Warehouse Unity Pays Off!

Wages and COLA

Hourly wages increased by a total of $1.60—
80c on June 1, 1979; 40c on June 1, 1980; and 40c
on June 1, 1981 . . . Revised and greatly improved
COLA language could produce another $1.15, de-
pending on inflation rate. See pages 4-5 for full
explanation of COLA.

Pensions

Retired members immediately receive in-
crease of $1 per month per year of service . . .
Members retiring after June 1, 1979 will receive
over the next two years a $2 increase in their
rate of accrual bringing the benefit up to $420
per month after 35 years of service.

Health and Welfare

Entirely new approach to dental protects
against rapidly increasing costs, producing
an average 40% increase in benefits effective
January 1, 1980 and another increase in 1981 . . .
Fully employer-paid prescription drug plan for
pensioners and dependents . . . Improved medi-
cal benefits for pensioners covered by insured
plan is particularly important in areas where
Kaiser is not available . . . New orthodontia
benefit.

Contract language

Extended health and welfare benefits for three
months in the event of plant closing . . . Elimina-
tion of first day waiting period for sick leave—
coverage starts from first day . . . Five days jury
duty pay per year.

Details on Pages 4-5

79% Vote

Outstanding
Warehouse
Pact OK’d

SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU and Teamster
Northern California warehouse workers
have won an outstanding three-year agree-
ment, featuring a solid hard money pack-
age, greatly improved cost-of-living pro-
tection, and important fringe benefit in-
creases.
The agreement was ratified by a vote of
79% at membership meetings held over the
June 9-10 weekend by ILWU Local 6, San
Francisco, Local 17, Sacramento and
seven Northern California Teamster locals.

PREPARED

“The size of the package is a direct re-
fection of the fact that our members
were prepared,” ILWU International Sec-
tary-Treasurer Curtis McClain—who was
ILWU spokesman on the joint negotiating
committee — told the Local 6 ratification
meeting. “We were not looking for a
strike, but we were fully prepared to
do whatever was necessary. The members
were well-informed and unified.
“The agreement also reflects the con-
tinued strength and viability of the alli-
ance between the ILWU and the Team-
sters in the warehouse industry,” he con-
cluded.

THE COMMITTEE

The new pact, which will either di-
rectly affect or set a pattern for some
20,000 warehouse and production workers,
was negotiated by the ILWU-Teamster
Northern California Warehouse Council,
which McClain and Al Costa, Secretary
of IBT Local 833 are co-chairmen.
Representing the ILWU were Local 6
President Keith Eckman, Secretary-Treas-
urer LeRoy King and business agents Al
Lannon, Joe Figueiredo, Pat Heide, Henry
McKnight, Roberto Flotte, Paul Martin,
Leon Harris, Alba Ramos, Geno Corral,
Manny Ayala and Nick Jones.
Local 17, Sacramento, was represented
by President Obie Brandon.
The Local 6 advisory board was chaired by
George Booth, and consisted of Bar-
bara Young, Franklin Alexander, Bobby
Berlanga, Bob Bennett, Maurice Turbico,
Geno Corral, Joe Guildrey, Juan Rivera
and Rick Shuklin.
Teamster members of the committee
included George Harrington, Local 12;
Herb Suvaco and Bob Patterson, Local
655; Ken Hill, Local 1; Mercy Gomez,
Local 287; Jim Kucetis, Local 341; Bruce
Hendrix, Local 345.
Technical assistance was provided by
ILWU Research Director Barry Silverman
and IBT economist Harry Polland. ILWU
International President Jim Herman and
Teamster First Vice-President George
Mock also assisted.

Big Canada Pact

As this issue of The Dispatcher went
to press, it was announced that Cana-
dian Area longshoremen had voted to
accept a new three-year agreement,
featuring a big wage increase and ad-
ditional cost-of-living protection. The
agreement was concluded after the
British Columbia dockers had mounted
a solid, week-long strike. Full story on
page 3.
The DISPATCHER

Page 2

June 15, 1979

Labor Issues Explained

Do you know why the repeal of Taft-Hartley is also a women's issue? Or why the right to work laws are important right-to-work laws? Or how public employees are used as scapegoats in the labor battle?

The Clearinghouse is offering a collection of pamphlets on these and other labor issues. The Clearinghouse also has available pocket handbooks on labor law, handbooks on the different types of union security agreements, and reprints on the history of the U.S. labor movement. For information on material available, write to the Clearinghouse at 5102 Grand NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87115.

For active members, the major fringe benefit gain is an entirely new approach to dental, which will produce an average 40% increase in dental fee. It is important the plan is restructured to assure that benefits provided will not erode under the impact of constantly escalating dental fees.

The major reason for the success of these negotiations was that the ILWU Northwest. Local 142's innovative education program, died June 6 at the age of 142's innovative education program, died June 6 at the age of 60, after a long struggle with cancer. He left his life as he had lived it — with great courage, remaining on the job, without complaint, until almost the very end.

The ILWU is a great union, at least in part because it has been able to attract and hold the loyalty of people like Dave Thompson. His commitment was from the heart. We will never forget him.

Study Shows Gas Shortage is a Fraud

"Crude oil stocks in the United States have grown over a recent 15-month period in spite of the temporary loss of Iranian oil," a study by the OCAW's Al Grospiron said data for the union's conclusion is from the American Petroleum Institute (API) as reported in the Oil and Gas Journal.

"For the year 1978, the supply of domestic crude oil production plus imports less the amount of oil refineries showed additions of 107 million barrels to crude oil stocks over that period. The data for this conclusion is from the American Petroleum Institute (API) as reported in the Oil and Gas Journal."

The study concludes that product shortage would ensue because of the Iranian crisis. Imports since the time of the crisis (allowing for 60 days tanker transit time) have fluctuated around 4.5 million barrels per day. This was well before the Iranian crisis. Imports since the time of the crisis (allowing for 60 days tanker transit time) have fluctuated around 4.5 million barrels per day. This was well before the Iranian crisis. Imports since the time of the crisis (allowing for 60 days tanker transit time) have fluctuated around 4.5 million barrels per day. This was well before the Iranian crisis. Imports since the time of the crisis (allowing for 60 days tanker transit time) have fluctuated around 4.5 million barrels per day. This was well before the Iranian crisis. Imports since the time of the crisis (allowing for 60 days tanker transit time) have fluctuated around 4.5 million barrels per day. This was well before the Iranian crisis. Imports since the time of the crisis (allowing for 60 days tanker transit time) have fluctuated around 4.5 million barrels per day. This was well before the Iranian crisis. Imports since the time of the crisis (allowing for 60 days tanker transit time) have fluctuated around 4.5 million barrels per day. This was well before the Iranian crisis. Imports since the time of the crisis (allowing for 60 days tanker transit time) have fluctuated around 4.5 million barrels per day. This was well before the Iranian crisis. Imports since the time of the crisis (allowing for 60 days tanker transit time) have fluctuated around 4.5 million barrels per day. This was well before..."
Isle Dockers Won't Touch Nuclear Cargo

HONOLULU — Longshoremen will "refuse to handle in any way, including tying up and loading or unloading of any kind, the Pacific Nuclear ship from Japan," said President Carl Damano, in a statement issued on June 5.

ILWU joined other groups within the community to keep the British freighter—loaded with 70 tons of radioactive waste from nuclear power plants in Japan—from docking in Honolulu Harbor.

The ship docked at Pearl Harbor on June 8, after it was refused entrance into Honolulu Harbor, for a five-hour stop to take on supplies.

KEEP OUT OF HARBOR

When it was revealed that the ship would sail into the harbor, a mass meeting was mounted by the Greenspeace Foundation and a coalition of other concerned community organizations to keep the freighter from coming in because there is no contingency for a possible radiation leak accident.

The ILWU statement noted that even if an accident occurred, the ship was totally sealed so that it would not protect workers and residents from the dangers of an accident.

It pointed out that: "closing the barn door after the horse escapes does not take the place of preventing the horse escaping. It is doing with nuclear waste and power."

IN LINE WITH RESOLUTION

The ship will be the second serious threat to Hawaii residents' safety in recent years. The State of Hawaii steeled itself in line with the resolution okayed by the April Convention held in April, which says in part: "Those who regulate and set standards for nuclear power are opposed, both formally and actually, the lowering of radiation exposure standards; they failed to carry out safety research; that their own studies showed to be badly needed; they consistently misrepresented basic facts of nuclear power plants and mismanaged such grave problems as the safe disposal of radioactive waste."

"We are not going to participate in any activity that endangers the health and safety of hundreds of thousands of Hawaii residents," Local 142 President Damano said.

Local 142 Wins New Pact at Macadamia Co.

HILO—A new three-year contract, which brings wage increases, language improvements, seniority provisions, and, more importantly, additional fringe benefits, has been negotiated and ratified by the general membership of Maui Los Macadamia Nut ILWU Unit 1115 in Hilo.

Negotiations were handled by Business Agent Akira Omonaka, who served as the union's chief spokesman, and Local President Damano, who served as the union's chief spokesman.

"The settlement was the culmination of 12 days of intensive sessions, during which the involvement of a mediator, and a brief extension of the agreement, were totally under the control of the negotiating committee. Other members were Canadian Area President Bill McMath, Local 500; Bill Levine, Local 506; Earl Commodore, and Al Hendricks, Local 500; Jim Kelly, Local 506."

One Week on Strike

BC Dockers Win Big Three-Year Pact

VANCOUVER, BC — After better than a week on the bricks, ILWU Canadian Area longshoremen voted by a close majority June 14 to ratify a new contract which provides healthy wage increases and strong protection against runaway inflation.

Terms of the three-year agreement, ratified by a vote of 1,289 to 1,110, are as follows:

1. Wages are increased by $6.86 in each year, bringing current wages up to $10 per hour retroactive to January 1, 1979, to $10.00 on January 1, 1980 and to $11.80 on January 1, 1981.

2. A new COLA formula provides for a 5% increase for every half a percentage point increase in the Vancouver area consumer price index in excess of 16% during the period from November, 1980 to November, 1980.

In addition to the wage and cost-of-living increases, other important provisions of the agreement include:

• Employer contributions to the pension plan in amounts necessary to reach and maintain the rate of return on the pension fund equal to the yield on bonds of comparable risk and maturity which is currently 8.75%.

• Automation protection pensions to be increased to a maximum supplementary pension of $10,000 (from the present $13,000) effective January 1, 1979.

• Employer and employee contributions to welfare to be increased 14% each year bringing about the following rates: January 1, 1979 employees $3.65, employees $3.11; January 1, 1980 employees $3.65, employees $3.11; January 1, 1981 employees $3.65, employees $3.11.

• Employer contributions to the pension plan to be $375,000 a month in 1979 (up to $25,000) the same figure for 1980; and $330,000 in 1981. (up to $40,000)."

• Automation protection pensions to be increased to a maximum supplementary pension of $10,000 (from the present $13,000) effective January 1, 1979.

FRUSTRATION

The close vote, Canadian Area President Rob Peebles said, "reflects the frustration of our membership."

"First, they have been frustrated by the long process of negotiation, which began last October, and the difficulty of arriving at an agreement. Second, they share the frustration of all Canadian working people with the outrageous spiral in the cost of living, and the fact that for two years under Premier Trudeau's wage-price controls, workers wages have regularly held back while prices skyrocketed."

"Finally, they have been frustrated by the labor relations climate in this country, in which local and provincial legislatures feel free to intervene on a wholesale basis in labor disputes. Third party government intervention in this set of negotiations, has certainly not been productive."

"Our membership made the decision to accept this contract not only because it speaks to their need to be protected against inflation, but also because of regard for the interests of other elements in this society, particularly farmers and others involved in the export of grain and other commodities."

DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURES

The Canadian ILWU has had some titanic struggles in the past, and no doubt will do so again. But we would like all the public to know that under our democratic procedures, the membership has had the final say, and that we have adhered to the democratic principle that "all are free to as far their right to do so in this not-so-free society."

Peebles was chairman of the negotiating committee. Other members were Canadian Area Vice-President and CANUPA Conference Chair, Al Saunders, Darrel Harris and Secretary-Treasurer tuna, Paul Peebles, Vancouver Local 506; John Delcourt, Local 507, Port Alberni; Gus Sterling, Local 58, Victoria; Stan Dahlgren, Local 595, Prince Rupert; Steve Halley, Local 595, Vancouver, and Frantz Vandenbrink, Local 568, Chemainus.

Also assisting were Bob Pickering, Local 54; Marion Cherney, Local 518; John Talbot, Local 517, International President Jim Hendricks also assisted in the final stages.

The previous longshore agreement expired April 30, 1978, and the union had the right to intervene in the election of a new coast-wide president for the Anti-Inflation Act, a wage-price program which had held wages down during an extremely inflationary period.

The previous negotiations began in October, 1978 and significant progress was made on wages, conditions, health and safety, and fringe benefits. The major problem area had to do with the length of the contract, which was set at 70 days in January.

Volunteers from the RGA plants in Sacramento particularly enthused over the seniority provisions of the agreement, pointing out that until it was negotiated they had very little to shoot for his 16 years at the plant. Tim Mello, Local 17 steward, adds that "relations at the plant had been excellent since the agreement was signed and that having the wages set by contract, in black and white, gets rid of even the suspicion of discrimination and favoritism."

VOLUNTEER PICKETS

Organizing was conducted by Local 17 President Obie Brandon with the assistance of volunteers from the Northern California Regional office.

Volunteers from the RGA plants in Sacramento did a tremendous job helping out on the picket line in February. "For nearly a whole month they would organize themselves and came up here in relays to make sure a 24-hour picket was maintained," Brandon said.

The agreement was negotiated by then-Secretary-Treasurer Lupe Martinez.
The following is an outline of the three-year agreement between the Northern California Warehouse Council, ILWU-IBT, and the Industrial Employers and Distributors Association. All Northern California warehousemen should save these pages until the official contract is made available.

1. Duration
   Three (3) year agreement — June 1, 1979 thru May 31, 1982.

2. Wages
   (a) Previous cost-of-living allowance adjustments to be made a permanent part of all wage rates.
   (b) The following wage adjustments shall apply to all contract classification rates and supplemental agreements as follows: Effective 6-1-79: Eighty cents (80c) per hour increase; Effective 6-1-80: Forty cents (40c) per hour increase; Effective 6-1-81: Forty cents (40c) per hour increase.

3. Cost of Living Adjustments
   Effective 6-1-80 and 6-1-81: Based on the preceding April to April change in the Consumer Price Index (1967-100), wages shall be increased by 1/2 of the increase in the CPI beyond 2.72 points. This formula does not apply to increases in the Consumer Price Index beyond eleven percent (11%) each year. (See additional exclusions below.)

4. Pensions
   (a) Additional contribution effective 6-1-79: Forty cents (40c) per hour increase, making total of eighty-five cents (85c) per hour.
   (b) Benefit increases:
      (1) Participants retiring prior to June 1, 1979:
         a. Effective June 1, 1979, increase their pension benefits by a monthly amount equal to $1.00 per year of service. (Maximum benefit $335 per month.)
         b. Participants retiring on and after June 1, 1979:
            a. Effective June 1, 1979, increase their pension benefits by $1.00 for each .3 point increase in the Consumer Price Index beyond eleven percent (11%) each year. (See additional exclusions below.)
      (2) Kaiser Plan:
         a. Effective September 1, 1979, increase their pension benefits by $1.00 for each .3 point increase in the Consumer Price Index beyond eleven percent (11%) each year. (See additional exclusions below.)

5. Health & Welfare
   (a) Dental Plan:
      (1) Effective January 1, 1980, participants will be reimbursed for seventy percent (70%) of their dentist's charges so long as such charges do not exceed usual, customary, and reasonable fees.
      (2) Effective June 1, 1980, participants will be reimbursed for eighty percent (80%) of their dentist's charges so long as such charges do not exceed usual, customary, and reasonable fees.

6. Sick Leave
   Eliminate the first five day waiting period; coverage starts from the first day.

7. Jury Duty
   Employees with at least one (1) year of service will be entitled to the difference between jury duty pay and their regular earnings for five (5) days of jury service in any twelve (12) consecutive months.

8. Qualifying Hours
   Paid vacation hours in the previous anniversary year will count as qualifying hours in determining an employee's entitlement to a vacation and sick leave.

9. Extended Health and Welfare Benefits
   In the event of a plant closing, the health and welfare benefits of employees will continue to be paid by that employer for up to three (3) months beyond the day they are otherwise qualified for, or until they obtain coverage as a result of other employment, whichever comes sooner.

10. Shift Preference
    When a vacancy exists on any shift, the Employer, prior to hiring to fill that position, will give consideration on the basis of seniority to any request which it may receive from employees who may wish to apply for a shift change which has been newly to their assignment may have to be trained on the day shift for up to ninety (90) days before their transfer to another shift.

11. Sunday Holidays
    Holidays falling on Sundays will be observed the following Monday.

12. Seniority Defined
    Three (3) months of employment is defined as 350 straight-time hours worked.

13. Job Injuries
    Employers are entitled to utilize the services of a licensed practitioner or the Employer's compensation doctor.

14. Maintenance Rates
    Shall be adjusted in accordance with Machinists' rates. $11.00 per hour effective June 1, 1979. Master Contract Increases June 1, 1980 and June 1, 1981.

15. Minimums
    The minimum hour requirements are waived in the event of a work stoppage, injury, shortage, or to acts of God such as fire, flood, or explosion.

16. Arbitrators
    The Union and the JEDA will name a new panel of arbitrators to hear grievances arising under the Master Contract.

17. Written Understanding
   (a) Warning letters issued prior to June 1, 1979 will not be used relative to any disciplinary action imposed by an Employer on or after June 1, 1979.
   (b) The "No Discrimination" clause in the Master Contract, Section 5, shall be interpreted to apply to people with physical handicaps as well as their status.
   (c) The Union and the Association will meet periodically to review the legal status of the Pension Plan and the accuracy of the actuarial assumptions.
   (d) Hospital-medical benefits for active employees and their dependents who are eligible for Medicare will be integrated with Medicare.

**Scab Outfit Must**

For any specific person in any state, through their courts or legislatures. They are not, and are not to be taken to be, advice on any specific issue for any specific person in any specific situation.

In all cases in which a person has a legal problem it should be taken to do your own research. The situation is particularly true for persons outside the State of California. Messrs. Leo Patey and Patey are licensed only in California.

**Marvin Case**

This month, we thought we would add a note about California's now famous Marvin decision, which provides that an implied contract may arise between people who live together as to sharing their income and assets. While Marvin, as such, is not a trade union case, the problem may well affect some members of the ILWU. And yet, as the Marvin opinion fairly well follows the press accounts of the case, and are interested in how it may affect working people.

It is perhaps best to begin by advising you what the Marvin case is not about. It does not provide a new way of defining marriage or, at least so far as it is a California decision and applies only in California. Of course, other states, through their courts or legislatures, may require that the rules of Marvin be applied there.

Marvin can best be explained by a look at what it did in that case. Specifically, Marvin was a high society people. At least in California, and maybe soon elsewhere, the rule of Marvin applies only in California. Of course, other states, through their courts or legislatures, may require that the rules of Marvin be applied there.

After the Supreme Court announced its ruling, the Marvin case went to trail in Los Angeles Superior Court. Trial Judge William C. Hovey added a new dimension to the decision. He found that there was a "marriage" between Marvin and his mate, she was entitled by general considerations of equity to $104,000 from him to start a new life for herself after the breakup.

Marvin was not confined to the rich and high society people. At least in California, and maybe soon elsewhere, the rule applies to all persons who establish "living arrangements" with each other.

The impact of Marvin can best be avoided by a written agreement signed by the parties involved in which their respective rights to income and assets are clearly set forth.

**Scab Outfit Must Disclose Fund Source**

One of the nation's most vigorous anti-union employers has been told by a federal appeals court that it must disclose to workers the fund it is using to hire "enforcement agents." This was brought by Landrum-Griffin disclosure requirements.

The ruling came on a suit by Master Printers of America (MPA) to stop the Department of Labor's October 16, 1978 order bringing MPA under disclosure requirements. The law says that disclosure must be made of funds collected and disbursed by any persons who are "in persuasion" employees to exercise or not to exercise the right to organize.

At issue in the suit was the MPA's magazine, Insight, which regularly carries anti-union material. Insight is sent to the homes of all employees of MPA member employers who turn in their names.
Northern California warehouse pact was negotiated by joint ILWU-Teamster Northern California Warehouse Council, headed by ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Curtis McClain and IBEW Local 653 Secretary Al Coats. At right tentative pact is signed by Peter Cook, of the San Francisco Employers Council, Coats, Ray Sardoum, President of the Industrial Employers and Distributors Association, and McClain.

1,500 Local 6 members met at Oakland Civic Auditorium June 9 to discuss pact.

Members of Local 17, Sacramento, also turned out in force to check out agreement.

questions and debate were followed by a 79% "yes" vote by ILWU and Teamster warehouse workers.

Warehouse COLA Works

In the new warehouse agreement will operate differently than the old one, and will do so from the effects of inflation. 1980 and June 1, 1981 relative to the change in prices in the previous year, April to April. Adjustment will be determined by increasing wages by 1% for each three tenths of a point the index rises in excess of seven points in April to April. Based on the Consumer Price Index for April, 1980 and May 1981, the COLA will apply to the first 3.4% increase in prices.

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<th>COLA Adjustment</th>
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<th>Total Increase COLA + Hard Money</th>
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<td>5%</td>
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The total amount of the COLA increase will be used for the adjustment due June 1, 1981. Since in prices will be for the year ended April, 1981, our warehouse members are entitled to the increase in hard money only.

Questions and debate were followed by a 79% "yes" vote by ILWU and Teamster warehouse workers.

LAX Procedures

Safely procedures were so lax at the facility that an estimated 40 pounds of plutonium was missing from the plant before it closed. In addition, workers were never told that exposure to radioactive materials could cause cancer. Employees testified that they once threw chunks of the stuff at each other.

The death of the 28-year-old laboratory technician remains as much an enigma as her contamination. Silkwood died in an automobile crash outside Oklahoma City on November 13, 1974, while driving to meet New York Times reporter and an official of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, of which she was a member. Silkwood had with her records documenting Kerr-McGee's violations of safety laws and falsification of government documents. The records were never found at the crash site.

Foul Play

Oklahoma City police believe Silkwood fell asleep at the wheel, but the union claims it has evidence that the car was bumped from behind just before the fatal crash. They suggest that someone may have tried to frighten her or stop her car and recover the incriminating documents.

The recent court decision was only a partial victory for the Silkwood estate, and the many environmental, labor, feminist, religious and civil rights groups supporting the lawsuit. The verdict dealt with only one facet of a complicated case. Further charges accuse Kerr-McGee of violating the civil rights of Silkwood and other employees by wiretaps, electronic surveillance and harassment. Yet another charge alleges that both the FBI and the Oklahoma City Police Department conspired to conceal the conspiracy.

These cases were dismissed, but Silkwood's father, Bill Silkwood, plans to take out a loan against the $10 million judgment to finance an appeal of the two civil rights conspiracy counts. Nonetheless, the question that is not addressed directly by any of these suits may be the most important one: Was Karen Silkwood murdered?
Dave Thompson—He Exemplified What Is Best About the ILWU

HAWAII—David E. Thompson, the longtime education director of Local 142 and editor of its monthly newspaper, The Voice, died of cancer June 6 at Kaiser Hospital.

Thompson, 60, joined the staff of the ILWU 35 years ago, and got involved as a union representative during the 1966 Big Island sugar strike and the 1947 pineapple industry lockout.

"He's one of those guys who was a part of helping to change Hawaii from a feudal serfdom operation into a state where people had equal rights. He was dedicated to that," said ILWU International Representative Eddie Tangen.

Thompson became director of Local 142's extremely active and effective adult education and leadership training program in 1969. In that capacity, he was also involved in local education issues, calling for smaller classes, improved programs in English and vocational training.

A TEACHER

"In everything he did, Dave was a teacher," ILWU President Jim Horman told a large crowd of mourners at a memorial service held Saturday, June 9 at Diamond Head. "In everything he did, Dave was a teacher.

Thompson led a rifle platoon at Guadalcanal and Iwo Jima, where he lost part of his right leg. He received a Purple Heart.

While hospitalized in Honolulu, Thompson accepted an invitation from Regional Director Jack Hall to work for the ILWU. In 1952, during Hall's Smith Act trial, Thompson exposed an FBI plot to split the ILWU. Two agents told Thompson that they could guarantee immunity to Hall if he would lead a revolt against the international. Thompson secretly recorded the offer and broadcast it through the Islands.

Besides his ILWU and civic work, Thompson was an artist, primarily a print maker. He is survived by his wife, Mitsae, his son, Carl, his daughter, Carol, and his parents, Dr. George Forbes and Mrs. Irene Thompson.

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Besides his ILWU and civic work, Thompson was an artist, primarily a print maker. He is survived by his wife, Mitsae, his son, Carl, his daughter, Carol, and his parents, Dr. George Forbes and Mrs. Irene Thompson.

Study Shows RTW is a Downer

The US Labor Department has released another study which shows that workers in states with the compulsory open shop laws, so-called "right-to-work" laws, are worse off than workers in free states.

The new data, compiled from the reports of state and federal unemployment insurance programs, show that in "right-to-work" states the average annual pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance programs is only $10,182.

In 38 states plus the District of Columbia where workers are not shacked by such laws, the average annual income for such workers was $11,639.

The US average is $11,425. More than half of the RTW states scored below the US average, including Missouri where the average annual income for such workers was $10,164.

However, no "right-to-work" state scored above the US average.

And, moreover, all "right-to-work" states bordering on Missouri scored well below average. Here are the figures for those states in ascending order: Arkans, Neb., Ohio, Iowa, $10,438.

South Dakota, a "right-to-work" state, with $8,904 and Mississippi, another open shop state, with $9,675 had the lowest averages.

In Alaska, with $21,847 and the District of Columbia with $13,132, had the highest averages, which has a mandatory unemployment insurance law.

For the year 1977, an average of 73.2 million American workers or 83 percent of all workers on non-agricultural payrolls, were covered by unemployment insurance and their earnings are reported in these average annual incomes.

The Labor Department calculated similar averages for 264 selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. On that list, St. Louis, with $11,516 and Detroit, $11,871, Kansas City with $11,897, was listed last.

South Cal Pensioner Picnic Is a Gas

YUCAIPA, Ca—The annual ILWU Southern California Pensioners Group potluck picnic held last month was "terrific," reports President Henry Gaitan.

"We had brother Manning entertaining us and it was remarkable how he could swallow air, store it in his abdomen like a balloon, then let it out with a blast." He drank six bottles of soda pop—two at a time—without touching the bottom of the glass, all within 12-10-12 seconds. Where did it go, who knows? It was a great performance.

Many prizes, some home-made, were donated for the drawings, said Gaitan, and the fun was delicious. "The pots took a licking."

Brothers Art Kautino and Ruben Negrete reported on the ILWU Convention, said Gaitan, and other short speeches followed.

Gaitan noted that as many people attended as last year, probably due to the gasoline crunch. "But we still met brothers we hadn't seen in years—and, with攻打, it was a ride from Gibraltar to Norcikap, the northern tip of Norway. "My main problems are time and money," he says with a grin. He puts it mildly. Jozef must figure out the mileage from Gdansk to his goal and back and he must divide that mileage by his vacation time and get his required mileage per day. Such details as weather, terrain, traffic must also be considered. He carries camping equipment and road ration packs on "Zloty Ptak"—Golden Bird.—his bike. But money, on such a trip as this US tour, is going to be a serious problem. Due to the shortage of foreign currency in Poland, an item growing more important as her trade with Western countries expands, Polish citizens are limited to $130 every two years to take out of the country, and that much money, as anyone knows, does not go far these days.

"Jozef will fly LOT, the Polish airline, round-trip New York, peddle his way to the West Coast. He faces the problem of getting air fare back to New York to catch his plane for home. No small item. But Jozef has much confidence—not to mention courage and a spirit of adventure. "Every country where I have traveled, people offer to help me," he said. "I am certain the people of America will be no different."
Demonstrators Urge Aid to Mexican Miners

December 12, 1978 — More than 100 demonstrators filled the sidewalk in front of the Mexican Consulate here May 24 with placards demanding aid for the human and trade union rights of copper miners in Nacozari, Mexico.

The Consulate was coordinated with protests in Nacozari, 79 miles south of Douglass, Arizona and in Cananea, a nearby mining center where the violent repression of a strike sparked the Mexican revolution in 1910.

Delegates to the recent ILWU Twenty-Third Biennial Convention unanimously expressed support for the miners in Nacozari, and condemned "the use of the army as a private army to crush their heroic efforts to improve themselves through unionization."

In Salton, a delegation from the picket-line, organized by the Nacozari Miners Support Committee, entered the Consulate and presented a letter of demands to Consul Fernando Botello Letano.

"Men and woman cannot be expected to spend their lives with 12-hour-a-day, six-day-a-week work schedules, many receive less than $2.50 a day," said the letter. "Instead, they are expected to endure the brutal conditions they face in the mine. The government must allow the miners to eat, sleep, rest and cook with in their tar-paper shacks. They cannot continue to work in conditions so dangerous that, on the average, one life is sacrificed to the mine every ten days."

Botello agreed with the concerns of the delegation, but offered no constructive solutions to the problem. The message was returned to the Consulate with a note indicating that the miners be advised to take their complaint to the government.

MEXICO DEMONSTRATION

More than 300 demonstrating miners in Cananea warned the government to end the state of siege that has gripped Nacozari since April of last year when the army was called in to crush the miners' strike. The miners continue to lead an heroic struggle to oust the army and the U.S.-financed American Copper Corporation, or ASARCO.

TALKS BREAK DOWN

Two days later, talks aimed at ending the five-month old strike broke down abruptly as each side accused the other of intransigence.

Of the arrested, only two were non-union "replacement workers," according to a sheriff's spokesperson.

TAXI STRIKE

Two days after the meeting in the mine, "taxi drivers" arrived at the picket lines before dawn and were met by hand held arms with knives, pipes and clubs, who attacked the drivers in the street.

Farmworkers' President Cesar Chavez.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Carter Administration's wage guidelines for the year ending July 1979 have been guilty of "spawning more strikes than would otherwise have been the case," according to Elliot Bredhoff, general counsel for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department.

Addressing a conference on the Administration's wage guideline program in Washington, D.C., on May 29, Representative Bernard L. Nuss- er, of the AFL-CIO, asserted that the Administration's program is too "inflexible" and has "lost" the support of the unions.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Month-long lettuce strike last April by 300 Teamsters and the current strike by 6,400 Rubber Workers in New York City, are "the last gasp" of the "orange jackets" and run by Mexicana de Cobre, a company financed by ASARCO.

GUARANTEES OF UNION RIGHTS

Farmworkers acted as a private army for the growers and in San Jose, says another complaint filed in San Jose, Ca 95110.

Any group wishing to feature a speaker of the Mexican Miners Support Committee should contact the following:

Harry R. Poole, 1930 S. Union Ave., Los Angeles, Ca 90016

ORCERS AT WORK

The miners are demanding the right to bargain with the mine as a single bargaining unit, not as separate parts of the 603,000 -worker decline in April.

Grossman contended that the union members arrived at the picket lines before dawn and were met by hand held arms with knives, pipes and clubs, who attacked the drivers in the street.

The strikers, which began January 19 in southern California, have already expired nearly 5,000 farm workers who live in California, which account for nearly 30 percent of the nation's winter lettuce production.

In April, the strike spread to Northern California's lush Salinas Valley.

The employers insist on observing President Carter's 5 percent wage guidelines despite the fact the grower are exempt from the price guidelines (producers of unprocessed foods are excluded) and most UPW members are exempt from the wage guidelines (workers earning $4 per hour or less are exempt — 50-40 percent of the lettuce workers are excluded).

Farmworkers' President Cesar Chavez.

WASHINGTON — Violence broke out in the Salinas Valley lettuce fields before dawn, June 11 when more than 1,400 farm workers took part in a wild melee that left 14 deputy sheriffs and at least five people injured.

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Treaty Much Better Than We Had Right to Expect

Delegates to the recent ILWU Biennial Convention came out strongly in support of SALT II, the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, which paves the way between the US and the Soviet Union. Delegates said that ratification would "fool the nation, and help preserve whatever stability exists in the present 'balance of terror' while efforts for real disarmament continue.

Treaty negotiations have recently become a critical point in the agreement which will soon be presented to the Senate for ratification. Paul Warnke, who was Director of the US Arms Control Agency, served as chief US negotiator. In an exclusive interview, Warnke discusses the treaty and why it ought to be ratified.

What are SALT's chances for passage?

My own opinion is that the treaty will be ratified, but with reservations, and that the Senate will be going to be a very simple one. Prior to this time the debate has really been between the US and the Soviet Union. Delegates to the recent ILWU Biennial Convention have been reserving their position to encourage restraint, by both the US and the Soviet Union in Europe that can blow up the Soviet Union.

How would you characterize the impact of the treaty on the US?

First of all, I'm not really sure that some of the critics will, in fact, end up opposing it, I think they probably have been reserving their position to encourage the negotiators to strike as tough a deal as possible in the interests of the US.

Is it likely to be amended?

Certainly no amendment that made the treaty unequal in favor of the United States would be accepted by the Soviets. You could get amendments, but only if they agreed. It is likely to be amended, and if it is, the amendments would then have to enlarge it to include more arms control initiatives such as antiballistic missiles.

Do you think the treaty will be ratified?

I think so. It will be ratified but with reservations, and that the Senate will be going to be a very simple one. Prior to this time the debate has really been between the US and the Soviet Union. Delegates to the recent ILWU Biennial Convention have been reserving their position to encourage restraint, by both the US and the Soviet Union.

Is the treaty fair?

This treaty is so much better than we've had to accept before. It's the first step toward arms control, reduction and disarmament. It has the power to destroy the other many times over, yet neither is secure. The threat of annihilation grows with every advance in nuclear weaponry. A gain by one side spoils the other to greater effort, increases fear and mistrust, and the danger of an irrational act which could destroy both.

The first responsibility of our time is to prevent a nuclear war which would destroy all that we cherish and foreclose all that we hope for. This is the common interest of the US and USSR, of worker-bourgeois cooperation, of the whole of Soviet strategic forces below what they would deploy without an agreement. Most important, if SALT II is ratified, a very real stability exists in the present "balance of terror" while further efforts continue to negotiate a more rational condition for co-existence.

SALT II delegates backed SALT II

Following are excerpts of the resolution adopted by delegates to the ILWU's recent 23rd Biennial Convention urging ratification of SALT II.

We urge the President to respect it while SALT II talks continue. At Vladivostok in 1972, President Ford and Premier Brezhnev agreed that SALT II talks would aim at (1) reducing the ceiling on nuclear delivery vehicles during an agreement running to 1985, (2) agreeing to a shorter term on some issues, and (3) stating that in the event of disagreement, they would continue the process of moving toward arms control, reduction and disarmament.

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