An excerpt from a newspaper article about the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) and a potential strike at Texas Instruments in Austin, Texas.

**Title:**
Union Busting
Texas Firm Shows How It's Done

**Text:**
The Wall Street Journal, which consistently produces some of the most imaginative reporting in the country, recently sent reporter Beth Nisen to work at Texas Instruments to get a feel of how come the Austin-based multinational had successfully defeated one union drive after another. Her report, condensed below, poses a serious challenge to the entire labor movement.

**Quote:**
"It's like '1984,'" says one worker as he waits for a machine in the lobby to read his badge and unlock the entrance door. "Big Brother is always watching for spies and for invaders from the union." Labor unions have tried repeatedly to organize Texas Instruments but have been unable to unionize TI — the third largest non-union company in the US — and have spent almost 25 years and a combined total of $3 million trying to organize the company in the US and have failed just as often. The United Auto Workers and the United Steelworkers have been approached by union organizers and asked to sign a union card. "We encourage everyone—even the mail robot—to do as a large majority of Tiers — as we're called — during our first hour of work in solder school, where I learned how to make a good solder joint, read the colored bands on a resistor, and tell one end of a diode from the other. After four days, I was put on a first-work-turn assembly line in Module N, hand-patcher issues during the month of August.

**Additional Information:**
- The article mentions several dates and events, including September 8, August 11, and January 73.
- It discusses the efforts of labor unions to organize Texas Instruments and the challenges they faced.
- The text also touches on the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) and its activities.

**Conclusion:**
The article highlights the persistent efforts of labor unions to organize Texas Instruments and the challenges they encountered in the process.
Mortgage Rates
If the cost of housing is bad, the rate of mortgage-rate increases is even worse. Conventional loan rates for new homes have risen to the highest level since the government began compiling such statistics in 1963.
The Federal Home Loan Bank Board said new home loan rates climbed to 9.48% in June. Interest rates for existing homes up to 9.47%, the highest since the January 1975 level of 9.53%.

Unemployment Causes Inflation
"One of the chief causes of inflation is unemployment," said delegates to a recent convention of the California AFL-CIO. "Unemployed workers are not producing goods or services, so wages develop which push upward pressure on price levels," the policy statement read.

Women in the Work Force
The California Labor Federation will hold its 1978 Summer School for Women in the Work Force at UCLA's Dykstra Hall in Los Angeles beginning August 4.
For further information, call the Califor- nia Labor Federation at (415) 898-3585.

Power Companies Zap Tax System
The 101 largest power companies in America have already taken in nearly $2.5 billion for federal taxes in 1976. But they ended up paying only a total of $747 million in taxes to Uncle Sam.
According to Environmental Action magazine, the large utilities were able to use up to 63% of their tax savings—call it their own payment. Naturally, they just batted the difference.

'Chipping Away'
As his contribution to Carter's "voluntary" anti-inflation program, Gen- eral Motors chairman Thomas Murphy is limiting himself to $40,000 in raises for his top 9,000 executives. "Provided his restraint still leaves him with a salary and bonus total of $1,000,000."
Though Murphy's restraint still leaves him with a salary and bonus total of $1,000,000, his workers' residential inflation advisor Robert Strauss has hailed the executive salary cutdown as "symbolic," and just the type of "chipping away" at inflation that he's been advocating.

Aid Kentucky Miners
Longshoremans Local 13 continue to col- lect a voluntary contribution for the United Mine Workers strikers in Stearns County, Kentucky. The Blue Diamond Coal Co. has hired scouts to try to defeat the miners, who have been on strike and literally under fire for better than 21 months.

Chutpaah Award
The Austin, Minn. Union, has nominated Aircraft Upholsterers Local 1541, Flint, Mich. for its Chutpaah Award. The Na- tional Labor Relations Board has designated the company guilty of illegally discharging workers for union activity, but the com- pany played a legal game, stayed stalling for seven years while it appealed. After seven years, the NLRB finally stated that the back-pay award on the grounds that the statute of limitations had run out.

So. Africa Women's Day
A picket line of solidarity will be maintained in front of the South African Consul General, 2050 Sutter St., Wednes- day, August 9, from 11:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., in commemoration of South Afri- can Women's Day. The American Friends Service Committee and the Third Women's Alliance are plan- ning the event. The picket line will be composed primarily of women and children.

Stanford Educator Says:
Strong Black Unions Can End Apartheid
South African apartheid will end quicker with strong black trade unions than with integrated ones, a Stanford University pro- fessor said recently, and labor unions here can help in this effort.
Professor William B. Gould, who teaches labor and employment discrimination law, said on US labor unions to provide or- ganizational and negotiating training to South African black unions.
"Black unions would permit blacks to directly shape their employment condi- tions, in contrast to the existing system where whites will often bargain for blacks on behalf of the 'latter's investment,'" he said in a recently published article.

US Companies Flout Embargo—Continue Arms Sale to S. Africa
Since the establishment of a UN em- bargo on arms sales to South Africa in 1976, a military conspirator has been men- tioning the ban by "closing its eyes to questionable transactions," or by in- terpreting the embargo. "Such a position is both illegal and unethical," according to a recent article in The Nation by Michael Klare and Erik Prokosh.
Since 1963, US firms have used many means—legal and illegal, direct and indirect, overt and covert—to circumvent the UN sanctions. Arms sup- plied through these channels have en- abled the Vorster regime to tighten its hold on the black majority of South Africa and Namibia and to ignore what it perceives as half-hearted protests from US officials.

"LARGE PROPORTION"
Fully 48% of South Africa's front-line aircraft, according to Klare and Prokosh, are partly or fully of US origin. Klare and Prokosh have identified over 30 US arms suppliers, whose arms have been able to continue sup- plying the South African Air Force.
These include the sale of "civilian" aircraft to non-governmental, non arma- mental buyers, the sale of US-produced or -designed engines, the sale of US-designed aircraft products overseas, and sales of "light business planes" to civilians which may be seized by the government in case of emergency.

"ILLEGAL ROUTE"s
Finally, many "large quantities of arms have been shipped through illegal channels. "The Qas Corp- oration was fined $150,000 last spring for such illegal sales, but this is only the "tip of the iceberg" the authors charge.
New regulations issued last Febru- ary could go a long way to close up these loopholes, Klare and Prokosh conclude, but still do not prohibit sales of civil aircraft to non-government South African buyers. Several repre- sentatives have introduced legislation which would finally ban the sale of all such aircraft.

"Bob" Robertson—Led ILWU Organizing
Robertson was a member of the Communist Party. In 1945, Robertson, along with Henry Schmidt, ap- peared as a witness on Bridges' behalf. Robertson was a member of the ILWU. In 1949, Robertson was indicted for perjury. Bridges has denied he was or could have been a member of the Communist Party.

BRIDGES' CASE
Returning to San Francisco in 1945, Rob- ertson, along with Henry Schmidt, ap- peared as a witness on Bridges' behalf. Robertson was a member of the ILWU. In 1949, Robertson was indicted for perjury. Bridges has denied he was or could have been a member of the Communist Party.

"On the March" for The Dispatcher—Sam Thill
Sam Thill of the ILWU has long been on record in opposition to apartheid in South Africa, ILWU policy of "affirmative action," and in favor of autonomous bargaining, with strong black trade unions as a condition of doing business in South Africa.

The ILWU has long been on record in opposition to apartheid in South Africa, ILWU policy of "affirmative action," and in favor of autonomous bargaining, with strong black trade unions as a condition of doing business in South Africa.
New Benefits, Pay Increase for West's X-Ray Techs  

HONOLULU — Kaiser Optional Plan 1 (with no charge for eye examinations) and Psychiatric Plan B were added to the medical plan—no cost to employees— in the new 2-year ILWU agreement for X-Ray technicians at Kaiser Hospitals on Oahu and Maui.

They go up 7.4% across-the-board in the first year, effective January 1, 1978. All senior X-ray and isotopic technicians get an additional 1½% above the contract or red circle rate. Second and third year across-the-board increases are 7.73% and 7.43%

Effective January 1, 1980, the pension plan will be converted to a "final average" plan. This increases benefits a lot because they will now be based on 1% of earnings, instead of averaging wage in the past 5 years. Local 142 also won an additional paid holiday, for a total of 10, in 1980.

Negotiations began December 13, but reached an impasse, and federal mediators Bill Sabatino was called in. A tentative settlement, reached in a meeting with him February 16, was ratified in March, but contract language wasn’t fully squared away until last month.

Anti-Inflation Board OKs BC Foremen Pact

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The Anti-Inflation Board has approved the contract negotiated between ILWU Ship and Dock Foremen, Local 514 and the Waterfront Foremen’s Association, representing 18 companies.

Main terms of the one-year agreement are:

• a wage increase of 6% an hour raising the average from $11.81 to $12.13.
• the Employers Association will contribute $300,000 over and above its regular contribution to the Waterfront Foremen’s Pension Plan during 1978 for unfunded liability.
• Negotiation will pay 3½ (up from 2½c) per hour for fringe benefits; the employees will contribute 24c.
• The car allowance will be increased from 15c to 20c per mile.

The contract is retroactive to January 1, 1978. Since wage controls did not come off until April 14, the contract had to be approved by the Anti-Inflation Board.

Local 6 Made Big Changes at Ingrid Ltd.

DALLY CITY—Wages at Ingrid Ltd. have increased by 87% since employees here carried the ILWU into their contract— to say nothing of other improvements.

A major reason for the decision to join was the fact that wages at this small plastics house were only $2.75 an hour. Local 6 first negotiated a two-year agreement which increased wages to $4.25 in the first year, with the second year left open. In renegotiations, the company won an additional 90c, boosting their base rate to $5.15. Since coming into the ILWU, they have added full health and welfare programs, sick leave, and other fringe benefits.

The agreement was negotiated by Business Agent Joe Figueredo and steward Sada Hand.

Dried Fruit Wage Hike

SAN JOSE—ILWU dried fruit workers in the Local 9 South Bay Division will receive a 38c hourly wage increase plus an 1½-hour cost-of-living adjustment, under the terms of a three-year agreement negotiated in 1976. The increase is effective August 1, 1978.

This increase on top of the 77c paid earlier brings the base rate in the industry up to $5.37, and raised the top rate for maintenance men to $7.90 an hour.

The agreement expires July 1, 1979.

Local 35

New Agreement Won at Kerr-McGee  

TRONA — Members of Chemical Workers Local 35, employed at the Kerr-McGee Company’s huge potash mining and processing facility in the Mojave desert, have ratified a 29-month agreement featuring large wage increases and other benefits.

The agreement affects some 450 members of Local 35.

Wages will increase by 9½% effective July 10, 1978, by an additional 8% effective May 1, 1979, and by 7% on February 10, 1980. This will bring the average wage from the current level of $7.46 up to $8.91 by the end of the agreement.

Juniors and helpers will receive an increase across the board of 5% July 10, 1978, 50% May 1, 1979, and 50% December 20, 1979, instead of a percentage increase.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

The agreement also provides for improved shift differentials, increase in the maximum lifetime health care benefit from $30,000 to $100,000, participation in the company’s stock ownership plan and other benefits.

Local 9 Wins

Biggest Hike Ever at Fisher Flouring Mills

SEATTLE—By a unanimous vote, ILWU warehousemen at Fisher Flouring Mills have ratified a three-year agreement featuring the biggest wage increase ever negotiated here. The 56 members of Local 35 who are members of ILWU warehouse Local 9.

Concluded on June 28, the contract calls for wage increases of 66c per hour raising the rate from $11.47 to $12.13.

Reaching agreement wasn’t easy, according to stewards and committee members, with talks beginning as far back as March.

Aside from hanging tough on a large wage increase, the negotiation also had to defend manning scales and working conditions. On one issue, Fisher made a reasonable case for reduction of manning on special loading, the union compromising. On other items the company demanded were turned around—such as mandatory overtime, elimination of lost work jobs and elimination of six other jobs with a resulting increased workload for the remaining members.

The negotiating committee consisted of Local 9 Secretary/Business Agent Mike Frith, Randy Miller, Bruce Hedrick and Walter Southard.

Local 142 Tour Drivers Ahead

HONOLULU — Members of ILWU Local 142 employed by Neighbor Island tour companies have overwhelmingly ratified a three-year contract which will keep their pay ahead of Waikiki rates.

The full negotiating committee, meeting in Honolulu July 6 recommended approval of the proposed three-year pact which would raise wages 7½% a year for two years, with an opening on wages and two other items April 1, 1980.

MORE FOR PENSIONS

The first increase would come five months after a 10% increase negotiated last late last year. Wages would go up 4½c, as of April 1, 1978 and 5½ August 1. On April 1, 1979 they would go up another 7½c.

Contributions to the employer-financed pension plan would be increased 1% an hour in September, 1978, 1 more in 1979, for a total of 2½c per hour.

WORK OPPORTUNITY

Work opportunity — a thorny problem in past negotiations — was resolved to the Union committee’s satisfaction by an arrangement that employees would be designated as Regular, Regular B, Covered Casual, or Uncovered Casual.

Regulars who work 1500 hours would receive full benefits. Regulars who do not work 1500, but work more than 1000, would receive benefits pro-rated according to hours worked.

This represents a big gain in benefits over the past arrangement under which those who did not make 1900 hours were demoted from Regular to Part Time status and, if they did not make 1500 hours, lost all benefits.
More Paper Mills Out in Northwest

SAN FRANCISCO—Workers at ten West Coast paper mills went out on strike last week, bringing to 14 the number of mills that struck here this month.

None of the strikes is predicting the poten-
tial economic impact of the strikes, but the work stoppages have so far affected almogthest of the newspapers and the industries' troubles are expected to spread.

The most recently closed down were four Boise Cascade Corp. plants located in Washington and Oregon, an International Paper Co. in Oregon and a Pacific Corp. in Oregon's mill. The Georgia Pacific Corp. plant in Oregon closed down when its leaders locked picket lines at their plant.

Also closed down were two Washington INTYs, Puyallup & Puget Co. mill in Washington and the American in Oregon.

At issue in the paper plant strikes is contract length. The companies are offering three-year contracts, while the unions press two-year agreements as an inflation hedge.

Railway Contract

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Forty of the 13

major railroads recently reached

negotiations on a new national con-

tract.

The United Transportation Union, the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, the Sheet Metal Workers and the Maintenance of

Way Employees agreed on a new three-

year agreement, which is effective to April 1; another 2% effective October 1; an additional 2% effective January 1, 1979 and another 2% effective on January 1, 1980.

The agreement allows for a 1½ hour cut in laying down injury in surgical and dental coverage.

Negotiators for the workers em-

ployed by 45 carriers are affected by the

tentative agreement also provides

for a 19 hour increase in their food allow-

ance to $9.59.

Big Win in Southern Furniture

WEST JEFFERSON, NC. -- The United Furniture Workers recently won a represen-
tation election at Thomasville Furni-
ture Industry's Phlox Chair plant 287-223.

The union won in the June 23 election at Phlox Chair was an important first victory in a campaign by the AFL-CIO's Furniture Industry Department of making an effort to crack the 99% non-union North Carolina furniture industry.

According to Furniture Workers presi-
dent Tom Finch, South Carolina is the largest furniture-producing state in the country, with $4,000,000,000 worth of products annually. The 300,000 workers in the industry is also the least unionized.

FIRST TARGET

After a decision last year to launch a cooperative organizing drive in furniture, Thomasville Furniture Industries (TFI), a subsidiary of Armstrong Cork Co., was chosen in March as the initial target when strong support for the union became ap-

parent at its Phlox chair operation.

"Our goal is the same as it is with J. P. Steven's," said Harold McVey, vice president of the International Department, when the campaign was announced.

"Organize a major company in the fur-

niture industry is an important part of our campaign to move on to other companies.

McVey would not say after the Phlox

vote where among TFI's 13 plants and 5,800 employees the union would next seek a vote. He did note that organizing was "going well" among plants in the Thomasville area.

Tom Finch, TFI president released a state-

ment after the Phlox victory, say-
ing, "If organizers from the AFL-CIO In-

dustry Department pursue their campaign to eliminate work rules and other restrictions to improve plant effi-
ciency. The settlement reduces over 100 job assignments, eliminates shut-
downs for lunch and coffee breaks, places limits on call-in pay, eliminates work from the grievance procedure, and moves time clocks closer to work stations.

WAGE INCREASE

Hourly wage increases are 50c and 1½c in August 1979, February 1979, and August 1980. Quarterly cost-of-living adjustments are continued. Other provisions — an 11th holiday, improved job security for em-

ployees with 20 years of service, new vis-

ion coverage, and pension and insurance improvements — also follow the steel pat-

tern.

Commenting on the settlement, James Coyne, District 19 director and chief mem-

ber of the local's negotiating team said, "One of the things we eliminated was lan-

down to where there is a management-

ment clause that would have given them the right to eliminate all practices it con-

sidered "unproductive and wasteful." Be-

lieve me, this would have covered a multitudine of items.

Voting on Postal Contract

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- As this issue of

The Dispatcher goes to press a postal work-

ers settlement recommended by the union's negotiating committee has been voted down by the contract advisory committee, but sent out to the membership for a vote.

See September 1 issue for a full report on postal bargaining.

from the labor movement

In Portland

Retail Clerks

Settle First Strike

In 22 Years

PORTLAND -- The 23-day strike-lockout

involving more than 200 grocery stores in

the Portland area ended July 23 when Be-

tual Clerks, local 272, voted to accept a

package from Portland's Colombian Food

Co. A lockout of workers in other chains and some independent markets followed.

By July 14, the clerks had 4,000 mem-

bers on strike, locked out or honoring picket lines at Tradewell, Prairie Market and Fred Meyer Stores and distribution centers.

It was the first Portland area retail food strike in 22 years. Several members of ILWU Auxiliary 5 joined pickets at Fred Meyer's Hollywood

store July 20, led by the auxiliary's strike support chairperson, Lois Stranahan.

Local 8 members also assisted by provid-

ing extra work.

NAACP Conclave

Hears Unity Plea

PORTLAND -- Auto Worker President Alex Tuttle urged the 1,500 delegates at the Portland chapter of the NAACP to continue the all-out battle against all discrimination and for the elimination of the economic race barrier.

"All discrimination is economic," he said.

"This conclave could not have been held in Portland before 1952 when the state legislature enacted a law guaranteeing non-whites, and as late as 1963 President John Kennedy canceled a Portland visit because of an NAACP picket line at City Hall protesting city housing policies.

"Things have improved to some degree since then, locally and nationally, NAACP leaders said because of the conservative blanket, affecting whites as well as blacks, that has been in effect since the early sixties. "Many of these forces would like to see us back on the plantation," NAACP execu-

tive Secretary Benjamin Hooks charged at a press conference preceding the conven-

tion.

"Don't buy from a corporate lawbreaker," the appeal continues. "Use caution at these stores." -- J P Stevens products are hiding there behind the store label. Aware con-

sumers should demand the name of the manufacturer before purchasing white

sheets, blankets and towels. Thus begins the warning which has been reissued by Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers as the traditional sheet and towel summer sale season begins. A spokesman called a "satisfactory com-

promise offer" from the Retail Grocers Association.

"One of the things we eliminated was lan-
down by the contract advisory committee, but sent out to the membership for a vote. See September 1 issue for a full report on postal bargaining.

"Beware of White Sales."

"Don't give your business to a company that gives its workers the business." -- "J P Stevens products are hiding there behind the store label." -- Aware consumers should demand the name of the manufacturer before purchasing white

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promise offer" from the Retail Grocers Association.
Some 175 ILWU longshore widows ineligible in the past for survivors' benefits — will be the beneficiaries of a newly negotiated ILWU-PMA Independent Living Subsidy Program described in the box below. We publish here the story of two such widows, and their reactions.

Rose Scoff, San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—Sitting in the dining room of her tidy home out on San Francisco's Potrero Hill, Rose Scoff remembers the old days. "Joe and all those men back there were 100% union. They didn't know anything but hard work and supporting their families. Those strikes were a awful bad, but Joe would have died for the union."

Joe Scoff retired out of ILWU longshore Local 10 in 1950 after 34 years on the waterfront — with an ILWU-PMA pension, first negotiated in 1950.

But when Joe died ten years later, Rose discovered that few benefits had been negotiated for people like her — widows of men who retired before 1950 from before survivors benefits were negotiated in 1965. For one year she received Joe's pension, but it was later cut off due to health and welfare program — "but after that there was nothing..."

Vera Gilbert, Longview

"The local helped," she confides. "It's a wonderful local, a caring local. They let me... ."

Monday was Auxiliary Day to serve the coffee and toppings. Vera, a spark plug in her local, says, "Well, I had to let some things go, like house repairs. But I never let that worry me... ."

Vera was not old enough to draw social security when her husband died, 16 years ago this September. How did she manage? "Well, I had to let some things go, like house repairs. But I never let that worry me... ."

"The local helped," she confides. "It's a wonderful local, a caring local. They let me... ."

"The local helped," she confides. "It's a wonderful local, a caring local. They let me... ."

Vera Gilbert, Longview

A Widow Remembers

"We deeply appreciate the patience of the widows who have waited so long for this program to come to fruition. We are confident that the benefits will help provide them with the means to maintain their health and independence.

—ILWU President Jim Herman

International Longshoremen's Association

Local 38-79

1934

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

J. SCOFF, JR.

THE ORGANIZATION FAITHFULLY DURING THE

PERSISTENT EFFORTS OF THE LOCAL UNION

IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF ITS MEMBERS.

A Widow Remembers

'All Those Men Were 100% Union'

A New Widows Program

Final arrangements have been made for setting in motion a program of assistance to longshore widows who did not qualify for regular survivors benefits under ILWU-PMA pension agreements.

The program, effective July 1, 1978, "is a unique and creative approach to the problem, and is a reflection of the rank and file's respect and admiration for the families of the men who built this union," said International President Jim Herman.

Eligible for benefits under the new ILWU-PMA Independent Living Subsidy Program are some 175 longshore widows whose husbands retired under the ILWU-PMA Pension plan, but who died prior to July 1, 1964, when the structure of survivors' benefits took effect. Prior to that date, the widows received only a full year of pension and welfare benefits or no survivor benefits at all.

The Independent Living Subsidy Program will provide all surgical, medical, and prescription drug and vision care. Those not living in nursing homes or convalescent hospitals will receive initial subsidy payments of $80 per month. The program is funded on a 50-50 basis by the ILWU longshore division membership—at a rate of $1 per man per month — and the PMA. It will be administered by the ILWU-PMA Benefit Funds office.

To be eligible, widows must not have remarried, and must be residents of California, Oregon or Washington.

Grain Elevators Must Reduce Dust Level

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The US Department of Agriculture's and the National Cotton Council's request to delay the implementation of cotton dust standards is under review by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which is considering whether to delay the implementation of the new standards.

As one byproduct of the current round of price hikes, a number of regulatory measures are being pushed by government in the name of "fighting inflation." The most recent example is the Cotton Administration's historic compromise on cotton dust levels in the nation's textile mills.

The Labor Department estimated that 120,000 of the 800,000 cotton mill workers in the US today are suffering from "brown lung" disease to some degree. Yet the industry has flatly refused to modernize its mills in order to reduce dust levels. They claim the costs are just too high.

The Occupational Health and Safety Administration began developing cotton dust standards only after the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers took them to court. The court backed up the union's demand and the Labor Department was just about to announce the new standards in May when Charles L. Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, abruptly stepped in.

In light of Carter's concerns about inflation, said Schultze, "it is important to ensure that any new regulations do not impose unnecessary or economically costly burdens on American industry.

All hell broke loose in Washington over Schultze's interference, and in typical fashion, Carter resolved the issue by not releasing the new regulations. The result remained the same, but the language of the ruling allows the industry considerable flexibility in when it chooses to implement the program.

Of course the cotton dust debate is only an early skirmish in the current battle against inflation. News reports in late June indicate that any plans for a House-sponsored national health insurance legislation may be next to face the firing squad, and from there, who knows?..."
Local 6 Plans Big Labor Day Picnic

SAN FRANCISCO—Local 6 members at Safeway Independent Food in Redwood City have won the initiative in planning a Labor Day Picnic on Sunday, September 3, at Blackberry Farm, Anderson, California. Events include swimming, dancing, volleyball, golf, chess and dominoes. More than 50 pensioners and officers paid the last respects to "Red" on July 9, 1978 at Kaiser Hospital. Red joined the union in April 1937 during the "March Inland" while working at Western Sugar.

He was one of the Local 6's full-time union representatives authorized at the 1959 Special Affiliation Convention of Local 6, and served along with Curtis Mc- Kahn, Dan ebook, "Swede" Carlson, and "Red" Macdonald. These representatives were largely responsible for turning back the Teamsters' rail raid against the warehouse union in San Francisco.

"Red" served on all committees of Local 6, including Trustees, General Executive Board, steward's council, Labor Day Parade Committee, Annual Dance Committee, Negotiating Committee, and for many years was a delegate to Local and International Conventions.

Rev. Larson, a native of Kalama, graduated from Lower Columbia College and attended Portland State College one year. He was manager of the Longshore Credit Union and was on the board of directors of the Washington Central Credit Union for three years.

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Lou Goldblatt Reports on 23 Days in People's China

Former ILWU International Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt and his wife recently spent 23 days in China as guests of the Chinese People's Republic for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Following is a report by Goldblatt, prepared especially for The Dispatcher.

An impression: Visiting some of the great achievements of Chinese culture—the Great Wall, the City of the Dead, the Forbidden City—one is slowly made to understand the profound historical sense of the Chinese people. There is a sense of time, of a different time sense than we do. It's a combination of patience and persistence. You get very little of "I want it done yesterday," or "what have you done for me lately?" The Chinese people seem willing to plug away, to wait for what they want.

Some other general observations: There appears to be a definite feeling that each cart is the property of someone, either without cost or at very low fees—combining western and traditional Chinese techniques. Rents run between 2 and 3% of monthly wages, although housing leaves much to be desired and large-scale construction is going on everywhere. Education is free and compulsory through middle school. University education is based on competitive examination. Nursery schools are attached to institutions.

Everyone is entitled to a job, and there is no unemployment, although we could not judge if everyone was happy in his job. Prices are rigidly controlled and they are the same throughout the country. There is no inflation. The standard of living is, by US standards, not high.

THE FAMILY IS KEY

The nuclear family is still the key to China's social structure. On the communes it is quite common for three generations to be under the same roof. In the cities they are together or close by. There appears to be a genuine desire to keep older people within the fabric of living and employment.

It is a very hard-working society—8 hours a day, 6 days a week, 7 holidays a year. There are no private automobiles. They rely on railroads, buses and bicycles. The bicycle traffic in the cities is unbelievable. Streets and sidewalks, though often unpaved, were clean. We didn't see any foot patrol police or others carrying club arms, although traffic cops were present at main city intersections. The streets are safe. Hotel doors are left open. We did not have to carry our passports or money with us. There is no tipping. Taxi drivers insist on giving you exact change and a receipt.

The atmosphere in the schools was encouraging, although classes are large. The teachers work hard, command respect, and discipline problems, when gathered, are infrequent. The children are anything but shy—they seem to love to perform and entertain for guests. Most learn to write Chinese characters even before they get to school. Some of them are quite good computer programmers—there are a few college students who are paid to work on computers.

In industry you see everything from modern petrochemical plants for gasoline refining and the use of the oil and coal for power to the kind of plants where people load carts by hand. That's when you get the full impact of how far they have come, and how far they have to go. They have a lot of work to do. They are going to increase steel, oil, automobile, textiles and machine tool industries, but there is still an emphasis on agricultural production.

LONGSHORE WORK

The work on general cargo vessels would look old-fashioned to ILWU members. There are no containers, although terminals for Canton and Shanghai are in the works. There were bulk operations for grain and ore. There is a number of them quite modern. Some machines such as forklifts were in use in the dock area, although they were not utilized in the ship's hold or to the extent they could be in truck discharge. The unit load or palletized load does not seem to have been introduced. Longshoremen were more or less somewhat better paid than many other industrial workers.

Their economic structure is based on a system of central planning and administration on a national level for the allocation of capital investments. Wages are based on what they call a "wage policy"; it must be a facet of rapid capital accumulation. They want to improve the standard of living by moving everyone upward as a whole, so that rapid improvement is slow, it spreads more evenly.

Naturally we were anxious to talk to as many trade union officials and members as possible—it was here that we ran into a major aspect of current Chinese life, the continuing effects of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Beginning in 1966 was tremendous upheaval which saw the manes of Chinese people challenging the country's central institutions, the Communist Party, the trade unions, the schools— in a campaign against "capitalist revisionism," although there is a greater emphasis today on order and stability, the effects of the Cultural Revolution were long-lasting.

It can be said that Mao turned the cultural revolution on, but didn't really know how to turn it off. On the positive side, it marked deep revolution against bureaucraticism. In a negative sense, it really held back economic development and educational advancement. But people unanimously agreed that the turmoil was worth it. What was amazing to us is that the Chinese were able to absorb these changes without really threatening the stability of the revolution.

We found, for example, that the All-China Federation of Trade Unions had not really functioned for almost 12 years. A National Congress is planned for October.

Talking to local and regional union officials all over the country, we learned that the Chinese are a very hard-working society. In some cases, unions didn't function at all for a span of anywhere from five to ten years. In all cases, unions relied on the efforts of working people, technicians and Communist Party members to keep unity on a plant level. When workers went back to the shop floor for long periods of time, along with management people. The whole process was very uneven. In areas like Canton, the changes were not as radical—and the traditional structures remained intact.

Today, the Chinese seem to be in the process of trying to put these institutions back together. It is my feeling that the role of the unions has not been completely defined or worked out. Unions in a socialist country, of course, play a different role from ours. When questioned about specific function, officials emphasized the welfare of the individual worker, education, political understanding, and similar matters. Under their constitution, workers have the right to strike. In matters of safety they have the right to stop work.

We found that the political and trade union structure is clearly identifiable. At the communal level, although the Chinese insist there is a good deal of debate on all levels of society until there is general agreement. Still, wages are not a matter of bargaining. Communication between the workers and management is easy and effective, yet in the form of what some termed formal grievance machinery, it would strike me, would be essential.

I am away with the strong feeling that ILWU policies over the years toward China have been sound and worth pursuing, particularly efforts for the normalization of diplomatic and trade relations and the recognition of their sovereignty over Taiwan.

Naturally, I appreciate the beauty and considerability extended to my wife and me. It was a great opportunity to see many new things and to learn something about another part of the world.
New Film Examines Multinationals

Controlling Interest: The World of the Multinational Corporation. A film by California Newsreel. 16 mm. 45 minutes. Rental, $60. Write or call California Newsreel, 630 Natoma Street, San Francisco, California 94102. (415) 621-6196.

As 1984 approaches, it seems big brother isn't the one to keep your eye on. It's the multinational.

This theory is explored in a new film, Controlling Interest: The World of the Multinational Corporation. The film, through interviews and on-location footage, the film describes the power of the giant global firms and their employees' inability to maintain even the marginal security they took for granted after decades of relatively successful unionism. The suggestion is that labor's traditional bargaining strategies need to be re-examined in an age of multinationals.

Interviews with corporate executives produce wonderfully frank statements: "We're in business to make money...not...to satisfy society," a multinational.

It doesn't offer any answers. Nevertheless, it raises many questions. The suggestion is that labor's traditional bargaining strategies need to be re-examined in an age of multinationals.

LAbOR COSTS

A cheap labor market is the multinational dream. A big business VP extols the virtues of Singapore, where "you could...hire a girl for $20 a month, 48 hours a week. They live much differently (there) than we do. They don't mind doing...very tedious jobs on a continuing basis."

Stunning visual contrasts—Rio deJaneiro's miserable favelas—flash on the screen as one executive after another is condemned by his own words.

The film comes to rest in Greenfield, Massachusetts. Here, the rank and file of the United Electrical Workers are resisting a pay cut demanded by Ingersoll Rand, a multinational that has taken over an ancient machine tool plant which has been in the community over 100 years. When the workers refuse the cut, the company threatens to pack up and move to a cheaper labor market. After months of maneuvering, the union and the company reach a no-win, no-lose stand-off.

Controlling Interest offers a provocative look at the economic and political problems arising from multinational takeover. It doesn't offer any answers. Nevertheless, with its montage of abandoned factories, the film captures in graphic terms the human cost of profit.

Organize!

Do you know some workers who don't make union wages? Who have no fringe benefits? Who have no security on the job?

other words, do you know Northwest Regional Office

G. Johnny Parks, Regional Director 405 N. W. 18th Ave Portland, Ore. 97209 Phone: (503) 223-1955

Seattle Area

John Bukoskey, Organizer 5501 - 4th Avenue, South, Rm. 212 Seattle, Wash 98108 Phone: (206) 782-8640

Canadian Area Office

Craig Pritchett, Regional Director 2681 E. Hastings St. Vancouver, B. C. Phone: (604) 524-0141

Southern California Regional Office

Donald Wright, Regional Director 5425 South Figueroa St. Los Angeles, Ca 90027

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


Harvey Williams and catch from American Lake, possibly, if the egg isn't taken during the "drift," itself, the trout may take it after the drift. I observed this happen many times in 1983 as I fished above a clear water stretch of the Deschutes river in central Oregon. The trout would not take the egg during its drift but when the drift was ended, and the egg began to flutter in the current after the end of its downstream movement, the trout would swiftly dart and attack.

In the latter part of the season, when the streams are running somewhat high and colored with rain falls, I may use two or three single eggs on larger hooks and with slightly heavier lines, not only for run- ning cutthroat trout but for early-arriving silver salmon, even Chokonz. The double or triple, single-egg latchup is unusually productive for jack salmon in the fall. Some of the best fall salmon fishing I've ever experienced has been in the fall on the northern Oregon coastal streams, trolling in the upper tidewatrer stretches with either spinner blades and single-egg hook-ups or with spinner and worm combinations.

I also use the light, one-egg, small-hook arrangement in summer lake fishing. As in stream fishing, I use as light weight on the line as possible, note if I can avoid. If I am, by the nature of the water I'm fishing, forced to use a tiny split shot or two for weight, I place the shot back at least 18 inches from the bait.

Later on in the season, into the fall months, I still may use one or two single eggs but if the stream is high and off-color I switch to cluster-egg baits with larger hook and heavier lines.

Lil' Guy

Your columnist would like to trade one of the illustrated LIL' GUY fishing lures for a clear snap-shot or a fishing scene. The offer is made to all ILWU members, members of the family and, of course, retired members. Send your snap-shot and a little information as to what it's about to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. TDIG 333 E. 3rd Place Portland, Oregon 97202

Please mention Local number.
At Washington Meet
ILWU Urges All Unions to Boycott Chile Cargo
WASHINGTON, DC — The ILWU has called on all US trade unions to push for a total boycott of cargo bound for Chile to protest US 'pipeline' arms sales to the junta.

At July 24 conference on US-Chile relations sponsored by Sen. Edward F. Kennedy (D-Mass), ILWU representatives told the 600 conference officials, Tobin said. He urged President Carter to cancel these shipments.

The ILWU has been on record favoring a boycott against Chile since 1975. Longshore Local 10 received national attention last month for refusing to load a 22,000-ton cargo of firebound ship for Chile. The action was widely praised by conference speakers.

"General Pinochet's recent statements indicate his intention of re-establishing his authority in the foreseeable future. It is imperative that we pull our measures together to replace the democratic rights to the people of Chile," Tobin told the 600 conference participants.

Delegates at the conference represented a broad spectrum of unions and other groups involved in assisting democratic forces in Chile. Unions included the Steelworkers, United Food and Commercial Workers, Communication Workers, US Electrical Workers, and International Longshoremen's Association.

Dockers, Widows
On Pension List
SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the July, 1978 list of dockworkers retired under various ILWU pension plans:

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The widows are: Marian Borsheim, (Fred, Local 13); Alice Healy, (Alex, Local 10); Helen Bywater, (Frank, Local 10); Alice Shaw; Local 54, Stockton: William Milioni, (Louise, Local 10); Bertha Rivas, (John, Local 10); Lacy Smith, (Chester Smith). The ILWU has been on record favoring a boycott against Chile since 1975. Longshore Local 10 received national attention last month for refusing to load a 22,000-ton cargo of firebound ship for Chile. The action was widely praised by conference speakers.

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THE DISPATCHER
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July 28, 1978

Union Busting at Texas Company
Continued from Page 1—

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Double-Digit Inflation Pace Continues

WASHINGTON — Consumer prices rose 0.8% in June for the third month in a row as the average worker continued to lose ground to inflation, the Labor Department said recently.

The cost of housing, food and automo-

biles led the big increases in prices, which have continued steadily since the start of the year.

Consumer prices would rise 11.4% if the trend of the past three months con-

tinued for a full year, the department said.

The cost of food, housing and automo-

biles rose 0.9% in June for the third month in a row, the department said. A mail rate increase pushed postal costs up 1.4%, the department said. A 9.2% increase in the price of gasoline and a 9.2% increase in the price of housing, food and automo-

biles led the big increases in prices, which have continued steadily since the start of the year.

Electricity costs, which have risen rap-

idly since January, climbed a substantial 2.6% in June, the department said. A 1.7% increase in the price of gasoline and a 1.7% increase in the price of housing, food and automo-

biles led the big increases in prices, which have continued steadily since the start of the year.

Continued high prices for food, housing, health care, and other basic needs were

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