ILWU Participates

Big Railies Blast Huge Oil Profits

SAN FRANCISCO—Thousands of demonstrators in more than 100 US cities rallied against the rip-off of American consumers by “Big Oil” October 17 in a national day of protest over soaring energy costs.

The peaceful demonstrations, strongly supported by labor, community, and senior citizen groups, scored a direct appeal for an immediate rollback in oil prices and the creation of a public energy corporation.

Protesters also demanded that President Carter reinstate price controls on domestic oil and natural gas, and raise the windfall profit tax on oil companies.

In San Francisco, ILWU warehouse Local 6 President Keith Eckman and Tim Sampson of the Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition co-chaired a noon rally in front of the Standard Oil headquarters on Market Street.

Nearly 300 people participated, including all Local 6 Business Agents. Among the speakers were Joe Lynch, president of San Francisco FORUM, Charles Drasnin of the Coalition of East Bay Seniors, and representatives of the San Francisco and Alameda County Labor Councils.

More on Oil See Page 2

Also present were local leaders of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union, the Culinary Workers, and the International Association of Machinists.

The CLJC and the Progressive Alliance, another liberal activist group, sponsored this “Campaign for Lower Energy Prices.” The ILWU is affiliated with both organizations.

A telegram of support from AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland was read at the San Francisco rally, and, according to the Associated Press, at the more than 100 demonstrations across the country.

“There is no more urgent business before the Congress than to curb the insatiable greed of the oil companies,” Kirkland declared.

PROFITEERING

The severity of oil industry profiteering was graphically portrayed at a rally in Seattle, where 300 posters gathered below a 25-foot oil derrick erected outside the Federal Building and accused oil magnates of running John Q. Public in effigy.

Attending the rally were workers, students, housewives, and senior citizens of all whom signed “Big Oil” protest cards which were mailed to Washington congressmen.

ILWU participants included members of Auxiliary 3, Waino Moisio, of the Seattle Pensioners Club, and Rosco Craycraft, executive board member of the Pacific Coast Fishermen Association, who submitted the PCFA resolution on Big Oil adopted at their recent convention.

In Portland, Fred Brown, President of the ILWU-CRMPA and his wife were among the protesters who marched from a rally at Holladay Park to Mobil Oil’s downtown office, chanting “Freeze prices, not people.

Two demonstrations in Los Angeles, —Continued on Page 2

After midnight and on into the early morning hours, the time really began to drag. Some of us tried to catch a little sleep in the uncomfortable chairs at the Federal Mediation office. There were a few crossword puzzles working, we told our bad jokes and played a little nickel and dime poker. Two of the committee members suffered quietly through their migraines.

Every few hours, the mediator would come in with a new company proposal. The money was coming up, but not nearly far enough. What were they up to?

The members we represented at Cutter Laboratories had voted 100% to give us authority to call a strike, and we had given the company 48-hour notice. So after three months of frustration, it was do or die. We were either going to see some serious bargaining in the next few hours, or we'd be on the bricks the next morning.

A Night at the Bargaining Table—See Page 7

Caucuses Held

Sugar and Pine Set To Bargain

HONOLULU — Contract demands were discussed at separate caucuses of the Local 142 sugar and pineapple industrial groupings, following the Local’s recent convention.

Both sugar and pine agreements will expire on January 31, 1980.

Regional Director Tommy Trask, who will serve as chief spokesman for ILWU in the two negotiations, addressed delegates to the two caucuses.

Also speaking to the two groups was Craig Hood, of the Office of Trade Assistance Adjustment from Washington, DC, who outlined the operations of the Trade Adjustment Act, under which benefits are paid to workers who lose their jobs because of increased imports of foreign sugar or pineapple.

BENEFITS ALREADY PAID

These benefits have already been paid to ILWU sugar workers in Kauai and Maui and to pine workers on Molokai when Dole closed its operations.

Participating in the caucuses were President Carl Damano, Vice-President Eddie Lapa, Secretary-Treasurer Newton Miyagi and Division Directors Yohshito Takamine and Kenji Tanigawa of Hawaii, and Chairman Kenji Tanigawa of Kauai.

In both caucuses, strong divisions were evident among members, with some calling for a “calm, cool and collected” approach to negotiations, while others pressed for a more “aggressive” stance.

In the sugar caucus, the primary focus was on the need to secure a new contract that would address the issue of declining wages and working conditions.

Sugar Legislation

See Page 12

Of Hawaii, Tom Yagi of Maui, Norman Asuncion of Oahu and Dyna Nakamoto of Kauai.

There was a healthy discussion of the issues in both caucuses. All Divisions were required to submit proposals which were carefully reviewed prior to being sent to the Local. Details of the union’s demands will be publicized at a later date.

SUGAR CAUCUS

Elected to serve as officers of the sugar negotiating committee were: John Lee of Hawaii, Vice-Chairman Kenji Tanigawa of Kauai, Tony Bise (Gauh Sugar Unit 4181), and Secretary Willie Kenimou of Maui.

A 14-man subcommittee, which includes the four officers, giving all 14 sugar units representation, will meet shortly to formulate the demands—based on actions taken by the caucus—for presentation to the employers.

The current one-year contract was signed last February after expiration of the previous 15-month pact agreed to in November 1977, after ILWU’s shortest strike.

The contract now in force is extended to January 31, 1982 for two Amfac plantations —Pioneer Mill on Molokai and Oahu Sugar.

SPECIAL UNDERSTANDING

The understanding for Pioneer and Oahu Sugar is that workers there will get any increases of benefits negotiated for other companies, but are not included at strike.

Workers at these two so-called “problem” plantations are also assured that the company will not discontinue operations for the three-year period (1979-82) —as per Attachment 2, which is part of the industry-wide contract.

Opening talks for both sugar and pine are scheduled for sometime in November.

Continued on Page 2
Inflation Teach

Allegro Con Speed-Up

Britlef Work Week Cut

Arms Spending Explosion

Labor Not to Blame for Food Prices

Pornographic Oil Profits Set Records

You can expect double-digit inflation in the price of food this year—perhaps as high as 15% last year. But don't blame the pay checks of your fellow workers for food re- tails. More than labor; more than packaging and transportation. Food itself accounts for more than profits in the food marketing chain. Even the Department of Agriculture study indicates that since 1972, when the current food inflation began, the average price of food for the consumer's expenditure increased by 27%. But don't blame the pay checks of your fellow workers for food re- tails. More than labor; more than packaging and transportation. Food itself accounts for more than profits in the food marketing chain. Even the Department of Agriculture study indicates that since 1972, when the current food inflation began, the average price of food for the consumer's expenditure increased by 27%

OIL DEMOS

'UT'S LABORS FAULT'

Not that food industry officials would have you believe this. With housing, health, food, and energy being centers of atten- tion for federal anti-inflation policy, the Grocery Manufacturers of America re- leased a study claiming that "over half of the price of the typical food and grocery item purchased in the supermarkets is due to labor costs." The GMA was hoping to pinpoint labor as the prime cause of food inflation and fix it as such in the minds of the consuming public and the federal law- makers. But even their own researchers found that direct labor costs actually declined during the time studied, which was 1967-1978. Most likely the food industry was searching for a scapegoat for the food inflation and wage and price Stability has found that 1972 probably set a high point for food prices. This year saw a continuation of the increase in food prices last year was caused by higher farm prices. Although farmers got more money for their crops, production costs also went up. They had to pay more money for many of their production supplies such as petroleum-based fertilizers, pesticides, fuels, and machinery. To make matters worse, many farm suppli- es have to be purchased from industries that are dominated by a few large firms. For example, the Department of Agricul- ture reported that four firms made 78% of all farm tractor sales and 84% of all com- bine sales in 1978. In 1935, there were 8.6 million farms in operation in the United States. By 1977, the number had declined to 5.7 million. These numbers do not tell the whole story though, because studies have shown that over time farm prices have increased because of profits have accu- ried to the largest farms (which are more likely to be corporations than small farms which are run by the owners or tenants) and that return on equity is sub- stantly higher for large farms than for smaller ones. About half of the total increase in food prices last year was caused by higher farm prices. Although farmers got more money for their crops, production costs also went up. They had to pay more money for many of their production supplies such as petroleum-based fertilizers, pesticides, fuels, and machinery. To make matters worse, many farm suppli- es have to be purchased from industries that are dominated by a few large firms. For example, the Department of Agricul- ture reported that four firms made 78% of all farm tractor sales and 84% of all com- bine sales in 1978. In 1935, there were 8.6 million farms in operation in the United States. By 1977, the number had declined to 5.7 million. These numbers do not tell the whole story though, because studies have shown that over time farm prices have increased because of profits have accu- ried to the largest farms (which are more likely to be corporations than small farms which are run by the owners or tenants) and that return on equity is sub- stantly higher for large farms than for smaller ones. About half of the total increase in food prices last year was caused by higher farm prices. Although farmers got more money for their crops, production costs also went up. They had to pay more money for many of their production supplies such as petroleum-based fertilizers, pesticides, fuels, and machinery. To make matters worse, many farm suppli- es have to be purchased from industries that are dominated by a few large firms. For example, the Department of Agricul- ture reported that four firms made 78% of all farm tractor sales and 84% of all com- bine sales in 1978. In 1935, there were 8.6 million farms in operation in the United States. By 1977, the number had declined to 5.7 million. These numbers do not tell the whole story though, because studies have shown that over time farm prices have increased because of profits have accu-
In Cold Storage, ILWU Fringe Package Sets Pace

The new agreement produced immediate results on the wage line — with increases of 76c the first year, 65c the second and 76c the third year. It took until last month to determine exactly how big hikes in employer contributions would work out in terms of actual health and welfare and pension improvements for the rank and file. Most improvements, however, are retroactive to April 1, 1979.

PENSION INCREASE

An additional 8c per hour pension contribution, for example, will increase the maximum benefit, after 25 years of service, from $755 per month to $845 per month. Current pensioners will receive an increase of 44c, effective April 1, 1979. It was also agreed that the requirement for pension eligibility would be reduced from 3,000 to 1,800 hours per year.

Major improvements were also made in all aspects of the cold storage health and welfare package with the employer contribution increasing from $28c per hour to $44c the first year, $54c the second year and $61c the third year.


Health and welfare improvements include:
1. A total revamping of the dental program, going from a very poor unit system covering approximately 40c of out-of-pocket costs to a new system which will cover 80% of a dentist's "usual and customary" costs. This improvement takes effect October 1, 1979.
2. An increase in the life insurance benefit from $1,000 to $10,000.
3. In the basic medical plan, the hospitalization benefit will increase from $76 to $100 per day, with the duration of this benefit now increased from 25 to 79 days.
4. The surgical benefit schedule has also been revamped on the procedure's relative value scale used in California. The old schedule paid $5 per unit, the new schedule pays $18 per unit.
5. Supplementary accident benefit increased from $250 to $600, and the disability allowance is increased from $150 to $300.

"This new health and welfare program will make a major difference in the lives of our members, and their families. It's also a very pointed illustration to unorganized cold storage workers of how valuable ILWU membership can be. ILWU benefits remain head and shoulders above non-union conditions in the industry."

Some 290 workers in cold storage in Juneau, Ketchikan, Pelican and Petersburg are covered by the program.
South Africa Unionist Blasts Fake Labor 'Reforms'

Zola Zembe, now living in exile in London, is Treasurer General of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, a mul-

ti-racial trade union federation, SACTU and its affiliates — some legal, some un-

derground—constitute a major challenge in the political and economic struggle over apartheid now underway in this white-supremacist nation.

After going to work in a stone quarry and later becoming active in the South African liberation movement, and was frequently arrested, he was an active member of the Railway and Harbor Workers' Union when he was forced to flee South Africa in 1963, rather than face a jail term for distributing leaflets.

This Dispatcher interview took place when Zola Zembe was in California last month on a speaking tour sponsored by the local chapter of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, the ILWU Local 6 and Southern Africa Support Committees.

What's the general situation facing black labor in South Africa today?

We cannot really talk about black labor, without looking at what is happening by way of whites: 18.6 million Africans, 2.4 million so-called "coloreds" of mixed parentage, and 700,000 Asians are kept subjugated by 4.5 million Europeans. Despite the few cosmetic reforms which have been made recently, the basic facts of this system remained unchanged—in fact, strengthened.

Social segregation is virtually untouched. We continue to be denied citizenship in our own country. We are con-

fined to one area, the so-called black townships, which are almost always miserable slums, without electricity and indoor plumbing. Black children continue to go to inferior schools, and so there is one-tenth the amount spent on a white child's education.

Black children are confused by what they are paid, most of whom are working for very low wages. Even where they perform the same work as whites, they are paid far less, and subject to continued intimidation. They cannot afford to live in their own land, almost impossible to explain unless you have lived it.

The heart of the apartheid system is the homeland policy by which all Africans are reduced to being residents of a "bantustan"—something like an Indian reservation. The idea is separate development. The bantustans occupy about 13% of the land in South Africa, desert, scrubland, landlocked—the worst areas in the country.

The bantustans cannot have their extremely high standard of living without cheap black labor, nor can they afford to keep the city at the same time, it makes apartheid more effective, by strengthening the government's control over the trade union movement. It does not change the basis of the apartheid system which is based on the migrant labor system, the pass laws, and the effective denationalization of black people.

They are going to permit African trade unions to have "registered status," to conclude agreements with employers and collect union dues, but the decision as to whether a union is eligible for registration rests with the government, and its criteria of "stability" and "suit-

ability."

Most important, migrant workers—who compose 80% of the black workforce—are excluded from union mem-

bership. Every union employee is a potential voter of those who have managed to acquire the status of permanent resi-

dents, to be members. The law also permits white un-

ions to continue to maintain a racial closed shop, which has always kept blacks and others out of the skilled, better paying trades, and gives existing white unions the right to veto the formation and registration of new black unions in their localities. This is the fundamental of the campaign for isolation of the regime. It is a way to get them to understand the role of their government in sustaining oppression in Southern Africa.
The UAW-Chrysler Settlement

The UAW has also reached tentative agreement on a new three-year contract. Chrysler workers have agreed to take fewer breaks so that the two firms can work together. The agreement calls for a day off every five years or a payment of $200 per month for the first year and $400 per month for the second year. In addition, Chrysler management has agreed to nominate UAW President Douglass Fraser to a seat on the Chrysler Board of Directors, and to grant to the UAW a right to review some degree of control over the investment policies of the Chrysler Corporation. The annual 3% increase in wages will be delayed six months in the first year of the new agreement, four one of the GM and Ford settlements. By the end of the new agreement, Chrysler workers should receive an average of $100 over the previous Agreement's 30-and-Out level. Of equal importance, a pension-settling plan has been achieved which will add eight periodic increases over the term of the new agreement. The increase will begin on February 1, 1980, to the UAW's relief. Under the old agreement, a worker who retired on or after October 1, 1979, will receive a total benefit before age 62.

Paid Personal Holidays

In 1976, as a step toward shortening the length of the workday and to reduce the high cost of living in the U.S.-Canadian markets, the UAW negotiated a new agreement which called for a 40-hour workweek effective January 1, 1979. Some of the highlights of UAW auto settlements.

Wages

The UAW-GM settlement follows the industry wage pattern of many years rather than that of the 1979-82 agreement. The three-year agreement a three percent increase ($1.80 per month) for each of three years. The new agreement adds $115 per month to the 10-1-79 30-and-Out retiree's total benefit before age 62. By the end of the new agreement the total benefit of such a retiree will rise to $915 per month. (See "30-and-Out" box below.) At the end of three years, at age 42 are greater still for participants who retire later in the agreement. A person who retires on or after October 1, 1981 will receive $1055 over the previous agreement, in two steps to $935 monthly effective September 1, 1982.

Pension Improvements

The UAW-GM Pension Plan is extremely complex. It includes a large number of benefits for both past and future retirees, depending on their job classification at the time of hire. It also has a provision whereby a worker can retire at any age after 30 years of service—which the UAW calls 30-and-Out. All we can do here is to explain the highlights.

How '30-and-Out' Works

(1) Assume a worker retiring at age 57 on October 1, 1979 with 30 years of service, or by $47.50 per month for a re- tiree with 25 years of service. Eight more increases in benefits during the next 25 years will provide a total increase of $3.95, or 8.7% monthly after 25 years of service.

Here are two examples of what these increases mean to retirees.

Participant retired prior to October 1, 1979, received a credit of $9.96 per month per year of service, or $199.20 per year of service, or $47.50 per month for a retiree with 25 years of service. Eight more increases in benefits during the next 25 years will provide a total increase of $3.95, or 8.7% monthly after 25 years of service.

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One example of how this works under the new agreement is provided by the UAW. A worker who retired on October 1, 1974 with 30 years of service at age 56, and who therefore was age 56 on October 1, 1979, received under the old agreement an initial credit of $502.50, an increase of $10.20 per year of service, or $255 per year of service, or $47.50 per month for a retiree with 25 years of service. Eight more increases in benefits during the next 25 years will provide a total increase of $3.95, or 8.7% monthly after 25 years of service.

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Safety vs Profits—Court to Decide

WASHINGTON, DC—Should an employer’s right to do business be considered in determining to what extent—if at all—the right to refuse a potentially-fatal chemical exposure? That’s the essence of a question the US Supreme Court has agreed to answer. The court’s decision, job health and safety advocates hope, will have widespread effect on the cornerstone federal law designed to protect the lives of American workers.

The focus of the case is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration’s (OSHA) ruling on benzene, a chemical commonly used in the petroleum, chemical and steel industries. Benzene is a proven cause of leukemia, genetic damage and other-fatal anemia. Tens of thousands of workers are exposed to the substance every day, although not all of them could become ill.

OSHA in 1977 had found benzene so potentially harmful to workers that it issued an emergency standard severely limiting exposure. The standard ordered that a worker could be exposed to no more benzene than one part per million (ppm) of air.

That ruling reduced maximum allowable exposure to 79% of what it had been since 1971.

EMPLOYERS’ CASE

The American Chemical Manufacturers Institute, a chemical industry trade association, claimed that the cost of changing industrial practices to satisfy the new rule would be prohibitive. The group argued that OSHA had overstepped its legal authority by setting a requirement that was too stringent and, more importantly, setting it without considering the financial impact.

The highway court’s decision, expected late this year or early in 1980, is seen as critical by OSHA and its supporters.

Sterilization Case

WASHINGTON, DC—The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has proposed a $5,000 fine against Cyanamid because the company allegedly forced women employees to be sterilized in order to keep their jobs.

The case involves the firm’s chemical plants in Chemical, W. VA, and West Pittsburg, PA. On October 9, 1979, OSHA issued a citation to the company, charging it had adopted and put into effect a policy which required women employees to be sterilized in order to be employed in certain areas of the plant where they would be exposed to certain toxic substances.

OSHA’s citation states such a practice would be a willful violation of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which requires employers to provide employees with free of recognized hazards likely to cause death or serious physical harm.

Assistant Labor Secretary Edna Bingham, who filed the citation, said “no worker must be forced to sacrifice his or her right to conceive children in order to hold a job.”

New Guide Available

NIOSH and OSHA have jointly issued a new publication to help union officials and health and safety committees assess workplace exposures to chemicals.

The guide, "NIOSH/OSHA Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards," lists 304 chemicals which exceed NIOSH standards. It includes information such as synonyms for each chemical, permissible exposure limits, recommended personal protective equipment, potential penetration and sanitation procedures, appropriate respirators, and health hazard data.

To obtain the Free Pocket Guide write Publications Dissemination, DTS, NIOSH, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45226, and ask for publication number 79-115.

Good Turnout at J P Stevens Picket

DAILY CITV—Dozens of members of Local 6 from three divisions rallied Octo- ber 13 to protest the sale of J. P. Stevens products at Mervyn’s department store.

Despite harassment from the Daly City police called in by the Serramonte Shop- ping Mall management, thousands of leaflets were distributed and hundreds of signatures were gathered on petitions asking Mervyn’s to discontinue carrying and pricing Stevens products.

Heading up the boycott activity were Local publicists and Education Committee members, including Chairman Ger- ry Butler and Boycott Coordinator Jim Luticken, along with Business Agents Joe Palma, Don Bowers, Larry McKnight, Frank Magalanzza and Al Lamon.

The Committee gives special thanks for gasoline donated by the ‘Get Tough with the World’s L’ to Stewards Alex Loville (Zellerbach) and Dave Frenna (Blake, Moffit and Towne).

ILWU Leaders Help Win SF School Strike

S AN FRANCISCO—Intervention by city labor leaders, including members of ILWU warehouse Local 6, was credited with ending a prolonged and crippling teachers’ strike last month on a satisfactory basis.

Entrance of the labor leaders into the negotiations was a key factor in the settle- ment of the nearly two-month-old strike, according to school district spokesmen, because “they provided a different kind of chemical mix that assisted the mayor in resolving the dispute.”

Credited with the assist were Keith Eck- man, president, and LeRoy King, secre- tary-treasurer, of Local 6. Others who par- ticipated included Jack Crowley, secretary of the San Francisco Central Labor Coun- cil; Jack Goldberg, president of the Joint Council of Teamsters.

Also getting a great deal of credit for her role in insisting that the strike be set- tled was San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein. The central issue in the strike was the union’s demand that the school board renege, without discrimination, E25 laid-off teachers. The contract now pro- vides for the rehiring of 75% of these, on their old jobs.

Oregon Labor Asks Unity

GOOD RAY—The Oregon AFL-CIO, after passing a mixed bag of controversial resolutions, ended its annual convention here September 21 with pleas for unified action in the labor movement.

Delegates to the labor federation’s five-day meeting called for a trade boycott against Chile because of that nation’s anti- union activities and outright disregard for human rights, and pledged support for the United Farm Workers and the “Anglo-American” movement to support National Health Insurance.

They also urged abolition of the Council on Wage and Price Stability; a mandatory one-year notice to workers, unions and communities on plant closures, with a six-months’ notice on layoffs; and the continued boycott of JP Stevens products and Coors beer.

However, the convention endorsed the continued development of nuclear power, and federal legislation banning log ex- ports. In addition, efforts to endorse SALT II were defeated.

Local 6 comes through

Local 6 stewart Alex Loville buttonholes a shopper.

Local 6 Pickets at Serramonte Shopping Center October 13.

Meany Will Retire As AFL-CIO Chief

WASHINGTON—A P L CIO President George Meany has made it official that he will not seek re-election at the end of his current term of office in November.

Meany, 85, has headed the giant labor federation for nearly a quarter of a cen- tury. He was incapacitated, however, for most of last summer from arthritis and a bronchial condition.

His retirement was announced by AFL- CIO Secretary-Treasurer Latey Kirkland at a special meeting September 28 of the federation’s Executive Council.

Kirkland, 57, is favored to succeed Meany when the AFL-CIO holds its bicon- vention convention here November 15. He has been the AFL-CIO’s number-two man for 15 years.

Born in the Bronx in 1944, Meany began his career as a plumber’s apprentice age 18 and went on to become president of the New York Federation of Labor in 1964. In 1969, he was named secretary-treasurer of the AFL under its president, William Green.

Meany became president in 1952 after Green’s death, and then assumed the pres- idency of the combined American Federa- tion of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations at the time of their merger in 1955.

Labor Board Says Stevens Must Shape Up or Else

WASHINGTON, DC—The Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers scored a ma- jor victory last month against the union J P Stevens Co., as the National Labor Re- lations Board ordered the giant textile firm to grant ACTWU organizers equal access to its plant facilities throughout the United States for the next two years.

Citing Stevens’s “demonstrated and longstanding” proclivity to violate the (National Labor Relations) Act, and there- after... often to ignore remedial orders of the Board... and when the Board issued the courts,” a three-member NLRB panel de- clared that “it is impossible to disregard the effects of the extraordinary violations committed by Stevens since July 1976.”

S. Murphy joined her colleagues in the find- ings, but said some of the remedies im- posed were too severe.

In its decision—the 1st remedial order to be issued by the board during ACTWU’s 15-year organizing drive against the com- pany—the panel also ordered that Ste-vens’s president, chairman of the board, and other directors personally sign a notice promising to cease and desist all anti-union activities. The notice must be posted at each of the company’s 80 plants around the country, and copies distributed to all 45,000 Stevens employees.

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His retirement was announced by AFL- CIO Secretary-Treasurer Latey Kirkland at a special meeting September 28 of the federation’s Executive Council.

Kirkland, 57, is favored to succeed Meany when the AFL-CIO holds its bicon- vention convention here November 15. He has been the AFL-CIO’s number-two man for 15 years.

Born in the Bronx in 1944, Meany began his career as a plumber’s apprentice age 18 and went on to become president of the New York Federation of Labor in 1964. In 1969, he was named secretary-treasurer of the AFL under its president, William Green.

Meany became president in 1952 after Green’s death, and then assumed the pres- idency of the combined American Federa- tion of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations at the time of their merger in 1955.

Local 6 Pickets at Serramonte Shopping Center October 13.
Cutter Labs

A Negotiating Committee's

The following was written by the Dispatch staff members of the ILWU Warehouse Local 6 Cutter Labs negotiating committee.

Cutler is a big house, 325 people with a wide variety. We have our ups and downs. There have been periods when we have been strong, united and effective, and many times when it seemed like the company was calling all the shots. This time we determined to take the initiative.

We started preparing for these negotiations a year ago when we re-established the stewards' council, and started once-a-month meetings. It worked—it wasn't just on paper. The stewards gained strength, we cleaned up a lot of basic grievances. They started to put together a committee to put out a newsletter to the members, and we began doing some research on our own about the company.

Well-prepared

As we got together last May to elect a negotiating committee, the company was calling all the shots. They wanted to intimidate us. They didn't have the slightest hint of movement. The stewards and then the committee members went to every member and put together a package into shape.

Basically, they didn't want their union to be strong. They wanted us to be united. They didn't want the company to have a good cross-section of experienced people, stewards and new people. From the very beginning, the committee worked well together—there were few personal or political reasons.

The whole idea was to get things going as soon as possible. The contract expired September 4, and monthly stewards' council meetings as a forum for preparation. We held a series of discussion ideas for demands with the stewards and then every steward poll the members in his or her department to get their ideas. The stewards then came to the committee to present them. We all determined that we could sit down the hall to get more coffee, and we realized that they weren't going anywhere.

At about 6 or 6:30 a.m. the employers made an offer of 85-75-85 and we knew we were having to go. We knew there was just a little more there, and we instructed Curt, who would settle right then for the $85. We went back into the meeting of the third. And at 6:35 on the nose they came back with 89-75, 75, to maintenance of benefits on health and welfare, reactivity, some additional things. We were long past the point of using the start rate and the other takeaways.

It was a 9 a.m.—23 hours after we started—before they came in with the tentative language for us to approve. Monday afternoon, after a unanimous recommendation by the committee, the membership approved the agreement 98% in favor of better than 95%. There is no doubt in anyone's mind that this is the best contract ever negotiated at Cutter.

It was a remarkable experience for all of us. We can look back on it with pride. The company had to do a lot of learning, and Curt, from LA Beacon Hills and from the International, but mostly we were fortunate in the union and the stewards who had built us. There is no substitute for it. We also learned from our mistakes.

The lesson learned is that we need to go into 1983 even more prepared, behind a program of no takeaways, maintenance and protection of our wages, benefits and conditions and our health and welfare savings account, elected captains and picket assignments and a clear view of what has to be done. If we can do that, we will again be able to avoid a strike and win a better than the profit we produce for the local community.

November 2, 1979

Page 7

The Dispatcher

Local 6 members at Cutter Laboratories voted overwhelmingly to ratify new agreement at packed meeting October 5.

None the worse for wear after 23-hour marathon negotiating session, Local 6 Cutter Labs negotiating committee checks out language. From left, Mary Alice Montgomery, Bill Walker, International Secretary-Treasurer Curtis Mc- Clain, Sumner Kooker, Virginia Hamrick, LA Beacon Hills, Lazarous Agbodew, Edward Jim Ryder, Gary McKenzie. Not shown, Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer LeRoy King.

It was not until 3 a.m. that things began to move. Suddenly there was 50% on the table for the first year, 50% the second year and 65% the third year. It wasn't acceptable, it wasn't even in the ballpark, but we were sure now that they weren't trying to put us in the street. It was at that point that we came to a point on the line, that we would stop the clock if necessary, and drive for a settlement.

The offer continued to move up, and some of the fringe benefits began to fall in line. At about 3 a.m. for example, we got the floating holiday in the second year of the agreement, and over the next few hours, as the money continued to move up, we reached agreement on some of the other benefits.

CRISIS AT 5:15 A.M.

But it wasn't over. The real test of nerves came at about 5:15 a.m. The takeaways were totally off the table, but they wanted to keep it there. We were more prepared, had some data, and they had stopped trying to stack us for the 1.65 in the improved health and welfare package. But the 65- 65-75-75 offer on the table just wasn't enough. We were ready to strike, and actually began to put on our coats and get ready to leave. But at the advice of Curt McClain, we decided to wait, and when we saw the employer team walking down the hall to get more coffee, we realized that they weren't going anywhere either.

At about 6 or 6:30 a.m. the employers made an offer of 80-75-75-80 and we knew we were going to take it. We knew there was just a little more there, and we instructed Curt that we would settle right then for the $80.

There was no question of the summer, holding perhaps 10-11 meetings in August and into September. We had resigned ourselves to the possibility of a strike, and so had the membership. There was nothing on the table but takeaways and a totally insigificant economic package.

We met at Federal Mediation headquar- ters on the Embarcadero at 10 a.m., and spent the next 23 hours with us in one room and the employer in another. The mediator, Dorothy Christiansen, shuttled in between. It was clear that our months of preparation had boiled down to this last 24 hour stretch.

For the next ten hours, we might as well have stayed at home. There was no give from the employers' side, except perhaps 8/16 during the course of the whole day. But as we went to dinner at about 9:30 p.m.—frustrated at the lack of prog- ress—we all determined that we could sit as long as they could, and longer.

ALL-NIGHT VIGIL

Now things really began to drag. It was strange being locked up in the building—two miles or so down Market Street a sniper was taking pot shots from a broken window. It was a high rise and the whole city was in an uproar. And there we sat, locked in this strange confrontation with a giant multinational corporation over our right to earn a decent living—there was a little feeling of unrealness about the whole experience. As we dozed, played cards and talked among ourselves, the conver- sation always came back to where our bottom line was and how much compromise we could do. We didn't want a strike, for sure, but we were very clear that we could not live with the takeaways, and with an inferior economic package.

Immediately after the October 3 strike vote, the company increased the offer—but it was not still anywhere in the ball- park. Our response was to give 40 strike notice. It was at that point that, instead of breaking off negotiations, they suggested continuing to talk. It was the first sign we had seen in three months that they wanted to avoid a strike.

But the real negotiations didn't start un- til Friday morning, October 5, with a strike deadline 34 hours away. The clock was ticking and we were ready to go. We had resigned ourselves to the possi- bility of a strike, and so had the mem- bership. There was nothing on the table but takeaways and a totally insignificant economic package.

We took away the vision care part of our health differential and to end a provision tying wages for machine builders to outside tool package which we had negotiated under the third year. They included $1,05 in im- proved health and welfare benefits in this extent to which the company was testing long speech about the state of the world, saying this as a personal reflection on the try to intimidate us. They wanted to stay gant, patronizing and superior. We're not company, we weren't too surprised at their attitude. To put it gently, they were arro- gant. They threatened us with poverty, and nobody would have taken main plans—something like "it's up to you now." That produced a staring contest which lasted about 2 hours. Not one word was exchanged and it only broke off when it was time for the company people to go home. It was a little unnerving, but we knew where we stood, and we were willing to stay in negotiations for as long as neces- sary, no matter how ridiculous it might seem from the outside.

But we just couldn't figure out where Curt was at. They certainly weren't pleading poverty, and nobody would have taken them seriously if they did. They told us about all the inventory in the warehouse, but all we knew was the warehouse. And we were that it was just the usual bluff.

MEMBERSHIP UNITY

The unity of the membership sustained us constantly. We had total support. Noth- ing could stop us. As the talkings evapor- ated, and with an inferior economic package. As we dozed, played cards and talked among ourselves, the conver- sation always came back to where our bottom line was and how much compromise we could do. We didn't want a strike, for sure, but we were very clear that we could not live with the takeaways, and

with an inferior economic package.
BC Labor Fed Vows Resistance to Unemployment Insurance Cutbacks

VANCOUVER, B.C.—"We have to fight back, we must fight back against any further cuts in unemployment insurance," Jim Kinnaird, president of the 250,000 member BC Federation of Labour told over 1,000 trade unionists and unemployed at a protest rally in Vancouver on October 11. The BC Federation of Labour is determined to lead a province-wide fight back to prevent further erosion of unemployment insurance by the present Conservative government in Ottawa. More than 250,000 workers were made ineligible for unemployment benefits because of drastic changes in unemployment regulations made by the Liberal government in Ottawa before it was defeated earlier this year. Among the hardest hit are women, youth, and all seasonal workers.

The rally was part of a nation-wide protest campaign sparked by the 2.5 million member Canadian Labour Congress.

MISLEADING

According to Statistics Canada there are currently 718,000 unemployed in the new regulations imposed by the federal government. It is estimated that by the end of the year that figure will increase to 84,000 and 8.8% Labour economists charge that these figures are misleading because whole categories of unemployment are not included in the surveys, and that the actual figures are at least 50% higher.

Bill C-14 passed by the Liberal Government headed by Pierre Trudeau reduced unemployment benefits for 6% of the work force. The figures for B.C. are 64,000 and 8.9%. The Liberals claim that the new regulations are not in effect for the first 12 weeks of unemployment, but the ILWU states that the new regulations are in effect for the first 14 weeks of unemployment. The new regulations do away with the 26 weeks of unemployment which was guaranteed in Section 5 of the 1940's. However, the new Liberal regulations allow for unemployment benefits of 6% of the work force in the 1980's, a Review of its Appropriate Role and Design." This study, along with statements made by other Conservative spokesmen, has aroused apprehension in the labour movement that plans are being hatched to eliminate benefits to pregnant women and the sick, to disqualify those who have worked in agriculture, and as well as anyone who voluntarily quits a job or is fired for misconduct.

It was this study and these statements by government spokesmen that caused the BC Federation of Labour to launch a national protest.

"They plan to play a club in the hands of every unscrupulous employer which he will use on his worker," charged Jim Kinnaird at the Vancouver protest rally, "to the unions that eliminate them. We must fight back against this plan to protect our members that are cost-driven to the steel works every day."

Other Gains Threatened

Recently the Canadian Labour Congress made public a Conservative government paper entitled "Unemployment Insurance in the 1980's, a Review of its Appropriate Role and Design." This study, along with statements made by other Conservative spokesmen, has aroused apprehension in the labour movement that plans are being hatched to eliminate benefits to pregnant women and the sick, to disqualify those who have worked in agriculture, and as well as anyone who voluntarily quits a job or is fired for misconduct.

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ANTON REFREGIER Dies at 74

SAN FRANCISCO — Anton Refregier, whose historical murals in the Rincon Annex Post Office endure despite continued threats of demolition, died October 10 in Moscow. He was 74.

Refregier had gone to the Soviet Union a year ago as a guest of the artists union in Moscow. He was to paint a mural at a medical clinic, but had been hospitalized there with heart trouble for several months. He died after suffering a "massive stroke," said artist Emmy Lou Packard, a longtime friend.

Born in Moscow of a French father and Russian mother, Refregier studied art in Europe, and at the Rhode Island School of Design. He settled in New York's artist colony of Woodstock in the 1930s.

CONTROVERSIAL MURALS

In 1941, Refregier won a national competition to depict California history in a series of 27 murals in the then-new Rincon Annex. World War II intervened, however, and the artist didn't begin work on his $26,000 government commission until 1946. Because some murals dared show the persecution of Chinese workers, a vigilante execution, "fast" masks, and the 1934 San Francisco general strike, they immediately became controversial.

ANTON REFREGIER

"The artist must either love or hate the thing he paints. He must be a participant in the life around him, taking sides as good artists of the past have done, and through his painting offer his comments and contributions."

The House Un-American Activities Committee, the labor-baiting Hearst press, and others attacked Refregier and tried to destroy his murals. San Francisco artists and workers came to their defense time and again.

"He was a true radical painter," said Bay Area artist Louise Gilbert, who was one of Refregier's original assistants on the murals. "He never separated his painting from his political ideas. He expressed in his painting his hatred of injustice and tyranny and his support of people in their struggle for freedom."

FIGHT CONTINUES

Emmy Lou Packard led the fight earlier this year to have the Rincon Annex, including the murals, declared a San Francisco landmark to protect it from possible demolition.

On September 20, the city's Planning Commission declared the lobby and murals a city landmark. However, the Board of Supervisors has yet to concur. Board members will decide November 20, and Packard and the committee to save the Rincon Annex have a petition with 6,000 signatures to present to them. But Packard insists that the fight will not be over when landmark status is achieved.

"The building can still be torn down. Only our petition, with thousands of names on it, can stop it," Packard said. "The Postal Service can do it by a vote of the Postmaster General, but no one in the House or Senate has the power to stop it."

SACRAMENTO — Hundreds of athletes, cheerleaders and spectators — the largest crowd ever — enjoyed an exciting and smooth run Fifth Annual Local 17 Slo-Pitch Softball Tournament October 27, at Elk Grove Park.

Slo-Pitch is big up here, and many members of this ILWU warehouse local participate in one or more teams in city leagues. The Local 17 tournament has grown steadily over the years — some 16 teams participated this year including four from Local 6 and the "International All-Stars," composed of International officers and staff and members of Sacramento longshore Local 18 and clerks Local 34.

Credit for the smooth running of the tournament goes to director Jim Facio, who made sure everyone knew where and when to show up, and also to Local 17 President Obie Brandon and Lloyd Jones of the Port of Sacramento. "We were particularly glad to have the teams from the other locals participate. It's a great way to get to know each other a little better," said Facio.

LOCAL 35 TEAM — The "Spotters," team comprised of members of ILWU locals 35, Trena, recently finished second in the community fast-pitch softball league. Standing (back row, from left) are Cary Dabbs, Bill Correy, Phil Barlow, Gene Brannon, Melvin Quintana, Bob Pfeiffer. In the front row (from left) are Curt Hesman, Ken Knofle, Ed Bowkley (coach), and Mike Hesman.

Local 142 Sports Program Sets Heavy Schedule for Next Two Years

The 1980-81 Local 142 sports program approved at the Hawaii local's recent 14th Biennial Convention should be an inspiration to mainlanders. Here it is:

STATE TOURNAMENTS


GOLF — 27th on Hawaii, Aug. 30-31, 1980; and 28th on Oahu, Sept. 5-6, 1981.

MEN'S BOWLING — 24th on Kauai, Nov. 18-20, 1980; and 25th on Oahu, Nov. 27-29, 1981.


ISLAND-WIDE

SOFBALT — Leagues will run from Jan. to April. Each island can exercise the option of playing either fast pitch, slow pitch or mountainball.

BOWLING — Mixed and men's leagues each island will have optional season dates.

GOLF — ILWU golf clubs will play monthly ace and special tournaments.

SPECIAL TOURNAMENTS

KONA's 9th and 10th softball series will be played in Kailua-Kona in Feb. 1980-81. MOKOLAI'S 12th and 13th mixed Memorial Day golf matches will be played at the Kalua Koi Course in May 1980-81.

KAUA'I SURF'S 12th and 13th mixed invitational bowling tournament is set for June 1980-81.

THE KONA 9th and 10th mixed golf tournament is slated for the Waikoloa Cours in July 1980-81.

NANALOA SURF's 11th and 12th mixed invitational bowling matches will be scheduled later.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

• Unit sports committees are urged to consider adding tennis to the program, where there is sufficient interest — with competition limited at the unit or island levels to start off with, and expanding to inter island plays later. Kauai has the only organized program thus far, which was initiated this year.

• The Local 50 Vancouver, B.C. golfers may visit Hawaii in 1980 or 1981.

• Oahu Division is planning a 16-day boating-fishing tour to Vancouver, B.C. in April-May 1980, mainly for Oahu members, with limited participation by other Division members.
**Organize!**

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

- **In other words, do you know workers who want to be organized into the ILWU?**

**If so, please write or telephone information to one of the following.**

**ILWU staff member will be happy to help.**

**Northwest Regional Office**

G. Johnny Parks, Regional Director

N.W.M., 19th Ave.,

Seattle, Wash. 98108

**Seattle Area**

John Bukovsky, Organizer

5050, 10th Ave. South,

Seattle, Wash. 98108

**Canadian Area Office**

Craig Pritchett, Regional Director

2481 E. Hastings St.

Vancouver, B.C.

**Southern Calif. Regional Office**

Daniel Wright, Regional Director

5425 South Figueroa St.

Los Angeles, Calif. 90037

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**Letters**

** Tribute to Ben Who is Ben Davis? To most people on this planet the name Ben Davis means nothing. However, here in ILWU Local 17, Book #1 stands as a cornerstone in the handbook of militant unionism.

In the late war-scared forties, I was but a newcomer in the rank and file. I was a shop steward, like Harry Bridges, Lewis, etc. I started getting my stripes by working on permit out of Local 17's Hall on Front and Capital. The dispatch was Emile Massey. The regular meetings were held at the Mexican Center. Walter Arrndt who chaired the meeting could do little to control the colorful oratory of a blue collar Thompkins, our deep pocket blames business agent.

In the midst of the clamor, a man of solid build rose to take the floor. The hall quieted in order for him to talk. I listened then as I listen to this day when this self-styled socialist speaks. In his words lie the end product of strikes, self-sacrifice and dedication to the principles of good unionism.

It was some time later in my apprenticeship that I met Ben face to face. He was Joe Steward at Globe Mills in 12B, and (now defunct). He asked me my name. I told him and he asked me how I could ever be a wharfie and I tried to explain to him the ailing health of the international Project.

He dropped the subject and said "We are here to fight for our rights as citizens."

Years later, in the late sixties, I found myself sitting across a round table with Ben. He and Jack were going over the members of the union in order to determine where they were in the policy of the union.

That was the beginning, the first time many of the members had ever heard names like Harry Bridges, John L. Lewis, etc., being mentioned. The union he ran was a powerhouse.

He had made "long purchasing trips" to the forest industry on the Canadian west coast, the International Woodworkers of America, the Canadian Pulp and Paper, and Woodworkers of Canada, have each signed a new two year agreement with the government.

The new contracts provide for an immediate increase of 9% in the first year and another 9.5% in the second year. The basic rate in the first year will be up from $18.6 to $19.6 per hour.

Other gains include an increase in the fitters' wage to $18.50 including travel to and from the cutting site, and major improvement in the dictionary and letter of the contract.

The lumber industry is the largest on the Canadian west coast.

**Navajos Need Xmas Toys**

WILMINGTON—Johnny Marks, the regional director of the Local 17, Retired, said this afternoon that the Navajo Indians, is asking for help in obtaining small toys should be brought to the union hall by November 30 in order to be delivered on time.

**Voting Recommendations**

Anybody advocating through the ILWU the election of the present Mayor of San Francisco cannot even remotely claim to represent the real working class, the ILWU membership nor, most certainly those people who pose as workers and union men.

He said: "Those longshoremen sure took good care of us during the strike. They are a fine bunch of good union men with a great union."
New Log Berths Planned in Everett

EVERETT—Local 23 Dispatcher Gallen Hudson reports that the local's LRC committee met recently at Local 23 and the two steering committees on port proposals to construct two new log berths at the Port of Everett.

Space for log ship berthing is needed because the Port's East Waterways terminal is already fully berthed. But that development is "several years down the road" and the Port is moving forward with new log berths at Pier 3, which would require the driving of five dolphins similar to those in the Port of Seattle, and the other site would be surveyed at the Port of Everett.

Points raised by the LRC were the cost factor and the weather factor. Work at Port 3 sometimes has had to be stopped because of the weather, Hudson said.

Logs now are being loaded on the north side of Pier 3, and it is possible that some dredging were done on the south side of Pier 3, logs could berth there as well. It is also a sheltered location. That area, once used as a small bosh harbor, had been promised to a tug company for the storage of boom sticks and log rafts, but longshoremen suggested another storage place could be found upstream of the terminal, is only a stop-gap measure since the area eventually is to be filled in.

Fines OK for Union Members Who Scab

SAN FRANCISCO—A recent federal court ruling has expanded a union's right to discipline members who cross picket lines and return to work during a strike.

A two-to-one decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the International Association of Machinists' method of dealing with members who resign or seek reassignment during a strike in order to scab on their fellow workers.

The US Supreme Court had previously affirmed an earlier court's finding that members who work as strikebreakers. But it left unclear which remedies are available if a member quits union membership.

In a 1973 case, the Supreme Court declared that a union's right to discipline its members against a person who resigned before returning to work during a strike. The court held that since the union's constitution did not mention the issue, it remained an "open" question as to the extent that a union may limit a member's right to resign.

The Machinists then amended their constitution to prohibit a member who resigned during a strike or within 14 days before the start of a strike from working before the expiration of the contract or the duration of a legal walkout.

A Machinists' Retirement Relations Board declared the IAM provision invalid on the ground that the union has no power to regulate the actions of members who were not members. But the appellate court said that the IAM provision was a "hypertechnical" reading of the IAM constitution. The court found that the constitutional bar amounted to a request for a reassignment of reassignment during a crisis situation.

Local 7, Bellingham
Longshore Local 7 will hold its first election December 3, 1979 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording dispatcher and one member of the executive board. Nominations will be made by petition beginning Monday, November 26, 1979 and closing at the stopwork meeting of December 6, 1979.

Polling will be between the hours of 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. at 309 Rose Street, Bellingham.

Local 19, Seattle
Longshore Local 19, will hold its primary election December 12-13-14, 1979 and final election December 6-7-8, 1979 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, recording dispatcher and one member of the executive board.

Nominations will be made by petition beginning Monday, November 26, 1979 and closing at the stopwork meeting of December 6, 1979.

Polling will be between the hours of 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. at 84 Union Street, Seattle.

Local 26, Los Angeles
Warehouse Local 26, will hold its election December 12-13-14, 1979 to fill the offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, business agents, six trustees and 49 members of the executive board.

The election will be held the week of December 3 through December 7, 1979, and polling will be from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. by at least 16 union members in good standing Voting will be conducted during normal working hours in the industrial plants covered by Local 26 contracts.

Dockers' Widows on Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the November 26, 1979 listing of dockworkers' widows who have retired under various ILWU Pension plans:

Local 1, Portland: William C. Hart; Peter Kramer, William H. Ranta; Local 19, San Francisco: Charles Holm, Frank Jimhan, Fina Robb; Local 13, Wilmington: Raul Amavaca, Herbert Bullinger; Alan Moore, George Ferreira, Charles Sarles, James P. Smith; Local 19, Seattle: Wallace Austin, Frank Moore, Eythun, Preston Maggett, Steve Urevich, Jack Vaccaro.


The widows are: Florence Ellis, (Henry, Local 51); Esther Gillett, (Lloyd, Local 40); Alice Hellem, (Mel, Local 21); Phyllis Hensley, (Felix, Local 13); Dula Holcomb, (Oscar, Local 18); Randi Jordan, (Kristi, Local 32); Margaret Kales, (Frank, Local 13); Ruth Kempson, (Martin, Local 34); Chia Langvad, (Conrad, Local 23).

Beryl Mask, (Oscar, Local 18); Maureen Murray, (Reho, Local 19); Norma Murray, (Jack, Local 10); Flora Perdigo, (Edward, Local 10); Joan Schurr, (Sidney, Local 54); Frances Whitney, (Norman, Local 51).

"Names in brackets are those of deceased husbands.

Local union elections

Local 34, San Francisco
The deadline for filling 11 Petitions for Nominations of Officers or Trustees was November 20, 1979 for 1980, closed at 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, November 27, 1979. Official petitions must be filed are: president/BA; vice-president/assistant BA; secretary-treasurer/SF dispatcher; SF relief dispatcher; East Bay Dispatcher and East Bay Relief Dispatcher.

Also open are: two sergeants-at-arms, nine executive committee members, three LRC, three trustees, five investigating committees and five legislative committees, as well as three promotions committees for information and publicity committee. Convention/Caucus delegates for 1980 are for three from San Francisco and one from the Delta unit. A delegate position to the NCLC Bindoff Hall, according to Dispatcher David David Courtemanche, Arthur Hite, Dennis Kolstoe, Roland Warde.

Local 40, Portland
Chucks Local 40, will hold its primary election November 28, 1979 and general election on December 12, 1979, to fill the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer/business agent, recording secretary, sergeant-at-arms, three trustees and six executive board members. Also open are two dispatcher spots, one relief dispatcher, four LRC and five grievance committee members.

Both the primary and General Elections will be conducted by mail ballot. The local made petitions available for local union office October 1, 1979. All petitions must be received by Wednesday, November 14, 1979, at 8 p.m. at a.m., Wednesday, December 5 in the Portland Room at Local 40's office with an open-door policy. The Balloting Committee will notify those in the membership at the December 20, 1979 meeting. Oath of Office will be given at the membership meeting of January 17, 1980.

Local 47, Olympia
Chucks Local 47, ILWU, Olympia, Washington, will hold its first election from December 5 through December 7, 1979 for 1980, selected to be on the ballot. The local has 98 union members.

Local 63, Wilmington
Nominations are now open through November 15, 1979, for the offices of president, vice-president, dispatcher and sergeant-at-arms. There are openings for two relief dispatchers (6-month term), three members for the board of trustees, 2 LRC (for 6 months), and three for the promotion committee.

Also needed are convention/caucus delegates, six grievance committee members and seven members for the membership committee as well as 11 members for the executive board. Ballots for the mail ballot are to be mailed after November 25.

New Welfare Director

SAN FRANCISCO—Bert Donlin has been named the new welfare director of the Local 10 Pensioners Club. He succeeds Ernie Woods who is retiring after 19 years of directing the club. Ms. Donlin also passed a motion to purchase a plaque Honoring Ernie Woods.

Low Dental Rates Set for Seniors

California dentists who are members of California Dental Association have established a program which is designed to make the full range of dental care (NOT just reduced fees) available to Senior Citizens on limited incomes.

To date over 4,000 CDA members have agreed to provide their services to this special segment of the population at fees lower than their usual ones.

To be eligible to receive this service a person must:

- Be age 65 or over.
- Not eligible to receive Denti-Cal benefits from the State of California.
- Not have private or commercial dental service.

Each patient will be responsible for making their own appointments with the participating dentists of their choice, and determining from the dentist the amount (or percent) of the reduction in fees applicable to this special segment of the population.

The local has 120 registered members, and anybody from 50 to 70 casual work out of the Hall when there's a rush of shipping.
Short Strike Needed At Local 26 House

LOS ANGELES — Local 26 members at newly-affiliated 6 & A Die Casting have unanimously ratified by secret ballot their first contract after a 2-week strike provoked by the company’s firing of employees due to their union activities.

Local 26 won substantial gains consisting of a decent basic contract, union security, improved health and welfare, and fringe benefits. The negotiations were handled by rank and file members Victor Morga, Saul Gonzalez and Business Representative Victor E. Rider, Jr.

Union members at Packers, Ltd. also ratified their first 3-year agreement. Benefits improved by an additional holiday, sick leave, increase in pension contributions and other gains were substantial in wages. There was also improvement made in working conditions.

The negotiations were facilitated by rank and file member Victor Fernandez and Jesus Alvarez, Business Representative.

Holland Hitch Pact

MILPITAS — By a vote of 34-4, members of ILWU Local 142 at Holland Pacific Hitch Co. have overwhelmingly approved a new three year agreement featuring substantial increases and other improvements.

Wages are increased by 10% the first year (minimum 65¢), 8% the second year and 7% the third year, with adjustments for average hourly earnings taking effect during the first and third years. Shift differentials are increased by 15¢ per hour.

The agreement also provides, for the first time, a cost of living escalator clause. On the recommendation of UAW International Research Director Barry Silverman.

VACATION BONUS

The negotiations committee also won extra vacation pay for employees with ten or more years of service. The vacation pay bonus amounts to one day for employees with 10 years of service ranging up to three days for employees with 14 or more years of service.

The contract was negotiated by Joe Loren, Richard Molina, Al Mora and BA Frank Magallaz, with the assistance of International Research Director Barry Silverman.

Oregon Labor Center Wins OSHA Grant

EUGENE — The University of Oregon’s Labor Education and Research Center (LERC) has received a $315,000 grant to fund the development of an occupational safety and health resource center.

The grant, awarded under the “New Directions” program of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, will allow the Center to continue its work that has begun in assisting workers on safety and health issues. The grant is for the first year of a five-year program.

OBLIGATION

“As the only university labor education program in the Northwestern United States, we take seriously our obligation to help provide Oregon workers with the ability to counter hazards on the job,” said Emory Via, Director of LERC. “We can now pursue this goal in substantial ways, thanks to this grant.”

In 1978, LERC conducted several ground-breaking health and safety courses in Oregon, training a wide range of workers, from longshoremen to nurses. A program which has been praised by national observers, this grant will enable LERC’s pilot effort to train workers to become safety and health trainers themselves.

Local 142 Sugar Caucus leaders are (from l. to r.): John Lee of Kau Sugar Unit 1102, chairman; Kenji Tanigawa of Okawa Sugar Unit 4103, and Tony Rice of Oshu Sugar Unit 4103, vice-chairmen; and Willie Kensionn of Wailuku Sugar Unit 1202, secretary. At right, Reno Colotario chairs pineapple caucus.

Subsidy Bill Dumped But There’s Still Hope for Saving U.S Sugar Industry

WASHINGTON, DC — Efforts to win federal legislation to support the troubled domestic sugar industry collapsed last month as the House of Representatives voted by 240-155 to defeat the International Sugar Stabilization Act of 1979 (HR 2172).

The bill would have given cane and beet sugar growers a direct subsidy payment of 15¢ per pound and a price support of 13.5¢ per pound. The current price is 15¢.

The House vote was 156-283 in favor of the anti-discrimination amendment, sponsored by Rep. Don Farnam and strongly supported by the ILWU, would have removed sections of HR 2172 which discriminated against Hawaiians. This amendment was defeated by a mere ten votes.

In his “President’s Report” published in the October 6 issue of The Dispatcher, International President Jim Herman stated that the passage of sugar legislation without the front-end amendment would be “worse than no legislation at all.”

ILWU LOBBY

Herman led a delegation of ILWU Hawaii labor leaders to Washington while the bill was on the floor, and observers credited the close vote on the Front-end amendment as a measure of the ILWU’s legislative effectiveness.

“If we had a victory,” said ILWU Washington Representative Pat Toblin, “We don’t believe that this legislation will ever be proposed. And its still possible that we’ll get a bitter deal for the farmers.”

Members of the ILWU delegation aside from Herman, included Rep. Eddie Lapa and division directors Yuho Takamine, Tom Yagi, Norm Asaun and Sony Nakamoto.

The anti-discrimination amendment was strongly supported by ILWU President Eddie Lapa and division directors Yuho Takamine, Tom Yagi, Norm Asaun and Sony Nakamoto.

Supporters of the sugar legislation included President Carter, who termed the bill a compromise that would assure long-term price stability while protecting American sugar can and beet processors from lower priced imports.

Reid Nelson, a ILWU labor union supporter of sugar legislation, lamented that the bill had been subjected to arguments with “more exaggeration and less basis in fact” than any farm-related measure he had seen in Congress.

At this issue of The Dispatcher went to press, it was reported that President Carter was considering a bill that would assure long-term price stability while protecting American sugar can and beet processors from lower priced imports.

The latest sugar legislation, sugar and pine

Continued from Page 1...

when the union’s demands will be submitted.

Caucus delegates from HSPCA and sugar clerical units met separately to discuss their proposals.

PINE CAUCUS

Regino “Beto” Colotario of Molokai was chosen chairman of the pine caucus. Dennis DeMello of Honolulu, vice-chairman; and Ligorio Nono of Honolulu was named secretary — as the first order of business. International Representative John Ali

Sugar and Pine

Continued From Page 1...

the caucuses urged in getting the caucus organized and also took part in the discussion.

The negotiating subcommittee will be held in each of the units, and each delegate from each representing the representatives and clerical groups will be.

The current two-year agreement provides for four incremental wage increases.

The last pay hike came August 1, 1979.