SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU International Executive Board, in the last session of its two-year term, met at International headquarters February 18-19 and took action on a variety of issues affecting the affairs of the International.

In its unanimously adopted policy statement, the delegates sharply criticized the economic program announced by the Reagan administration. This program, involving massive cuts in federal spending on social programs and tax cuts for individuals and businesses, "adds up to yet another attempt to solve America's severe economic problems at the expense of working people and the poor. It is a re- reversal of the wage rate floor at the bottom end of the economic ladder, masquerading as a righteous crusade for national economic renewal and local responsibility."

(For full text of Board statement, see page 2.)

The delegates also held an extensive discussion on plant closures, particularly in relation to the expected shutdown of California Refining in Berkeley, the relocation of Max Factor in Los Angeles, and the loss of 100 Local 17 jobs at United Grocers in Sacramento. After a report by Local 6 President Keith Eickman, the delegates voted full support to efforts by the local and the union to acquire the largest possible severance package for the 300 members of Local 6 who will lose their jobs at Colgate. (See related stories, page 2.)

Constitution and Contract Convention

OAKLAND — Nearly 60 regular and fraternal delegates to the 96th Annual Constitutional and Contract Convention of the ILWU warehouse local 6 spent all day Saturday, February 28, in a painstaking and businesslike review of the union's activity over the past 12 months, as well as setting up plans for the next year.

The first piece of business before the delegates was the adoption of an officers' report, delivered by President Keith Eickman, which pointed out that Local 6 had been "able to retain its standing as one of the outstanding unions in Northern California even though it faced severe problems because of the economic, social and political crises which affected our entire society" over the last year.

MAJOR PROBLEMS

"Unemployment, inflation, plant closures and similar broad economic problems," the report said, continue to threaten the union's bargaining strength and cause havoc in the lives of the membership.

"Inflation destroys the living standards of many workers and forces the union into tough negotiations to protect our members against its worst effects."

The report pointed out, however, that "Local 6 has done an excellent job of negotiating wage settlements which provide great improvements, witness the 8.5% increase in Master Contract and June 1 independent contracts as of June 1, 1986, and the 1.5% increase in the dried fruit industry. Other inde-

pendent contracts in all divisions provide, in most cases, the highest rates of pay in the specific industries involved."

The report also reviewed the union's efforts to organize the unorganized, pointing out that the labor movement must develop "new methods to improve labor's position in America" in the wake of the 1980 elections.

SAN FRANCISCO — Delegates to the ILWU longshore, clerks and walking disabilities were set to meet July 1 that the committee members voted unanimously, totaling $1.65, raises the base $12.55.

The current pact expires July 1. The delegates spent all day Sunday, March 1, in a "pre-census workshop" on the status of the ILWU-PMA Pension Plan, and a number of legal issues involving the International, the longshore division and various locals. The workshop was set up to provide the delegates with up-to-date information on these issues as they affect longshore bargaining.

PLAN IN GOOD SHAPE

ILWU Research Director Barry Silverman, who moderated the morning session, noted that the status and condition of the Plan, concluding that "things are proceeding as they are supposed to. The Plan is solvent."

The current level of contributions is adequate to cover the projected benefits to present and future retirees, to retire the Plan's unfunded liability, and meet administrative and investment outlays.

A fact sheet distributed to the delegates contained statistics on the number of active and retired participants in the Plan.

Causus delegates in session. See April 3 Dispatcher for full report.

HONOLULU — A one-year industry-wide sugar agreement which was signed Sunday, March 1, 1986, has been ratified overwhelmingly by members of Local 142 in separate unit meetings held over the last six weeks.

The current two-year contract, expiring January 31, 1983, provides for no wage reopen, the local initiated a move to negotiate urgently needed increases and seek other improvements in the wake of the industry's big profits over the last year.

Regional Director Tommy Trask served as spokesman for the 14-member negotiating subcommittee. All plantations had one member on the committee.

The contract features a 10% one-shot wage increase across the board, as well as the following other improvements:

- a completely new concept in the calculation of pension benefits, departing from the past method of basing the benefit only on years of service. The new formula for determining benefits will take in earnings as well as years of service. It is expected to provide vastly increased benefits for both regular and early retirees. The new pension agreement goes into effect February 1, 1981 and runs until January 31, 1986. (For details, see April 3 Dispatcher.)

- a return to the bargaining table, with no strings, for workers at Mauna Kea Sugar, Hilo Coast Processing Plantation, who, under the previous agreement, retired their wages increased in four increments instead of two.

- a second chance offer to join the optional family dental plan, won in 1980.
Board statement on Reagan economic policy

"A declaration of war against the poor"

Following is the complete text of a statement of policy on President Reagan's economic program, formally adopted by the ILWU International Executive Board in session at Union Headquarters February 19:

President Reagan's newly announced program of massive cuts in federal spend- ing on social programs, plus a tax cut for individuals and businesses, adds up to yet another attempt to solve America's severe economic problems at the expense of working people and the poor. It is a renewed declaration of war against the bottom end of the economic ladder, mas- querading as a righteous crusade for na- tional economic renewal and fiscal hang- riness.

We are particularly concerned with the reassertions of the welfare state that will be called for by such proposed massive cuts in social programs. Some 300,000 public sector jobs will be lost in the coming year because of reduc- tions loans and other forms of federal aid to our beleaguered public educational sys- tem will be slashed. A wide variety of programs to assist deprived urban areas will also be destroyed. The groundwork has been laid for an attack on social security. Particularly offensive to the trade union movement are cutbacks in ex- tended unemployment insurance, black lung benefits, and trade adjustment ad- ministerance.

PRIVATE SECTOR

These and other federally funded social programs have been created over the years precisely because of the in- justices of the market system. The private sector, left to itself, to provide full employment and a decent standard of living for all Americans. The steelworkers and clothing workers unions agree to participate. The potential is truly there. Only 15% belong to unions.

Runaway watch

Beware of the Swiss watch. The Swiss Watchmakers Federation reports that only one-third of all so-called Swiss watches are the real McCoy these days. In 1980, 62% of the businesses were as- sembled in low-wage countries by work- ers in Swiss-owned factories and the rest were assembled by workers in for- eign factories using Swiss-made parts.

Incourruptible

State Senator Dee Travis, Texas Re- publican, says he's won't be influenced by money to change his position on federal campaign contributions he received from business. He adds that he is "pro-business and anti-consumer" anyway, and has been right along.

Gas money

An arbitrator upheld a week's sus- pension without pay for a Manchester, NH, city worker who put 36 cents worth of city gasoline into his motorcycle. The arbitrator said the stealing was a "serious infraction" regardless of the amount.

The least we can do

The Scott Paper Co. is trying an in- novative mail blitz to help laid-off work- ers find new jobs. The company will close its aging Sandusky, Ohio, plant in December and plans to spend $60 million in a campaign to help laid-off workers get into a recession-battered area. To help them find stable, full-time work, the company and productivity standards lists of job openings.

The effort has produced mixed re- sults. In the first three of the company's initially laid off in September landed jobs. However, most of the 4,500 remain- ers had to pay for their own training. But a GM automotive bearing plant in San- dusky hopes to hire "some" Scott engi- neers and machinists soon; last fall, it had no openings.

Myths of cowboy capitalism exposed

With the inauguration of Ronald Reagan, Americans have become a nation that is unaf- flicted with a president who prefers to shoot snappy slogans at economic development concepts rather than de- velopable solutions to real problems. The new president has the credentials to back up his government off our backs," typifies the kind of logo he uses to disguise itself, usually on the phrases since "they just don't hold up under scrut- iny.

Writing in The Nation last week, author Mark Green ex- poses what he calls the myths of the Cowboy Capitalism. Here is his list:

• Government spending is too high. Federal and local government spending is 34% of our gross national product. Only in Australia and Japan among in- dustrial nations is there less spending as a percentage of GNP. In France it is 46%, in Japan 45%, Britain 42%, and West- ern Europe 43%. Japan is the exception.

• Federal deficits cause inflation. The cumulative federal, state and local budget is balanced right now. Federal debt as a percentage of GNP fell from 183.5% in 1946 to only 27.1% in 1979. Of seven leading industrial countries, the United States had the lowest rate of government deficits as a percentage of GNP — 1% in 1977. The Netherlands 9%, France 3%, West Germany 4%, Italy 5%, and in the Netherlands 4%. In his book "The Zero- Sum Society," Lester Thurow argues that "All our empirical studies show that our current taxes are far below the levels that are inflationary. Indeed, according to free-market theory, which in other circumstances is followed by this Administration, there need and a market, the capital will be there; otherwise, not.

• Investment is dangerously low. Di- rector David Stockman of the Office of Management and Budget said the United States is "on the dangerous path of con- suming its own capital and living off its own savings." Yet total investment (apart from housing) has risen from 9.5% of GNP in 1946 to 9.5% in 1946, 10.5% in 1978.

• Individual taxes are too high. Amer- ica ranks eleventh of twelve major indus- trial nations in the share of personal in- come taken by the tax collector. In this country it is 39%, in France 40%, in West Germany and Britain 38% and in the Netherlands 46%. In his book "The Zero- Sum Society," Lester Thurow argues that "All our empirical studies show that our current taxes are far below the level that is inflationary. Indeed, according to free-market theory, which in other circumstances is followed by this Administration, there need and a market, the capital will be there; otherwise, not.

• Corporate taxes are too high. In the 1970s, corporations paid corporate income taxes made up 30% of all federal revenues; today they provide only 12%. According to the Congressional Joint Tax Committee, taxes on all capital contribute 43.5% of all revenues in Japan compared with 59.25% in the United States.

• Lower taxes mean more work, more investment, more revenues. The Govern-
Local 142 wins certification at Maui Regency

HONOLULU — ILWU Local 142 organizers got 185 votes — 34 for ILWU, 27 against, and 125 valid. The unit is expected to include as many as 650 members in the near future.

Local 142 organizers start '81 in style

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Local 9 members in organizing seminar

SEATTLE — A one-day seminar on organizing was held at Shoreline College recently, with a number of members of the ILWU participating.

The seminar covered the conduct of organizing drives, among other topics. ILWU International Representative John Bukowsky was one of the panelists.

Attendees included Local 9 President Bob Hargis, Colleen Weil, Salmon Terminal; Elizabeth Griffin, Canals; George Howland, International Research Secretary; and others.

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KLAWSK, Alaska—This remote lumber and fishing port on Prince of Wales Island, which is the scene of an important struggle by members of ILWU Local 62-B to protect their jurisdiction.

The Alaska Timber Corporation owns a sawmill here. Ever since the mill was built 50 years ago, members of Local 62-B have loaded lumber aboard ships tying up at the mill dock.

On January 10, the Eastern Hope owned by the Shinto Line and chartered to YUASA, arrived at the local. The Southeast Stevedoring Co., as usual, ordered ILWU Local 62-B to load the ship. The sawmill owner ordered them off the dock and tied up the ship himself, saying he did not want to wrestle with unionists who would do all the work on the sawmill dock from then on.

PICTETS POSTED

The sub-local posted pickets at the entrance to the sawmill and the float and stationed a picket boat in the harbor.

The union had won through the picket line and worked at loading the ship until the job was finished January 19. The pickets, measurefullv endorsed by the mother local in Ketchikan, remained at their post.

The NLRB and Misters, in a much appreciated show of solidarity, refused to cross the picket line to move the ship. It remained at the dock for 12 days. (A state law will not allow a ship to navigate Alaska's inland passages without a pilot on board.)

On February 22, the mill owner threw off the lines at high slack tide. The ship's master then moved the vessel 100 yards to the side. The union pickets offered 24-hour calling for help, saying he was in great danger and needed a pilot. The pilot then boarded the vessel and sailed it away. Under federal law, must respect such distress signals.

The Alaska Timber Corporation filed unfair labor charges against itself by agreement with the NLRB against Local 62-B and the Southeast Stevedoring Co., claiming a conspiracy between the union and the stevedoring company. The NLRB, after a thorough investigation, found no substantial complaint, saying their proceedings were unwarranted, and that the Union had "complied with the law in establishing a primary picket line.

GRIT, SOLIDARITY

The company has appealed the case to the NLRB, whose decision is expected to be heard in Washington, D.C. In the meantime other ship sailings for Klawock have been canceled, and the struggle of the longshoremen in Local 62-B and their brothers in Ketchikan bids fare to go down in Alaskan labor history as a classic example of grit and union solidarity.

Involved in the picketing by land and water were Henry McNeil, president of the sublocal; Ralph Yates, secretary-treasurer; Mike Sprague, vice president; Ralph Mackie; Leslie Kato; Alvin Young; John Nelson; Roy Williams IV; Donald Thomas; Paul Lingley, Jr.; Jeff Nickerson; Mike Necombe; Daniel Meyers; Carl Galuloff; Robert Kennedy, Jr., and Fred Hamilton, Jr., skipper of the picket boat, all members of Local 62-B.

Local 6 wins arbitration

When Monarch moved into its Brisbane operation in 1967, then—Business Agent Keith Eckman negotiated the agreement, which he said was the first agreement of its kind.

In March of 1980 the company unilaterally changed the driver jurisdiction 40 additional feet into the warehouse receiving area, a move that affected Local 6 jobs with drivers and lumpers.

A series of job actions followed the company's move resulting in an attempt by Monarch's attorneys—Littler, Mendelson, Favera, and Stein—of an injunction. Local 6 attorney Jed Glantein, in coordination with then-Secretary-Treasurer Pat Heide, and the umpire, was successful in defeating the effort.

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Reagan's minimum wage attack seen as threat to workers' living standards

Deregulation policy means more profits

By Mike Lewis

LWJ Washington Representative

The day before he delivered his State of the Union message, President Reagan had issued an executive order setting out new guidelines for the enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The new guidelines made it clear that there was no way saying "more profits." Federal agencies will now be required to issue only the "least costly" regulations, and only when the "public benefits to justify" the costs, rather than outweighing the potential costs to society. Regulations must specifically take into account the "condition of particular industries affected by regulations" and "the condition of the national economy." Existing rules must be analyzed and their potential costs and benefits identified, along with alternative approaches that achieve the same regulatory goal at lower cost. Rules that promote a quixotic interest at the expense of corporate profits, in short, are no longer desirable.

President Reagan has also established a Regulatory Task Force, headed by Vice President Bush.

The new approach, several Cabinet members have already predicted proudly, will save American industry billions of dollars. It is expected to bear most heavily on OSHA, EPA, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The Consumer Products Safety Commission and the Federal Trade Commission are not covered by the executive order, but will have their powers curtailed separately. Reagan spokespersons have indicated that federal agencies will henceforth be staffed with people "very sensitive" to the costs of regulation.

ATTACK ON OSHA

The administration had already started its emasculation of OSHA before the new order was released. Several important OSHA regulations, including the "walk-through" inspection rule, and the rule that employers pay employees for the time they spend accompanying an OSHA inspector on a tour of their workplaces, were placed on hold the week after Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan announced that Labor has also withdrawn the proposed rule requiring the labeling of hazardous chemicals in the workplace. The labeling rule had been in the making for five years.

The executive order, a recent article in the Wall Street Journal, is not to eliminate OSHA but to transform it. Federal agencies will now be required to "regulatory guidelines make it clear — if there was anything arbitrary in the process of issuing OSHA guidelines, the result was that corporate profits, at the expense of safety, were made."

WASHINGTON, DC — The federal minimum wage rose from $2.10 to $2.35 an hour on January 1, 1981, entitling an estimated 5.6 million low-paid workers to a pay raise.

The January increase is the final raise which Congress provided for in its 1977 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Strong congressional resistance is expected to any efforts to raise the minimum wage after 1981.

Although only 17 years old, Simpson lives on her own and works full time at the thrift store. "I used to work part-time at a Jack-In-The-Box restaurant, but I couldn't work for less. The minimum wage was too low."

Simpson is far from alone in her rejection of teenagers with low wages. "I don't think people would turn out for those jobs. You could make more money selling hot property or dealing dope."
Local 19 members help striking British sailors

SEATTLE — The strike of the British National Union of Seamen was a well-kept secret around here that the California Star, Blue Star Line under John- son’s enormous and immediate pressure as they do state side, Moork pointed out, “but for three days there were no waves. The best came as the week end approached with APL expecting to sail early Sunday morning but the crew refused to turn to. They talked to a few guys around the ship and dock but not the right ones. The crew company exec types in white hats running around here than longshoremen.”

GANGWARMING

Monday morning, February 9, Ship’s Delegate Anderson found the Local 19 of the United Steelworkers of America was such a major contract in which companies agreed to keep employees on the job until grievances arising from dissimilars are set- tled.

Steelworkers OK container contract

COSTA MESA, Calif. — The United Steel- workers of America said workers ratified a three-year, $65 million major contract with major container producers that closely follows previous settlements with the steel, aluminum and injection molding industries.

The union said that Continental Group, Inc., American Can Co., Crown Cork & Seal Co. and National Can Corp. agreed to a basic wage package providing general wage increases of 8%, 8% and 14% in each of the three years of the contract. Also, the union said that wages between job classifications averaged an average increase in the consumer price index. Adjustments are made quarterly.

The union said it also won improvements in the pension formulas for workers and their families, an increase in the weeks in years of pensions for current retirees ranging from 6% to 10% had a major obstacle beyond the union’s ability to talk with a relatively high percentage of retirees.

The union said that the "no job" clause, the union said, makes this the first Steelworkers contract in which companies agreed to keep employees on the job until grievances arising from dissimilars are set- tled.

Blue Shield threatens runaway

SAN FRANCISCO — As the strike at Blue Shield’s main offices in San Francisco approaches the three-month mark, the company is now threatening to move a substantial number of San Francisco jobs to nonunion Blue Shield offices elsewhere in the state.

According to Laurence Corbett, an attorney for Blue Shield, the health insurance company is strongly considering moving 450 jobs to other cities, most of them to Blue Shield offices at Woodland and Colton.

If these moves are made, 41% of the jobs held by OPEIU-represented employees prior to the strike would be eliminated in San Francisco.

"The company is not trying to get rid of the union," Corbett said. "It’s just trying to get into a labor market that is competitive with other companies.

George Davis, secretary-treasurer of OPEIU Local 3, called the threat "a thin- fled attempt to bust the union."

"This job threat of location involves that the company never intended to reach a settlement with us," he said. Davis said the union plans to file legal action with the National Labor Relations Board to keep Blue Shield from switching to nonunion shops.

Davis also said that a union organizing drive has been under way at Blue Shield’s Woodland office since December.

Blue Shield’s management has spurred efforts by the union’s negotiating committee to reach a settlement, including a recent union offer to yield the existing cost-of-living language that’s been part of the agreement for the last two Blue Shield contracts if Blue Shield would agree to a 14.6% raise now with cost-of-living hikes in the second and third year ranging between 5% and 10%.

Instead, Blue Shield’s management has insisted on no retroactivity, the imposition of written tests for promotions without regard to seniority, denial of pay increases to a majority of workers who are above the pay scale in the second and third years of the contract and other “take away” issues, George Davis, Local 3 secretary-treasurer, said.

"The California AFL-CIO has called for a federal performance audit of Blue Shield on grounds that the firm “has seriously reduced its quality of performance in proc- essing medicare claims” as a result of the strike which began December 5, 1980.

CONCILIATION

Earlier the union had accepted the offer of the federal conciliation commission which recommended a 7% increase over the three years of the contract, plus a 5% increase on July 1, 1980, and a further 10% on July 1, 1981.

Blue Shield, a subsidiary of the huge US owned General Telephone and Electronics, rejected the report and resorted to harassing threats of legal action and the US Mar-

The contract, covering about 20,000 workers, retains the cost-of-living formula provided in the previous agreement, agreeing to a one-cent-an-hour increase in hourly wages every three-three fifths of a percentage increase in the consumer price index. Adjustments are made quarterly.

The union said it also won improvements in the pension formulas for workers and their families, an increase in the weeks in years of pensions for current retirees ranging from 6% to 10% had a major obstacle beyond the union’s ability to talk with a relatively high percentage of retirees.

Frank Kennedy heads Vancouver Labor Council

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VANCOUVER, B.C. — The strike-lockout of the 11,000 employees of BC Telephone is turning out to be one of the bitterest labor struggles in recent BC history.

As this issue of The Dispatcher goes to press, the BC Federation of Labor has set in motion a series of selective regional 24-hour general strikes to demonstrate its sympa- thy with BC Tel’s union-busting activities. With all economic issues reportedly settled, the phone company is blocking a peaceful settlement by its refusal to rehire 22 employees who were fired during the strike.

As a result, on March 6, over 5,000 work- ers on southern Vancouver Island—chain store employees, building tradesmen, pulp and paper workers, ferry system workers, and Port Chapman telegraphers—walked off their jobs for 24 hours.

The phone strikers, members of the Tele- communication Workers Union, have been without a contract since December 31, 1980.

24-hour general strike sweeps BC in protest against BC Tel union busting

British Columbia Telecommunications Workers Union president Bill Clark is surrounded by demonstrators at mass rally outside BC Tel’s headquarters in downtown Vancouver. Organized by the BC Fed to pledge support to the TWU and other strikers who are facing concerted action by employers, the rally also marked the end of the TWU occupation of BC offices.

photo by Sean Griffin

This page has been accessed 1 times.
Two deaths spark walkout

Angry Local 26 workers win scrapyard reforms

San Francisco — Enactment of a standard involving workers in the production, transport and storage of pesticides placed a burden on the ILWU Local 6 brothers to whom it applied. The 26-page ruling clarifies and expands Safety and Health Administration's interpretative approach. The five-man delegation, headed by Local 6 Business Agents Al Lannon and Bill Raasch, joined representatives of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, Teamsters, United Farm Workers and other concerned groups in detailing the need for stronger and broader pesticide regulations.

OSHA sought its input in developing a standard to regulate industrial processes rather than individual substances. The 26-page guideline gives permissible exposure limits for approximately 166 pesticides. But these represent only a small percentage of the nearly 1,500 generic standard to regulate industrial processes rather than individual substances. The 26-page guideline gives permissible exposure limits for approximately 166 pesticides. But these represent only a small percentage of the nearly 1,500 pesticide ingredients, which may be formulated in as many as 40,000 pesticide products.

The three ILWU workers who testified before the OSHA officials were Cleaven Pride, steward at FW Woodworth in South San Francisco, Pete Robledo, steward at Superior Supply in Salinas, and Bill Abbott, a former employee at Central Gar-

Local 6's task OSHA for real pesticide protection

Los Angeles — An angry protest over the deaths of two ILWU Local 26 members halted work at a sprawling Terminal Island scrapyard last month, forcing the em-

Pesticide workers are exposed to methyl bromide at the Nestle's chocolate factory in Salinas, and Bill Branstetter, 62, a 33-year employee of the same company.

The two workers killed in separate acci-

Toppled Crane

Branstetter's death occurred January 7, 1981, when his 50-ton crane toppled into the water. The company was trying to host a rudder off a scrapped cruiser. A second crane narrowly escaped the same fate when two workers were killed in a separate accident.

Ray Gordon left a wife, Nicole, and five children.

Los Angeles scrapyards are often extremely dangerous. Los Angeles scrapyards is often extremely dangerous.

Work performed by Local 26 members at National Metal and Steel and other Los Angeles scrapyards is often extremely dangerous.

Union jobsite visits upheld

Sacramento — General laws of trespass do not apply to union representatives who enter a jobsite to conduct safety inspections or other lawful union activities. The California Supreme Court ruled last month. The 26-page ruling clarifies and expands past decisions on the conflict between property rights and union rights.

"Collectively bargained safety and health provisions would have little meaning if employee representatives can be ousted from the jobsite," Justice Mathew Tobriner wrote in the decision. The case involved two Carpenters Union officials who were arrested for trespassing at a subdivision project in Ventura County.

Los Angeles scrapyards is often extremely dangerous.

Local 6 workers ask OSHA for real pesticide protection

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Protests

The entire workforce also carried protests to the Los Angeles Harbor Com-

nothing they don't seem to appreciate a man's life." The company had refused to sign a pact of a wrecking ball, flew 80 feet and pierced his back. His father, Cleophus Branstetter, also was extremely critical of the company's actions. The soil dredging process is standard, but it normally takes place in the early morn-

TOPPLED CRANE

Branstetter was thrown from the crane, and his body was recovered under the dock. It was not known whether he drowned or was killed in the fall. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

Work at the scrapyard stopped February 3, and workers and their families took a hike after the company failed to renew the National Metal & Steel's lease.

The two workers killed in separate acci-

They didn't seem to appreciate a man's life. The company also agreed to distribute copies of this safety language and to make it clear to supervisors that these rules must be adhered to in all cases. This ac-

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Supervisor Ella Hill Hutch--she kept giving until there was nothing left

SAN FRANCISCO -- Supervisor Ella Hill Hutch -- a longtime office employee at ILWU International Headquarters who went on to become one of the most influential women in Bay Area politics -- died suddenly at her home February 24 at the age of 57. She had been in poor health in recent months.

Well-known to many ILWU members, Ella Hill Hutch was first elected to the Board of Supervisors in 1978, the first black woman in the state ever to win a seat on the city's legislative body. She had also been elected to the county Democratic Central Committee every two years since 1966, and served as a commissioner of the Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART) between 1974 and 1978. She played a role in many other areas of the city's political and community life over the last 30 years and was honored as woman of the year by the Golden Gate Business and Civic Women's Club on two occasions.

As a supervisor she played an instrumental role on the important finance committee, and was chairperson of the police and fire committee. She was well known for her tireless work as an advocate for the city's poor and aged. She had been a member of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) for 40 years, serving on the board of directors, and lobbied for the conversion of residential hotels and the preservation of the city's housing stock.

"The important thing to remember about Ella," Northern California Regional Director LeRoy King told the delegates, "is that long before it was fashionable she was a standup fighter in the community for civil rights. She was a close ally of people like Paul Robeson and Dr. William DuBois."

Condolences also came from the offices of the ILWU San Francisco Bay Area Pensioners Club, who had worked closely with Supervisor Hutch in placing a memorial to longshore strikers slain in 1934 at the foot of Steuart and Mission Streets. "For us it was like losing a member of the family," said Club President Bob Robatch. "She was the first supervisor to come along who really understood what we were trying to do."

A native of Hollywood, Florida, Hutch had no children. She is survived by her mother, three brothers, two sisters, and several nieces and nephews.

Speaker Willie Brown, Florida State Legislator Carrie Meek, community leader IdaBerebrook and Reverend Wilbur Hamilton made a STAND-UP FIGHTER

The convention of warehouse Local 6, which took place February 28, was dedicated to the memory of Ella Hill Hutch. "The important thing to remember about Ella," Northern California Regional Director LeRoy King told the delegates, "is that long before it was fashionable she was a standup fighter in the community for civil rights. She was a close ally of people like Paul Robeson and Dr. William DuBois."

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The members of this ship scalers local have elected their 1981 officials, as follows: president, Bob Edwards; vice president, Charlie “West Coast” Wells, Tom Perez and Guy Whittaker; sergeant-at-arms, Howard Keylor, Charles E. Pennington, Howard E. Oliver, Howard Simpson.

Regular BAs are Joseph Lucas and George Kekel. Lawrence Thibeaux is the weekend business agent. Roy Overton Jr., Louis Mendouza, Ramiro Hernandez, Al Broussard, and Ruben Negrete as financial secretary. Howard Keylor, Jack “Jacinto” Martinez, Richard “Mr. Clean” Estrada, Herb Mills and Larry Wing.

The following committees were also elected: finance, Al Broussard, Roy Overton Jr., William “Bill” Sayre; Convention, Tony Winstead, Howard A. Secrease, Tony Winstead, Howard Keylor, Howard E. Oliver, Howard Simpson. Northern California District Council delegates are Larry Wing, George Kekel, Joe Mosley, Tom Luper, George Kekel and William “Bill” Sayre. A 13-member executive board was also elected.

Local 94, San Francisco
ILWU foremen members elected their 1981 officials last month. The results are: president, Jim North; vice president, John Vila; secretary-treasurer, Donald Druskovich. Bernie Monroy is the sergeant-at-arms. Foremen in the Coos Bay area were elected to the board.

Northern California Pensioners
Pensioner members of Locals 13-29-46-506 Second Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104

San Francisco—The Supreme Court decided whether a company’s decision to close down a money-losing operation is a management right. The Port of Long Beach, Portland, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, British Columbia for a total estimated cost of about $30 million, and many other ports are considering getting into the business as well. It has been estimated that Japanese demand alone for US steam coal will be 100 million 60-tons a year by 1990 as industrial plants in the Far East and elsewhere increasingly switch from oil-fired to coal-fired power plants.

West Coast ports plan for coal boom

The Port of Portland is developing plans for a 50 million ton facility to handle 10 to 15 million tons of coal annually, which could be open within two years. Puget Sound ports, including Seattle, Tacoma and Everett, are said to be evaluating prospects for a coal terminal that could handle 40 to 50 million tons a year. They are also discussing forming a joint venture to build such a facility.

BELLINGHAM

The Port of Bellingham, Washington, meanwhile, has announced it will build a $50 million bulk shipping terminal on Puget Sound to export coal and other goods. The facility is expected to be open by mid-1983, with the capacity to handle one million tons of metallurgical coal by then.

Port officials in Astoria, Oregon, are also considering building their own facility.

Northwest coal producers have announced plans to build 500 million tons of coal annually and that is expected to be the largest facility on the US West Coast.

LARGEST FACILITY

The announcement about the Port of Long Beach, for one, has once again drawn the attention of mining companies and other interested parties. This is not a new phenomenon, and it is interesting to note that these companies are considering building their own facilities.

Court will rule on closure talks

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled that First National Maintenance Corp., a New York company that supplies housekeeping and maintenance services to large companies and other employers, would probably have to close down a money-losing operation in the San Francisco Bay area. The high court agreed recently to hear the case of First National Maintenance Corp. v. United States InternationalWeighting:

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ILA 50-mile rule at all US Atlantic and Gulf ports. 7 percent over 1979 and cargo handling Court of Appeals refused to extend a stay the request of the ILA, New York Ship- grain, with the port's two elevators load- With the ILA and its employers prevent- Meanwhile, with the injunction against the rules in gross revenues, payrolls... In Portland, the delegates were speakers...
PORTLAND - An all-day hearing on US legislation to ban log exports saw Senate's latest log-ban bill (HR 628) drew more than 30 wit- nesses from Oregon and Washington to City Hall February 16. One of the most vocal participants was Washington state Sen. Arthur P. Myra, who, according to the rumor, reported in a local newspaper, that the "Fourth District Congressmen plans to run for Governor" walked into the Council chamber wearing a cap inscribed with the words: "Stop the Export of Logs & Jobs".

"It's got to stop," he said at one point, "and I'm going to do everything I can to make it stop." The new wave bill would prohibit the export or sale of processed timber from federal lands west of the 100th meridian, and "limit or eliminate the percentage of processed timber harvested from lands owned by the United States for processed timber harvested from private lands and exported or sold for export." A provision prohibiting such sale and export, attached annually to the federal appropriations bill as a " rider," would become a permanent law if the bill passes. In addition to that, the bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a legislative act which would prohibit the export of logs from privately owned lands.

Keepers of these provisions for 20 years," said NW Regional Director G. Johnny Parks, "fiercely opposed to the Packwood log ban bill in 1973. That hearing brought long- drawn-out battles with loggers in such persons that Senator Packwood left the room more than once over.

Observers thought log ban legislation was dead for all time, but it wasn't. Parks has heard other hearings in Washington, DC, Astoria and Salem, as well as at numerous hearings here and in Olympia. The meeting was attended by the Washington Citizens for International Trade; the Portland Log Exchange, Washington Public Ports Association; Caffell Brothers Forest Products; the Northwest Regional District of ILWU; and the Seattle Stevedore Co. Department of Economics, University of Washing- ton; the Sierra Club; the National Association of America and the Lumber, Production & Jobs.

Sign by Local 8 artist Bob Nixon, created for another export ban bill succinctly demonstrates export problem.

Dr. Taylor said "It creates some jobs and loses more. This bill would make the rich richer and the poor poorer, if passed, it would invite retaliation and increase taxes."

Banning the logs export, another Witness said, would merely encourage his business to buy still more lumber from British Columbia "where they can buy it more cheaply.")

The new wave bill, another witness said, would have an adverse effect on the trade negotiations now going on with Japan. "If we abruptly shut off the export of logs, Japan would switch to another sup- ply," he pointed out. "The bill would increase unemployment, by laying off longshoremen, log truck drivers, log scalers, inlandboatmen and loggers."

Another attack on exports - NW log exports face renewed attacks

LEVIATHANS

One of the most interesting chapters in the last one - "Leviathans" - which dis- cusses conglomerates like Amfac, Gulf and Western, illustrates the need for public information, and looks at the size of the companies.

New business guide tells you 'how it works'

Everybody's Business: The Irrelevant Guide to Corporate America, by Milton Morcovicz, Michael Katz and Robert Lever- ing (with special research and editing: is anyone with even a passing interest in "how it all works" ought to own it. It's been reviewed recently by Harper and Row and all 999 pages are readable and indispensable at your local book store for about $10. Before anything else, the book is a lot of fun.

Like any almanac, its not the sort of thing you dash off at one or two sittings. It's meant to be picked up in odd moments, or consulted for some specific needed infor- mation. A treasure chest of informa- tion about corporate America and how it works, as entertaining as it is useful. More than well worth the price. The portrait of the San Francisco Chronicle for his weekly "Money Tree" column is a roll-call of the book. A well written profile of some 317 major US companies. Each of these profiles, fittingly, a page long and the reader comes away not only with some facts and figures about the companies, but how much money it makes and who runs it, but also something about its style and its products. It's really an astonishing piece of research, considering the bafflingness of some of these companies.

Profiles include some history, the com- pany's strategy, the products, a public image, and a look at the company's plans for the future. The companies are arranged by business - food, pharmaceu- ticals, chemicals, clothing, furniture, di- shware, minerals, chemicals and drugs, enter- tainment, transportation (curiously, there's no real discussion of the shipping indus- try) oil, etc.

Dockers, widows on pension list

SAN FRANCISCO - Following is the March 18 list of dockworkers re- tired under various ILWU-PMF plans:

The same note was sounded by Parks, who said the "disaster is on its way." Log ban bills have been introduced in the Oregon legislature, starting with the words: "Stop the Export of Logs & Jobs."

Another attack on exports - NW log exports face renewed attacks

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PROMISING DEVELOPMENT

The same note was sounded by Parks, after which he concluded "We have to..."
Caucus workshop aids bargaining preparations

with great success, by increasing the amounts of our investment in real estate and Government paper.

"While the Plan's investment performance is under regular review by the joint trustees," Silverman pointed out, "the membership of the ILWU has no direct stake in investment decisions. Actually, our pension plan contains a large number of payments necessary to come up with the negotiated benefits, and the employer must come up with these payments one way or the other. But the bargaining reality is that the higher the rate of return on the Plan's investments, the better position we're in to negotiate increased or improved benefits."

TRUSTEES' DUTIES

Duties of the Plan's trustees are described by Coast Committee member Dick Ward and Bill Ward who, along with International President Jim Herman, constitute the ILWU members of the joint board of trustees. Aside from seeing to it that contributions come in properly and overpaying disbursements and investments, the union's representatives have, in recent years played a more aggressive advocacy-type role in processing the claims of the membership, they said.

Actuarial consultant Charles Willman presented a brief discussion of the procedures and guidelines followed in determining the amount of contributions necessary to provide the negotiated benefits.

Following these presentations, the panelists, joined by Benefit Funds Administrator John Dee, responded to questions and comments from the floor on all aspects of the Pension Plan.

LEGAL ADVICE

The afternoon session featured a discussion of legal issues, moderated by International Counsel Norm Leonard, and San Francisco colleague Bill Carter, plus attorneys George Shibly, Los Angeles; Frank Pouti, Portland; and Robert D. Duggan, Seattle, who represent ILWU locals in their respective areas.

The panelists reported on a large number of cases in which the union is involved, particularly those which involve attacks on registration procedures. Leonard also reported on the union's victory in the "Broman suit," and on the status of the Cal Cartage case and related matters.

"Whether we like it or not," concluded International President Jim Herman, "this union and other unions are facing increased judicial intervention into the conduct of their affairs. Our long-standing policy that the members alone chart the course of the union remains in place. But we have to recognize the increasing necessity of taking the legal aspect of things into consideration, and to avail ourselves of the best legal advice and counsel we can, on a regular basis."

Warehouse delegates chart program for 1981

status among unorganized workers." In the past year, the report said, the local has made a number of efforts to foster such direction, including the production of a "guide for rank and file organizing," and the development of plans for a steward's organizing workshop.

The officers' report also reviewed the status of a series of legal challenges to the local, pointing out that many of these problems had been overcome in the latter part of the year. The Villegas case was thrown out of court by the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, Eckman reported, and the union also defeated a number of employer efforts to overturn Local 6 arbitration victories in the courts.

The delegates overwhelmingly approved a ten-point program recommended by the officers, as follows:

• support for other unions in their struggles to the degree that they ask for help;
• no raiding;
• encourage increased membership participation in union affairs, meetings, build up the stewards system, improve distribution of the union's News Bulletin;
• continued participation in legislative activity, in conjunction with other unions;
• work for peace "so that we can use our potential for growth, not destruction;"
• build the pension clubs;
• continue to defend and support minority groups and continue to fight against all racist attacks;
• oppose the Reagan economic program, in line with the statement adopted by the ILWU International Executive Board (see full text, page 2).

Dick Moore, chairman of Local 6 board of trustees, reads credentials report.

The delegates then moved on to a thorough discussion of the union's financial affairs, as presented by Secretary-Treasurer Leon Harris. A 1980 financial report and the 1981 budget were adopted. No changes in the dues structure based on two hours straight-time pay, were recommended.

International Secretary-Treasurer Curtis McClain also addressed the delegates arguing that "the only way in which the ILWU can implement such a program, in this extremely difficult period, is by developing coalitions with the many groups in this society that have common interests with us." He cited the ongoing efforts by the unions involved in the Bay Area Coalition for a Transfer Amendment to work for reduced military spending, as an example of such a coalition.

International President Jim Herman was on hand to pledge the complete support of the entire ILWU to Local 6 in its program for 1981, and to report on the union's program of securing the maximum possible severance agreement package for Local 6 members displaced by the closure of the Colgate-Palmitave plant in Berkeley. He made a strong appeal for unity within the ILWU as a necessary precondition for implementing the union's program. Other major resolutions included:

• mandated the formation of a permanent local-wide committee on organizing, instructed to develop a broad strategy "that targets a major sector of the workforce or a new geographical area, rather than a small shop here or there," and featuring the development of new and innovative organizing techniques;

• support for the ILWU longshore division's boycott of military cargo to El Salvador, with Local 6 going on record to oppose any further aid whatsoever to the current military government;

• opposition to the draft and to the "new cold war" policy of the US government;

• commitment to fight for job training programs in all houses where applicable;

• support for the movement to win, via legislation and/or bargaining, recognition of Martin Luther King's birthday as a holiday.

Guests at the Convention included Local 17 President Obie Brandon and Secretary-Treasurer Al Bailey, Local 21 President Joe Harrs, and retired International Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt. Also on hand as observers were Alเมื่อ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท่าน ไร้ นะ คือ ท้า