SALEM — The importance of continued log exports from Oregon and Washington to bolster the sagging Northwest economy was emphasized by government, labor and employer representatives at hearings held June 8 and 9 here before Senator Robert Packwood (R-Ore).

The hearings were called because the so-called “Morse Amendment”, which limits export of logs from western public lands to 350 million board feet annually is due to expire at the end of 1973. Oregon’s Governor Tom McCall urged extension of the Morse Amendment—while Bert Cole, commissioner of public lands for Washington, is opposed to any restrictions at all.

Miner Baker, vice president of Seattle’s First National Bank, was one of the most impressive witnesses at the hearing. He pointed out that Washington, with an unemployment rate of more than 50 percent above the national average, could not afford any action further eroding the state’s industrial base.

Del Bausch, representing the Stevedore Industry Committee in current negotiations with the ILWU’s Puget Sound Council, called the log exports “a lifesaver,” which tend to stabilize the economy after the collapse of Seattle’s aerospace industry. N. M. Stewart of the Seattle Stevedore Co., pointed out that an initiative measure banning log exports had to counter arguments by environmentalist groups, some of which were urging a total ban on log exports from public lands with punitive language against “substitution”—the practice of exporting logs from private lands by using logs from federal forests for domestic lumber production.

ILLU jobs like these in Seattle would be threatened by cutbacks in exports.

Employers Stall Dock Talks

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Negotiations between the Canadian Area ILWU and the BC Maritime Employers Association, which started May 10, are now going through the many time-consuming stages required by law before meaningful negotiations can really begin.

The employers opened negotiations by challenging the right of the Canadian Area Negotiating Committee to negotiate a contract on behalf of its members unless it could produce a document to prove that it had the power to bargain for the locals. Since the Canadian Area has negotiated the last three contracts without such an issue having ever been brought up, the union saw this maneuver by the employers as a “ploy to stall negotiations to some indefinite time in the future.”

FIRST STEPS

The ILWU has now taken the first of the many steps it must legally go through, by applying to the federal labor minister for the appointment of a Conciliation Officer. If and when the Conciliation Officer fails to get the parties to reach agreement, the next step is the appointment of a Conciliation Board.

If and when the board fails to bring about an agreement, the union may then take a strike vote. The time limits in which the Conciliation Officer and the Conciliation Board must bring in their reports may be extended at will by the minister of labor. Therefore these “negotiations” could be extended well past the expiration date of the contract, July 31.

“The chief tactic of the employers in this suit, US District Judge Robert Curtis, ruled that Sections 1.53, 1.54, 1.55 and 1.57 of the February 10 Red Book are illegal. In response to this decision (see The Dispatcher, May 26, 1972) the ILWU and the PMA agreed to reinstate the relevant portions of the old CFS Supplement.

In Hawaii

Dockers Give Strike Notice

HONOLULU — Local 142 has sent notice to Hawaii’s waterfront employers that all operations represented by the Stevedore Industry Committee in current negotiations will be struck at 12:01 a.m. Monday, June 26 unless agreement is reached.

In a press statement, the union said “This strike notice would not have been sent had the employers accepted any one of three proposals made to them by the mediators.

“The mediators were informed by the union that if any one of the three were acceptable to the employers, we would withdraw our letter of intent to serve the strike notice and we would continue negotiations.

“We were informed by the mediators that one of the three proposals was the personal recommendation of Gov. Burns.”

The union’s longshore, clerks’ and bulk sugar workers’ full Negotiating Committee, meeting in Honolulu, unanimously voted to send the strike notice.

For two weeks before that, ILWU president Harry Bridges and vice president William Chester had been participating in negotiations along with union spokesmen regional director Robert F. McLain and the Negotiating Subcommittee chaired by Hubert Kanaha.

Key issues in negotiations include pensions, severance pay and a guaranteed work week to protect individual workers against technological changes which are rapidly reducing work opportunity.
Solidarity in the Skies

Airline pilots make good money. Perhaps $50,000, often more. They are highly skilled, experienced, and deserve every penny earned. One would think that these workers selling their services on a market where few are qualified would not need the services of the union.

But even the airline pilots have found that if they want to preserve their lives, if they want to have any security in their jobs, if they want to be able to take responsibility for the safety of their crew members and their passengers, they need organization. Not only do they need organization, they need international solidarity. That's why the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations called a 24-hour worldwide strike last Monday to back demands that something be done to stop hijacking.

Over the last few years it has become increasingly apparent that the lives of the pilot, his crew and his passengers can be subjected to the tender mercies of disturbed people. Scores of innocent victims have been killed and 20,000 lives have been endangered by the recent wave of airline hijackings.

What was remarkable about the strike was the remarkable solidarity on an international level. There were no flights for 24 hours on most European airlines as well as Brazilian, Latin American, and Australian lines.

And in the United States, it took a ruling by the Supreme Court to uphold a temporary injunction barring the work stoppage. Nonetheless three US airlines closed down. And it also took a strike to bring the United Nations Security Council into the act. The pilots are asking that the UN adopt sanctions against nations which harbor airline pirates.

The important point for us is that pilots, stewardesses and crew members are workers. Many are union members. They are entitled in their particular line of work to have the same protection guaranteed to other workers—that is they need to be guaranteed that their lives will not be jeopardized in the normal exercise of their duties.

The lesson of all this is the importance of international solidarity. Pilots knew right off the bat that a strike would not be worth a plugged nickel if it was only carried out in one or two countries. Organizations like Pan American Airways are multinational corporations with flights and operations in just about every country in the world. And so to make a point the pilots had to hit them every way they could.

The same lesson is easily applied to other workers—it should be applied more often. Japanese seamen and dockworkers have been on the bricks for months in the demand for a living wage, a guarantee and jurisdiction on containers. In Great Britain dockers are facing a strike over much the same issues—in this case they have the heavy weight of England's own version of the Taft-Hartley Act against them. These and others will need the full moral, and if necessary, concrete support of all American unionists.

Perfectly Clear

Economic Game Plan

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Harry Bridges
President
William Chester
Vice President
George Martin
Secretary-Treasurer
Louis Goldblatt
Assistant to the President
Bobby Silverman
Director of Organization

Perfectly Clear

On the Beam
Harry Bridges

"On the Beam" will not appear in this issue of The Dispatcher, as President Bridges was in Hawaii assisting with island longshore negotiations. The column will resume in the next issue.

Economic Game Plan

Report Card
Jobs Fail
Prices Fail
Peace Fail

President
Richard M. Nixon

Report Card

Job of the Year

United States

Jobs Fail

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United States
UNION WAGE GAINS FOR FIRST QUARTER ‘72

WASHINGTON, D.C. — US unions fared somewhat worse in collective bargaining negotiations in the first few months of 1973 than in 1971. According to US Department of Labor statistics, wage increases in major negotiations during the first three months of this year averaged 7.8 percent a year over the life of the contracts as compared to a figure of 8.1 percent for 1971.

Washington Bulletin

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SAN FRANCISCO — The program of improved hospital and medical benefits for retired men and dependents in ILWU small port locals has been established.

In accordance with the February 10 Memorandum of Understanding, the ILWU-PMA Benefit Fund’s trustees have increased benefits in the non-choice port locals to a level as close as possible to the level of service plan coverage in the large ports.

These benefits are underwritten by the Republic National Life Insurance Company. Payment of the new medical care benefits will be made on the basis of prevailing fees.

**Retroractive**

The improvements in coverage are retroactive to March 19, 1972 — for walking bosses and February 19, 1972 — for longshoremen. Any services performed on or after the retroactive effective dates are payable at the new level. Payment of the new non-choice port locals to a level as close as possible to the level of service plan coverage in the large ports.

**Retroactive Claims**

Retroactive claims for dental services performed between March 19, 1972 and June 1, 1972 will be processed for payment as soon as possible.

To file a retroactive claim ask your dentist to file a treatment form directly with CDS, ODS or WDS, showing Group No. 1713. The form must be signed by the patient, showing his social security number and his patient’s social security number on the claim or on the claims of his dependents.

If you have already paid the dental bill in full, the dentist will reimburse you in the amount paid by the plan.

This program, which also pays 100 percent of covered services for eligible children to age 15, remains in effect with no change. The plan covers all eligible children from birth to age 15, including children in this age group who are eligible dependents of retirees.

**ILWU Protests**

HONOLULU — ILWU Local 142 president Carl Damaso has sent a letter to President Georges Pompidou protesting his government’s plan to resume nuclear testing in French Polynesia.

“We urge that your government set the standard for humane behavior for other governments to follow — so that we can eat of the fish of the seas and products of the land with no fear of mutation and lifelong illness,” Damaso wrote.

Damaso said that this is only one of many protests the union has made about government policy concerning the frightful results of unbridled arming behavior for other governments.

“People, not power” should decide government policy concerning the frightful results of unbridled arming and testing, Damaso said.

“We urge that your government...”

**Pacific A-Test**

**Details on Dock Medical, Dental Programs**

**Medical Program:**

- **Washington:** Locals 1, 7, 25, 27, 32, 47, 51
- **Oregon:** Locals 21, 49, 50, 53
- **California:** Locals 14, 46

- **SAN FRANCISCO** — The ILWU-PMA Benefit Fund has announced the provisions of the new longshore personal program affecting these locals.

- **The new dental program is provided by California Dental Service (CDS), Oregon Dental Service (ODS), and Washington Dental Service (WDS).** For each dental group which will send the plan, the amount does not exceed 95 percent of the dentist’s ordinary fee.

- **Eligibility**

  - The new adult program covers active men already enrolled in a medical plan, their wives, and their unremarried dependent children ages 15 through 19. Pensioners and their dependents are not covered.

  - Eligible longshoremen and their dependents can go to any licensed dentist who will confirm eligibility directly with either CDS, ODS, or WDS. The plan exists to pay the allowed amount to the dentist.

- **Alternative Plans**

  - In Northern California, longshoremen may choose the alternative dental program, the Naismith Dental Group. In Southern California the alternative to CDS is ODS or WDS.

- **Dental Program:**

  - **San Francisco Area** — Locals 10, 34, 75, 91
  - **Los Angeles Area** — Locals 12, 26, 63, 94

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Bay Area Labor Attempts To Mediate UC Strike

BERKELEY — Settlement of the over two-months old strike of University of California employees here may be near, as Bay Area labor has stepped solidly into the picture.

An ad hoc committee composed of prominent Bay Area labor leaders, including Local 6 president Curtis McClain and Local 34 president James Herman—met for several hours last Monday and Tuesday in an attempt to find a solution to the crisis. The committee said its role was not to take over negotiations but to try and mediate a solution.

The meeting with the university officials was preceded by a rally and march of approximately 1,000 labor union members. The rally was composed of the Sailors Union, the Teamsters, Art Carter, secretary of the Contra Costa Labor Council and Jim Dimitratos of the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

The strike which involves nearly 30,000 union members in San Francisco, Livermore and Berkeley, broke out in April over problems relating to grievance procedures and the University's attempt to cut pay scales for building tradesmen.

ILJ Strikes Three Canadian Ports

QUÉBEC—Longshoremen at Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec have been on strike for nearly a month.

The controversy broke out less than a month after the Employers' Association and the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) locals in the three St. Lawrence rivers ports had completed a new contract which gave management a great flexibility in assigning long-shore gangs, according to the Journal of Commerce.

The controversy centers around work assignments for longshoremen in the traditional 16-man gangs which have now been reduced in size. ILA spokesmen complained that the surplus men were given job assignments not really in the long-shore area.

Pay Board Cuts Meatcutters' Wage Increase

WASHINGTON, DC — The Pay Board June 7 cut in negotiated by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers' Union.

Increases in the vicinity of 11 percent for 4,000 members of the union employed by the major food companies in Philadelphia which went into effect on March 1, 1972, were ordered reduced to 7 percent.

The reductions will become effective during the pay period immediately following issuance of the Pay Board's official decision and order.

The board said the first reductions ordered of deferred wage and salary increases in a labor contract agreed to prior to the beginning of Phase II of the Economic Stability Act 60 days ago. Theboard said the cut back on second-year increases of 11.6 percent in wages and fringe benefits for employees of A&P, 11 percent at Food Fair, and 10.9 percent at Acme.

The staff of the Pay Board was instructed to identify other contracts involving retail meatcutters in the Philadelphia region which calls for wage increases comparable to those reduced in today's action.

Meatcutters' secretary-treasurer Pat Gorman charged that the board had "ripped off minor wage adjustments which we had negotiated early in 1971 in exchange for major concessions to the employers on automation."

Gorman said that this action had put a damper on any adjustments the Meatcutters might make to help automate the industry and bring down costs. Increased wage cuts serve to increase, rather than decrease, the price of meat to consumers," he told the board.

Six-Month Beverage Strike Over

SAN FRANCISCO — After a six-month drought, Pepsi and Coke should be back on Bay Area grocery store shelves as a long strike of California Teamsters against soft drink bottling firms is at an end.

Sprinkled among participants of five bay area locals, are back at work bottling and delivering the soft drinks, after staving off an employer attempt to break the union.

Issues in the Northern California_strike, the parties have agreed, will be mediated by Gene Barry of the Teamsters Joint Council 7 called a defeat for the Food Employers' Association.

"We don't intend to be scared by the continuing threat against the rights of unions," said James Herman of the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

From the Labor Movement

UK Unions Cleared of Contempt

LONDON—After a few weeks featuring nothing but bad news, the British labor movement has gained a reprieve from the effects of the new Industrial Relations Act.

Last week the British Court of Appeals reversed the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) of contempt of court, finding that the union was not responsible for an unofficial dock strike staged by militant members.

The court also held that the union should be required to pay the fine imposed by the newly-established Industrial Relations Court.

The decision appears to return to work stewards the right to initiate unofficial walkouts without the threat of legal action by International bodies. This right was called into serious question by the government's enforcement of the Industrial Relations Act.

The brief came to a head a few months ago when the TGWU was ordered by the court to pay $143,000 in back wages to dock workers who walked out on the strike by the Producers Union.

The July 18 court decision was followed by two further moves by the TGWU.

Three members of the union in management have been expelled.

Judge Constantino sharply attacked the Justice Department for ignoring repeated court orders to specify its charges against the union.

"From the outset," the judge said, "we have shown that our political contributions to various candidates for public office have been openly and legally made and reported publicly. We don't intend to be scared out of politics. We think it is our right and our responsibility to remain active in this field."

Thelinear.rules violations also included writing letters to candidates which were published in the press.

CONTROVERSY

The following are the results of a recent survey of local union officials, public relations directors, and union members:

Local 63, Wilmington

The survey was conducted by the University of California employees here after the Pay Board Cuts Meatcutters' Wage Increase. The survey was conducted by the University of California employees here after the Pay Board Cuts Meatcutters' Wage Increase. The survey was conducted by the University of California employees here.
Farrah Strike Six Weeks Old

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—A major strike of close to 3,000 workers against the Farah Manufacturing Company of Texas and New Mexico is entering its sixth week. The strikers, more than 60% of whom are Mexican-Americans, seek recognition of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as their bargaining agent. The Farah Company operates nine plants in the two states. It is one of the largest manufacturers of men’s and boys’ slacks in the nation. It has continuously blocked the efforts and desire of its employees to engage in lawful union activities.

The strike began when workers left their jobs in San Antonio as a protest against the company’s unfair labor practices, including the firing of several workers.

The San Antonio walkout triggered similar walkouts in the firm’s other plants.

The response of the employer was swift. He obtained a restraining order which provides that pickets must keep 50 feet apart at all times, making it virtually impossible to maintain a normal picket line.

ARRESTS, VIOLENCE

To date, close to 500 strikers have been arrested and a number of them are in the middle of the night, for alleged violation of that regulation. Bail, in the order of $25, was ordered for this misdemeanor—offense normally carrying bail of $25.

Gap Widens Between Men’s, Women’s Pay

Male workers earned $78 per week more than women in 1970 on the average and the gap is getting bigger.

A recent study by the U.S. Department of Labor covering the years 1955 through 1970, says that the median pay level for men in 1970 was $8,966 per year, while for women it was $5,323.

In 1955, the women’s median pay amounted to 64.4% of a man’s median pay. By 1970 it was only 59.4%.

The government survey showed that the jobs held by women are usually the lowest paid and the least skilled in a particular industry.

Even in the fields requiring advanced education and training—women are usually in the lowest category of draftsmen, engineering technicians and computer programmers. In the public school system they comprise less than 20 percent of principals, superintendents and other administrators.

When they are doing precisely the same jobs as men, they are often offered proportionately less.

Morse to Speak at July 5 Observance

PORTLAND — Wayne Morse will be the speaker at July 5th “Bloody Thursday” ceremonies this year in Portland, according to Al Owen, president of Local 8.

The rites, traditional over many years in this port, are expected to draw a larger than usual crowd because of the featured speaker—winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and former U.S. Senator in the recent Oregon primary—is a foe of legislation pending before Congress against the transportation unions.

All ILGWU locals and auxiliaries, as well as other labor and women’s groups, and AFL-CIO unions in this area have been invited to participate.

The rites will include the usual march in honor of the dead of Bloody Thursday and conclude with Morse’s address and other ceremonies in the Battleship Oregon Park.

The march starts promptly at 10 A.M. from the Plaza blocks at N.W. 4th and Davis. Howard Manes, Local 8 vice president, is in charge of arrangements.

Who Will Enforce the Federal Safety Legislation?

Workers and their unions worked long and hard to gain a Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act, passed in 1970.

It called for Federal standards and Federal enforcement, procedures to end the slaughter occurring at the workplace. But today, those gains may be at risk.

The issue is this:

Should on-the-job safety standards be enforced by the Federal government, or should that control be returned to the states?

The return of control is largely a question of control of occupational safety and health, will the standards and enforcement become so weakened as to nullify the effects of the 1970 Federal law meaningless?

A case in point is the “walk-around” provision, which was one of the primary concerns of the labor movement in the passage of the 1970 Act.

Even Rep. William Steiger (R-Wis.), one of the authors of the bill, has expressed the opinion that stronger sections should be added, that a Federal safety inspector should be able to make use of the knowledge of the employees or their representation by assigning them to the job in order to consult with him during the inspection.

Thus, it was clearly the intent of Congress that effective safety legislation include the ability of workers to be represented during plant safety inspections in order to point out the hazards with which they work daily.

State safety inspectors — either at the Federal or state level—cannot know the plant as well as the workers. The purpose of the “walk-around” was to assist the inspector in his duties and as a result to make the workplace safe for the workers.

Now, if the enforcement of the law is returned to the states, that “walk-around” provision may be missing.

In fact, George Guenther, the assistant secretary of labor for occupational health and safety, has said that state plans are not required if there are such “walk-around” provisions.

His statement alarmed many in labor that the Federal law will be badly weakened under state control. (The Federal law contains a provision that enforcement may be returned to the states, as long as the states generally follow the Federal standards.)

PRESSURE

The employers usually want the states to administer the Occupational Safety and Health Act, recognizing that they can apply more pressure on state inspection agencies than at the Federal level. State enforcement is particularly threatened when an employer threatens to move his plant—or portions of it—to another state that does not set such strict enforcement policies on job safety.

Employers already have successfully pressured some states with the threat of moving out, with the exception of New Mexico and Ohio to present plans to the Federal government so that they can again control safety inspections.

State agencies, it has been recognized, can be more efficient than the Federal government in most states, there were more game wardens than safety inspectors. As a result, the safety record was so poor that there were 14,500 industrial deaths and $38,000,000 serious industrial injuries alone; more were killed on the job than in any single year of the Korean or Vietnam wars.

Indiana is typical of many of the states which have preparing their own safety plans. The Indiana plan, now awaiting Federal approval, does not contain the “walk-around” provision; in addition, the plan provides that workers can also be cited for safety violations as well as other independent and AFL-CIO unions in this area have been invited to participate.

The AFL-CIO worked hard to get Occupational Health and Safety Act passed in 1970. Under the 1970 Act, the Federal government will share costs of state control on a 50-50 basis with general control, the costs will be borne completely by the Federal government.

State control of job safety is frankly a bad deal in more ways than one.

Local union officers and members should learn what their states are doing in this situation and get in touch with their state representatives to insure that the principle of Federal pre-emption is maintained.

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Local union officers and members should learn what their states are doing in this situation and get in touch with their state representatives to insure that the principle of Federal pre-emption is maintained.

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader has called our present state of affairs “an Occupational Epidemic,” it’s an epidemic which will not be ended by returning to the same system that failed in the past.

—from the Allied Industrial Worker

No Safety Checks For Small Employers

WASHINGTON, DC.—The House of Representatives voted last week to stop safety inspections in plants employing fewer than 100 workers.

If this action is sustained in the Senate this prohibition would effectively restrict control of a large number of plants covered under the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

The House, acting in early June, rejected a request to the Labor Department to pay its inspectors for checking these small firms. Labor has been able to build up to an enormous amount of pressure from small businessmen complaining about the Department’s regulations. Labor sources have pointed out that among the most unsafe plants are small operations.
Parliamentary Procedure

The Order of Business

In order to keep things running efficiently, most organizations which meet regularly have a formal "order of business"—an outline of how things will proceed.

Although there is some variation from place to place, the standard "order of business"—the "agenda"—looks like this:

- Call to order; reading of minutes of previous meeting
- Initiation of new business
- Reports
- Unfinished business
- New business
- Adjournment

Sometimes there is a special event—a speaker from another organization—which will take up a bit of time. In case this comes up, the chair may ask for a motion to suspend the regular order of business in the interest of hearing the speaker. In some cases, a 2/3 vote is necessary. In other cases, a simple majority suffices.

In case of an unusual event—a special vote—a special meeting can be called to deal with only that topic. In this case, the meeting can adopt a "special order of business" which ordinarily allows the membership to get down to business and put off the adjournment of business, communications, etc., and just deal with the matter at hand. At a special meeting like this, no other matters are usually discussed.

Minutes

The minutes are a record of what has happened at a previous meeting. Minutes are often the authority for any action or the basis of record-keeping or the disbursement of funds. Therefore, they should be completely accurate. At a minimum, minutes should tell you the date, time and place of the meeting; the names of those present; the chair; the secretary; any motions made, and whether they were adopted or rejected; the discussion that took place; and, in the case of actions taken, what the action was. Moreover, minutes are the primary historical record of what has happened.
**ILWU, Employers Back Continued Log Exports**

Continued from Page 1—

Some want a complete ban on exports from public or private lands.

**ILWU Testimony**

Countering this approach, John Olson, legislative representative for the Columbia River District Council, emphasized the problem with jobs in the Northwest. He pointed out that log exports from this area could save the lives of half of its ocean and river ports and boost the financial picture for all the rest.

Imposition of higher trade restrictions on logs, Olson said, would cost an intolerable price in the world trading community.

He also cited the federal establishment for its inconsistencies: "While an imposing task force of high government officials and private citizens try to increase US exports and reduce the balance of payments deficit, the Agriculture and Interior Departments are contemplating restrictions on log exports that would increase this deficit by at least 175 million!"

 Olson said that the Morse Amendment and the Export Administration Act of 1969, permit economic control of US exports to abroad to the extent necessary to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of essential materials, and to reduce the serious, inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand. But an absolute ban on the exports would be an unwarranted blow to the economy which is already overburdened, he said. In 1970, the log export trade in the State of Washington alone, "generated $780,000,000 to the economy, exclusive of the value of the cargo itself," Olson said.

CONSIDERATION

Olson pointed out that the problem of conservation has drastically reduced the species in the most favorable supply situation. They are relatively low in the critical Douglas firs, heaviest in hemlock...

**Big Business Says:**

Unemployment Picture Will Stay Glowy

**WASHINGTON, DC—** Big business has admitted that the prospect of reducing unemployment significantly this year is pretty dim.

While corporations are talking about recovery and "good times" again, the rate of joblessness has remained at nearly 6 percent for three months in a row.

According to a survey taken by a conservative business magazine, US News & World Report, the Nixon administration is permitting a jobless rate of five percent by the end of this year. "Will be very hard to achieve," one corporate executive observed in a reduction to four percent—a rate which the economists believe has re-employment—might bring an unacceptable amount of inflation.

INDIFFERENT

Thus, concludes the magazine, the "likely prospect is an unemployment rate ranging between five and eight percent for an indefinite period."

Material developed by US News & World Report shows that since World War II, the jobless rate has descended below four percent only during wartime.

The magazine blames unemployment on the entrance of women and teenagers into the job market.

where the cut has been less than the growth.

The ILWU Contingent at the hearings adjourned, that Pack- wood plans to work for a total ban of log exports from public lands, as well as for firm language prohibiting substitution.

As this was written additional hearings were being held in Wash- ington, DC, before the Subcommittee on International Finance of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Packwood is a member of that Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Har- rison Williams, New Jersey. Other members are Senators John J. Sparkman, Alabama; Alan Cranston, California; Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts; William Roth, Dela- ware; and Robert Taft, Ohio.

"No-Fault" Bill Passes Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, DC—A bill to estab- lish a national "no-fault" automobile insurance system has been approved by the Senate Commerce Committee.

With strong backing of the labor movement, the measure would require states to adopt no-fault legislation within two years to adopt no-fault legislation that meets federal standards. The no-fault rising accident victims—regardless of who caused the accident—would promptly pay the motorists their bills and make up lost earnings and medical expenses, the court suits to determine fault and liability.

According to no fault supporters this should mean lower premium rates since the cost of determining liability would be drastically re- duced.

The bill provides that an insured motorist would collect from his own insurance company for medical and rehabilitation expenses up to $5,000, and $10,000 for injuries and death.

No determination of fault would be necessary. The motorists would pay their bills and make up lost earnings and medical expenses, the court suits to determine fault and liability.

The bill would require insurance companies to provide lower average available to all motorists with a vehicle that costs a maximum to pay the court a "reasonable part" of the premium as a down payment.

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