Bloody Thursday Observed
See pages 11-12

Kids line up for chow at LA Harbor Area ILWU locals’ “Bloody Thursday” picnic at Peck Park. See pages 11-12 for more on July 5 observances.

Clericals Win Strike for Self-Respect

Exec Board Considers Campaign

VANCOUVER — The ILWU International Executive Board took on a series of important national issues at its meeting here July 9-10.

The board heard a report from International President Jim Herman to the effect that the International officers “have reviewed the probable candidacies of Carter and Reagan and we see no effective programs or policies coming from either party on the critical issues of peace and the economy.”

Locals are, of course, free to make their own endorsement, Herman said, adding that the officers will consider the matter again at the conclusion of the Democratic convention and issue a further recommendation to the board. Board members will be polled by phone before any public statement is issued.

The Executive Board also voted to endorse the work of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, declaring that “the organization is an important vehicle for the expression of the special interests of women workers. Board members urged all women members of the ILWU, both active and retired, “to seriously consider joining CLUW and playing an active role within that organization.”

(For full text of this statement, plus a Dispatch interview with CLUW President, Joyce Miller, please turn to page 5.) The delegates also expressed their opposition to a renewed attempt to pass legislation to revise the federal criminal code, arguing that while “the current legislation has not made certain improvements over previous bills, it continues to pose unacceptable risks to individual rights . . . .” The

Coast Helps Local 63 Gain Parity

LONG BEACH — “They had it figured that office workers don’t have much real self-respect. They figured we wouldn’t stick together,” according to Penne Laverty, Local 63 negotiating committee member at Dart/Overseas.

“But they had it wrong about us, and they sure had it wrong about the kind of union we belong to.”

In 28 days on the bricks last month, the 60-odd Local 63 members who work in the offices of two Southern California shipping agencies put a number of myths about white-collar workers to rest, and occasioned an impressive outpouring of solidarity from the entire coast.

“We really came together. We stayed out for 28 days, we manned four picket lines, we shut them down on the whole coast. And we also showed what kind of a union the ILWU is, that this whole union would go to bat for any of its members.”

TERMINALS SETTLE

The story goes back to July 1 when, after several months of negotiations, four Southern California terminals under contract to Local 63 — International Transportation Services, American President Lines, Los Angeles Container Terminal and Standard Fruit—agreed to an excellent three year contract providing wage increases of $1.25 the first year, $1 the second year and $1 the third year. The increase will bring the mean weighted average wage to $10 per hour by the end of the agreement.

The 100 Local 63 members employed at these terminals also won a 13th paid holiday in the third year plus double time after 12 hours, improved vacations, im—Continued on Page 2

Local 63 clerical strikers stop truck with Zim cargo. See story at right.
US Gives Birth to Apartheid Bomb

The world may never know the precise nature of the mysterious flash that lit the island of South Africa six months ago. There is no mystery about who is responsible for the crisis it portends: It is the Government of the United States.

The apparent nuclear explosion, detected last September by US satellites over the South Atlantic, is widely believed to be the handiwork of South Africa, pursuing in collaboration with Israel. Both governments are known to be working surreptitiously on the development of nuclear weapons.

Like the atomic bomb testing facilities in the American Southwest Desert two years ago, those discovered were uncovered by a Soviet satellite, and then disappeared, the facts of the latest case and hands of people who do not choose to divulge them.

But one doesn’t need the facts of either case to know that, for all practical purposes, there now exists an Apartheid Bomb, and that, in every sense except the most literal and physical, it was manufactured in the United States.

PROLIFERATION

In recent years, Washington has professed concern over the “proliferation” of nuclear weapons, especially to politically unreliable regimes such as South Africa. President Carter has been more sensitive to the issue than any of his predecessors, and he and his government have been applying the diplomatic pressure that disastrous events in South Africa following through with their 1977 tests least.

But the reality of American nuclear weapon proliferation, contrasts high rhetorical of nonproliferation, is nowhere better illustrated than in South Africa and South Africa. There is no mystery that South Africa and neighbors of South Africa are rich in uranium (as are such non-weapons states as Canada, Australia, South Africa, and Kazakhstan), even though the uranium of South Africa’s present nuclear weapons capability had its origin in the United States and America’s nuclear allies.

The uranium mines were financed and developed by Britain and the United States; Exxon, Union Carbide, and other American corporations are continuing to function for South Africa’s nuclear program now underway will benefit only American universities, the government laboratories, and a half dozen American universities; it was supplied with fuel by Babcock & Wilcox and US Nuclear, Inc. The company’s first two nuclear power plants will be built by the French from a Westinghouse design which prevailed over supposed competition from General Electric.

ROOTS IN US

The scientific and technical infrastructure of nuclear weapons is provided by Brazil. During Early Space Colonization, Brazil, for example, has its own Apartheid Bomb, and that, in every sense except the most literal and physical, it was manufactured in the United States.

There is no way now we can unmake their bomb—unless we begin to unmake our own.

—Samuel H. Day Jr.  

Local 142 Blasts Philippine Martial Law

HONOLULU — There is nothing in the record to convince us that nearly eight years of martial law has demonstrated appreciably the vitality of the working people and peasants of the Philippines," said Local 142 President Sam Pollard at a July 18 hearing of the 'Committee of Ten.'

They have been ticketed, locked, operated, and fled the country. . . ."

The Honolulu Advertiser characterized the hearing of the "Committee of Ten" as "A slump in the world price of sugar, which is the mainstay of Philippines economy, is largely responsible for the drop in exports of sugar and beans. The price of sugar has dropped by about 40% since the beginning of the year."

"As a candidate, Planas criticized Imel- da Marcos' policies, and was eventually elected with a clear majority of the rural vote of the Ilocano."

"By mid-1977 more than 155 American nuclear scientists and engineers had visited South Africa to provide assistance and training, and ninety South Africans had visited the United States to receive training and practical experience. This has been perhaps the most important for- eign source of expertise for South Africa, without which it is hard to see how South Africa could have had a nuclear techn- ological capacity of its present dimension."

True, the United States, under Carter’s nonproliferation policy, has not only banned South Africans from the United States, but has bowed to the South African government's wishes in the South African nuclear test program now underway will benefit only American universities, the government laboratories, and a half dozen American universities; it was supplied with fuel by Babcock & Wilcox and US Nuclear, Inc. The company’s first two nuclear power plants will be built by the French from a Westinghouse design which prevailed over supposed competition from General Electric.

"As a candidate, Planas criticized Imel- da Marcos' policies, and was eventually elected with a clear majority of the rural vote of the Ilocano."
Local 6 Victory

Heubelin Workers Win Super Wage Increase

REDWOOD CITY—Almost 300 ILWU Local 6 members employed at the Heubel in liquor bottling and distribution plant in Menlo Park overwhelmingly ratified a new three-year agreement providing one of the largest wage hikes in the history of the union.

The settlement provides for $1 an hour across-the-board the first year, plus 10c additional for maintenance men. In the second year, the combination of "hard money" and cost of-living will produce $1.36 an hour, and the third year increase will amount to $1.60. In the third year of the agreement, the number of days of paid vacation will be increased from seven to eight.

The Heubelin members will also be provided with the entire package of health and welfare benefits negotiated last year in Local 6 master contract negotiations. New benefits include a greatly improved dental plan, coverage for orthodontia for the first time, and several valuable changes in the insured hospital-medical benefits.

RATIFICATION VOTE

The workers approved the settlement by a 78% margin at a ratification meeting July 31, the day the old contract expired.

But before any ballots were cast, Chief Steward Joe Grajeda, Business Agent Joe Figuereido and other members of the negotiating committee brought the proposed settlement to the union Aggie's meeting room, where 200 or more of the 250 union members were gathered. The meeting lasted a few minutes.

"Thank you for your patience and understanding," said Grajeda. "We appreciate your willingness to work with us throughout this process."

The Heubelin negotiating team at work. Seated (clockwise from the head of the table) are Barbara Dutton, Jose Grajeda, Alice Callahan, BA Joe Figuereido, Patricia Zanon, George Negrete, Rodney Barnett, Abraham Salinas, and Yolanda Castro.

Local 63 Clericals Show Their Stuff, Win One Month Strike for Parity

Continued from Page 1—

proven language on standby pay, hours of work, leave integration and picket lines, and other gains.

At the conclusion of negotiations, the agencies agreed to employ 20 members of Local 63, negotiated separately from the beginning. Pleading inability to pay, MTC agreed to sign a three-year agreement at the next best hedge against inflation.

"And while we were hung up on the uncapped COLA," he said, "the company kept hammering away with takeaways. They wanted to do away with the Christmas bonus. They also attacked the ILWU seniority and steward systems, and wanted to shop elsewhere for a health and welfare package. But we turned them around.

Negotiations began on June 17, with two meetings a week up to the last week when they met daily. The last session ended at 2:30 a.m. on July 31.

"I've been through four negotiations and this one was the toughest," said Alice Cal-
lahan. "We had a bigger package of

demands and they had more takeaways on the table than ever. ILWU Research Director Barry Silverman was called into negotiations at the eleventh hour when management and the negotiating committee were deadlocked over the issue of wages and an uncapped COLA.

"We were frozen," said Figuereido. "A new face made it possible to have liaison with the company.

"We got to know each other in this whole process," says Beck. "We spent a lot of time together, we went through a lot of ups and downs." Local 63 members at the picket line was in violation of the coast

changes will result in layoffs.

A day or two prior to the conclusion of negotiations, when all the cords were com-
ing on and off the table, two agencies broke off from the main sessions and began negoti-
ating on their own. These firms, Dart/Ori-
ent and Zim-American, had come to the expiration of the previous contract period 50c below the wage level at the terminals, and wanted to keep this differentiated. They even decided to expand it—offering an in-
crease of only $1 in each year, 25c below the terminal contract.

The 60 members of Local 63 at Zim and Eckert were equally resolved, however, to close the gap and achieve parity. The offer was rejected and on the day after the termi-

nals signed, the picket lines went up at the agenc-
ies.

Not much got done without the paper-
work and when members of ILWU Locals 13, 63, and 94, teamsters, machinists and other waterfront unionists respected the picket lines, all Zim and Dart/Orient op-
erations in the Port of Los Angeles/Long Beach shut down. Both companies had determined to take

the union on and, hopefully, break it. "It was obvious in their entire attitude. They hired scab and promised them permanent jobs. They put 15 additional issues back of the table, five weeks into the strike," said committeemember Jim Beck.

The strike began July 2.

"We got to know each other in this whole process," says Beck. "We spent a lot of
time together, we went through a lot of ups and downs." Local 63 members at the terminals which had already settled as-

As a result of the agreement, the Local 63

nemsehems substantially to help out.

The companies attempted to go around the strike by rerouting cargo to San Fran-
cisco. Local 63 pickets were waiting for them and with clerks Local 54 members and longshore Local 10 members refusing to cross their picket lines, operations were shut down in the Bay Area. "We owe an

incredible debt to the ILWU people up there. That kind of solidarity and also the encouragement and friendship we found up there really won the strike for us," said Judy Moore also a committee member.

But while Local 63 could shut down an operation for a couple of hours or a shift, a series of Northern California arbitrations upheld the employers' position that the picket line was in violation of the coast agreement because it was not around the employer's place of business. The Local 63

pickets and the union as a whole was re-

presented at all these hearings by Local 34 President Frank Billeci, Vice-President Richard Cavalli and Local 19 BA George Kekai. All in all, a total of eight area arbitrations took place.

The ILWU represented by International Vice-President Rudy Rubio, with Interna-
tional President Jim Herman, Billeci and Cavalli, appeared, and the break came July 17 when Coast Arbitrator Sam Kagal ruled that the Local 63 Northern California pickets were bonafide, all the cri-
ares set out in the coast longshore agree-
ment, and in particular, that Zim, by hav-
ing bargaining unit work performed by strikebreakers, and by diverting cargo to the Bay Area, had "Thereby moved the premises of the strike."

"I believe our Heubelin unit has tremen-

dous potential," said Figuereido. "There are a lot of working people, a lot of people wanting to do things, especially on our grievance and safety committees. This all reflected itself in the contract."

Part of the crowd of Heubelin workers at July 31 ratification meeting.

Coast Closed

There were some more legal steps to go through, but with the entire coast closed to them by the action of the Local 63 pick-

ets, and the longshore and clerk locals, the companies had nowhere to go. On August 1 Dart/Orient President Conrad Everhardt met in San Francisco with In-
ternational President Jim Herman, Rubio, and Southern California Regional Director Don Wright and agreed to the terms of the terminal agreement with wage in-
çresses of $1.25-$1.25-$1.25. Parity between the agencies and the terminals, Local 63's original goal, was achieved as Zim and Dart gave back the quarter in the first year and added an additional 50c during the last two years.

The negotiating committee for Local 43 in the struck offices consisted of Lavery and Beck at Dart/Orient and Judy Moore at Zim. In the terminals, the committee consisted of Dennis Imley and Steve Schwab (ITS); Jim Beakley (ITS); Jerry Rich and Linda Walker (LACT); Jean McColl, Charye Sweeney and Leonard Gayle (Standard Fruit). Don Wright served as negotiating spokesman with Local 63 President Dave Wallace.
ILWU Seeks Strong Action to Protect US Tuna Fleet

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU has demanded strong State Department action to protect the Southern California tuna fleet in response to the seizure of six ships last month by Mexican authorities.

The tuna ships, seized 35 miles off the Port of Mazatlan in early July, were owned by members of ILWU Fishermen’s Local 33, and members of the Fishermen’s Union of America, affiliated with the Seafarers.

After being escorted into Mazatlan, the US fishermen were relieved of their cargoes, nets and other equipment, and slapped with heavy fines before being allowed to return home to San Diego and San Pedro.

The problem, according to Local 33 Secretary-Treasurer John Royal, is that “the heavy penalties imposed will make it very difficult for many of our members to continue to earn a living.” One ship, for example, was hit with a $13,000 fine, lost $80,000 in cargo, $150,000 worth of netting. “You can’t just walk into a tackle shop and buy new netting, not just like that,” Royal said. “They are actually irreplaceable, which is why we think that the Mexican government is actually trying to put our whole industry out of business.”

While the State Department moved quickly to implement Phase I of the 1976 Fishery Conservation and Management Act, imposing a ban on all Mexican tuna imports, “such action has proven insufficient,” said Hermann, “and we urge you to take appropriate steps to implement Phase II, which would put an embargo on all Mexican fish products.”

ILWU Local 33 Secretary-Treasurer John Royal is pushing effort to protect US tuna fishermen from seizures by Mexican authorities.

Local 6 Wins

New Shop In Salinas Area

SALINAS — “For us it was a matter of being treated as an adult or as a child,” is the way Jim Cope, a 7-year employee at Ashworth Brothers, explains why workers at this conveyer belt plant voted for a New Contract.

In Salinas Area

For a number of years, Ashworth em- ployees had been represented by an independent Shop Committee. But we were taken advantage of in the last con- 

The vete, which took place July 3, was In the past, arthritis has been accepted as an unpleasant fact of life, a burden to be borne exclusively by the workers who contracted it. But now, for the first time we’ve had for literally hundreds of people who’ve never gotten a dime in compensation for pain they’ve suffered.

The ILWU’s case was handled by attor- neys Gil Johnson and Frank Pozzi. Addi- 

Local 40 Members

New Contract Gives Big Lift at Cargill Elevator

PASCO, WA — A two-year contract featuring a substantial wage gain plus dramatic increases in health, welfare and pension benefits has been finalised with Cargill, Inc. which employs ILWU mem- bers in its elevator at Burbank on the Snake River.

Negotiations had been going on for a year when the old contract expired May 1. The new agreement includes a $1.37 increase in one job classification and a $1.47 increase in the other, the first year; with a $1.63 increase in both classifications the second year, bringing the hourly wage up to $11.32 and $10.92 July 1, 1981.

The new agreement includes double time for holiday work, in addition to holiday pay; and double time for 6 hours worked on Sunday and over 12 hours worked on any other day. The shift differential includes 17¢ and 22¢ for the first year, and 30¢ the second year.

The agreement has “successor clause” language written in, and it makes clear that elevator workers injured on the job will be covered under the Federal Harbor Workers Act.

The negotiating team included Bob Gil- mure, Cargill’s labor shop steward, and John Bukoskey from the Northwest Regional Services. Cargill Elevator workers belong to a unit of Local 40, headquartered in Portland.

Each member of the unit participated in the negotiations by sitting in at least one session of the bargaining talks, Bukos- key said.

Help for Arthritis Victims

Big Settlement in Cold Storage Case

KETCHikan, Alaska — For most of the last 25 years Mary Smith has made her living in the Southeast Alaska cold storage industry. In the last few years, as a direct result of hours spent working in cold, damp packing sheds, she has suffered from painful arthritis in her back and hands.

In the past, arthritis has been accepted as an unpleasant fact of life, a burden to be borne exclusively by the workers who spend their lives in the industry. But that situation was changed in 1978 when Ms. Smith, a member and officer of ILWU Local 6 Cold Storage Local 61 filed a claim with the Alaska Workers’ Compensation Board, charging that her arthritis was a direct result of working in cold storage.

FIRST VICTORY

Her employer, the New England Fish Company contested the claim, but last month dropped its opposition, agreeing to an “out-of-court” settlement awarding Ms. Smith $20,000 in cash, tax-free, plus full coverage for all future medical ex- 

Local 26 Bargaining Nets New Contracts

LOS ANGELES — ILWU Local 26 re- ports three new contract settlements.

First, a new contract for EKCO Metals, Inc. was ratified June 26 by a unanimous vote. The one-year agreement provides substi- 

Local 60 Members working in the dried fruit industry in Santa Clara County, California, received August 1 the largest increase in wages ever provided for in the industry.

The increase—$1.03 an hour across-the-board—is the second within a week of a three-year agreement effective August 1, 1979. Forty cents of the increase is “hard money” provided in a cash settlement. The remaining 63¢ was produced under a cost-of-living advantage applicable to the increase in prices between June 1979 and June 1980.

Prior to this $1.03 increase, wages under the dried fruit agreement ranged from a base rate of $5.86 to a top maintenance rate of $7.76.

Several other improvements are also ef- fective in the second year. Pension benefits for active employees are increased by 5¢ a year for all years of service. The allow- ance for hospital room and board under the insured medical plan is increased from $112 a day to full reimbursement for a semi-private room. That’s the worst period for sick leave benefits is reduced from two days to one.

The contract settlement was negotiated last summer by a negotiating committee consisting of Local 6 Business Agent Jim Pinkham, ILWU Research Director Barry Silverman, and rank-and-file members Gilbert Contreras, David Lara, Carlos Martinez, and Betty Padron. It was ratified by an 85% vote of the membership.

Dried Fruit COLA Kicks in August 1

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Dispatcher Interviews Joyce Miller

A Decade of Progress for Union Women

Joyce Miller is a Vice President and Director of Social Services for the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union (ACTWU). She is also the National President of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), an organization founded in Chicago in 1974 which draws on the female membership of AFL-CIO unions.

Born in Chicago of a middle-class family, Miller decided early on that unionism was the career for her. While studying at the University of Chicago for her bachelor's and master's degrees, she worked on an assembly line of gum balls for penny vending machines, then switched to a job as a parcel wrapper before enrolling as a student intern at a United Auto Workers' summer camp.

"I used to be the union representative for a few women who worked in the unions," she said. "I saw it as a vehicle for social change, and I've never changed my mind."

Miller held a series of leadership roles in union, teaching and consumer posts while having three children. The problems of bringing them up, especially after her marriage ended, forced her into an interest in improving childcare programs for working women. She decided to run for the ILWU presidential voice in Chicago in 1970 was described in a Government report as "the Rolls-Royce of day care centers."

"Women are talking about equal pay for equal work value. What's the difference?"

Even though we have an Equal Pay Act, women today are earning 59% of what men earn. That's because while men are getting higher jobs, women are going into female job ghettos — stereotyped jobs that are opened to women. In short, we're talking about discrimination of that there's a whole lot of prejudice as far as the women's movement is concerned — has been broken down and there's an acceptance of the idea who the women's movement is concerned — has been broken down and there's an acceptance of the idea that women play an active role in the history and development of the ILWU. As members they have sat at the bargaining table, walked the picket lines, organized other workers, and lobbied for union-supported legislation. As the wives and daughters of ILWU members, they have given important material and moral support in countless battles.

The ILWU today has within its ranks many thousands of women workers in a wide variety of industries — hotels, hospitals, wholesale and retail trade, processing lines. The following resolution on the Coalition of Labor Union Women was unanimously passed at the ILWU International Executive Board meeting in Vancouver, BC July 9-10.

Women have played an active role in the history and development of the ILWU. As members they have sat at the bargaining table, walked the picket lines, organized other workers, and lobbied for union-supported legislation. As the wives and daughters of ILWU members, they have given important material and moral support in countless battles.

The ILWU has within its ranks many thousands of women workers in a wide variety of industries. From hospitals, hotels, wholesale and retail trade, processing lines — to account for all these women in the work force. That's why it's so important to us that we organise all these unorganised women into unions. That's the key number goal of the labor movement; to bring the benefits of a union contract to the unorganized workforce. We know that women in unions earn 30% more than non-union women.

We're familiar with the demand for equal pay for equal work, but now we would be talking about "equal pay for equal work value." What's the difference?

About negotiating flex-time. And IUE is talking about comparable worth. And I do think the union contract is where the problem is. The real problem is the 80% in the work force who are not unionised. That's why it's so important that we organise all these unorganised women into unions. That's the key number one goal of the labor movement; to bring the benefits of a union contract to the unorganized workforce. We know that women in unions earn 30% more than non-union women.

Has the high divorce rate affected working women?

Yes. Employers used to say that women were in the work force just for pin money, but that's not true. The majority of women in the work force have families — either there they're married and they have to lose time at work in order to go and pay their bills. I think hospital social workers — and we're going to talk to them — are going to have to work after six o'clock.

We think it's also going to be the need for responsive childcare centers. Where women who are taking care of the kids when women go to work go to work. In other words, I think it's going to be a lot of part-time jobs, where women could work part-time to account for all these women in the work force.

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Quebec Voters Maintain Ties With Canada

QUEBEC - By a 54-26 majority, the voters of the province of Quebec in a referendum ballot on May 20 rejected a proposal for a new constitutional arrangement which would maintain an economic alliance with Canada.

The vote was sponsored by the Parti Quebecois of Rene Levesque, who formed the province's government in 1976 and pledged to independence for Quebec. The population of Quebec is predominantly French-speaking.

The opposition was based on proposals for constitutional changes calling for Quebec to have its own constitution and to be able to secede from Canada if it so desired. The Canadian constitution, which has been in force since 1867, does not allow for provincial constitutions. The vote was seen as a test of support for Levesque's proposals for a federal arrangement between Quebec and the rest of Canada.

LABOR DIVIDED

The 370,000 member Quebec Federation of Labour, and the Quebec-based 140,000 member Confederation of National Trade Unions, while not endorsing separation, nevertheless supported a Yes vote on the ground that, if Quebec ever did secede, workers would lose their jobs. The parliamentary French parties, which were divided, were united in supporting a Yes vote.

Canada is in the unique position of still not having a constitution of its own. It is governed by the British North America Act passed in 1867 by Britain, which united the then British colonies to form the Dominion of Canada. The act can be amended only by the British parliament.

The central problem is the refusal of successive Canadian governments to recognize Quebec as a nation and of Quebec to accept recognition by any other federal government. The Liberals, Conservatives, and NDP have all rejected the concept of equal rights for Quebec and the federal government.

ILWU POSITION

The position of the Canadian Area of the ILWU as adopted at its February 1980 convention is that, while the ILWU has no problem with the democratic right of Quebec, of course, to decide its own future relations, the ILWU holds that 'there is no cause for alarm. The ILWU expressed its firm conviction that "it would be against the interests of the working class both in Canada and in Quebec to assert their right to picket and to "assemble" of the old Knights of Labor and then reorganized in 1937 as the ILWU.

In 1977, the Vancouver, BC ILWU Local 500 published a fascinating volume of oral history and narrative entitled "Men Along the Shore: The Story of the Vancouver waterfront as told by the men who worked there."

This summer marks the 45th Anniversary of the bitter seven-month British Columbia longshore strike of 1935, a turning point in longshore history. The international longshoremen who walked out to win recognition for their union were backed by the whole Canadian and Quebec labor movement calling for a Yes vote. The strikers of the province of Quebec elected official leaders supporting a No vote, but all the big employers were lined up in support of the No campaign.

Labour: "Strike After Strike on the Waterfront"

The ILWU had nothing but praise for the efforts of the working class in both French and English Canada in their struggle for union rights. In 1935 in Vancouver and New Westminster joined them. The ILWU was forced to act to bring discredit upon the Association or prejudice its relations with its employers. "Assembly" of the old Knights of Labor was smashed by the employers in 1923 as a result of another bitter strike. The BNA Act to break the strike. They were unwilling to delegate its right of dispatch to the union or any other body. A united effort to unilaterally take dispatching into their own hands could not succeed.

The strike was climaxd by the June 18 "Battle of Ballantyne Pier" - a confrontation between strikers and police. But the desire of the BC longshoremen was recognized by the employers under the protection of the Dominion of Canada. The BNA Act is that the people of Quebec have the right to decide their own future but that it would be against the interests of the working class to do so.

Canada is a nation, with all the rights and responsibilities that spring from its position in the world community. As the vote showed, the majority believe this can and should be achieved within a united Canada. The Liberals, Conservatives and NDP would be putting all their strength behind the No campaign. The ILWU is a union of its Quebec provincial leadership. But the desire of the BC longshoremen to the benefit of the shipping federation, would it "be more to the advantage of the union as a nation, with all the rights and responsibilities that spring from its position in the world community."

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If Quebec were to separate, it could not remain in the Commonwealth. Labor would be left defenseless against the employers and the Canadian government.

The government, rather than the federal government, would be the target for the labor movement. The ILWU was formed in Vancouver, New Westminster, and New Westminster, and the government of each province would have the right to stop them. They pushed him overboard, and the crowd dispersed.

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smashed windows and threw in tear gas bombs. Men, women, and children were indiscriminately clubbed and tear-gassed. The Ladies Auxiliary quickly established a First Aid station at the nearby union hall to treat the injured. Twice the police attacked the hall, breaking windows and throwing tear gas into the building.

"The fight between police and longshoremen and crowds raged from the waterfront onto Hastings Street," reported the Vancouver Sun. "East and west of Heatley Avenue mounted city and provincial police in crowds which, shooting and shouting, gathered again and again."

FOUR-OUR BATTLE

Leonard Binns, who was not involved in the strike but happened to be in the area when the parade stopped for repairs, was beaten by a policeman, from a prowler car using a sawed off shotgun, while walking alone on the street.

He was hospitalized with gunshot wounds in the leg and back. The battle lasted four hours and when it was over 26 people had been injured and twenty arrested, at least one other worker had been shot. The Waterfront Strike Bulletin called the police attack an "exhibition of fascist brutality."

"The police attack on the picket line," Lewis later wrote more than an attack on the longshoremen. It was aimed at every trade union, since it denied the right to work in picket, and the right of organization. Some of those arrested were beaten by the police. Harold Maiday, who had been clubbed on the head and then arrested, was beaten in his cell and had his elbow dislocated by a police officer who called him a "red bastard." Then he was charged with assaulting an officer.

On June 30, Mayor McGee, stating that "Communism has not yet taken control of Canada," banned all picketing.

On the same day Business Agent Oscar Salonen was arrested and charged with engaging in a riot. Ivan Emery was arrested just before the march and charged under Section 98 of the Criminal Code with inciting to riot for a speech made a few days earlier.

A glowing telegram to Prime Minister "Iron Peel" R. B. Bennett, Mayor McGee reported that "yesterday's attempt of a police charge on our picket by the force of the state, proved overwhelming."

On December 6 the union announced that as of December 9 it was calling off the strike. It was a defeat. The majority of the men were blacklisted out of the industry for life.

There is little doubt that the strike was deliberately provoked by the employers. According to Business Agent Salonen, the strike was "strongly supported by the business community."

HARSH SENTENCES

The courts came to the aid of the employ- ers by handing out harsh sentences. Despite the fact that Emery was found guilty on only one of three charges with a jury recommendation for leniency, he was sentenced to three months in jail.

Jack Hughes and Alex McLeod were sentenced to one year, William Kemp, Dan McQuade, and John M. McKay, Harold Maiday, David Lyall, Einar Carlson, Charles Ryan, and Jack Hughes were all sentenced to six months; and John Paulson, James Babulerson, Ernest M. McLeod received three months.

The suppression of the longshoremen's march on Ballantyne Pier did not break the strike, but it did seal a defeat. The strike lasted for another six months with many examples of courage and labor solidarity, but in H. R. MacMillan's words, it was "firmly and grossly held out. They received the full support of US West Coast longshoremen who donated liberally and who declared BC cargo unsafe.

OVERWHELMING STRENGTH

The police, however, were able to keep cargo moving, housing their strike-breakers in luxury accommodation aboard ships and out of the reach of pickets. The strength of the employers, backed as it was by the full force of the state, proved overwhelming.

CLOSER TO VICTORY

In the wake of the strike the employ- ers once again regained supreme. Many of the strikers of '35 were blacklisted for life, and the rest of the workforce was forced into company unions such as the Canadian Waterfront Workers Association, which banned, in its constitution, "any form of demonstrations, parades, or affiliations with any radical movements."

CLOSED TO YOUNGERS

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But the inevitable discouragement accompanied the loss of the strike was relatively quickly overcome. Time was running out quickly for the Shipping Federation. Within a year an ILA local affiliated with the new ILA locals on the west coast was established in New Westminster, and the ILWU was established permanently on the Canadian West Coast.

The establishment of militant, demo- cratic unionism in BC culminated a tremendous history of struggle going back into the 19th century." Garcia said. "With each confrontation—1903, 1923, 1935—the union gained more ground. The union spirit came back even stronger, paving the way for the final victory in 1944, and the winning of a fair dispatch agreement that was eventually ratified by the company."

The ILWU was able to win a few battles, but the longshoremen had to fight over and over. There was no real damage done but a lot of hard feeling.

The Waterfront Was Broken

The strike was a major defeat for the longshoremen. But the ILWU was not defeated. The ILWU had come a long way since the days of the 1935 strike. The ILWU had come a long way since the days of the 1935 strike. The ILWU had come a long way since the days of the 1935 strike. The ILWU had come a long way since the days of the 1935 strike. The ILWU had come a long way since the days of the 1935 strike.

Carcinogenic Chemicals

OSHA Cancer Policy

In Deep Trouble

WASHINGTON, DC — A sharply divided Supreme Court voted 5 to 4 last month to strike down OSHA's standard for benzene, a cancer-causing solvent. The Court's decision means that OSHA has sought to reduce the permissible exposure limit from 20 parts per million of air (ppm) to 1 ppm.

The decision goes beyond attacks to the heart of OSHA's policy. It raises serious questions as to whether any cancer policy will meet the standards established by the high court.

The reduction in the exposure level was intended to prevent cancer, serious blood disorders and chromosome changes, which may lead to cancer. There are thousands of agents, several of which are fatal, and leukemia, which is fatal. Based on the evidence presented at OSHA's benzene hearings, these serious disorders can be caused by exposure to as little as 10 ppm of benzene.

The 1 ppm level was established to reduce (although no one knows by how much) the risk to workers of leukemia and the other blood disorders. Also, 1 ppm is the lowest level of exposure at which benzene is reachable without plant closings.

OSHA, however, is not content to set the lowest possible level of exposure that will not drive employers out of business. This is the legal and regulatory equivalent of a safe level of exposure to a carcinogen.

DISAGREEMENT

The Supreme Court, seeks to disagree, the majority ruling that before OSHA establishes a cancer policy it must first make an initial determination that exposure to the current permissible exposure limit poses a significant risk to health.

The Court seemed to ignore the literal language of the Occupational Safety and Health Act and the basic evidence that exposures in the 10 to 25 ppm range to benzene can cause serious blood disorders and cancer.

It appears that the Court does not accept the scientific evidence that there is no known safe level of exposure to a carcinogen.

If this is true, it is very unlikely that OSHA's cancer policy will withstand the Court challenge, thus needlessly exposing workers to the risk of cancer.

The question of whether OSHA must perform cost-benefit analyses of the feasible alternatives is only the tip of the iceberg of the problem with the Court's decision. Ivan Emery was arrested and charged under Section 98 of the Criminal Code with engaging in a riot. The Court seemed to ignore the literal language of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in order to bring the authority of the Secretary of Labor in line with the Court's own views of proper regulatory action. The question of whether OSHA must perform cost-benefit analyses of the feasible alternatives is only the tip of the iceberg of the problem with the Court's decision.

One of the reasons Marshall severely criticized the Court for ignoring the plain meaning of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in order to bring the authority of the Secretary of Labor in line with the Court's own views of proper regulatory action is that the decision seems to ignore the devastating injuries created for workers and their families.

Chemical Hazards

There are over 100,000 chemicals used in the American workplaces and only about 10 have been regulated by OSHA as cancer-causing substances. Most of these chemicals one way or another come into contact with the American worker.

If you are working around or with chemicals, treat it as if you are handling toxic materials, such as formaldehyde, vinyl chloride, gloves, etc. If a box, drum, or can with chemicals does not state it is carcinogenic or contain a warning, it may be especially dangerous.

Two percent of these chemicals are carcinogenic. So instead of the 10,000 people who should be 2000 more. On April 1, 1980, OSHA's policy on the carcinogenic chemicals was issued. But industry attorneys have filed petitions for judicial review of these policies, so it will be years before the courts will decide whether working people should have rights or should be subject to cancer and around carcinogens.
Sen. Passes Bill to Limit FMC Authority

WASHINGTON, DC — The Senate late last month passed by voice vote its version of legislation to exempt most multi-employer labor contracts from regulation by the Federal Maritime Commission.

Testifying in Washington on behalf of the bill, ILWU International President Jim Thoren told a Senate Committee that the committee, that, "We believe very strongly that it is not in the best interests of effective and peaceful collective bargaining to have ongoing interference by any agency of the federal government. And we feel that it is only a matter of time before such interference produces a strike, even after collective bargaining issues have been settled.

The bill (HR 6613) differs radically from its original House version, but there were sights the other body would accept the Senate measure.

The original approach was not only to exempt all such contracts from FMC's jurisdiction, but to give up, port awards and other possibly aggrieved parties no objection. The Senate Committee believes its approach will assure "free and unfettered" collective bargaining in the industry while preserving FMC's jurisdiction "to the extent necessary to ensure equitable treatment of shippers, cargo and localities..."

The legislation is needed to rectify a new General Court decision which interpreted the Shipping Act of 1916 as giving multi-employer collective bargaining agreements on all multi-employer collective bargaining agreements in the maritime industry. The House is expected to act favorably.

EXCEPTIONS

The Senate bill undertakes to exempt these multi-employer labor plans from the jurisdiction unless they concern a specific funding system for fringe benefits based upon an other-than-uniform full man-hour basis. Without regard to the cargo handled.

Where assessments are made on an other-than-uniform basis, such agreements would have to be filed with FMC but would take effect upon filing and be considered approved. This approval would continue until FMC set the agreement aside or modified it as a result of a complaint. The complaint procedure would be required to be completed in one year from the date of filing and parties claiming to be injured would have two years after the agreement was filed to lodge any objection.

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Dockers, Widows on Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the August, 1980 listing of dockworkers re- tired under various ILWU-UMW plans:


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Dock Safety Means Scholarships

ABERDEEN, Wash. — Since 1979, the Twin Harbor Stevedoring Company has sponsored a unique scholarship program that turns the safety record of Local 24 longshoremen into cash for their college-bound kids.

Due to the success of the program, the $2,000 annual award has been upped this year to $4,000. The 1980 recipients are Donna Irwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivar Thoren.

Thoren built a perfect record, working the docks. At the end of the year, the remaining balance is awarded to the son or daughter of a longshoreman who has been selected from a list of applicants.

IVAR THOREN

San Pedro — In recognition of his outstanding service to mining and the community, ILWU Local 13 pensioner Ivar Thoren received the first Hiram Award presented by the A.F.E. Irwin Masonic Lodge July 3.

Thoren entered the lodge in 1945. After serving on numerous committees and holding many offices, he was installed master in 1961. He was appointed officers' coach of the lodge in 1963, and has been re-appointed to both offices each year since. He has also been an active supporter of the Rainbow Girls and in 1977 was present with the Grand Cross of Colors by the Grand Assembly of Rainbow.

Thoren built a perfect record, working on the docks from 1940 until his retirement in 1976. He and his wife, Margaret, have two daughters and three grandchildren.

SCHOLAR — Lisa Lucas, 19, recently received a $300 scholarship awarded by the San Francisco Bay Area Pensioners Association. Miss Lucas was the granddaughter of George Jensen, a Local 24 longshoreman who passed away last month. She intends to study architecture at Chico State University in the Fall.

PORT DIRECTOR — Sal N. Bao, Sr., has been appointed Richmond Port Director following his tenure as Acting Port Director of Captain Thomas R. Eddy. As Captain of the Thorton at the construction of Container Terminal No. 3, which is the most automatized in the world. He has been responsible for port planning, permit applications, maintenance, the implementation of the capital improvement program. His wide experience in port management followed his Bachelor's Degree in engineering from Calcutta University and Master's Degree in Civil Engineering from the Institute of Civil Engineering in London.

Pension List

(1) Jack O. Alexander, Delor Ward. "The widows are: Roberta Adams, (Clarence, Local 34); Ruth Arnsberg, (Carl, Local 23); Conception Beretta, (Nasario, Local 10); Alexyne But, (Suspy, Local 27); Ruth J. Bong, (Harold, Local 25); Ann Charles, (Martin, Local 34); Josephine Collins, (Wille, Local 10); Ihelene Etherege, (William, Local 40); Ida Ewing, (C. J., Local 23); Colleen E. Foley, (John Weaver Jr., Local 19); Muriel Gilman, (Arthur, Local 19);

(2) Helen Isaacson, (Jacob, Local 50); Eddy Zuhl, (Magnus, Local 10); Edna M. Jarch, (Carl, Local 23); Caroline Kinella, (John, Local 19); Leslie Kline, (William, Local 40); Louise Martin, (Nestor, Local 24); Lois Moore, (Allan, Local 13); Mae M. Nelson, (Austin, Local 19); Mary Peno, (Frank, Local 34); Lawrence Reno, (Henry, Local 19); Betty Rivas, (Will, Local 25); Pearl Ross, (Vern, Local 19); Ernestine Salcido, (Cristobal, Local 13); Anne G. Salcido, (Cristobal, Local 13);

(3) Helen Thompson, (George, Local 92); Ivory Saldana, (Cristobal, Local 13); Anne I. Sanders, (Clinton, Local 21); Mary Odell, (Austin, Local 19);

(4) Vanesa Salcido, (Cristobal, Local 13); Mae M. Nelson, (Clinton, Local 21); Mary Odell, (Austin, Local 19);

(5) William Fins, (Frank, Local 34); Ernestine Salcido, (Cristobal, Local 13); Beverly L. Smith, (Frank, Local 34);

(6) Mary Salcio, (Cristobal, Local 13); John F. Third, (Frank, Local 34);

(7) Mary Salcido, (Cristobal, Local 13);

(8) Mary Salcido, (Cristobal, Local 13);

(9) Mary Salcido, (Cristobal, Local 13);

(10) Mary Salcido, (Cristobal, Local 13).

Names in brackets are those of deceased husbands.
Board Statement on US Crime Code

The following resolution on pending legislation to revise the federal Board, meeting in Vancouver, BC July 9-10. In recent years several bills have been introduced in Congress for the purpose of updating the Federal criminal code. The latest such effort, led by the unlikely combination of Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Strom Thurmond (R-SC) is embodied in Senate Bill 1722 and House Bill 6125. Previous bills along those lines have been defeated because of widespread and intense popular opposition to their many repressive features. Senate Bill 1, for example, initiated by then-President Nixon and Attorney General John Mitchell, was typically in its tendency "to promote secrecy in government, legitimate government harassment, intimidation, and active, stilly disfice it." the ILWU International Executive Board charged in 1976. The current legislation has made certain improvements over previous bills, but continues to pose unacceptable threats to individual rights. The ILWU agrees with the judgment of the American Civil Liberties Union that S. 1722 and HR 6125 must be opposed "because of provisions that are dangerous or potentially damaging to civil liberties in comparison with current law." For example, the current bill would: 1) authorize use of the military with military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military military 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Seeks Solutions

CINCINNATI—Issues vital to the health and well-being of older Americans in the 1980s formed the framework for the 15th convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens last month.

Representing the ILWU was San Francisco Local 18's Arounologists Association President Robert Rohatch.

"It was a real good convention," he said. "The NSCC is the only real national organization doing anything politically. We passed a lot of good resolutions in line with practically everything labor wants."

The convention focused on solutions to problems that face the elderly daily, including adequate housing, health care, consumer protection, crime prevention, income and employment, affordable energy, and more help for the low-income elderly.

Other resolutions called for a program of housing construction keyed to the needs of the elderly and expansion of programs such as CETA to train and place older workers.

In addition, the council urged Congress to immediately implement the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act and passed amendments to recognize the needs of middle-aged and older workers for continued employment.

A resolution on social security called for the infusion of general revenues to help finance the program. A one-year benefit adjustment based on increases in the cost of living and higher and increased payments for those whose income protection is inadequate, as older widows.

The convention also called for reorganization of the collective decision of oil and natural gas price controls to deal with "Big Bob." All the while, workers were seeing the gas tank. I was jarred but I held on. The accident scene, including the frayed rope, was photographed before a port guard confiscated it as evidence.

"I'm a terrible person," said Rohatch. "We're talking about muggings, rapes, hair — they figure we're an easy mark." Rohatch also said he took photographs of the accident scene, including the frayed rope, before a port guard confiscated it as evidence.

"As soon as we got him out and were climbing up the sugar caved in and filled the hole where we had been," said Horne. "It was just like in the movies," he added.

"The sugar was piled so high we had to be careful not to dig our way in; it would cover us all up," said Horne. "We had to step down the lot and then be covered up again.

"The men dug two feet and a half, also with the help of another docker they know as 'Big Bob.' All the white, workers and other hard-breathly from the top of the hatch.

"I got to the hole at the edge of the dock, and hung upside down to let him grab my hand and climb up my arm. I thought he was going to pull me down and I holeder for someone to grab my leg. I also was afraid of getting squashed between the ship and the dock."

I told him to get hold of the pilings, out of the water to where he could grab the edge of the ship. It turned out to be a tugboat seaman who had missed his step."

An ILWU longshoreman this year.
Oregon Labor Seeks Recall Of Gov. Atiyeh

PORTLAND — Delegates to the Oregon AFL-CIO Convention, in session here June 30-July 3, voted to back an ini-
tiative petition campaign to recall Gov-
ernor Robert Atiyeh.

The action was taken because of the Governor’s refusal to implement an ar-
bidation award in favor of AFSCME jus-
tice-system locals.

Second-earners at the State Penitentiary were forced on strike June 17, with work July 7, with a contract retroactive to July 1979, pro-
viding for a $1.65 lump settlement, salary and sub-
sequent raises and a "no-reprisal" claus-

In the actions the 336 delegates:

· Demanded that the state’s employers—many of whom are multi-nationals or
domestic conglomerates—should the financial responsibility dumped on work-
ers and communities when plants close.

(Plant closure legislation already has been
drafted for introduction at the 1981 Legis-
lature.)

· Called for a state tax on the profits of Big Oil.

· Urged defeat of legislation that would
gut OSHA.

· Supported food stamp for strikers andunemployment benefits for locked out
workers.

· Roasted down an executive board rec-
ommendation that no choice be made be-
tween Oregon’s prominent US Senator Bob Packwood and his Democratic chal-
enger, State Senator Ted Kulongoski. Kulongoski was endorsed by a 2 to 1 vote.

An interested observer at the meeting was
the Western’s already established transportation
system for navigation, trade and economic
development.

ILWU Northwest Regional Director G.
Johnny Parks, who is a port commission-
er—the delineated purpose of the study is to
determine the feasibility of developing one or all of the 30 ports on the upper Colum-
bia and Snake Rivers and to decide what agricultural crops, in addition to grain, are suited for export.

"They are talking about barge traffic all the way to Westcheste and putting in big
wineries.”

Hundreds of acres in the area are in grapes, and locals are talking about thou-
sands of acres . . . this could mean more
work for longshoremen,” he pointed out.

At the same time a Portland-based barg-
ing and towing company, Western Trans-
portation, has applied to the Interstate
Commerce Commission for authority to
 operate in areas where shippers once re-
 sisted on the defunct Milwaukee road to
 carry their goods to market.

Some of the $400 million would be added to West-
ern’s already established transportation network which stretches from the mouth of the Columbia to Richland, Washington and along the Snake to Lewiston, Idaho. It would mean making an ocean-going tug and maybe two ocean-going barges to the firm’s existing fleet of seven tugs and 50 barges, according to an Oregonian story.

Western grew rich handling paper prod-
ucts, but as demand fell, the story said, would mean handling 200,000 additional tons to the 3.5 million tons the firm handles annually. Shippers who wrote
tors to ICC on Western’s behalf includ-
ed Portland Mayor, OLMF Delegate, D.B. and
Russell, and Astoria Plywood.

Oregon Wine, Beer OK

PORTLAND — Six Teamster locals sig-
ned a pact with the Oregon Beer and Wine
Distributors June 29, ending a 29-day
strike and providing for wage increases totaling $5 over the three-year contract
period.

San Francisco waterfront pensioners at July 5 observances.

SF Will Install Bloody Thursday Memorial Plaque

SAN FRANCISCO — Hundreds of ac-
tive and retired OCSF waterfront local and other unions paid tribute to the martyrs of 1934 on Saturday, July 5, at a memorial meeting at the corner of Mission and Steuart Streets.

The meeting was sponsored and orga-
nized by the San Francisco Bay Area Pen-
sioners, and was highlighted by the an-
ouncement by pensioners welfare direc-
tor Bert Dolis, that the city had agreed to place a memorial plaque at the site where two strikers, Howard Sperry and
Howard Sperry, were killed on Bloody
Thursday.

The full text of the plaque, now in pro-
duction, is as follows:

"In memory of Howard Sperry and Nick
Bordeise, two union men who gave their lives on Bloody Thursday, July 5, 1934, so that all working people might enjoy a greater measure of dignity and security.

"Sperry, a sailor, and Bordeise, a cook,
were fatally shot by San Francisco police at the intersection of Mission and Steuart Streets to longshoremen and 10 ILWU workers at the new Seaport's Village Marina, where they enjoyed food, drink and music provided by the "Hola Chicanas." There was also a fishing contest which was won by Willie Bunch. Pictured, from left, are Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Esquivel from the Welfare Office, Local 29 President Sammy Vargas, Mr.
and Mrs. Manuel Mendibles, and Business Agent David Peer.

SAN DIEGO — Local 29’s Bloody Thursday Picnic drew 300 people to the new Seaport's Village Marina, where they enjoyed food, drink and music provided by the "Hola Chicanas." There was also a fishing contest which was won by Willie Bunch. Pictured, from left, are Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Esquivel from the Welfare Office, Local 29 President Sammy Vargas, Mr.
and Mrs. Manuel Mendibles, and Business Agent David Peer.

Court Dumps OSHA Walkaround Pay

The Court of Appeals for the District of
Columbia struck down July 10 an OSHA
rule requiring employers to pay workers
for time spent on OSHA inspections. The
ruling was against OSHA by the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1977, OSHA issued a rule which stated
that an employer’s failure to pay a work-
er for time spent assisting an OSHA Com-
pliance Officer during an inspection is
discrimination under the Occupational
Safety and Health Act. OSHA’s basis for the rule was that employees “constitute a vital source of information” and they
should be able to freely exercise their statutory right to participate in walk-
outs without fear of economic loss.

In issuing the regulation, OSHA de-
clared it an “interpretive rule and gen-
eral statement of policy,” thus not sub-
ject to the requirements of the Administra-
tive Procedures Act (APA). The APA re-
quires all legislative rules to follow formal
notice and public comment procedures.

The Court held that the OSHA regulation was legislative in nature and subject to
the requirements of the APA. Since OSHA did not follow those requirements, the
Court ruled the regulation invalid. The
Court did not address whether a similar
rule, properly issued, would be invalid.

It is unknown at this time whether OSHA plans to reissue the regulation, following
the rebirth of a strong and democratic la-
bor movement on the West Coast.

San Francisco Supervisor Ellis Hutch, retired President Harry Bridges and Bert
davies, Marine Firemen and Secretary Treasurer Curtis McClain, Pensioners
President Bob Rohatch, Local 10 Presi-
dent and Secretary Treasurer Willie Zenn
and Herb Mills, 1934 veteran Gerry Bulcke,
and California AFL-CIO Secretary John
Hening. Also, attorneys Norm Leonard and
Jed Gladstein, Elaine Yeneda of the San Francisco FORUM. Thanks was also expressed
by Police Commissioner Dave Sanchez who
assisted in making the arrangements for
the diversion of traffic.

OK Picket Line

PORTLAND — Relief Arbitrator Jim
Foster ruled that radio operators picket-
ing the Pacific Endeavor at Bunge Grain early in July stemmed from a jurisdic-
tional dispute between the Radio Opera-
ters Union and the Masters, Mates & Pilots; no bonafide labor dispute involved.

Foster, a Local 8 retiree, became Relief
Arbitrator No. 1 for the Oregon-Columbia River Area in October. Dan Platt, a Local 50 pensioner, is No. 2 Relief Arbitrator,
LA Picnic Has New Features

SAN PEDRO — Over 3,000 Harbor Area ILWU members, families and friends turned out on Saturday, July 5 at Peck Park to enjoy the annual Bloody Thursday picnic sponsored by the area ILWU waterfront locals.

It was a relaxed, festive occasion, with an arts and crafts sale, a baseball tournament (won by the Over the Hill Gang), children’s games, bands, dances, fireworks, and plenty of food.

A highlight was the donation to the Maritime Museum of a hatch cover on which “Ziggy” Negrete put together the baseball tournament. The picnic committee also wished to thank Matson, APL and Eagle Marine, and Crescent Stevedoring for the loan of trucks, flatbeds and other equipment. Danny Saurez organized the arts and crafts show, and Richard Fierro, 21-year-old daughter of longshoreman Joe Fierro, who made a big hit with her young troupe (see photo at right).

Local 13 member Jim Hunt clowns above his sister. Local 8 “B” members; Sharon Helgerson, second from left, and John Johnson, second from right, shown with memorial wreath July 5 before it was taken out into Willamette River and cast into the ship lane in memory of the dead of “Bloody Thursday.” Both are members of three-generation longshore families. Sharon’s father Carl M. Helgerson, a retired member of Local 8, stands beside her. To right of John Johnson is his grandfather, Wesley A. Johnson, Local 8 retired. Above him, kneeling on boat is his father, Local 8 member Earl Johnson, owner of the Chris-craft. Local 8 member Carl T. Helgerson, Sharon’s brother and Carl’s son, is kneeling on boat, above his sister.

PORTLAND — July 5 ceremonies sponsored by Locals 8 and 40 were held at Kelley Point Park as they have been each year since 1954.

The site, at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, is four miles from the railroad embankment where Elmus Beatty was gunned down in 1934.

Local 8 President Henry Lunde served as Emcee. With him on the platform were International ILWU President Jim Herman; Salvation Army Major Dale A. Vilen, who gave the invocation; Coast Commissioner Dick Wise; and Bob Coffey and Ernest E. Baker, President and Secretary of the Columbia River Pensioners Memorial Association.

“Every year at this time, in ports up and down the Coast we get together to recall the story of what happened in 1934,” Herman told more than 1,000 men and women gathered on the sloping green lawns above the Willamette.

A SIGNIFICANT RITUAL

He termed the event a ritual, but “a very significant one, giving us an opportunity to remember those who sacrificed so much” and a “frame of reference . . . so we can have a better understanding of our responsibilities in the tradition of dynamic trade unionism . . .

He suggested that in addition to those gunned down in 1934, “we organize to speak directly to young people seated on the grass in front of the podium he said:

“The superb conditions we have today on the waterfront had better not be taken for granted . . . this is a day for us to assume new and higher degrees of responsibility . . . a day for us to understand we don’t live on an island . . .

Two other “B registered workers, Sharon Helgerson and John Johnson, members of third-generation longshore families, carried the memorial wreath to a boat waiting at the river’s edge. Piloted by Local 8 member Earl Johnson, it moved into the ship channel.

At the conclusion of the rites, active and retired longshoremen and their families ate chicken and hot dogs barbecued by Vince “Chico” Buen; consumed ice cream, chile and pop; played bingo in a cargo tent presided over by Auxiliary 5 president Clara Fambro, and watched the kid games and races in charge of Local 8 member Dean Lusk.

The beer truck, with Kenny Tallmon in charge, was well patronized as the summer day wound on.

Herman, skipper, chairman of the picnic arrangements committee, listed his helpers as Sam Filt, Dean Lusk, Chico Buen, Kenny Tallmon, Bob Fambro, Bobby Barber, Jeffrey Hagen, Don Mantei, Fred Esburg, then Emcee Foster, Howard Tharaldson, Ivan Kuhnhauzen and Bill Luke.

Clara Fambro was assisted by Doris Tharaldson and Doris Marshall, both members of Auxiliary 5. Victor Vance played taps.

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Cheered on by parents, grandparents and the like, Portland ILWU youngsters enjoyed footraces and other activities at Kelley Point Park July 5 picnic.

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Harbor Area kids enjoyed tug-of-war. --- photos by Phil Douglas

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Portland Picnic Draws a Crowd

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