the winners. The Local 21 Committee also supervises the Virgil Blair Scholarship. Blair's name is on a ring that his family is keeping as his memory, a member of Local 21 in his lifetime, and then of Local 92. This money will be split between the two winners if they complete their first year of college and go on to a second year. The process will continue as long as money remains in the fund.

Local 24 members Earl Fritts, Neil Jewell and Jim Copeland (standing) instructed fellow Grays Harbor longshoremen in the use of cardio-pulmonary resuscitation at a recent class.

Local 24 Holds Successful CPR Classes

ABERDEEN — Fully one-fourth of the members of longshore Local 24 are now trained in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR), a new and extremely effective first-aid technique.

The program got off the ground after five members of the local went to a CPR training session at Ocean Shores last Feb-

The program was sponsored by, ILWU Southern District's Marine Clerks Memorial Association.

Awards of $50 and $25 were presented to the 101 and 120 class, respectively.

Local 26 Picnic

LOS ANGELES — ILWU Warehouse Local 26 will sponsor a picnic for all members, their families and friends, on Sat-
day, August 30, 1978, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., at Elsie Park, section 8.

There will be prizes, games, entertainment. A drawing will be held, and the first prize will be a color television.

Hot dogs and ice cream will be free for all children attending. So come on out and support our picnic. Join in the fun, meet your fellow Local 26 members. Donation includes the drawing.

Tickets may be obtained from your steward or by calling Local 26’s office, 373-5641.

Charity Golf Tourney

SAN FRANCISCO — The First Annual San Francisco Labor Charities Golf Tour-

ament will be played at Harding Park, September 18 with the net proceeds going to St. Anthony's Dining Room.

The tournament has the backing of the AFL-CIO, Teamsters and ILWU.

Local 8 Ba to Work

On Women's Safety

Local 8 Ba to Work

On Women's Safety

SAN FRANCISCO — Local 8 Business Agent Al Lannon has accepted a seat on the State Division of Industrial Safety's Task Force on Women's Occupational Health Problems. The Task Force meets monthly and discusses health problems of working women, suggesting areas where Cal-Osha regulations might be needed.

Representatives of women's groups serve on the Task Force, along with representatives of unions like the Auto Workers. Chemical Workers, Hospital workers and others.

Lannon notes that "40% of Local 6's members are women, mostly employed in traditional assembly and production line work. One problem the Task Force can begin dealing with is the high incidence of women's wrist injuries, especially Carpal's Tunnel syndrome caused by repeti-
tive wrist movements which often requires surgery."
Oregon ILWU Gears for Fight on Phony Tax Reform Initiatives

NORTH BEND — Initiative Petitions aimed at getting a property tax limitation measure similar to California's Proposition 13 and the one being circulated in Oregon, it was disclosed at the CRDC meeting June 18.

At least three types of petitions are being circulated in Oregon, Ernest E. Baker, Secretary of the Southern Oregon Pensioners Club, brought one to the meeting. "Don't sign it without reading it, and if you read it you won't sign it," he said.

Unlike the California measure, which was for a 1 percent property tax limitation, the one brought to the meeting calls for a one and one-half percent limitation. It is sponsored by a group calling itself the "Lobby for Social Concerns and Ideals," headed by Jim D. Whittenburg, Portland.

But it's the same gimmick, Baker charged. "If it gets on the ballot and is voted up, it will trigger massive layoffs in public employment, beginning with your local government, the city and county, and all the way up to the State Capitol!"

SALES TAX LOOMS

It would also undoubtedly touch off another attempt to ram a sales tax measure through the 1979 Legislature, "something Oregon has never had," Baker warned.

"Don't be conned into signing a petition with the bait, " 'This doesn't pledge you to vote for it; you're just supporting freedom of the ballot."' said Valerie Taylor, former head of the Federated Auxiliaries. "It's bad legislation and should be kept off the ballot!"

After thorough discussion, the Council of Regional Directors unanimously recommended the ILWU members "oppose current property tax limitation measures being circulated in Oregon."

In other actions, the CRDC:

- Adopted reports from log local deleg- ates on safety hazards encountered in loading logs. Local 50 has found it neces- sary "to touch up worn shackles and bad eyes," said Jim Platt. On a recent job, a load had not been fully swept so a load of logs would have come down on men working in the hold. (See page 5 for story on incident on the Coos Bay water- front where the Local 12 safety commit- tee was forced to shut down a ship because a load of logs was dropped.)

- Presented an "appreciation award" to Kathleen Rautilla, Portland, in recognition of her many years covering Council meet- ings for the Dispatcher. The award, a certificate designed and made by Advisory Board chairman, was decided on at a CRDC meeting Rautilla missed when she was in Seattle reporting a Northwest Auxiliary Convention.

Follow-up on Low-Boy Beef

PORTLAND — Among the many Dis- patcher readers lending compliments on the "NEVER LET YOUR GUARD DOWN" story in the June 16 issue was a special interest for Local 92.

However, he notes longshoremen weren't the only ILWU members who "won". A Walking Boss received six hours of wages at the third shift rate of pay.

In view of the May column devoted to the importation of shad from east coast to west coast waters we hastened to note that another anadromous species was suc- cessfully brought from the east coast to west coast—and, too, over the uncertain rails of early America. I refer you to the striped bass, introduced to Pacific waters by a pioneer American fish culturist.

It was the summer of 1879, in the San Francisco Bay area, when a contingent of long-headed officials greeted a travel- ing biologist with the exclamation: "Glad you could come, Mr. Stone, and delighted that you brought your fish with you."

Baker believed the runs of the striped bass from the Coos River were being fed in the saltwater flats, on the prowl and stalking through schools of minnows as they might there.

Another technique — practiced by east coast anglers for centuries—that is catch- ing on along the west coast, is surf fishing for striper. My old friend Mill Guymon, former Oregon Game and Fish Depart- ment press man, believed that our west coast striper could be taken in the surf and recommended:

"The secret to successful fishing for striper is to find the holes — an area where a gravel or sandy bottom suddenly deepens close to shore and where it forms a deep pocket. Streamer flies will feed in, or off the bottom, the breaking surf will turn into these holes as they follow the surf. They also come in for small feed fish which often concentrate in such areas."

North Bend/Coos Bay longshoremen "oppose current property tax limitation initiative petitions being circulated in Oregon.

Who have no fringe benefits?

Who don't make union wages?

"Lil Guy"

Your outdoor columnist would like to trade one of the illustrated ILJ GUY fishing lures for a clean snapshot of a fish or hunting scene. All that's necessary is that you be a member of the ILWU, a member of your local AFL-CIO union, and a member. Send the snapshot, and a little infor- mation as to what it's about, to:

Fred Goetz
6233 E. 23rd Pl.
Portland, Or. 97213.

Please mention Local number.

Washington Needs Trade

SEATTLE — Foreign trade is nearly as important to Washington State as it is to the nation's economy as a whole, according to a report released by the Evergreen state's Department of Com- merce and Economic Development.

About 60% of the value of Washington exports stem from logs, wheat, aircraft and aircraft parts.
Dock Caucus to Check Out Three-Year Pact

Continued from Page 2

Wilmington; Bill Fierro, Local 10, San Francisco; Bill Luck, Local 8, Portland; Dick Moor, Local 18, Seattle.

Clerks: Frank Belles, Local 34, San Francisco (California), and Larry Clark, Local 62, San Francisco (California). Paul J. Funderburk, Local 1123, Portland; Larry Dunbar, Local 31, Seattle; Terence A. Kehoe, Local 10, Portland; Larry Hughes, Local 9, Seattle; Louis Delano, Local 24, Portland; Peg Fullerton, Local 54, Stockton (California).

Alternate representatives include Chick Legeridge, Local 13, Wilmington; Larry Wing, Local 18, San Francisco; and Dan Martin, Local 27, Portland; Ray Reinhardt, Local 19, Seattle; Carl Clevy, Local 62, Wilmington; Bob Vavas, Local 52, Seattle; Leroy Hanson, Local 4, Vancouver; Phil LeFell, Local 23, Tacoma, and Eddie Holland, Local 18, Sacramento.

The committee was assisted by Inter-
national Research Director Barry Silver- gan June 7, with the parties agreeing to

Dock Caucus to Check Out Three-Year Pact

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Asbestos from the Cassiar mine in north central British Co-

lobnia will be handled at the port of Stewart by a newly-formed local of the ILWU.

The Canadian area ILWU and the Can-

sasbestos Corporation reached agreement

recently on the formation of a new local for the Cassiar asbestos.

The parties agreed to

in the last quarter of 1978.

The new local will be represented by Cus-

at the Cassiar mine. The ILWU will be

in the supervision of the port and the area

port authority of the Americas.

The ILWU and Cassiar Asbestos reached a

agreement recently on the formation of a new local for the Cassiar asbestos.

The new local will be represented by Cus-

at the Cassiar mine. The ILWU will be

in the supervision of the port and the area

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agreement recently on the formation of a new local for the Cassiar asbestos.

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