WASHINGTON, DC — President Carter will probably postpone the unveiling of his tougher anti-inflation program until after Congress adjourns in mid-October, it was learned last week.

Labor sources in Washington claimed the delay was due to Carter's desire to push his natural gas deregulation bill — which will increase prices of "new" gas by over 30% by 1983 — before putting on his inflation-fighter costume.

Carter Administration policy makers, including Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, have left that impression in discussions with foreign financial officials and central bankers attending the International Monetary Fund-World Bank meeting.

The foreign officials also said the administration has apparently become "re- signed" to the prospect of somewhat higher unemployment.

As this edition of The Dispatcher went to press, it was announced that an abrupt climb in food costs had driven wholesale prices up 9.4% in September, the biggest increase since April.

For the past few months, the administration has repeatedly assured Americans that prices would taper off during the second half of the year, after rising at a torrid pace in the first half.

MISER FREIGHT TALKS

Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons Thursday rejected pressure from the administration against an inflationary contract settlement in upcoming talks with the trucking industry, but revealed an invitation from the White House to discuss the matter.

"When we negotiate the national master freight agreement," Fitzsimmons said, "we are going to see that Teamsters are able to keep their wages down below the level of those government attempts to keep their wages down below the level of those doing comparable work in the private sector. For the full story, see page 3.

Gas Boondoggle Passes Senate

WASHINGTON, DC — The battle over natural gas price deregulation shifted to the House as the Senate voted 57-42 approval of a conference bill that will let new wells.

"We are going to see to it that Teamsters are able to keep their houses and pay the higher rent, fuel, food, and other inflated costs."

ANNIVERSARY

This fall marks the 30th anniversary of the 1948 longshore strike, in which ILWU dock workers up and down the coast proved once and for all that their union could not be destroyed by the employer or by the government. Above, waterfront demonstration protests imposition of Taft-Hartley injunction. For the story of this momentous strike, see pages 4-5.

In the Woods

The strike by members of the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers is now in its third month and getting hotter. Supporters of the union are hoping that assistance rendered by other unions in recent weeks will force their employers to see reason. See page 8.
Day of Accountability

The Northern California Coalition for Full Employment plans a day of public hearings on the current crises of joblessness. The hearings will be held Fri- day, October 6, from 4 to 6 p.m. in the State Building Hearing Room, 455 Golden Gate Avenue. Elected officials, union leaders, repre- sentatives, business leaders and union- ized workers are invited to testify on programs to achieve full em- ployment. ILWU Local 6, as well as a number of non-front line workers, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers and Transport Workers are affiliated.

The Price of Ice Cream

Noted New York columnist and author Pennell submitted this article regarding the purchase of an ice cream cone for $1.20 with the follow- ing comment: "They are going to try to pin the rap on inflation for working people. They will blame it all on the cost of medical and welfare and food stamps. But if Carter would examine the facts he would realize the truth. The single most important factor in the current inflation is the police- machine that is eating at the eco- nomic heart of America. Until that machine is stopped the corpora- tions are being squeezed somewhere. The era of the $1 ice cream cone is right ahead.

Something for Nothing

If the leading economic indicators have become meaningless monthly sta- tistics, then the high cost for the Seattle Times has created the eco- nomic measure you've been waiting for. It's a six-day edition of the paper. In Seattle, for instance, if you don't use your telephone, the monthly charge is still $1.50. Electricity costs $1.50, even if you don't turn on a light. Garbage collection is $2.20, even if you don't have any. And on it goes: water: $2.10, stamps. But if Carter would examine the facts he would realize the truth. The single most important factor in the current inflation is the police- machine that is eating at the eco- nomic heart of America. Until that machine is stopped the corpora- tions are being squeezed somewhere. The era of the $1 ice cream cone is right ahead.

Unions Shouldn't Take Rap for Inflation

The following guest column on inflation is by Harvey Pool, President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Union, and appeared in the August-September issue of that union's monthly magazine.

As I see it, the recent events put the spotlight on what is wrong with Adminis- tration wage-price policy. First, there was the case of a25-year-old Barry Bosworth. He is head of Mr. Carter's Council on Wage and Price Stability. A few weeks back, this gentlman went in to speak to a group of executives who run major re- tail food chains.

His message was a simple one. Wage increases allowed in the retail food indus- try—particularly the meat cutters—have been "excessive." They fuel inflation. Bosworth then demanded that the food retail chains form a "united front" of resistance to union wage proposals. (Our retail locals might be concerned that our contracts have been sweated unrealistically.)

EVEN IKE APOLOGIZED

You would have to go back more than 20 years to find a like statement from any official of government. In 1956 President Eisenhower's special message to Congress right-winger named Extra Taft Benson, national executive of the Meat Cutters. The Armac Swiffs and the others had made "false wage settlements" with the Amalgamated in 1956 negociating, he charged Benson. Benson, a Republican, was a chairman of the Senate subcommittee representative of an Administration elected by the votes of men and women throughout the country.

First of all, it turned out that Barry's wage arithmetic was just plain wrong. Our former Secretary of Commerce had no choice but to prove ourselves not guilty of the "excessive" wage increases charged. (According to Bosworth retail settlement would bring 66 wage gains during 1977-78. Bosworth was muzzled by the White House.

ADMINISTRATION POLICY

Same background as usual. Inflation has been regulated. But has Administration policy really changed? I wish I could say "yes." But the facts will not permit it. After its failure to achieve victory in Congress for needed labor law reform, the Administra- tion still huddles labor with the guilt of its own administra- tion.

What about speculation in real estate and farmland? What about the meat packers' scheme put on by the international oil cartel? What about the decisions by big corporations to limit volumes of output to protect rates of profit? What about soaring interest rates which increase the cost of money and of everything that money buys? When will those things be recognized at 1000 Pennsylvania Ave.? Of course they will not be recognized.

All of this brings me to the second major event of recent interest. Cthih of New York recently surveyed after-taxes profit made by leading corporations in the sec- ond quarter of 1978. The Bank discovered that returns to stockholders were up 16.1 percent from the same quarter in 1977. This suggests that corporations are at all-time profit record. Mean- while unemployment runs at more than six percent.

We can suggest to the gentleman of the Carter Administration that the fight against higher prices should begin with attention to those institutions which gain di- rectly from inflation. Inflation is a very real and very dan- gerous enemy. Our own members need no special message to understand this fact. They have felt it already time and time again when inflationary price increases have robbed them of the benefits provided in modest pay increases.

But the whiplash of inflation falls most heavily on people with fixed income. Pensioners, the sick and disabled, and all those millions of Americans whose in- comes do not rise—these are the people who suffer most from the robbery of in- flation.

Certainly it is time for realistic action. Unchecked inflation will so reduce general buying power as to threaten new and dis- asterous reactions throughout the country.

To meet the demand of inflation realisti- cally, it must be attacked at its real sources. If there is to be a genuine crusade against higher prices, it cannot be, and must not be, sidetracked into an attack on the men and women who do this country's work and also a major part of its buying.

Corporate Back-Scratching Exposed

Cancer on the Job

From 31 to 38 percent of all cancer cases in the United States may be traced to toxic agents and industrial poisons that workers are exposed to on the job, a new government study con- cluded.

The report also cited the high risk of various cancers linked to work- er exposure to asbestos, benzene, ciga- rette smoke, nickel and petroleum distil- lates.

Unemployment Help

Have you been turned down for un- employment benefits, or do you just want to know if you would receive some help from someone before you apply?

Be sure to study the recent report of the San Francisco National Lawyers Guild on how to get unemployment benefits and keep them, and in addition also offers useful data on the job opportunities for unemployed clients who have been denied benefits. Thursday, October 5, at 8 p.m., Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings from 4 to 8 p.m., either in per- son at 558 Capp Street, or by telephone at 285-1898.

Corporate Back-Scratching Exposed

Super-banks and super-corporations — giants with assets in the billions, the top 100 get 50% of all profits in manufacturing. The top 100 banks hold more than 90% of all bank assets. They have leverage control over major corporations, they control billions of trust fund dollars, insurance, and pension funds.

The result is concentration of private decision-making affecting the nation's wel- fare... and placing private economic power in a few hands.

The danger is monopoly, destruction of competition, price-fixing, paying off public workers, big business in politics, and undermining of basic democratic processes.

In their public financial statements, U.S. corporations often conceal far more than they reveal. Too often, basic cost, price, profit, investment, and market power — are making decisions that affect the jobs, income and welfare of 220 mil- lion workers. The report also cited the high risk of various cancers linked to work- er exposure to asbestos, benzene, ciga- rette smoke, nickel and petroleum distil- lates.

The cost of paying for goods — are making desicions that affect the jobs, income and welfare of 220 mil- lion workers.

Computing Study

The network of big business leaders as they meet on the boards of directors of the giant corporations. This report is written by a careful, computerized staff study of the top 130 U.S. corporations — the 30 biggest industrial corporations, the 20 biggest banks, the 18 biggest insurance companies, the 10 biggest diversified fi- nancial companies, the 20 biggest utilities, the 20 biggest transportation companies, the 10 biggest retailers, the three top broadcasting companies, and seven invest- ment advisory companies.

These 130 corporations control more than $3,000 billion ($1 trillion) in assets, about 25%.集合 of all U.S. corporate assets.

"These companies at the top of corporate America were heavily concentrated in a direct interlock between a number of the top 13 corporations. These were the corporations that own the greatest amount of stock in each of the 13 corporations. "Each of the top 13 reached an average of 70% of the other major companies through a total of 764 direct and 5,547 indirect interlocks," the Senate report said. "This is a conservative statistic since the data base did not include the direct in- terlocks of the top 13 firms' 486 subsid- iaries.

"This is a conservative statistic since the data base did not include the direct in- terlocks of the top 13 firms' 486 subsid- iaries..."
BC Harbor Board Workers Win Their First Strike

VANCOUVER, BC — Very few of the 136 clerical and maintenance workers employed by the Canadian Harbors Board had ever gone through a strike before.

But after a successful one month tour of picket duty, they know they can handle it. While a two-year contract ratified September 25 didn’t make me 100% happy, we were important gains,” says negotiating committee member Ronald Therien.

Members of Local 517 negotiating committee include, from left, Jim Schaef- fer, John Wesley, Harold Tarot, John Talbot, Jimmy Jackson, Canadian Union President Bill Van der Linden, and Local 517 President Fred Mahoney, Lyell Ellip and Ronald Therien.

The two-year agreement provides for an overall average wage increase of 8.06% in the first year and 7.1% in the second.

In the first year, nine of the inside categories and all of the outside categories (the attendant excepted), will receive a 6½ hour increase. The remaining 12 categories plus the attendant will receive a 5½ hour increase. The figures for the second year are 5½s and 5½s respectively for the above two groupings.

“I think one of our main gains was getting everybody in our local to work together. Our members were picked up by the Harbors Board at all against the federal government’s position to keep wages of public employees lower than those in the private sector. The MARU won’t move even if it wanted to without the okay from Ottawa.”

1 Solid strike forced the issue. “The Harbor Board was stonewalling,” says picket captain Jim Schaef- fer. “They only came to the table when we accelerated our picketing and extended it from the buildings where we worked to the dock gates.”

“Before the strike I was getting $7.60 an hour,” says Ellip, a payroll clerk. “Now I’m getting $7.21 and next year it will go up another 5½ an hour.”

A letter of understanding signed by both parties promises that they will investigate the feasibility of transferring the dock maintenance workers from the National Harbors Board, a governmental agency, to the private sector. Thus, the agreement, is overhauled by the local’s negotiating committee and ratified by the membership on September 24.

BROKEN PATTERNS

“We feel we have a settlement that has broken the government policies for pub- lic employees established by the prime minister and his cohorts,” said Canadian Union vice president Dave Lomas. “We have done it in spite of major obstacles that were placed in our way.”

Cooperation from other locals was “un- qualified and outstanding,” Lomas said. “We have done it through hard work, good faith and hard bargaining.”

Local 6 negotiators at Zadocorp in- ternationally were Ernest Yu and Sal- vador Alejandre.

Local 6 members at Zadocorp Interna- tionally have ratified a new three year contract which radically improves the wage pattern at this sweater distribution house, as well as making other improvements.

The union won a consolidation of the categories of workers, which radically improves the wage pattern at this sweater distribution house, as well as making other improvements. The union won a consolidation of the consolidation of the categories of workers. The union won the right to add on another $1 a hour.

The 22 members covered also won vacation improvements with one week off at qualifying hours, additional sick leave, more holidays, and an additional hour of holiday work each year.

The agreement, negotiated by Business Agent Harry McKnight, Ernest Yu and Salvador Alejandre, was ratified unanimous- ly.

Scrap Industry Strikes

LOS ANGELES—Some 400 scrap indus- try employees, members of ILWU ware- house Local 26, hit the bricks over wages, cost of living language at 12:01 a.m., October 1. Picket lines are right. Local 26 President Joe Baurra reports.

Sailors’ Contracts

SAN FRANCISCO — The Sailors Union of the Pacific ratified a three-year con- tract with the Pacific Maritime Associa- tion after a bitter struggle over wage im- provements in retirement and pension ben- efits, retroactive to June 16.

Next Dispatcher Deadline — October 13
ILWU Coast Committeeman L. B. "Tommy" Thomas genuinely liked people. So after putting in a day in the early spring of 1948 sorting out some problems in an east coast group of longshoremen permanently based on Catalina Island, 25 miles off LA, he went sailing in a natural cove used for the nearest water hole to hang out for a while.

"I happened to stumble into the wrong stall," he remembered. "I was drinking with a couple of characters about a book they had brought to sell the shipowners. I didn’t know them and they didn’t know me.

One thing led to another, and Tommy got an earful. Already aware that the renegotiation of the contract with the West Coast shipping company to expire June 15, would be tough, he was reassured by his new drinking buddies that it would be "god damn tough. As long as you lived by or read, the shipping company guys explained the whole plan.

The post-war US labor movement, they said, was weak and divided, particularly in maritime. The ILWU was isolated. After several years of setting the stage, the employers were ready to move to regain some of the ground they had lost in the 1930s. They didn’t expect it to be easy, but they were ready to take a strike of at least six months.

Without starting an argument, Tommy headed back to the mainland.

The executives’ attitude was no surprise. All over the country employers and their allies were on the offensive, and labor was in retreat. Two related factors were involved: the long war, which affected the political atmosphere of the entire country was charged with a kind of war attitude, and if there was a strike—well, it was the end of the beginning. After all, the beginning of the cold war and the red scare came increasingly unfashionable.

The ILWU was primarily a union of working people at home. After all, said GE President Charles E. Wilson, "the problems of the United States can be summed up in two words: Russia abroad, labor at home." The employers new-found strength and the weakness of the ILWU, particularly because the union refused community, that "so long as the shipowners have a sufficient understanding of the issues, the employers’ desire to crush the union every bit as much as the actual offer itself. The final offer contained a 5% wage increase, elimination of vacations, it excluded clerks and walking bosses and, of course, continued the traditional role of the Longshore and Warehouse Union. It barred union officers from the protection of the injunction which prevents the union from backing up its demands with a strike or other disruptive action. The employers new-found strength and the weakness of the ILWU, particularly because the union refused to explain the issues. How effective had employer propaganda already been?

No Way Out

For better or worse, the employers had always set the terms. In preliminary meetings, International President Harry Bridges told the caucus delegates, the employers had made it absolutely clear that their program was to take back substantial gains the ILWU had made during the thirties. 

I am not looking for trouble," Bridges said. "I think we will get enough trouble this year without looking for it. I am sure of that. And I can’t see any other way out of it for my part."

Russell & Burton

The longshore caucus which convened soon after to consider the employers’ “proposal,” was confused. They were all bound by the rules of caution. Delegates were profoundly aware of the temper of the times, of the employers’ desire to crush the union completely.

The ILWU was isolated. After several years of setting the stage, the employers were ready to move to regain some of the ground they had lost in the 1930s. They didn’t expect it to be easy, but they were ready to take a strike of at least six months.

Without starting an argument, Tommy headed back to the mainland.

The narrow passage of ILWU

Senator Taft made no bones about the fact that the bill was directed, in part, against "the so-called hiring halls on the waterfronts, where employers can employ anyone unless the union sends him to them .... Such an arrangement gives the union tremendous power to explain the issues to the membership. The narrow passage of the Taft-Hartley Act set the stage, the employers were ready to move to regain some of the ground they had lost in the 1930s. They didn’t expect it to be easy, but they were prepared for a showdown.

As a first step, the caucus ordered a vote on a proposal to strike over these demands. The strike vote later came in at well over 90%. President Truman came through for the shipowners exactly as they had expected. On June 8 he appointed a rubber stamp "board of inquiry" which, in an amazing amount of time, confirmed that a longshore strike would do no good. On June 14, one day before expiration, Federal Judge George Harris issued a ten day temporary injunction, and soon thereafter issued an injunction calling for an 84-day cooling off period which would expire September 2.

Nobody cooled off. The strikes, as one Dispatcher headline put it, stayed hot. Employer negotiators continued to polish their sales talk over one negotiating session after another, and the presence of federal media- tors made little difference. It was obvious, Bridges in-
both sides defined the struggle as a battle for survival. The employers withdrawn all previous offers. At a dramatic meeting September 1, Poise and attorney Gregory Harrison convinced the shipowners, some of whom had some doubts, that the key to victory was removal of the ILWU leadership. The shipowners announced it would not negotiate with the ILWU as long as its current leadership refused to sign non-communist affidavits. (Although offers by the entire negotiating team to resign, with a new group to be elected by the ranks, were rejected.)

As the strike progressed, the waterfront Employers Association took its case to the public in a series of full-page newspaper ads, one which declared, that “This is Our Berlin, Mr. Truman!” The campaign degenerated into downright silliness when the WEA published an ad showing Bridges and Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov toasting one another. It turned out, however, that that photo was taken at a cocktail party—attended by a large number of prominent San Franciscans—given for Molotov when the UN was formed in San Francisco at the end of the war. The ILWU took out its own ad with another photo, taken at the same party, showing a prominent shipowner also shaking hands with Molotov.

The employers refused to negotiate. The strike had become a major test of survival; the preservation of the hiring hall, the right of workers to pick their own leadership, the preservation of conditions, and above all the preservation of a free, democratic union. It became a turning point in the open shop drive, the test of whether employers depending on Taft-Hartley, red-baiting, injunction, starve-out, raiding and the use of traitors in the ranks could effectively destroy an outstanding union.”

Employer Ranks Crack

Ultimately, the campaign to crush the ILWU, broke on the rock of solidarity. The union took everything the employer could throw, and held it together. Early in September longshoremen and clerks up and down the coast voted by better than 94% to instruct their officers not to sign the Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavit; they voted by better than 90% to reject the final offer, just in case anyone had missed the message of August 30-31. In October the CIO national administration, understanding that the employers challenge to the right of workers to elect their own leadership was a threat to the very existence of trade unionism, came around with a pledge of full support.

By the end of October, employer ranks were cracking. A substantial group of shippers—Matson and PPFL for example—had had it with Poise’s program. The WEA needed a face saver which came to pass in something called the Murray-Roth formula, under which was agreed that the ILWU would obtain the assistance of the CIO, and the WEA would obtain the help of the San Francisco Employers Council before any strike or lockout.

Under this framework, negotiations resumed on Armistice Day, November 11, 1948. Poise and his collaborator, attorney Gregory Harrison, were not present. The atmosphere was radically changed. Issues were discussed on their merits. Agreement was reached based on genuine collective bargaining backed up by the strength of the men on the picket line. The new two-year contract was the best in the history of the ILWU.

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On December 6, after 95 days on the bricks, the ships were moving again. Learning to Live with Union

"Over and above the specific contract gains there was a real indication of a basic change in the employers' attitude. The new group now in power had apparently decided they had no choice but to live with the union, and with such leaders as the union elected, the officers reported to the convention. "But above all the maritime strike was a tremendous contribution to the fight of all organized labor and gave workers in many industries new heart to fight."

The victory of 1948 certainly didn't mean that the ILWU was out of the woods. There were, in fact, harder times to come. But as much as 1948, the strike educated a whole new generation of union members in the realities of struggle, and it made it clear to the employers and to other enemies waiting to pounce on the carcass of the ILWU, that this union would only collapse if its membership became contused and divided, and that such a defeat was not in the cards.
St. Francis Square Keeps the Faith

SAN FRANCISCO — A fifteenth birthday party for St. Francis Square held Sunday, September 17, brought together several hundred residents, friends and neighbors to celebrate the continuing success story of this non-profit, multi-racial cooperative housing.

St. Francis Square was planned, built and financed by the ILWU-PMF Benefit Funds. “On our fifteenth anniversary,” writes the Square’s newspaper, “we share-holders and residents can say proudly that we have kept faith with the dream of the ILWU that St. Francis Square would serve as an example of low-to-middle-income cooperative housing dedicated to the idea that all races, religions and beliefs can live together in harmony.

When the ILWU-PMF Pension Fund decided to build St. Francis Square, urban renewal and redevelopment in San Francisco was removing shanty housing that desired to be torn down, but in its place it was building expensive housing that was only for the rich.

Working people were being driven out of San Francisco in danger of becoming a city of the very poor and the very rich.

WORKERS’ HOUSING

The aim of the waterfront union was to build a housing development right in the heart of the city that was within reach of people who work for a living; a housing development that would be owned and run by the residents.

It took a battle with real estate interests and with the federal government to win that concept.

ILWU officials present at the party were International President Jim Herman, and Local 8 Secretary-Treasurer Le Roy King, who is also President of the Square’s Board of Directors. Retired Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt, who first proposed and fought for the Square back in the 1960s, was also on hand with his wife, Terry, to extend congratulations.

Dockers, Widows on Pension List

The widows are: Julia H. Aguilar, (Adolph, Local 13); Laura Barron, (Frank, Local 10); Catherine Bell, (Garold, Local 52); Ruth M. Booth, (Cliff, Local 81); Gert Condant, (Bert, Local 8); Dorothy Ellis, (Jack, Local 52); Dorothy Fench, (Henry, Local 25); Lucille Fost, (Gastav, Local 10); Rada E. Fank, (Cornells, Local 10); Emma O. Guidi, (Len, Local 13); Anne Hay, (Ernest, Local 81); Lena Hendrie, (Carl, Local 13); Ruth Houston, (Selmon, Local 13); Flera E. Johnson, (Waln L., Local 19); Jennie Jones, (Fonz, Local 10).

Blanche Keuma, (Sam, Local 10); Ruth E. Kline, (Arthur, Local 8); Edna La Fern, (Garold, Local 10); Re- mona McOmber, (James, Local 12); Hemen Young, (Anne, Local 19); Victoria Owens, (Cecil S., Local 10); Mary Pederson, (Axel, Local 91); Doris M. Potter, (Willis, Local 10); Peggy Russo, (Lawrence, Local 10); Effa G. Roy, (Frank E., Local 8); Katherine Smith, (Sam, E., Local 10); Mary A. Utevace, (Matt, Local 13); Gussie Van Dyke, (Dan, Local 18); Barbara Ver- brugge, (Louis, Local 10); Dorothy Wil- son, (Roy E., Local 91).

*Names in brackets are those of de- ceased husbands.

Organize!

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

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

Northwest Regional Office

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

Seattle Area

John Bukuskey, Organizer
5501 - 4th Avenue, South
Seattle, Wash. 98109
Phone: (206) 782-8640

Canadian Area Council

Craig Pritchett, Regional Director
5817 E. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C., Canada
Phone: (604) 844-3416

Southern Calif. Regional Office

Donald Wright, Regional Director
5425 South Piperina St.
Los Angeles, Ca 90037
Phone: (213) 753-5594
Lorenzo Gonzalez, Organizer
P. W. Nagel, Jr., Organizer

Northern Calif. Regional Office

1150 Post Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94109
Phone: (415) 771-5233
Curtain Area: (415) 771-5233
Sacramento Areas: (916) 371-5238

Hawaii Office

Thomas Trask, Regional Director
451 Atkinson Dr.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Phone: (808) 949-4141

San Francisco — The month of October has been designated by the Trustees of the ILWU-PMF Benefit Plans as a special choice period for longshoremen, clerks, hosts and watchmen (Locals 75 & 38) in choice ports. All transfers from one locals and between locals are effective November 1.

The establishment of the special transfer period was occasioned by improvement in the choice port insured plan won by the ILWU in this past summer’s waterfront negotiations. Specifically, the union won a first-time ever major medical coverage for those participating in the choice port insured plan, and improvements in the basic choice port insured plan.

DETAILS AT LOCALS

Details on the improvements are available at the affected locals or by contacting the Benefit Plans office directly at 1188 Franklin Street, San Francisco, 94109, phone: (415) 673-8508.

The new choice port insured major medical plan is effective July 1, 1978 with a $50 deductible per person ($150 maximum per family). The deductible for those who transfer in October will be based on expenses incurred on and after November 1, 1978.

The affected locals include: Northern California, 10, 13, 34, 75, 91; Southern California, 13, 36 (watchmen); 25, 63, 96; Oregon, 4, 36, 92, Washington, 19, 47, 98.

Dockers, Widows on Pension List

Following is the October, 1978 listing of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMF plans.


Son of Prop. 13 Threatens Disaster in Oregon

PORTLAND—Two property tax limitation measures will be on the Oregon ballot in November. Both are Propositions 6, molded after Proposition 13 in California, except that it calls for a 1 1/2% per cent, instead of 1% per cent limitation; and Proposition 11, referred to the voters by a recent special session of the Legislature.

The CRDC is strongly opposed to Proposition 6, but has not taken a position on Proposition 11. The ILWU strongly opposes both Propositions 6 and 11.

The best way to defeat 6 is to pass 11, according to state Reps. Jim Chrest and Ron Lindquist is President of the Clackamas County Labor Council. Both have prepared analyses of the measures.

Big Business will be the big winner under Proposition 6. It provides $850 million in property tax relief over the next biennium, but only $350 million would go to the home owned, and none to renters, Chrest points out.

But who will they get even with? Politicians? Firemen? Public Health Workers? School teachers? It is very hard to say, but one thing is certain: Those who have been receiving tax refund checks. It would be a "taxpayer's frustration with what they see as big and wasteful government," according to state Sen. Congressman.

The Legislature, in effect, would become the local school board, city council or irrigation district insofar as making financial decisions are concerned.

INCOME TAXES RISE

The backers of 6 rant about big government and unnecessary spending but the fact is that their measure does not require any reduction in state government expenditure. It will result, says Chrest, "in an increase in state taxes collected and spent since income taxes will rise as property taxes drop."

Measure 4 authorizes re-appraisal of property when many homes are sold, and since homes change hands much more frequently than big business properties, it will mean that the homeowner, or in this case the would-be homeowner is stuck.

ILWU Voting Recommendations

Following are the statewide recommendations of the ILWU Northern and Southern California District councils for the November 7 elections. Local recommendations will be published in the October 20 issue of The Dispatcher.

Governor..........................Edmund G. (Jerry) BROWN, Jr.
Lt. Governor.........................D. G. DICKINSON
Secretary of State.................March Fong EU
Treasurer............................Jesse URUH
Attorney General....................Yeomans E. BURKE
Chief Justice.........................Rose BIRD

District 17..........................Keith BURIDGE (D)
District 18..........................Clifford TROW (D)
District 19..........................John POWELL (D)
District 21..........................George WINGARD (D)
District 22..........................Ed FADELEY (D)
District 23..........................Glenn OTTO (D)
District 24..........................Joyce COHEN (D)
District 25..........................Glenn WHALON (D)
District 26..........................Ed LINGUIST (D)
District 27..........................Tedd ACHILES (D)
District 28..........................Bob VIAN (D)
District 29..........................Mark BLAVAT (D)
District 31..........................Jeff KIRK (D)
District 32..........................Ralph BEATTIE (D)
District 33..........................John POWELL (D)
District 34..........................Mervyn DYMALLY (D)
District 35..........................Bob STRAUB (D)
District 36..........................Jack ROSE (D)
District 37..........................Jim OGLE (D)
District 38..........................Max RUPP (R)
District 39..........................Jim OGLE (D)
District 40..........................Ron HOOVER (D)
District 41..........................Beth CAIRNS (D)
District 42..........................George WOODS (D)
District 43..........................Eugene LINDGREN (D)
District 44..........................Bill GRANNELL (D)
District 45..........................Don STEVENS (D)
District 46..........................Casey HUDSON (D)
District 47..........................H. Robert BUSH (D)
District 48..........................Jack DUFF (R)
District 49..........................Bob BROGOTTI (D)
District 50..........................Robert H. STARR (D)
District 51..........................John MEYER (D)
District 52..........................I. S. SLIVER (D)
District 53..........................Jim OGLE (D)
District 54..........................Bruce BUSH (D)
District 55..........................Chuck BENNETT (D)
District 56..........................Wayne FAY (R)
District 57..........................Max SIMPSON (D)
District 58..........................Bob BROGOTTI (D)
District 59..........................Lyle DENG (R)
District 60..........................Jim OGLE (D)
District 61..........................Robert B. DUNCAN (D)
District 62..........................Ed LINDGREN (D)

Multnomah County Commission
Chairman............................Don CLARK (D)
Position 3............................Earl BLUMENAUER (D)

District 1............................Blaine WHITLIP (D)
District 2............................Ted HALLOCK (D)
District 3............................James GARDNER (D)
District 4............................Richard BULLOCK (D)
District 5............................Bill BROWN (D)
District 6............................Dick GROENER (D)
District 7............................James KANAYAMA (D)
District 8............................Billy BURKE (D)
District 9............................Harry MYERS (D)
District 10..........................Bill ROBERTS (D)
District 11..........................Wally PRIESTLEY (D)
District 12..........................Rod MONROE (D)
District 13..........................Glen KOFOUR (D)
District 14..........................Howard CHERRY (D)
District 15..........................Jim CREST (D)
District 16..........................George STARR (D)
District 17..........................Craig GOEZE (D)
District 18..........................Sun PISHA (D)
District 19..........................Sandra RICHARDS (D)
District 20..........................Ralph WALKER (D)
District 21..........................Terry QUINN (D)
District 22..........................Sandy RICHARDS (D)
District 23..........................Glenn OTTO (D)
District 24..........................Joyce COHEN (D)
District 25..........................Glenn WHALON (D)
District 26..........................Ed LINGUIST (D)
District 27..........................Tedd ACHILES (D)
District 28..........................Bob VIAN (D)
District 29..........................Mark BLAVAT (D)
District 31..........................Jeff KIRK (D)
District 32..........................Ralph BEATTIE (D)
District 33..........................John POWELL (D)
District 34..........................Mervyn DYMALLY (D)
District 35..........................Bob STRAUB (D)
District 36..........................Jack ROSE (D)
District 37..........................Jim OGLE (D)
District 38..........................Max RUPP (R)
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More than 1,500 labor people hit the streets in Aberdeen, Wa., September 30 to demonstrate solidarity with AWPPW strikers at Grays Harbor Paper and ITT-Woolden workers covering the picket line. Some 27 county labor groups participated in the march, including 30 longshoremen led by Local 24 President Randy Vekich.

At the Longview (WA) Fibre plant, railroad workers have been running trains up to the struck plant, but refuse to take them through the picket line.

Zellerbach's union-busting activities have been demonstrated, observers feel, by the company's refusal to negotiate two-year agreements with AWPPW locals, after signing a contract for that length of time with the United Paper Workers International, Wausau, Ore.

A two-year contract is one of AWPPW's main demands. The Union signed a two-year pact covering more than 600 workers at Kimberly-Clark in Fullerton, CA, and won a two-year agreement at Western Kraft in Albany, and at Publishers Paper in Tillamook, Oregon.

**ILWU Continues to Support Strike**

SAN FRANCISCO - As this issue goes to press, local ILWU negotiators are studying a series of proposals submitted by the Food Employers Group (FEG) to end the seven-month-old strike against four area supermercades. Thanks to a great deal of sentiment on the part of IWA and LPTW members over the ILWU's support of pulp and paper mills by their companies.

"The ILWU and LPTW members have made their feelings known in conversations with AWPPW members in many of the participating plants," ALWU Secretary Gene Haine told The Journal.

Many of the plants involved in the sympathy strike are adjacent to the struck AWPPW plants.

Operations shut down by the sympathy strike are: Canby, Oregon, Cascade paper plants and Georgia Pacific's Portland and East Roseburg plants.

"Some of the downed AWPPW plants are being operated by 'supervisory personnel,'" Haine said. "So the new term for scab in the pulp and paper industry-bring in from all over and quartered in motels and trailers.

IBT Out 3 Months

The ILWU strike has the full support of the ILWU, 82 members of Local 6 employed at the mills, and 1,500 labor people are respecting the picket lines, as are some of the fill-in drivers of Local 17, Sacramento, employed at Safe-way Pre-Pack, Produce and Grocery factories.

"This is the toughest one we have had," said the bitter 82-year-old industry, "Ibid, Local 70 Secretary-Chef Mac." Every employer is watching this strike. This is in a throwback to thirty years ago. If they can be beaten, the Teamsters will be in the food industry in Northern California, they will believe they can beat us-and every other union-elsewhere.

One Teamster, young Randy Hill of Local 689, was tragically run down and killed while on picket duty August 21 by a scab driver out of the Lucky stamp mill. Hill was a 10-year veteran of the ILWU, working for Western Bic and in the bus that came at four plants, employing 1,500 workers, located in Stuart and Woolwine, Va., and nearby Westfield, NC.

"The NLRB complaint as issued by Stuart, Wooldine and Westfield plants follows a decision in March by NLRB administrative law judge Joel Hartzman setting aside a union defeat in a 1955 election at two Stevens plants in Wallace, NC.

**Labor Board Questions Union Recognition If Scare Tactics Blocked Fair Vote**

ROANOKE RAPIDS, NC - The Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union (ACTWU) marked a significant step forward in its campaign to organize J.P. Stevens. A complaint filed by the National Labor Relations Board charged that Stevens' intimidation tactics had made a fair election impossible at four plants where a majority supported the union.

The NLRB said that the textile firm and its agents had violated the unionization vote, namely that they had failed to abide by the act's neutral election rules. The NLBRB said that the textile firm and its agents had violated the unionization vote, namely that they had failed to abide by the act's neutral election rules.

News of the NLRB complaint came as local activists marked a milestone on May 31 gathered to celebrate the fourth anniversary of their Aug. 28, 1974, election victory at seven Stevens plants there.

The Roanoke Rapids election marked the textile union's first election victory in its efforts to organize the Stevens chain, the nation's second largest textile firm.

Stetin, who reactivated Longshore Auxiliary 5, had called a meeting to close a plant if the union won representation there. The new policy is crucial to those members who want to risk losing their union status. Prior to the new policy, UAW workers were forced to surrender their seniority and union benefits when seeking jobs in southern GM plants. Under the new agreement, they can apply for new positions at their current workplace, thus sparing them the time and cost of an extra trip south.

GM Abandons Effort to Block UAW Organizing

DETROIT — In an agreement with the National Labor Relations Board, General Motors has abandoned its "southern strategy" of excluding pro-union workers from its newer facilities south of the Mason-Dixon line.

UAW President Douglas Fraser states that the agreement, under which the firm has established a new hiring policy giving preference to UAW workers who want to transfer to GM plants in the South, "will eliminate problems the union has faced in organizing GM facilities in Alabama, and in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and in a number of projected plants in the South.

According to a union source, the new policy was worked out between Fraser and Mr. Godfrey, who came from the South and wanted to transfer to the new GM plants. "As Godfrey was about to lose their union status. Prior to the new policy, UAW workers were forced to surrender their seniority and union benefits when seeking jobs in southern GM plants. Under the new agreement, they can apply for new positions at their current workplace, thus sparing them the time and cost of an extra trip south."

**Pulp, Paper Workers Strike Enters Crucial Stage**

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**Dystopian**

"In the past," explained one UAW spokesman, "in the past, it was the northern position that he knew even what was happening. He had very little chance of getting the job. And any one who wanted to work for us was forced to stand by the gate and hand out leaflets."

A new experienced union personnel inside the new plants," he continued, "other workers will have more of an opportunity to learn the case for the union, and they won't look on organizers as outsiders."

Clara M. Jones

MILWAUKEE, Ore. — Clara M. Jones, who covered the local newspaper for five after World War II, and was its president for many years, died recently in a local nursing home. She was 78 and had been in failing health for some time.

The story is that President Preston Jones, she is survived by a son, Warren.

Boycott P. J. Stevens Products

Corporate prosperity produces prosperity for all, right? They make profits, they hire more people, they pay better wages, everybody makes out, right?

Wrong. According to a recent article by Milton Moskowitz in the San Francisco Chronicle, companies like Mobil, AT&F, Dow Chemical, Weyerhaeuser, General Foods, Honeywell-lots of the big ones-are cutting back on their US work force as they make more money. Many of the jobs are going overseas. Look at Dow Chemical.

Our largest employer is American Telephone & Telegraph, whose after-tax profits have zoomed from $2.1 billion to $4.5 billion.

Employment has hardly moved a notch, hanging in there at the 950,000 level.