Labor Coalitions

Massive Oil Cost Protest Set Oct. 17

WASHINGTON—Rallies, petition drives, teach-ins and meetings with legislators will highlight a national day of protest Wednesday, October 17, when members of trade unions, citizen and consumer groups join in demanding an end to the spiraling costs of gas and heating oil.

This “Campaign for Lower Energy Prices” is sponsored by the Progressive Alliance and the Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition (CLEC), which embraces more than 200 unions and independent organizations with a combined membership of 20 million. The ILWU is affiliated with both.

The two groups are demanding that Congress:

• Roll back prices by re-imposing price controls on crude oil, heating oil and natural gas, and retaining price controls on gasoline.
• Force refiners to refine at full capacity. Appoint a special prosecutor to crack down on the companies’ criminal conspiracy to hold back production.
• Create a taxpayer-owned energy corporation to compete directly with the oil companies.

Here are activities planned for the West Coast on October 17:

• Los Angeles: Rally at 10 a.m. at Standard Oil Refinery in Carson City. Noon rally in Pershing Square, downtown Los Angeles.
• San Jose: Rally at government center at 12 noon.
• San Francisco: Noon rally/demonstration at Standard Oil headquarters, Market and Sansome Streets.
• Portland: Rally and press conference at Mobil Oil regional office, Lloyd Center at noon.
• Seattle: Rally at Federal Building, downtown, 12 noon.

Five thousand copies of October 17 literature have been sent out to all ILWU locals from the International office.

Big Local 6 Pact at Cutter

BERKELEY, Calif. — After two months of patient—and often frustrating—negotiations the approximately 325 members of ILWU warehouse Local 6 at Cutter Laboratories have ratified an outstanding agreement with significant gains in wages, fringe benefits and contract language.

The agreement was reached only after a nearly unanimous strike vote was taken October 4, forcing employers to take a number of takeaway proposals off the table, and to dramatically increase the size of the economic package.

The takeaway proposals included the introduction of a so-called starting rate, reduction of the shift differential, removal of the vision care benefit, and ending an arrangement tying wages for machine builders to outside tool and die rates.

“As far as we were concerned, every demand that we had on the table was re-Continued on Page 12

To John Wayne, it was as simple as a punch in the nose. In the 1951 film, “Big Jim McLain,” the Duke played an FBI agent sent to Hawaii to bust up a Moscow plot to destroy the prized US territory. A longshore strike was only the first step in the plot.

The film was based on the 1949 Hawaii longshore strike. Its view of the strike was the same as that of the Big 5 corporations which ruled the Islands in those days.

Reality was a little more complex. This month marks the 30th anniversary of that strike, which was in fact a decisive victory for all the working people of Hawaii, a break with the practices by which the Islands’ workers were held in bondage to the Big 5.

For a more serious look at that strike, please turn to pages 6-7.
Sugar Legislation

Quick and decisive action by Congress to assure the survival of the American sugar industry is being threatened by a strange coalition of uniformed consumerists and a group of sugar financiers and powerful corporate consumers, such as Coca-Cola, for other reasons other than maximizing profit are irrelevant.

Congress is currently considering the Sugar Stabilization Act of 1979 (HR 2172) which would provide limited direct subsidies to US growers. From our perspective, however, this is too little and too late. It discriminates against the Hawaiian sugar industry by placing a $600,000 lid on payments to any one grower. Since Hawaii's sugar is grown on large plantations, HR 2172 would place Hawaiian growers in a disadvantaged position relative to subsidised mainland growers. Hawaii would be limited to a $12 million, 75c per ton, while most mainland growers would receive $40 per ton.

AMENDMENT NEEDED

The ILWU is supporting an amendment to HR 2172 being offered by Representative Bill Frenzel (R-Minn.) which will eliminate the price support ceiling and will increase it from the current $600,000 to $1 million. If the amendment is defeated, they will increase the minimum wage mandated for unorganized mainland sugar workers.

This protective legislation, even within the United States, is not a matter of protecting a jobless community. It has run into intense and self-righteous opposition from consumer organizations who have decided to make the front line in the battle against inflation. Outfits like the Consumer Federation of America and Common Cause, among others, have taken the position that sugar prices should be allowed to fall to the depressed world market level. They also argue that the big refiners and users who are concerned only with buying sugar at the lowest possible price, supported by the government price support legislation, will visit severe damage on the sugar industry.

REEDANCE, INDIFFERENCE

If I thought for even one moment that US consumers—the overwhelming majority of whom are working people—who benefit from the lower prices would not urge that the ILWU take another look at its long-standing policy of supporting federal programs to protect the domestic industry. This would be the case unless the ILWU worries that legislation is characterized instead by a combination of mindlessness, indifference to the conditions under which sugar is produced in foreign countries, and a failure to consider the possible implications of US total dependence on foreign suppliers.

Foreign sugar is low-priced precisely because it is produced by workers who exist on a level not too far removed from slavery. While ILWU sugar workers in Hawaii enjoy decent wages and benefits, their counterparts in the Philippines are paid 66c per day. The going rate in the Dominican Republic is $2 per day. Brazilian cane cutters are now striking in an effort to get $1.00 daily wage. We are not surprised by the cynical indifference of Coca-Cola and other sugar gluttons. But we are more hard pressed to understand the failure of the generally well-intentioned consumer advocates to even consider this question.

The anti-inflation crusaders have also failed to consider the fact that 100,000 US jobs depend on the sugar industry. In Hawaii alone, unemployment would run at 17% - a level much higher rates on the outer islands — if sugar goes out of business.

WIDESPREAD EFFECTS

The failure of the Hawaiian sugar industry would have a catastrophic effect not only on sugar workers, but on the economy of the entire state and it would release shock waves of enormous proportions. It would spell doom for the merchants who provide products and services to sugar workers. It would seriously diminish the state’s tax revenues at the same time that it dramatically increases its unemployment and welfare payments. It will threaten the state’s dependence on tourism and military spending, two sources of jobs over which the people of the state of Hawaii have no control.

Finally, while the collapse of the US sugar industry might lower prices for a short time, it would ultimately place the US in a position of dependence on foreign suppliers, and the US is in an increasingly desperate position in the face of the oil crisis and the increased military spending which the situation presents.

The consumer advocates have thrown around widely exaggerated statistics to support their cause. In reality, this legislation would be ruinously inflationary. It is extremely important that Congress be made to understand this. I do not expect the consumer advocates to support those who are fighting for peace and political blackmail which that situation presents.

President's Report

by Jim Herman

The Cuban Fiasco

The latest “Cuban Crisis” is a phony. It has been concocted out of thin air by a coalition of line hard-right wingers and port- opposition for the sole purpose of conditioning the US-Soviet SALT II Arms Control Treaty. If they have not yet succeeded in a September 8 meeting with Senate leaders, the progress which the US and the USSR have made toward resolving the threat of nuclear catastrophe (See President's Report, The Dispatcher, September 7.) The entire episode has also strengthened the hand of the big refiners who have seconded President Carter’s desire to prove his manhood, and are using the public’s real desire for peace and security to mortgage our economic future by holding the SALT treaty hostage until their budgets are substantially increased.

The fuss began when Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Frank Church (D-Iowa, stating on a tip from sources inside the State Department, revealed that the USSR had sent 50,000,000,000 tourists to Cuba in a single year. This is an incredible, main, early opponent of the Vietnamese War, but he is fighting for his life and is admirably funded conserva- tionists who say that they want to.” A no-totally understandable. It is a subject of the Cuban ambassador for a well-publicized dressing-

BOTHER THE BANDWAGON

Church immediately warned that unless all Soviet troops were immediately removed from Cuba, SALT II was doomed. Other Senate liberals and middle-of-the-roaders began tripping all over each other to get on the bandwagon, the sentiment for increased military spending reached fever pitch. Secretary of State Vance, anxious to show that his chief was nobody’s patsy declared that the absence of the presence of the “undesirable,” and called in the Soviet ambassador for a well-publicized dressing-

The whole thing’s a sham. In a matter of days “Senior Senate Department officials” began dropping hints that perhaps were not so typical. The same groups that sponsored a training mission in Cuba since 1962, and the President confirmed this explanation in a September 8 meeting with Senate leaders. Calmer heads have also pointed out that the troops posed no military threat to the US, or any other country, and violated no treaty or understanding between the US and the USSR.

SALT IN TROUBLE

The Soviets, for their part, were puzzled. They saw no reason for such a rush, and they were not about to lose the momentum they had established. But they were not about to lose the momentum they had established. The consumer advocates have...
The new Local 17 contract at Rice Growers’ Association were: front row, grievance committee chairman Cleveland Hodge, Ron Hipp, Lou Bianchi; back row, local Vice-President Al Bailey, President Obadion Brand, steward Gene Collier and assistant steward Steve Wirth.

Local 26 Wins

Orthodontic Care Benefit

 LOS ANGELES—A new orthodontic care benefit has been negotiated by warehouse Local 26 for employees of the Publishers Paper Co., and is expected to spread in months ahead to many other members.

Orthodontic care (teeth straightening) for children under age 19 has now been provided in new contracts at Thrifty Warehouse, German’s Office, and at Pacific Vegetable Oil Company.

TWO PROGRAMS

Under Program I, which applies to Thrifty and PVO, Rose-Lacy and the Dr. Scehon Group Dentists will provide up to $1,600 in services for an average full treatment case, covering the member a maximum of $900. For patients in CDS, insurance will pay up to $1,600, and the member will pay the balance.

Under Program II, at Germain’s Office, employees of Ross-Loo and Dr. Scehon Group Plan will pay a maximum of $600. For members in CDS, insurance will pay 90%, up to a maximum of $540.

A full treatment case requires full banding of both arches, and covers most of the cases treated under this Program. Dependent children of Ross-Loo members will also be covered and after the parent has been covered by the Dental Plan. A new contract will be effective on July 1, 1979.

Orthodontic benefits at Thrifty start October 1, 1979; at PVO on February 1, 1980; at Germain’s Office on August 2, 1979.

The Program is administered by the Warehousemen’s Health & Welfare Fund. Trustees are Joe Ibarra, George Lee and Dave Valle.

Local 50 Protects Longshore Barge Jurisdiction

SACRAMENTO — A solid three-year agreement, featuring pioneering improvements in grievance handling procedures, was ratified last month by the approximately 200 Local 50 warehousemen. Local 17 employed at the huge Rice Growers’ Association milling, packaging and warehousing complex at Port Costa, east of Sacramento.

The agreement was reached only after a contentious vote, which left membership’s unwillingness to accept severral employer takeaways proposals. These included a demand for a staggered lunch break with no one permitted to leave the premises and super-surety for bid jobs and forever. Bargaining got serious only when these proposals were removed from the table.

FIELDER, CHEAPER

The new language on grievances basically means we will be able to process būcefs much faster, without having to go through the expense of hiring an arbitrator on each case,” said Local 17 President Obadion Brand. “Employers are getting into the habit of forcing every issue to arbitration, delaying their settlements and putting a serious financial strain on the local. This new language will hopefully put an end to that.”

Specifically, the agreement provides that upon mutual agreement, an impartial arbitrator will be hired to adjust boardroom hearings to cast a deciding swing vote on the spot. After hearing arguments he shall render his decision immediately, unless time is extended by mutual agreement. Nor attorneys shall be utilized, no written briefs submitted, no transcripts made.

This means we can settle a large number of grievances at one sitting. The emn won’t have the incentive to drive every little beef into a lengthy and expensive arbitration procedure,” said steward Gene Collier.

Other language improvements include a provision for annual bidding on skilled jobs with “demonstrable experience and ability to perform bid jobs in the event of call back” to be determined by the grievance committee and the Local 17 steward. The agreement provides for no reference by seniority or qualifications.

RGA management also agreed to provide a work area for the Local 50 steward in the warehouse.

On economic items, RGA employees won the same gains negotiated under the ILWU-IBT Northern California Warehouse Council Master Agreement last summer, including a wage increase of $1.60 an hour over the pre-contract wage, a pay boost of about $71 per week, a pension formula change and health and welfare improvements. (See Dispatcher, June 15.)

The Local 17 negotiating committee consisted of Brandon, Curtis, Vice-President Al Bailey, assistant stewards Virgil Howe, Jr., grievance committee chairman Cleaveland Hodge, Ron Hipp and Louis Bianchi.

Local 21 Wins

Faster, Cheaper

Local 21 members at the Reynolds Metals mill in Richmond, Ind., have won a new contract which provides for a 20% increase in pay over the pre-contract wage rates. The technicians, for example, will receive $9.30. Since the company will convert to a 4-day, 10-hour work week, the pay for technicians will add up to $911.29 — a pay boost of about $71 per week.

Each shift will work only 14 days monthly under the union’s 5-4-3 schedule.

The contract also includes many of the standard provisions found in ILWU agreements — grievance procedure, hours, seniority rights, paid holidays — including "Jack Hall Day" on January 2, 1980. Pro-rata penalty, post-termination, leave procedures, covering job promotions, temporary transfers and tack leave.

Also benefiting the workers will be a pension plan, provided at no cost to employees; medical-drug-vision care and dental plans — with 85% of the premium paid by the company and 15% by the workers; and a $19,000 life insurance policy.

Local 21 Business Director Tommy Trask was chief union spokesman. Bank and file members of the negotiating committee were: Chairman Ben Miran, Vice-Chairman Walter Saragosa, Richard Buckley, Will Davis and Bob Uramus.

Local 50 Protects Longshore Barge Jurisdiction

GARIBALDI, Ore.—Local 50’s insistence that hauled lumber from a dock storage area to a Sause Bros. barge was longshore work ended in a clear-cut victory on the issue when it boiled up in this port, according to Bish. "They expect three days to do, including retroactive pay for the men."

"We maintained this was our work under the contract," said Local 50 LRC member R. DeHoog. "There’s no question who was to load it on the barge and no jurisdictional question. They told their employers the work was ours."

"There was no possibility of barge and ocean handling trucked from a Publishers Paper plant in Tillamook, and on the company’s determination that plant personnel should move the lumber from a dock storage area to barge side.

"We felt the work was ours, and we did not work until September 8 when we

learned we had worked the barge they would try to resolve the substantive issue."

The Coast Committee met on the issue September 12. On Friday, September 14, Bish said, International Vice-President Rudy Rubio called and said the employers had agreed it was longshore work.

"We were successful in everything we tried to do, including retroactive pay for the men."

The guts of the beef was whether it was commercial or an industrial dock. The Pacific Coast Longshore agreement covers both industrial and commercial docks. In this particular dispute, the employer, Publishers Paper claimed the work (moving the lumber from storage area to barge side) should be performed under the industrial dock agreement. The ILWU disagreed, claiming it was a commercial dock.

An industrial dock is one owned or operated by an employer who either manufactures or processes the material to be shipped across the dock at the dock side. All docks are considered commercial docks.

In this case Publishers Paper did not manufacture or process the cargo at the dock site, but 14 miles away at their plant in Tillamook. Nor was it ever clearly established that they had control of the dock. The dock is owned by lumber buyers of the Bay City area and leased to Sause Bros. and Ocean Towing Co., Inc.

Sause Bros. alleged they had subleased to Publishers Paper—a move ILWU considered. The agreement is for at least one (1) year.

INDUSTRIAL DOCK

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The 200,000 members of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association, AFL-CIO, are engaged in the production and installation of metal ducting in every thing from distilleries to nuclear power plants. In the last few years, under the leadership of President Ed Carlough, the Sheet Metal Workers have become a lead- ing force in efforts to pro- mote and develop solar energy as an alternative to the use of fossil fuels. In the following exclusive Dispatcher interview, President Carlough dis- cusses the economics and politics of the transi- tion to solar energy.

Why are the Sheet Metal Workers so enthusiastic about solar? We say that solar energy will be the energy of the 1980s as in 1950s what air- conditioning was in the 1980s. Our future is tied to solar energy, and for very strong reason we must push the solar effort to create the jobs which will depend the country, as well as many other people. Solar is labor-intensive. We like to say that each installed kilowatt hour of solar power creates more than 30 man days of work for our people. It also cuts the outflow of US dollars beyond it, and it will create 30 man days of work for our people. We have an affiliation with the New Mexico State University for solar power. Their position is that working people should be right up front in the beginning, so that we can create a simple, cost-effective system which we have funded with 19% of the union's treasury. There are many other trades that are concerned. But then again, so is any energy -efficient equipment. The greatest use at the present time is in the provision of hot water for homes, but it is also used, and can be used more, for space heating as well. Hot water has come on line because it is a lower cost system and people will take a chance on something that costs $2,000 rather than $10,000.

Are we really capable of developing solar energy systems that are within the reach of working families? You have to realize all your other energy sources are very, very expensive. Think of all the federal funds or taxpayers' dollars that went into the development of nu- clear energy. If that hadn't gone on we would not have the power plant delivering low-cost power. Think of your TVA, with all the dams that created the water power. Not only TVA is a big factor, but the West. There have been literally hundreds of billions of dollars spent in the development and subsidies of other energy forms.

Now, it is understood that solar must be built with no form of subsidy. So that if we get a reasonable source of subsidy and we get the cooperation of industry and labor in providing a very, easily maintained system, and the cooperation of our banking industry in providing the necessary capital, then it is not an unreasonable system that would come into the home of the average person in the $10,000 - $20,000 bracket that will start releasing those people from the fright of what the bill is going to be time for get a utility bill.

come and deliver papers. Up to a year and a half ago, labor just sat in the audience. We've put the working man on the dais. We're developing and providing the information they're looking for and they're shocked at how well-versed we are.

We have created the Solar Institute, a non-profit cor- poration which will be of the 10% of the union's treasury. We have an affiliation with the New Mexico State University for solar power. Their position is that working people should be right up front in the beginning, so that we can create a simple, cost-effective system which we have funded with 19% of the union's treasury. There are many other trades that are concerned. But then again, so is any energy-efficient equipment. The greatest use at the present time is in the provision of hot water for homes, but it is also used, and can be used more, for space heating as well. Hot water has come on line because it is a lower cost system and people will take a chance on something that costs $2,000 rather than $10,000.

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How can solar be used? There are many more commercial uses that we need to know about. Solar energy can be used in the provision of hot water for homes, but it is also used, and can be used more, for space heating as well. Hot water has come on line because it is a lower cost system and people will take a chance on something that costs $2,000 rather than $10,000.

How to develop solar? Basically, we'd like to see it remain in the hands of the people, not just a few others, and that would be federal level. Our experiences with the Department of En- ergy have made us very distrustful. Their general ap- proach is to go in and buy or lease oil, coal or gas. We can even consider that all that depends on a real public commitment, as I said, to giving solar energy the kind of support that other energy industries have had. Solar energy will never supply 100% of US energy needs. But it can pro- vide a whole lot of it, a lot cheaper, without depending on foreign sources that we can't control.

How should solar be developed? We say that solar energy will be the energy of the 1980s as in 1950s what air-conditioning was in the 1980s. Our future is tied to solar energy, and for very strong reason we must push the solar effort to create the jobs which will keep our members employed, as well as many other people. Solar is labor-intensive. We like to say that each installed kilowatt hour of solar power creates more than 30 man days of work for our people. It also cuts the outflow of US dollars beyond it, and it will create 30 man days of work for our people. We have an affiliation with the New Mexico State University for solar power. Their position is that working people should be right up front in the beginning, so that we can create a simple, cost-effective system which we have funded with 19% of the union's treasury. There are many other trades that are concerned. But then again, so is any energy-efficient equipment. The greatest use at the present time is in the provision of hot water for homes, but it is also used, and can be used more, for space heating as well. Hot water has come on line because it is a lower cost system and people will take a chance on something that costs $2,000 rather than $10,000.

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ILWU Hails Repeal Of Damaging Inventory Tax

SAN FRANCISCO—The California legislature has repealed the consumer —inventory tax which over the years has driven many firms out of the state and sponsored a major souring and distribution industry in Nevada. The ILWU would support its repeal, according to Northern California District Council legislative representative Willie Walker.

The tax has been the state’s “most hated and economically damaging” business levy, assays all goods held for resale by retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers. It also includes shipping containers among the property to be taxed — although containerists are now temporarily exempted.

Governor Jerry Brown is expected to sign the enactment into law shortly.

JOSBS LOST

California is the only state to assess goods on the trade zone. Shippers, carriers and foreign trade operators claimed they lost many potential customers due to the tax.

Lost inventory will be made up by an increase in California’s bank and corporation tax banks. Other firms say the added cost will be more offset by a better economy and increased business. They will also save the cost of counting and valuing their inventories, and the expense of keeping inventories low or moving merchandise across the Nevada border on a higher inventory tax.

However, observers don’t expect many firms to abandon investments there due to the inventory tax. They point out that labor costs and overall taxes are still much lower in Nevada, a right-to-work state, than in California.

Log Exports Make Jobs

Port of Portland export services have led to a job loss in Oregon, as claimed in a Congressman’s recent letter to constituents.

Instead, the log trade “supports about $400 existing Oregon jobs,” many of which “would be totally lost if log exports were further restricted,” C. C. Daf-fail, president of the Pacific Rim Trade Assn., told reporters.

The Congressman, whose bailiwick includes Oregon and Washington, was quoted as including Coos and parts of two others, in Jim Weaver of Eugene.

Other statements in Weaver’s letter are “grossly inaccurate” also, declares Daf-fail, including his claim that Oregon each year would lose 1400 jobs on the board meet of un-processing logs.

Unemployment Service figures to rebut the Congressman, Daffail said the logs were exported from Oregon ports in 1978 totaled only 600 million board feet. “That’s about 240 times smaller than the volume quoted by the Congressman.”

The survey was designed to discover exactly how much pension money is being invested in companies that are non-union.

NEW YORK — A study released last month by Corporate Data Exchange, Inc. (CDE), and the People’s Business Commissi-on (PBC) confirms labor’s charges that $1 billion of union-related funds are being invested against the interests of millions of American workers.

The 125-page study by CDE, Pension Investments: A Social Audit, is for by the most comprehensive survey of pension investments to-date with a detailed analysis of the stockholdings of 142 of the largest public and private union pension plans.

The survey was designed to discover exactly how much pension money is being invested in companies that are non-union, OSHA violators (Occupational Safety & Health Administration), EEO violators (Equal Employment Opportunity), and major investors or lenders to South Africa.

The most dramatic finding of the study was the extent to which union-related public and private plans were invested in all four categories.

At year-end 1976, 118 public and private union pension plans held $17.3 billion of common stock in 50 predominantly non-union firms: $2.6 billion of common stock in 14 companies which violated OSHA standards; $3.9 billion of common stock in 16 firms which were violating EEO reg-ulations; and $10.1 billion of common stock in 30 companies which are major investors or lenders to South Africa.

One of the most startling findings in the study is the extent to which union-related funds are invested in the very companies they have been unable to organize. For example, the collectively bargained pension plan of the United Auto Workers and the International Union of Electrical Workers owns $61 million in Texas Instruments’ stock; a company which both unions have been trying to organize for the past several years.

Another alarming example is Halliburton, which owns the world’s largest non-union construction firm, Brown & Root. Ironically, 86 union-related plans have invested $114.7 million in the common stock of Halliburton.

Study Shows How Pension Funds Used Against Workers

In the service sector, the fastest growing of the boom years, and the most resistant to union shape, CDE discovered that $1 billion of union-related funds are being invested in non-union enterprises, for example, the stubborn resistance of employer trustees without whose concurrence it is impossible to act, the financial community’s vested interest in the control of pension funds, and the complex framework of laws and regulations within which pension plans operate.

This Convention endorses and enthusiastically supports the efforts that ILWU pension plan trustees have made to disentangle money belonging to our members from the web of oppression in South Africa.

The Convention further urges pension plan trustees to adopt aggressive stance when it comes to deciding how pension plan money is to be invested.

ILWU Statement on Pension Funds

Following is an abbreviated text of the Statement of Policy on Pension Fund Investments passed unanimously by delegates to the ILWU’s 23rd Biennial Convention, held in San Diego April 23-28, 1979.

ILWU pension plans have trustees who have made a sincere effort to have their funds put to use in ways that both satisfy the security of the funds and meet broader criteria as to what actions are in the best interests of working people in general.

The major stumbling blocks to union implementation of such programs include the stubborn resistance of employer trustees without whose concurrence it is not possible to act, the financial community’s vested interest in the control of pension funds, and the complex framework of laws and regulations within which pension plans operate.

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30 Years Ago

Big '49 Hawaii Dock
Guaranteed Survival

The key issue in the 1949 ILWU longshore strike was colonialism. Longshoremen in Hawaii performed the same work, on the same ships, for the same companies, and were members of the same union as longshoremen in West Coast ports. Yet they had always been paid substantially lower wages and worked under inferior conditions.

The strike marked the last real employer challenge to the right of the ILWU and other militant, democratic unions to exist in Hawaii. As the International officers reported to the ILWU's Ninth Biennial Convention held in Honolulu in 1951, "while the government in those days were the shipper of broccoli.

Union contract August 21, and thus open

for organizing and stevedoring employers, all linked to and controlled by the big sugar com-

panies, decided to make the waterfront the scene of a final showdown.

The union had one demand — more mon-

ey. At the end of the war there was only a 16-gal gap between west coast and Hawaii longshore wages. But by 1949, the gap had grown to 42c. — 44c. if you consider that Hawaiian longshoremen worked a straight 8 hours, while in the coastal, the normal day consisted of 6 hours straight time and 2 hours overtime.

A MODEST DEMAND

The longshoremen, represented by what was then ILWU Local 136, "while we believe we are entitled to full parity," demanded only 25c. "All we are asking is that we at least make some progress in coming to grips with the differences," said the ILWU Local 136 Bulletin.

The employer argued that things weren't so bad as they looked because life in Ha-

weii was so much easier than on the main-land. Conditions were better from the trees and all that. They offered it for first, then 25. A series of what was called "I look at you, you look at me" meetings took place during March and April, for form's sake, as the employers did most of their negotiating in the press. Following a 96% strike vote, and three months after postponing a strike unti-

l every other avenue had been exhaust-

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the UFW with Sun Harvest, the largest lettuce

growers who each

Mexican and Colorado, a union spokesman

said.

On September 12, the UFW signed agree-

ments with Yeg-a-Mix, Yeg-Fak, Associ-

ated Producers, Sekolu, Inc., and Arrow

Lettuce, Salinas area growers who each

employ between 300 and 600 workers dur-

ing the peak harvest.

THE HELP HEALS

Then came the heat. Iceberg lettuce

thrives on cool, temperatures, which keep

the plants at or below 64°F. At the end of the

season, the temperature can reach 100°F, and

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In the months leading up to the expira-
tion of the 1946 contract, the Hawaii ship-

ning and stevedoring employers, all linked to and controlled by the big sugar com-

panies, decided to make the waterfront the scene of a final showdown.

The union had one demand — more mon-

ey. At the end of the war there was only a 16-gal gap between west coast and Hawaii longshore wages. But by 1949, the gap had grown to 42c. — 44c. if you consider that Hawaiian longshoremen worked a straight 8 hours, while in the coastal, the normal day consisted of 6 hours straight time and 2 hours overtime.

A MODEST DEMAND

The longshoremen, represented by what was then ILWU Local 136, "while we believe we are entitled to full parity," demanded only 25c. "All we are asking is that we at least make some progress in coming to grips with the differences," said the ILWU Local 136 Bulletin.

The employer argued that things weren't so bad as they looked because life in Ha-

weii was so much easier than on the main-land. Conditions were better from the trees and all that. They offered it for first, then 25. A series of what was called "I look at you, you look at me" meetings took place during March and April, for form's sake, as the employers did most of their negotiating in the press. Following a 96% strike vote, and three months after postponing a strike unti-

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tional President Harry Bridges, initiating the infamous Briggs-Robertson-Schmidt
Solid longshore picket line stopped Hawaii ports until Gov. Stainback put the territorial government into the stevedoring and scabbing business—for a while.

by現在

break the strike. Briefly, the law permitted the territory to take over the docks and set up a stevedoring corporation to load and discharge cargo. Picketing was forbidden.

The law was blatantly unconstitutional, but while the union challenged its working its way through the courts, Governor Stainback had things his way—sort of. A number of ships were loaded, and hundreds of longshoremen were arrested for "illegal picketing," and related charges. "But none of the legislators, in their infinite wisdom, has yet conjured up a way to get longshoremen on the west coast to load vessels bound to Hawaii or unload ships loaded and sailed to the coast by scabs," said ILWU Regional Director Jack Hall. "And what's worse, they won't."

The Governor's attempt to break the strike was greeted with a stunning display of solidarity, coast to coast and around the world. Unions like the Marine Cooks and Stewards, Radio Operators, Marine Firemen and others refused to work such ships. ILWU longshoremen in Philadelphia walked off the job when the Hawaiian Trader arrived in their port, and Boston AFL sugar workers would not go near a scab ship. Australian, Philippine and Japanese dockworkers cooperated.

A SOLID WALL

The scab ships met a solid wall of resistance. ILWU Local 142 coast longshore locals who, fresh from their 1948 strike victory, refused to touch any scab goods to or from the islands. Efforts by the Hawaii employers to bring Taft-Hartley into play and obtain an injunction to force them to work were frustrated with the cooperation of the Pacific Maritime Association which—eager to preserve the more harmonious relationship resulting from the ILWU's victory in the 1948 coast longshore strike—agreed to new language permitting west coast longshoremen to reject bona fide ILWU picket lines. A test of west coast longshore resolve came in early September when the Hawaiian Pineapple Company loaded a large raft of pineapple and pointed it in the direction of Puget Sound. The barge was sent to Tacoma in the hope that longshoremen in that port would cooperate. They didn't. After a week of moving from port to port around Puget Sound the barge was beached almost 300 miles upriver past the Bonneville locks to The Dalles, where a mass demonstration of longshoremen from all over the northwest stopped the operation.

The Hawaii longshore strikers received outstanding cooperation from the rest of the union—longshore, warehouse, sugar, pine, and other locals raised thousands of dollars to keep the strikers from being starved into submission. Generous dona- tions by the International, and by other unions and sympathetic groups in Hawaii and on the mainland helped keep the strikers together over the long haul.

EMPLOYERS CRACK

The employers cracked first. Some of the Territory's largest business firms were given clearance to ship cargoes to the mainland under an agreement with the union for a new longshore wage rate. The money paid at the new rate was held in escrow until after the settlement of the strike. By late August or early September, it was clearly only a matter of time. The west coast was halted, the Stainback laws had been declared unconstitutional, the rank and file strikers were absolutely sold. "The strike is won!" Local 136 announced, and there were no arguments. Negotiations resumed in New York under the immediate authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC). Despite pressure from President Truman, the rank and file strikers were frustrated with the cooperative showing from the longshore locals who, fresh from their 1948 strike victory, refused to touch any scab goods to or from the islands. Efforts by the Hawaii employers to bring Taft-Hartley into play and obtain an injunction to force them to work were frustrated with the cooperation of the Pacific Maritime Association which—eager to preserve the more harmonious relationship resulting from the ILWU's victory in the 1948 coast longshore strike—agreed to new language permitting west coast longshoremen to reject bona fide ILWU picket lines. A test of west coast longshore resolve came in early September when the Hawaii Pineapple Company loaded a large raft of pineapple and pointed it in the direction of Puget Sound. The barge was sent to

OSHA Wounded

by now

Final approval is pending resolution of the Mine Safety and Health Administration's training requirements for workers in mining operations, and a court decision on OSHA's jurisdiction in the mining industry.

WASHINGTON—A House/Senate budget compromise deal including a provision of the Mine Safety and Health Administration's training requirements for workers in mining operations, and a court decision on OSHA's jurisdiction in the mining industry.

Among others, the decision will effect ILWU Local 142 members working in quarries in Hilo, Hawaii.
Everett Ede, a Waterfront Legend

PORTLAND—Everett Ede, a legend on the waterfront in his own time, lost his gallant fight with cancer of the bone marrow Sunday night.

No funeral or memorial service was held, at his request. His ashes were donated to the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center to further cancer research.

"He wasn't a back slapper, but a sincere straight - forward guy," said Frith. "He knew the ILWU-PMA contract and could no longer walk without support, but he continued to work right up to the end of his life."

ENORMOUS COURAGE

Friends and officers of the Union, past and present, said their farewells to Ede while he still lived, among them Jim Her
mans, Ray Sayers, Judy Cope and Ray Cope. Judy is a 1979 EHS graduate of the high school. It was presented to her as a gift by her parents in her senior year.

Ede's 1978 Christmas card was a repro-
duction of a photo of him and Helen. Judy is a 1979 EHS graduate of the high school. It was presented to her as a gift by her parents in her senior year.

In scene from "Northern Lights" Farmers sit around sodie to hear Ray Soren
cosn talking about the league.

Film Recreates Populist Struggle

by Vincent DiGirolamo

One feels obliged to applaud "Northern Lights." It is a collectively produced, ar-
tistically daring film which rescues from obscurity a nearly forgotten golden age in American labor history. Unfortunately, these very qualities and accomplishments also work to limit the film's overall suc-
cess.

The movie documents in human terms the rise to power in 1915 of the Nonparti-
san League, a populist movement that lib-
erated farmers from the Eastern robber barons who monopolized the grain trade. The struggle is personified by Ray Sor-
enson (Robert Behling), a despairing North Dakota dirt farmer who becomes a tire-
less league organizer. "Northern Lights" is
dedicated to a man with a cause, a man who "won't bend but may break." Inga's style pioneered by European film makers

The most trying roles belong to the wom-

EXCELENT ACTING

Professional actors expertly handle the three main roles, but the rest of the en-
tire cast consists of North Dakota farm-
ers, who perform wonderfully, drifting in and out of their native Scandinavian dia-
l. Ray Ness, for example, is superb as the weary Sorenson patriarch who

SCHOLAR—Auxiliary 29, in Eureka, California, has awarded its annual Scholarship to Judy Sayers, daughter of Local 14 member Cary and Vickie
Sayers. Judy is a 1979 EHS graduate who is now attending Humboldt State College with a major in home eco-
nomies.

THANKS—When Local 8's popular and efficient office secretary, Verna Becker, above, came to work August in her usual pony tail, complete with name plate beside her

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The story is told in the ultra-realistic style pioneered by European film makers who believe the grim past is most accurately portrayed by grainy black and white stills. Many of the scenes, such as the harvest blizzard and the winey funeral procession, are beautifully conceived and quite effective. But taken together, they do little more than convey the mood of a bleak and endless winter. Meanwhile, the story line plods along like an old Dakota farm mule, which is consistent perhaps with the country pace of life, but almost nonehless.

TRAGEDIES

The bulk of the film follows one tragedy after another. Forclosures. Evictions. Blis-
zards. Low grain prices. High railroad rates. It is a story about people who strug-
gle for life and never get to live it.

Financial ruin, or its threat, prevents families from observing even the most basic rituals of human existence. Parents must miss a daughter's engagement din-
ner. Sons cannot afford a day of mourning for their father. A betrothed couple has time for neither courtship nor wedding. Christmas comes and goes without mention.

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Richmond Port Development Offers New Work for Bay Area Dockers

The Port of Richmond officially opened its $20 million container terminal last month, bringing new work to the once neglected waterfront.

The terminal features a Marion over-head container system that promises to greatly expand the port’s traditional role as a handler of petroleum and other bulk liquids. In fact, six vessels had already called on the new terminal in the months before its formal dedication.

The facility includes a 30-ton capacity ship-side crane, a transfer device that can hold up to five containers at a time, and super-efficient yard gantries that run the length of the 1,000-foot wharf. All this serves 16 acres of terminal space, plus 25 acres back-up storage. A computer keeps track of the container locations.

“...and this is only the beginning,” says Morel Marshall, an ILWU Local 10 member and longtime resident of Richmond. Marshall has taken an active role in the port’s redevelopment, serving on the Mayor’s Waterfront Commission, the Economic Development Commission and the Harbor Review Committee.

He says the existing pier will be extended 600 feet, with a second shipside crane installed by next fall. The city will add another 1,000-foot berth with crane installed by next fall. The city will add another 1,000-foot berth.

LONG RANGE PLANS

Marshall points out that long range plans call for four ship berths and the development of a new marina.

Local employment is expected to rise sharply due to the increased tonnage at the new terminal. Port officials say each berth should create about 300 jobs. Their figures show an estimated 1,200 jobs are currently related to port activity as well as 1,300 indirectly related jobs.

Richmond’s other terminals handle nearly one million tons of petrochemicals, vegetable oil, automobiles and scrap steel a year. However, there is still private ownership of many wharves, among them the Standard Oil petroleum docks and some facilities operated by Parr Terminals, which once was the biggest port operator.

Private firms developed much of Richmond’s waterfront in the early 1900s. But the area deteriorated after World War II and the Kaiser shipyard closed. In 1968, the city bought one of the old shipyards. Five years later Richmond cancelled its lease with Parr Terminals and developed a city port department.

The container terminal had been on the drawing boards for nearly a decade.

SF Labor Backs Rent Control

SAN FRANCISCO — In the face of skyrocketing rents and a tight housing market, labor is swaying its weight behind a rent control initiative sponsored by San Francisco for Affordable Housing.

The initiative, which will be on the November ballot, controls rents at a reasonable level through an elected Rent Control Board. It also limits condominium conversion, discourages speculation, and lays out a program to increase the supply of low-to-moderate income housing.

SPEAKING AT THE PETITION DRIVE KICK-OFF

Speaking at the petition drive kick-off July 7, Building and Construction Trades Council Secretary Stan Smith noted that “we can’t afford to live in the houses we build.”

San Franciscans for Affordable Housing is a coalition of more than 50 organizations, including labor, church, renter, gay, women, senior, political and community groups.

New Local 24 Members

ABERDEEN — Fifteen new “A” men were taken into Local 24 at the stopwork meeting August 14, Secretary Albert Mondroo reports.

Steps are also under way to get 25 new “B” men.

Correction

An article on Local 6 bowling activities in the September 7 issue of The Dispatch neglected to mention that Charlie McClain was chairman of the board of directors of the Local 6 Bowling League.

Local 10 member Osborne Hills is chief instructor at ILWU-PMA Training School for skilled heavy equipment operators at San Francisco pier 80. Pupil at right is left is George Simmons.
Dock Comp
Here is a report on two recent cases of interest to longshoremen injured on the job.

1. How wages are computed under the Longshoremen's Act.

The Longshore and Harborworkers' Compensation Act, which governs the payment of compensation to longshoremen injured in maritime employment, provides that compensation shall be based upon "average annual earnings." Thus, the determination of what such earnings were before the accident becomes a significant factor in fixing the amount the injured worker will receive. In most instances, the determination of the earnings will be sufficiently high (thanks to our contracts) to provide our injured members with maximum compensation.

However, in the few instances where this may not be so, it is important for the injured longshoreman or his representative to be aware of a recent case decided by the Court of Appeals in San Francisco (National Steel and Shipbuilding Co. v. Bonner, 608 F.2d 1285). In that case, the injured worker had had prior low paying jobs and had worked as a pipe fitter for only thirteen (13) weeks before he was injured. The employer and its insurance carrier argued that her lower paying work should have been averaged in to reduce the compensation. The Court held that the Administrative Law Judge was not required to do this.

"It is not unusual for a student or apprentice to work at relatively low pay for a period before beginning a job that demands much higher wages. The trier can reasonably draw an inference from the fact that the injury of the worker would have continued to earn the new, higher wages. It would make no sense to the worker or employer if he were to earn compensation on her old babysitting wages." In addition, the Court ruled that the employer was liable for the 10% penalty because of its failure to comply with "convention notice" at the time it underpaid the employee.

2. Third-party claims and OSHA Regulations.

In addition to entitlement to compensation, an injured longshoreman may have a suit for damages against a third-party, often the shipowner, if the accident was caused by the latter's negligence.

In one such case, the Court of Appeals in San Francisco (Bachtel v. Mammoth Bulk Carriers, 77-07-343) held that in defining a "safety and health regulation" or a shipowner's negligence, the jury was entitled to consider was it not their failure to comply with OSHA's "safety and health regulations for long-shoring" (29 CFR 1915). Since in the wages were a matter of law, not damage, the injury was caused by the latter's negligence.

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In both cases, the Court held that the shipowner was liable for the 10% penalty because of its failure to comply with "convention notice" at the time it underpaid the employee.

Workshop Plans RTW Conference

WILMINGTON — Some 130 union activists, including members and officials from many ILWU Southern California locals—attended a highly successful one-day workshop September 7 on the big business campaign to push for right-to-work legislation.

The meeting was held at ILWU Local 13 headquarters.

The session focused largely on preparations for a Southwest Regional Right to Work Conference, to be held at San Juan Capistrano, Calif., November 1-3. ILWU members will have an opportunity to attend a regional conference in the San Diego area.

Also on hand were officials and members of the auto workers, steelworkers, shipyard workers, communications workers, teachers and cannon workers, plus a number of students from area colleges and universities. Speakers included American Civil Liberties Union Attorney Mark Rosenbaum, and Professor Bill Doyle of Southwest College.

Local 6 negotiators at Bio-Rad Laboratories included BA Ken Toccoe, Elaine Ronnesberg, Jeff Hadwig, BA Don Ruth and Glen Pareja. Not shown, steward Mike Scott.

Local 6 Bio-Rad Contract Leads the Industry

RICHMOND — ILWU Local 6 members at Bio-Rad Laboratories ratified a new contract August 28 which matches the Master Contract wage settlement and boosts a cost-of-living adjustment every six months.

The three-year pact, approved by a 95-13 vote, calls for an 80c hourly increase across the board this year, with 45c hikes in 1980 and 1981. Employees in some classifications gained immediate raises of up to $1.36 an hour.

The new COLA formula allows a 1% increase for each 3 point jump in the consumer price index, with a 2% cap in each six-month period. The adjustments will be made in advance, which should generate even greater dollar progress.

A STRIKE ISSUE

Explaining how negotiators won the all-important COLA, committee member Mike Toccoe said, "They told us the issues were: a new COLA, no layoffs, no return to work Bio-Rad ten years ago, with 13 people in the bargaining unit. The number of unionized employees has since swelled to almost 80, and some 20 new jobs for electronic assemblers are expected to open up by the end of this year when the company expands its operations.

Starting pay at Bio-Rad is now at $8.44 an hour. Also on the negotiating team were Local 6 Business Agents Ken Toccoe and Don Ruth, shop steward Mike Scott, Jeff Hadwig, and first-time committeeman Glen Pareja.

'When you get a good contract and see your fellow employees happy instead of all pissed off, it makes you feel good inside,' said Pareja.

Pensioners’ Xmas Dinner—December 2

SAN FRANCISCO—Jockey Muro, President of the San Francisco Warehouse Local 6 Pensioners Club, ILWU, reports that letters will be mailed to all members who have paid their 1979 dues to indicate whether or not they wish to attend the Annual Pensioners Christmas Dinner December 2 at the Apostleship of the Sea. Members who indicate that they will attend the dinner, can pick up their tickets at the November 15 Pensioners’ Meeting.

Warm Thanks For ILWU Aid At AWPPM Meet

PORTLAND — ILWU President James Herman received a prolonged standing ovation when he was introduced at the AWPPM Convention September 20.

The delegates remembered the work shared with them during their long and bitter struggle last year with the employers in Portland and Longview and seeking jobs and moral support, we found the ILWU was one of the greatest unions in the country," said AWPPM President Patri- se Bryson.

The ILWU president brushed the thanks aside as unnecessary, calling it "unaccept- able" for a union to do less "in the face of a national attack on labor and its members."

He praised the paper workers' "tenacity in the face of the assault on the attack and trying to move your membership forward.

LOCAL OFFICIALS

On the platform with Herman were Re- gional Director G. Johnny Parks, Local 8 President Bill Luch, Local 4 President George Jakovac, Local 21 President Dayle Hill and Lee Henson. Local 4, Vancouver, Negotiation Committee Chair Harry Gifford, Local 21's five grain locals.

"The presence here of these men is testi- mony of the respect in which we hold your union," Herman said. As for his own part in the help given he declared that international officers can "help develop tech- nique, understanding and political "support and know-how of local leadership little can be done at the top."

"They want you to save your jobs, they want full employment, they want an end to all the talk of inflation, that unions are too strong, and too many of us believe this. But we are the victims of inflation. We did not cause it.

"If a refinery worker tripled his wages, this would result in only a 1c per gallon increase in the price of gas. So how do you rationalize what is happening at the gas pump?" he asked.

Dockers, Widows On Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the list of local union officials and widows re- tired under various ILWU-PMA plans.

Local 6 Business Agents: Ken Tacconi, Elaine Ronnesberg, Jeff Hadwig, BA Don Ruth and Glen Pareja. Not shown, steward Mike Scott.

Local 6

Dockers, Widows, On Pension List

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Canada ILWU Backs Chile Boycott Week

VANCOUVER, BC — Canadian Area ILWU gave its full support to the one week boycott of goods from Chile initiated by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and endorsed by the Canadian Labour Congress and the International Transport Workers' Federation. The boycott included picketing of Chilean embassies and consulates, demonstrations in front of major corporations and banks with huge investments in Chile, and the distribution of lists of "hot" Chilean products.

Members of the BC Government Employees Union removed all Chile wines and liquors from the shelves of liquor stores (in BC liquor can only be purchased at government stores) for the week. "The boycott is aimed at bringing public attention to the plight of the Chilean people and the interests of the BC Federation of Labour, "under the military dictatorship which replaced the legal government of the Chilean people six years ago."

Oregon AFL-CIO Backs Chile Boycott

COOS BAY—The AFL-CIO State Convention, in session here September 17-21, called for a Coos Bay boycott with Chile because of that nation's anti-worker, anti-union policies and disregard for human rights.

State legislators who addressed the convention were Oregon Governor Robert C. Littler, Portland, a member of Clerks Local 49.

Bay Area Activists Denied Word on Missing Chilian

SAN FRANCISCO—With hunger strikes in Chile protesting military dictator's refusal to explain the "disappearance" of some 2,500 persons, and with 600 Chileans now on a hunger-strike, Bay Area activists gathered at the Chilean Consulate on September 12 to demand the return of their compatriots.

Among the religious community and labor representatives was Local 6 Business Agent Al Lannon, representing executive officers of the Clerks and Teamsters unions.

Responding to questions from Lannon, Father C. Mortarini, Reverend Glennda Hope, representing the Clerks-Teamsters General said that he couldn't answer "political" questions and then called the police to ask the delegation to leave. The story was carried on several radio and TV stations, which also noted ILWU's efforts to block military shipments to the Chilean port of Valparaiso.

President emeritus Harry Bridges was keynote speaker at Murname Park dedication ceremonies, Also shown are Rep. G. Johnny Johnson, Local 8 President Bill Luch, Vice-President of the Federated Auxilary; Joe G. Johnson, Local 22 Welfare Director; and Local 6 Business Secretary Ernie Baker and Auxiliary Vice-President Clara Fambro. At left is the Francis Murname Park on the Willamette River, with Burnside Bridge in the background.

The Value of a Union Book

"In every major occupation and industry group, union coverage is associated with higher earnings."

This is the conclusion of a study reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor based on data collected in May 1978. In every category of work—blue-collar, service and white-collar—organized workers earned substantially more both in terms of hourly rates and weekly earnings than the non-union counterparts.

The bureau's conclusion is based on an annual national survey of 56,000 workers. It was designed to accurately reflect a broad cross-section of American workers. Almost one-third of all hourly paid workers included in the survey were reported working under a union contract.

Overall, the median hourly earnings of the union group were 87% higher than for the non-union group. (The median is that point in the population where half of the workers earned less and half earned more.) In the "service-producing sector" the differential for union members was 92%, while in the "goods-producing sector employees working under a union contract had median earnings 61% above those for workers without union coverage."

These figures on hourly wages, naturally enough, were reflected in sharp differentials in weekly earnings for union members as compared to the non-union group. (The median is that point in the population where half the workers earned less and half earned more.)

For workers who labor under union negotiated collective bargaining agreements than for those who don't have union representation.
HONOLULU—Local 142's program for 1980-81 was produced by close to 700 delegates who attended the union's 14th Biennial Convention, held at Waikiki's Ilikai Hotel from September 17-21.

It is aligned to keep the union strong and growing and geared to serve the best interests of the membership.

Typical of ILWU conventions, this year's session was a hard working one, covering a wide range of subjects — with much input by the delegates in the give-and-take discussion which prevailed on the convention floor, and in various committee sessions.

AT-A-GLANCE SUMMARY

Major issues which came before the convention, in a nutshell, included the following:

- **State of our Nation and State**—the union will continue to work in concert with other unions, organizations and individuals, to do all within its power to correct the unemployment, inflation and energy problems facing the country today.

- **State of the Union**—the work to keep the union on even keel continues unabated, and the ILWU was pronounced in good internal shape by Local 142 President Carl Damaso, who quoted Commissioner Rossmy Myrion in their opening-day remarks to the delegates.

- **Officers' Report**—submitted by President Carl Damaso, Vice-President Eddie Lapa and Secretary-Treasurer Newton Miyagi, reviewing activities for the past bimium and setting forth the union's future course of action, was discussed and adopted.

- **Sugar and Pineapple**—the convention voted to close ranks and rally the entire union's support behind crucial upcoming negotiations with the employers in Hawaii's two key industries. Both contracts, to expire on January 1, 1980.

- **State of our Nation and State**—the union's support behind crucial upcoming negotiations with the employers in Hawaii's two key industries. Both contracts, to expire on January 1, 1980.

- **Labor Unity**—guest speaker, Walter Kini, president of ILWU Hawaii, called for less bickering and urged there to be more togetherness. A resolution supported by the delegates was passed on the subject.

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- **Political Action**—year-round program supported by the delegates, to continue as a merged unit, under the directorship of Saburo Fujisaki, who was State Membership Service Director.

- **Nuclear Situation**—Local 142 President Carl Damaso, who stressed the importance of sugar and pineapple negotiations beginning later this year. "Pine is in good financial shape and we expect to make significant gains in bargaining," he said. In sugar, however, "the failure of the Congress to enact sugar legislation created some disadvantages over a normal situation. However, we will approach sugar bargaining with an attitude of getting our fair share and we will not allow the employers to take undue advantage of the present situation." International President Jim Herman pledged the fullest possible support—"whatever it takes" during the ongoing negotiations. He said that the International would do everything in its power to preserve the sugar industry, warning that collapse of the industry would create ruinous unemployment on the island.

Herman said that the lack of effective action by the Carter administration on sugar is "characteristic of an administration and a Congress that have been inactive on everything that would have aided workers.

"We are well into a period of severe economic decline and rapid social deterioration, aggravated by lack of creativity from our national government.

Other speakers included Hawaii Governor George Ariyoshi, who praised the ILWU in its role in the political life of the state, International Vice-President Randy Rubio and George Martin; International At Coa, co-chairman, with McClain, of Secretary-Treasurer Curtis McClain; and the ILWU-BFY Northern California Warehouse Council.

The Convention was dedicated to the memory of the late Dave Thompson, who served as Local 142 Education Director until his death last summer. "Our lives are richer for Dave's having lived with us and he will live on in the memory of the delegates," said the report.

President Carl Damaso and Secretary-Treasurer Newton Miyagi were reelected without opposition. Speaking on behalf of the delegates, President Eddie Lapa will be challenged by longshoreman Howard Tanaka.

Local 142 Staff Changes

ILWU—Key staff changes have been announced by the ILWU Local 142 executive officers as a result of Education Director David Thompson's sudden death in June.

President Carl Damaso said that effective immediately the Membership Service and Education-Publicity Departments will operate as a merged unit, under the directorship of Saburo Fujisaki, who was State Membership Service Director.

Vice-President Eddie Lapa will be the top local officer in charge of the department.

Mrs. Ah Quon McElrath, who has been appointed assistant executive to the executive officers, will continue in the Membership Service Department.

Fujisaki was also named to assume the position of editor of the Voice of ILWU, the official newspaper of Local 142.

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