Phase III
effect still uncertain

WASHINGTON, DC — The abolition of the Pay Board and Price Commission, and the imposition of "voluntary" Phase III controls was announced by President Nixon on January 11.

Although the enforcement machinery for wage and price controls has been altered by the removal of the two boards, the administration's new program retains essentially the same wage restrictions as in Phase II and gives the Cost of Living Council broad power to intervene in collective bargaining.

The President also formally asked Congress to extend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1971 for another year to give him the legal authority to control wages and prices. The present enacting legislation expires April 30.

Exactly what this will mean concretely for American working people in 1973 is still vague as this issue of The Dispatcher goes to press. The dollars-and-cents effects of the President's new program will probably only become clear once hearings on his request for the extension of authority begin, and once bargaining on behalf of between four and five million workers whose contracts expire in 1973 gets under way.

The following basic information has been released by the White House.

Wages

The Pay Board has been abolished. With the exception of specific industries (food, health care, construction) new collective bargaining settlements will no longer necessarily require prior government approval.

However, the President has made it clear that the government reserves the right to move in hard on wage increases which it considers "excessive."

Should this occur, the Cost of Living Council can use its authority to issue a temporary order setting interim wage levels. This would allow the council to:

- Require parties to supply information and assurances demonstrating that their actions are not or will not	
- Perform November 29 and has asked us to extend a warm thanks through The Dispatcher to the many members of the ILWU who have sent messages of care and concern.

New Canadian Pact

Vancouver—ILWU members here have voted by 73 percent to accept a new 2 ½ year contract which will provide for substantial wage increase and fringe improvements.

The contract, based largely on the recommendations of Appeals Judge Nathan Nemets who was asked by the federal government to mediate the touchy situation on the B.C. docks last month, provides for:

- A wage increase of $1.10 in a 2 ½ year contract bringing the base rate to $6.06 per hour in three stages — 40 cents retroactive to August 1, 1972; 40 cents on August 1, 1973; and 25 cents on August 1, 1974;
- Time and a half for afternoon shifts and double time for night shifts;
- Increases in skill differentials bringing the checkers' rate up immediately from 5 cents to 20 cents per hour; all other skilled rates now between 20 and 35 cents an hour to be increased by 5 cents;
- Further contribution of $1.2 million by the employers to the pension fund through monthly payments over the life of the agreement;
- Employer and employee contributions to welfare fund to be increased from the present 12 cents to 14 cents each;
- The controversial issue of computerized dispatch to be referred to a new joint committee of three members from each side, to report back to both parties by January 31, 1974;
- On containers, the report recommended that existing rules for packing and unpacking on the docks be maintained with both parties to submit any proposals for changes to the Joint Industry-Labor Relations Committee;
- In addition, the union won retroactive pay for all casuals except those regularized since August 1, 1972, and application of the guarantee program to all members registered prior to August 1, 1972.

Canadian Area Caucus delegates voted by over 85 percent to recommend a "yes" vote on a new 2 ½ year agreement.

Await Government Decision

San Francisco — ILWU and PMA agreed January 18, that "effective 8 a.m. January 20, 1973, the straight time basic rate will be increased by 30 cents per hour" pending approval by the Cost of Living Council.

The agreement culminated a series of events set into motion when President Nixon announced the abolition of the Pay Board on January 11. The ILWU longshore negotiating sub-committee an January 12, immediately invoked sections of the longstanding Memorandum of Understanding, as amended, which permit either party to cancel the pact on 24 hours notice if "US government wage or price controls are not in effect on January 31, 1972."

"It is the intent of the officers and Coast Committee," the locals were informed, "to seek immediate institution of the original settlement negotiated by the ILWU and the employers and restore to our membership the 30 cents per hour increase in the base rate which was withheld by the Pay Board."

On January 18, the two sides met and agreed to restore the 30 cents. PMA agreed, however, to request permission to pay out the additional money only after putting into the record that it did not agree that the Memorandum of Understanding was subject to cancellation. The employers are arguing that even though the Pay Board has been put out of business, wage-price controls are still in effect.

Thoughts for the New Year

Ten thousand times has the labor movement stumbled and fallen and bruised itself and risen again; been seized by the throat and choked into insensibility; enjoined by the courts, assaulted by thugs, charged by the militia, shot down by regulars, traduced by the press, frowned upon by public opinion, deceived by politicians, threatened by priests, repudiated by renegades, preyed upon by grafters, infected by spies, deserted by cowards, betrayed by traitors, blud by leeches, and sold out by leaders.

But notwithstanding all this, and all these, it is today the most vital and potential power this planet has ever known, and its historic mission of emancipating the workers of the world from the straitlones of the ages is as certain of ultimate realization as the setting of the sun.

Eugene V. Debs, 1904
THE KILLING HAS STOPPED. The war in Vietnam is, for now, over. The terms of the "Agreement on Ending the War and Returning Peace to Vietnam" provide for an immediate cease fire in place, withdrawal of the armed forces of the US and its allies, release of the prisoners held by both sides, and recognition of the role of both the National Liberation Front and the Thieu government in South Vietnam.

In addition, a National Council of Reconciliation is set up to carry out the spirit and terms of the agreement. Both sides recognize that the military demarcation line at the 17th parallel is a provisional boundary—Vietnam is one country. Finally, it is expected that agreements will be signed soon to end hostilities in Laos and Cambodia as well.

Thus, after nearly thirty years of political and military struggle, the people of Vietnam have won an historic victory. Foreign occupation of their country is ended—we hope forever. The determined struggle of the Vietnamese for the right to control their own destiny marks them as among the most valiant people of our times. Neither the Japanese, the French nor the United States could break their will.

The ILWU participated in the struggle for an independent Vietnam for many years. As far back as our convention in Vancouver, BC, in 1956, delegates resolved:

"There must be a cease fire. This is self evident; nothing can even be decided while the fighting rages. Foreign troops must be withdrawn — if not immediately then by some planned, internationally controlled procedure. The alternative is mutual destruction. The exact formula for negotiations is less important than the agreement to negotiate.

"Therefore, we propose: Cease fire; Withdrawal of all foreign troops; Negotiate; Settlement and peace."

ALL PEOPLE OF THE WORLD now expect that both sides will live up to the agreement. No doubt there will be those uncoordinated soldiers who will be itching for any excuse to get back into the war. But responsible peoples everywhere have understood the tragedy of this situation, and cannot permit it to happen again. The peace in Vietnam is necessary not only for the Vietnamese people to rebuild their own society, it is necessary so that the rest of the world can turn its attention to peace.

For the past twenty-five years, the United States has been dominated by the cold war. The anti-communist drive initiated by Acheson and Dulles and their crowd of bankers, lawyers, industrialists and political leaders from both major parties. Many labor leaders also went along. Now life itself has proven that this ideology—the cornerstone of American foreign policy for a generation—is totally bankrupt.

Now is the time to do something about the crushing burden of armaments and end once and for all a foreign policy based on adventurism. Now is the time to divert some of our energy and know-how to solve our own problems—poverty, discrimination, inflation and unemployment, and to end the increasing attacks against the wages and conditions of the workers of this country.

We hope that this agreement to end the war in Vietnam will prove lasting, and that it will bring a new era of peace and friendship throughout the world.

On the Beam
by Harry Bridges

THE NIXON WAGE CONTROLS cut 30% per hour off the wage settlement negotiated by our union as part of an agreement settling the 1971-72 West Coast longshore strike that went on for over four months. The Pay Board refused to approve the settlement even though the Pay Board staff found that the wage increases negotiated were fair and equitable.

The Pay Board's action in the ILWU case caused four out of five labor members of the board to resign. Now the board has been abolished and a new form of commission set up by Presidential order. According to the Pay Board, it is "the stage for the union to cancel the longshore-clerks contract by invoking contract sections allowing either party to cancel the contract by giving 48 hours' notice if and when the Pay Board went out of business.

At a meeting with the PMA on January 18, the purpose of the union's letter of cancellation was outlined by the union committee, namely that we wanted the 30% per hour wage increase to be paid effective January 20, 1973.

The PMA did not agree with the union's interpretation of the contract language on cancellation, stating the federal order did not abolish controls, but simply made changes so that wage-price controls were to be enforced in a different form.

The PMA's position is that the decision of 30% from our settlement is one that continues for the life of the contract, through June 30, 1973. The union's answer is that it is exercising its right to cancel the contract, it did not intend to ask its people to walk off the jobs just like that; it wanted PMA to agree to pay the money effects of wage-price increases in the new commission would approve. The PMA agreed to the union's proposal, but not to our right to cancel.

A MATTERS STAND NOW, application has been made to the Cost of Living Council. This council is headed up by John T. Dunlop, who has been serving as chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission.

As this is written, it's difficult to distinguish between the old form of wage controls, which were supposedly abolished, and the new form of wage controls which were supposedly abolished. It's only a form of life, to be "voluntary" controls; but it works out that the controls still continue. Although the time has passed to stop, the workers and the workers only, and had hardly any effect on prices. The main thing the people are to work to get the workers and members of unions and workers heads off. If you can force the employers to agree to anything, you are in a position to get the union a part of the cost of living council. When the PMA gets back to work, we are going to write the final settlement anywhere, and no form of strike action is going to have much of an impact on them.

This was the general attitude of the pay board and was the main, compelling reason that most of the labor members quit the board and denounced it as a fraud.

WE WILL SOON FIND OUT if this picture has changed.

After all, the rights the union is asserting are covered by sections of the agreement which were approved by the Pay Board.

On the new labor-management advisory committee, four of the five labor members served by the Pay Board and voted to approve our settlement, they were overruled by a majority vote and they resigned. All the same, labor members signed an ad that was printed in national newspapers to explain to the public that ILWU had an outstanding claim on the pay board to approve the settlement as negotiated.

Thus, again, the ILWU is possibly in the best position to do what any union could be to get approval of its position by the pay board. The PMA's position is that the decision lumping off 30% from our settlement is one that continues for the life of the contract through June 30, 1973.
Oil Workers Settle Pact

DENVER — The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (OCAW), AF-CIO, began the year Labor Day changed by winning a peace-settlement agreement with the American Oil Company covering an estimated 20,000 workers in Texas refineries.

The American settlement calls for a first year wage increase of 6 percent effective January 1, 1973, plus an additional 2 percent effective January 1, 1974. Along with other fringe benefits, OCAW and American Oil agreed to set up a joint labor-management health and safety committee to hire industrial health consultants to measure and report on plant conditions.

OCAW’s contracts with the oil industry, covering 25,000 workers, expired on January 1. Since there is no industry-wide agreement, negotiations are taking place on a plant-by-plant basis. However, the first settlement reached setting a pattern for the industry.

Otto Hagel is Dead

Otto Hagel—one of those rare artists who caught and transfigured the spirit of ordinary working people—died at age 63. The famed photographer who had been to the White House to photograph presidents, who went to prison to photograph Tom Mooney, and went down to the waterfront to capture the life of ordinary longshoremen—died after suffering a stroke on Thursday, January 18.

Shown above is one of the best-known of Otto’s photographs which was included in Men and Machines, published by ILWU and the PMA a decade ago. Otto also did the photographs for another volume about the West Coast waterfront in 1937, entitled Men and Ships.

Born in Germany, Otto came to the US in 1929—working as a migrant laborer and as a window washer. He and his wife, Hansel, had lived on a ranch north of San Francisco for about 50 years.

He is survived by his wife and three sisters in Germany.

Oil Workers Ask Ban on Cancer-Producing Chemicals

Charging that more than 100,000 workers die of occupational disease each year, the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers, AFL-CIO, have called upon the Department of Labor to prohibit the production of 10 chemicals which, it says, cause cancer in animals and humans.

And the Health Research Group asked the department to promulgate emergency temporary standards to eliminate exposure and control emissions in order to protect the lives and health of American workers.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 provides that such emergency standards be issued, the two groups said, when it is demonstrated that working conditions present a grave danger to an employee’s health and safety.

The chemicals listed in the petition are used in dyes, textiles, rubber and insecticides.

The latent cancer liability of these chemicals,” the petition states, “and the danger of continued exposure necessitates the immediate regulation of the production of these chemicals in order to protect the lives and health of American workers.”

The British Union To Boycott Tony ‘Phase II’

LONDON — British unions have announced their total opposition to the Tory government’s “Phase II” program of economic controls.

The Trades Union Congress (TUC) similar to the AFL-CIO here — has announced that it will not coe with the government programs, nor will its leaders sit on the various boards set up to regulate prices and wages.

Although the TUC has not called strikes to oppose wage and price controls in England, the leadership pointed out that some unions might take action “on their own.” Token stoppages were imposed by gas workers and engineers in Northwest England last week.

SIMILAR TO US

If parliament assents, the British Phase II controls, similar in design and execution to the US model, will go into effect in April for six months. This will replace the current 90-day freeze on prices and wages imposed last November. The present freeze expires in February, but will probably be extend ed for another 60 days to give the government enough time to get Phase II through parliament.

Environmental Issue

SCDC Works To Protect Jobs On Cal Coast

WILMINGTON — The ILWU Southern California District Council has authorized its president, Nate Dilliat, to make available to the affected area the resources of California’s “coastal initiative” does not adversely affect the job rights and other benefits enjoyed by members in Southern California.

The coastal initiative, passed by the state’s voters in November, places restrictions on the development of coastal areas.

The Council delegates also expressed their distaste for a “dressed-up” version of the Pay Board in President Nixon’s new Phase III program. Meeting one day after the President announced the new program, the board fired off a letter to former Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern urging him to do everything he could to stop limitations on free collective bargaining.

Board members also reaffirmed their support of the farmworkers and urged the Teamsters to continue their boycott of actions which infringe on the farm workers’ jurisdiction.

A legislative report from Dilliat pointed out that important matters were coming up in the new session in Sacramento, including property tax relief, improvements in workers’ compensation, extension of veteran’s benefits and regulation of insurance companies.

NW Ports’ Suit On Dock Pact Continues

WASHINGTON, DC—Counsel for the Federal Maritime Commission has suggested that a complaint filed last week by 18 northwest ports against the ILWU-PMA contract should be handled by the NLRB, not the FMC Board.

The eight ports asked last summer that the FMC investigate and disallow certain sections of the ILWU-PMA Memorandum of Understanding which deal with participation of non-PMA members on the joint panels.

Their petition to the FMC claims that the commission has jurisdiction over the agreement because the petition is in violation of the Shipping Act of 1916.

Specifically, the northwest ports are asking the FMC to bar requirements that the non-PMA members conform to the agreement’s provisions and pay their share of certain fringe benefits in order to have access longshore labor.

Opposing the ports and concuring with the FMC is an governing representative of the International Longshoremen’s Association who are current agreements not affected by the FMC taking over jurisdiction in this case.

High Court Upholds Co-ordinated Bargaining

WASHINGTON, DC — The US Supreme Court has upheld a ruling by a lower court that separate unions could require a company to reagree with all unions involved in contract negotiations before settling with any one union.

The case involved a contract dispute between the International Longshoremen’s Association and an AFL-CIO joint negotiating commit tee.

The NLRB had ruled against this action, but was overturned by a Philadelphia Circuit Court.
A female fork lift operator in Batumi. Women do all sorts of white and blue collar jobs. The constitution of the USSR gives women equal rights with men in all fields of endeavor. More than half of the people with secondary or higher education are women. There are many women lawyers, doctors, engineers, teachers, and officials in the government structure.

- The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
  - Lots of construction, especially new apartment buildings.
  - Heavy emphasis on science and foreign languages in its education program.
  - Free education in its institutions of higher learning for qualified students.
  - Difference in role of unions compared to those in the US.
  - Public ownership of the means of production—and the use of profits for the general welfare of the people.
  - Free health care for all, and sound planning of its over-all medical program.
  - Lack of reading material from other countries on news stands.
  - Call of "Mira" (peace) by rank and file Russians.
  - Resistance to discuss accident cases.
  - Slow progress towards containerization in the ports.
  - More leisure time for the workers.
  - Availability of various forms of public entertainment.
  - Stress on agricultural program.
  - Friendliness of the people.
  - A growing tourism industry.
  - A variety of consumer goods in the stores.
  - The great number of women who work at various blue and white collar jobs.

These are out-at-glance impressions of a country behind the so-called "Iron Curtain"—now visited by millions of tourists, businesspeople, educators, diplomats, sports and other "good will" groups, from all over the world—about which the American people have heard and read so much, most of it pretty much on the distorted side.

We visited schools, libraries, factories, docks, shops, union headquarters, a newspaper publisher's house, a huge tractor manufacturing plant, a worker's home, a collective farm, museums, the American Embassy, and various places of entertainment.

We should like to take this opportunity of expressing our most sincere thanks and appreciation to the ILWU for making it possible for us to go on this highly educational and interesting trip. It was a once-in-a-lifetime trip, and we enjoyed every bit of it.

The Sea and River Workers Union (SRWU) were our hosts. They are old friends of the ILWU, having taken care of previous delegations from our union to the USSR— in 1960, 1967, and 1969. From the time we landed on a Pan Am Flight at Moscow Airport from New York, where we received a very warm reception, our gracious and generous hosts took us in tow and thereafter we were constantly on the go. They had a busy schedule drawn out and were eager to show us as much of their country as time permitted. In a word, they displayed a lot of "Alaah," as the Hawaiians say.

The Soviet Union is such an enormous country—almost 2 1/2 times that of the U.S.—that we were able to see only a small part of the nation. Three weeks and 6,000 miles of travel do not make us experts. However, we shall try our best to convey to you what we saw, did, and discussed, confined to those areas visited.

First of all, the friendliness of the people impressed us. And, talk about "melting pot"—there are about 170 separate ethnic groups, who speak more than 200 dialects and languages in the 15 Republics which make up the USSR.

It was interesting to observe how the people work, live and plan under socialism. The man in the street seems contented and satisfied. The feeling we get was that while the people there may have their gripes about various things, they are proud of their country. To us there was no indication that most are disgruntled and want to flee to another country.

"What we have today," said one Russ, "is a big improvement over what we had in the past. We are very satisfied with conditions as they now exist." If there is regimentation of any sort, we did not come across any.

The role of unions in the USSR differs from that in the U.S. We feel unions there are like a government agency of sorts. For one thing, there are no contract negotiations simply because there are no employers. Under their form of government, everyone is public property—the factories, docks, ships, buses, newspapers, markets, bakeries, stores, hotels, farms, theersels, etc. There are no strikes. The prof its go to the government and are used for all the people—either to provide more services or to develop new industries and plants.

The unions make sure that the workers get the full benefits out of laws enacted by the Soviet legislative process, covering job conditions, wages, housing, health-welfare, industrial accidents, and the like.

The union has representation on committees which draw up various legislative recommendations which relate to workers' benefits. We were unable, however, to determine how many of these recommendations are actually adopted by the Supreme Soviet, which is the USSR legislative body.

Unions also hold meetings held right on the job site, and not in a union hall such as we normally do for general membership meetings. Due to scheduling difficulties, we were unable to attend any meetings.

The unions also hold periodic national conferences, or "congresses" as they are called. Most of the fulltime union officials, we observed, are fairly young—in their 30's or 40's, and a few of the top leaders are in their 50's. We met some women union leaders also.

We were informed that all of the officials come off the jobs to assume their positions. One of them was an electrician, another a ship mechanic, a railway worker, a sailor, and an engineer.

We shall not dwell on the organizational make-up of their union because this was already accomplished in reports submitted by previous ILWU groups.

The Sea and River Workers' Union, our hosts, with 705,000 members is a small union, as compared to others such as the Agricultural Workers Union, which has about 15 million members. In all, some 50 million workers belong to unions out of a work-force of about 100 million.

Prices and Wages

We had two long "bull sessions" with the top officers and department heads of the SRWU at their Moscow union headquarters. The discussions were wide-ranging and very interesting. They expressed their opposition to our involvement in the Vietnam War. They also inquired into our relations with other unions in the U.S.

We told them about our discussions on a possible merger with the Teamsters Union, and also areas in contract negotiations, political action and peace programs, where we have worked closely with other unions.

The average monthly pay of a Russian is 142 rubles (about $70). The minimum wage is 60 rubles ($32). A chief librarian earns $280, school teachers and lawyers get $900, while doctors, scientists, engineers, etc., are paid about $600 and up.

Under their system, those who perform the tougher, hazardous work, are better paid than white collar workers. Equal pay for equal work is the law.

Their standard of living is still higher than that of the USSR—we didn't have to go to Russia to find that out. However, it seems there has been much improvement in Russia in the last 10 years. A veteran writer for the National Geographic Magazine, doing a story on the Volga River, whom we met in a Volgo-grad hotel, told us he has visited Russia 14 times, in the course of which he has seen much improvement in the living standard of the Russians.

Page 4 January 26, 1973
We found the cost of clothing pretty high. Men's suits cost anywhere from $20 to $90, and dresses from $20 to $40. Men's sports shirts range from $10 to $15.

Various appliances are costly. However, general food items seem reasonably priced—a kilo of apples costs about $4.00. There probably are more, but we came across only one small service station in Moscow, a city with a population of about 7 million.

Income taxes are minimal, based on number of dependents and earnings. Some pay as low as 1 percent. Direct income taxation provides less than 10 percent of the government's total revenue. Under their system, most of the receipts come from profits derived from various government-run enterprises.

Insofar as retirement benefits are concerned, workers are covered by a social security system, financed by the government, without any contributions from the workers. The average pension equals 60 to 70 percent of the wages, depending on years of service and earnings received. Benefits are paid out for old age, disability, and to survivors. Agricultural workers, not formerly covered, are now protected. Normal retirement age is 60 for men and 55 for women.

**Free Health Care**

Under their health program, much emphasis is placed on preventive medicine. "Keep 'em healthy and out of hospitals," seems to be their aim. There is also good coordination among the hospitals so that much of the costly equipment and services are shared among them, rather than hospitals trying to out-spend and out-waste each other by each maintaining their own facilities.

We also noted that there seems to be no overbuilding of medical centers, such as we are plagued with in our country. We were told that hospitals, clinics, and sanitariums are located in key parts of the cities in accordance with the size and need of the population. Also medical doctors, nurses, technicians, etc. are coming out of their medical schools continuously.

Medical and dental care is provided free to all by the government. The doctors work for the state. There are no instances of a patient getting stuck with huge medical bills because of major surgery and prolonged hospitalization.

While in Russia we heard hard news from the U.S.—trying to find out how the 45ers and Rama were doing, or to get the latest dope on politics at home. Why? Because, except for the Daily Worker or the People's World, we could find no single newspaper or magazine on the news stands from home.

We kidded the Russians about the lack of reading material from other parts of the world, and being stuck with mostly Russian publications. However, they merely smiled and said they are satisfied with what they have.

We did see newspapers and various publications from the U.S. at the huge Lenin Library in Moscow, which offers some 25 million books and different printed materials to the public. We were given a guided tour of the library, which is the Russian equivalent of our Library of Congress. There are about 400,000 libraries in the USSR, 4,000 of them in Moscow.

The Russians are avid readers. We saw many cab drivers, workers on coffee breaks in the hotels and on construction jobs, people in the restaurants and parks, reading—fiction, science, poems, biographies, etc. Books, translated into Russian, written by Mark Twain, Sinclair Lewis, Jack London, and Ernest Hemingway are popular with the Soviets.

At the various airport terminals, we observed all kinds of Russian literature, some translated in English, offered free to the public.

Over 7,000 newspapers and 4,000 magazines are published in the USSR. Pravda, Izvestia and Trud are the largest newspapers. The daily circulation of all newspapers combined, totals over 90 million.

We visited Izvestia, which has a daily circulation of 8.4 million, reaches 45 cities and towns, and is published 7 days a week. The editor met president Harry Bridges and wishes to be remembered to him.

Their newspapers do not carry advertisements as ours do. We saw men and women working on the staff as reporters and as press and linotype machine operators.

The editor proudly pointed out that Izvestia showed a "profit" of 20 million rubles in 1971, which was used for the public good—for housing, medical care and education. In 1967, it was pointed out earlier, under socialism, newspapers are public property, so are their profits.

Another strong media of communication is television. In spite of the steep prices, millions own TV sets. Most are table model, black and white sets. A color 21-inch table model sells for about $100. A big boost to TV was the construction of a powerful 1,700-foot transmitting tower in 1967 in Moscow. "Mira!" (peace) was repeated over and over in our contacts with the Russian people. "We've had it," they say. The USSR lost some 20 million people in World War II. The Russians say they are too busy building their country and want no more wars.

But, the USSR maintains an armed force of more than three million men for which 17 billion rubles is appropriated in their national budget. This surely must place a heavy financial strain on the people in the same way as our huge defense spending affects our budget.

While on the subject of war and peace, we might add that on the docks of Odessa and Illichievsk, we observed military equipment—not weapons, but such things as: track vehicles, jeeps, heavy duty lorries, etc.—consigned for North Vietnam.

**Anti-Semitism?**

There are about 21/2 million Jews in the USSR. More than 200,000 were permitted to emigrate to Israel in 1971, and more continued to leave in 1972. We were told that some eventually ask to be re-admitted because they are dissatisfied with life in Israel. As we understood it, it is rather difficult for such persons to return to Russia.

In our discussions we got the impression that the government is reluctant to lose any of the talented Jews leave because of their importance to the USSR.

Some people told us there is a lot of exaggeration in the American press about discrimination towards the Jews. One seemingly well established Russian-Jewish businessman in Leningrad boasted that Jews should have nothing to complain about in the U.S. or Russia—they hold the better jobs, with good pay, and live comfortably.

While they were rather reluctant to discuss this whole matter, the Russians told us that everyone, not only Jews are required to reimburse the "exile" or "diploma" tax to the government for free higher education received in the USSR. The Jews have strongly opposed making these payments, saying they are discriminatory.

It was interesting to note that the U.S. press, in late October reported that some 190 Jewish families were exempted from paying the tax and allowed to leave for Israel. This turn of events was said to be the result of Russia's attempt to soften possible congressional opposition to an overall Soviet-American trade package.

In visiting the various ports, we were impressed with the high degree of mechanization in the operations. The workers are not opposed to machines. With the labor shortage, they say machines help ease the work, and this results in bringing about a higher standard of living and shorter hours.

In Batumi, which rates among the largest and oldest (95 years) ports of the Black Sea coastline, we saw oil processing plants and canneries. About 50,000 freighters work out of it.

The port of Kiev on the Dniepr River is one of the largest in the Ukraine. It is 73 years old and handles 10 million tons of cargo annually. About 3,000 work on the waterfront.

In visit about mechanization—on the docks of Len- ingrad, we saw gas and electric forklifting equip- ment, and mobile cranes and powerful dockside gantries.

In Volgograd, we viewed the shipping dock at Port of the Volga River. We saw all processing plants and canneries. About 40,000 freighters and cargo workers are employed in the port. Not much general cargo is handled. Some 40 assorted passenger ships, tankers and freighters work out of it.

Some people told us their discussions with the ILWU team. At right, a 25-ton overhead container crane at the port of Illichewsk. Below, right, workers assemble an imported car on the Odessa waterfront. In general, delegates found that the Soviets were making progress in the area of mechanization. Containers are also beginning to be used, without, apparently, creating any serious problems of unemployment.
Continued from Page 5—

About 6,500 work in Odessa Port, of whom 2,000 are stevedores. This port handles about 15 million tons of cargo annually, and of this amount, 10 million is in petroleum. Odessa has the reputation of having the largest passenger port terminal in the Black Sea.

The port of Illichevsk, which is located about 50 miles from Odessa, is considered among the most advanced in the USSR, with 20 piers and 33 berths, built over a 12-year period. General cargo ships of 46 countries visit this port, which employs about 70,000 people, 45 percent of which are women—handling 10 million tons of cargo yearly. The cranes are coal, iron and steel as various manufactured goods, such as a complete hydroelectric plant which was being shipped to Egypt.

This too is a highly mechanized port, with all sorts of cranes being utilized. We saw a giant 700-ton floating crane under construction for specialized use here. Women are given the so-called easy jobs—checking, assembling cargoes, clerical work and operating the cranes and machinery.

Containerization

Our 1967 Overseas Team reported that while containerization was being looked into, progress has been too slow, because of the countries of the USSR. The deals do not have the facilities necessary (dock equipment, railways, tracks, etc.) at the present time. To make a major operational change possible, we were told the situation has not changed much. However, in Illichevsk, we were surprised to learn of the installation of a container-boat terminal, with the completion target date set for late 1973. A huge dock container complex seeing such a project.

Due to mechanization, many of the workers are required to attend special schools to learn how to handle the specialized jobs.

We were informed that various incentive forms of work are offered teams of workers, who are paid bonuses, depending on their performance norms. If a worker on the team is lazy, or frequently absent from work without a valid excuse, or does not perform work as required, he is cut off from his share of the bonus and is told to "get on the ball" by his supervisor.

As we got it, absenteeism is not much of a problem on the docks. Safety programs are strictly enforced. A 10-year-old boy was unable to work due to an injury. Since a work injury is defined in their system, it is not necessary to borrow or lay aside large sums of money to finance kids through college. Since we got it, our Russian host was surprised this was not known. He told us that under their system, it is not necessary to borrow or lay aside large sums of money to finance kids through college.

In conversing with them, we learned that they "dig" music, dance, etc. . . . There is no unemployment problem. Actually, they are short of workers and need more people to fill various jobs. . . . Sports-wise, we saw many stadiums and arenas where sports events are held. Soccer seems to be their "national pastime," followed by ice hockey and basketball. They said "nyet" to our suggestion that they choose other fields of endeavor.

On the credit side, there is lots of open space between the buildings, with parks and recreation areas, trees, shrubbery and flower beds. Muscovites refer to the trees around the city as their "green lungs."

The Russians speak proudly of their education system, which is being broadened and modernized. There are vocational schools, with classes lasting from six months to two years, to develop skilled and semi-skilled labor for industry and agriculture. We visited several schools in Volgograd and Odessa.

Qualified students, who must pass a strict examination, may continue their higher education in a 5-year university or a 4 to 6-year specialized institute. The costs of higher education are paid by the government and students also receive a small stipend. We noted that under their system, it is not necessary to borrow or lay aside large sums of money to finance kids through college. Upon graduation, students are required to work in their specified fields for a set number of years. For example, a school teacher must teach for three years, after which he can continue teaching or choose to enter other fields of endeavor.

In the Georgian city of Batumi, we visited a kindergarden school. The children greeted us with bouquets of flowers and entertained us with a musical show.

We were also taken on a interesting tour of a school in Volgograd, where 15 to 16-year old students were learning the English language. We thought they did a very able job of presenting oral reports before the class.

"Our Privileged Class"

One thing was pretty evident in the schools we visited—the Russians take real good care of their children. "They are our only real 'privileged class,'" say the Soviets. Their classrooms look clean, pleasant and cheerful. The children dress in the same colors too, like many in the USA. An English instructor in Lenningrad agreed with us. Others we talked to had no comment.

On the credit side, there is lots of open space between the buildings, with parks and recreation areas, trees, shrubbery and flower beds. Muscovites refer to the trees around the city as their "green lungs."

The Russians speak proudly of their education system, which is being broadened and modernized. There are vocational schools, with classes lasting from six months to two years, to develop skilled and semi-skilled labor for industry and agriculture. We visited several schools in Volgograd and Odessa.

Qualified students, who must pass a strict examination, may continue their higher education in a 5-year university or a 4 to 6-year specialized institute. The costs of higher education are paid by the government and students also receive a small stipend. We noted that under their system, it is not necessary to borrow or lay aside large sums of money to finance kids through college. Upon graduation, students are required to work in their specified fields for a set number of years. For example, a school teacher must teach for three years, after which he can continue teaching or choose to enter other fields of endeavor.

In the Georgian city of Batumi, we visited a kindergarden school. The children greeted us with bouquets of flowers and entertained us with a musical show.

We were also taken on a interesting tour of a school in Volgograd, where 15 to 16-year old students were learning the English language. We thought they did a very able job of presenting oral reports before the class.

"Our Privileged Class"

One thing was pretty evident in the schools we visited—the Russians take real good care of their children. "They are our only real 'privileged class,'" say the Soviets. Their classrooms look clean, pleasant and cheerful. The children dress in the same colors too, like many in the USA. An English instructor in Lenningrad agreed with us. Others we talked to had no comment.

On the credit side, there is lots of open space between the buildings, with parks and recreation areas, trees, shrubbery and flower beds. Muscovites refer to the trees around the city as their "green lungs."

The Russians speak proudly of their education system, which is being broadened and modernized. There are vocational schools, with classes lasting from six months to two years, to develop skilled and semi-skilled labor for industry and agriculture. We visited several schools in Volgograd and Odessa.

Qualified students, who must pass a strict examination, may continue their higher education in a 5-year university or a 4 to 6-year specialized institute. The costs of higher education are paid by the government and students also receive a small stipend. We noted that under their system, it is not necessary to borrow or lay aside large sums of money to finance kids through college. Upon graduation, students are required to work in their specified fields for a set number of years. For example, a school teacher must teach for three years, after which he can continue teaching or choose to enter other fields of endeavor.

In the Georgian city of Batumi, we visited a kindergarden school. The children greeted us with bouquets of flowers and entertained us with a musical show.

We were also taken on a interesting tour of a school in Volgograd, where 15 to 16-year old students were learning the English language. We thought they did a very able job of presenting oral reports before the class.

"Our Privileged Class"

One thing was pretty evident in the schools we visited—the Russians take real good care of their children. "They are our only real 'privileged class,'" say the Soviets. Their classrooms look clean, pleasant and cheerful. The children dress in the same colors too, like many in the USA. An English instructor in Lenningrad agreed with us. Others we talked to had no comment.

On the credit side, there is lots of open space between the buildings, with parks and recreation areas, trees, shrubbery and flower beds. Muscovites refer to the trees around the city as their "green lungs."

The Russians speak proudly of their education system, which is being broadened and modernized. There are vocational schools, with classes lasting from six months to two years, to develop skilled and semi-skilled labor for industry and agriculture. We visited several schools in Volgograd and Odessa.

Qualified students, who must pass a strict examination, may continue their higher education in a 5-year university or a 4 to 6-year specialized institute. The costs of higher education are paid by the government and students also receive a small stipend. We noted that under their system, it is not necessary to borrow or lay aside large sums of money to finance kids through college. Upon graduation, students are required to work in their specified fields for a set number of years. For example, a school teacher must teach for three years, after which he can continue teaching or choose to enter other fields of endeavor.

In the Georgian city of Batumi, we visited a kindergarden school. The children greeted us with bouquets of flowers and entertained us with a musical show.

We were also taken on a interesting tour of a school in Volgograd, where 15 to 16-year old students were learning the English language. We thought they did a very able job of presenting oral reports before the class.

"Our Privileged Class"

One thing was pretty evident in the schools we visited—the Russians take real good care of their children. "They are our only real 'privileged class,'" say the Soviets. Their classrooms look clean, pleasant and cheerful. The children dress in the same colors too, like many in the USA. An English instructor in Lenningrad agreed with us. Others we talked to had no comment.
Local Union Elections

Local 1, Raymond, Wash.
The following are the officers of ILWU local 1 for 1973: President, Pete Zambas; vice president, Charles Prime; secretary-treasurer, Norman Mattson; assistant secretary-treasurer, Ray Wood; Labor Relations Committee, Ray Wood; trustees, Larry Hasu, Joe Karrins, Pete Zambas, Dale George. Also named was a five-man executive board.

Local 18, West Sacramento
The following officers have been elected by the members for the 1973-1974 term:
President: Joe Werner; vice president, Glenn Powell; secretary-treasurer, Duane Peterson. Also named was a five-man executive board.

Local 508, Chemainus
The newly elected officers of Local 508 are as follows: President, Tony Zuanich; vice president, Anton Tally; secretary-treasurer, Lloyd Wood; Labor Relations Committee, George Lemon; delegate to the Pacific Maritime Union, Ray Schwab; Puget Sound Council Delegate, Pete Zambas; Labor Relations Committee, Joe Werner; Dan Halaemaun, Glenn Powell, B. J. Foreman. Also named was a nine-man executive board.

Dockers, Wipers on Pensions List
SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the list of local dockers and wipers retired under various ILWU-PPA plans:

Local 1: Jack M. Spruell; Local 4: Harold P. Swanson, Harold Yabs; Local 6: Donald J. Beaton, Howard E. Bowers, Debolt Osmundson, A. Holmes, Roy G. Reed, Fred D. Wyland; Local 12: Alphonse R. Lindstrom, Richard Bader, Martin Barb, Peter Perisho; Local 18: secretary-treasurer, Harlan R. Azpeitia; Local 19: secretary-treasurer, Glenn Powell; Local 23: David A. Cassett, Carl M. Lowe; Local 32: Anthony Wukich. Also named was a five-man executive board.

Local 63, Wilmington
The following officers were elected by the members of Local 63 for the new year: president/business agent, Joe Argentina; vice president, Walter J. Williams; secretary-treasurer, Harlan R. Apetilla; Labor Relations Committee, R. C. Toth; dispatcher, Joseph Jacobelli; also named was a five-man executive board.

Local 75, San Francisco
The following officers were elected this month to lead watchman's Local 75 this year: president, Robert Johnson; vice president, John Birch; secretary-treasurer/business agent, Patrick J. D. McLaughlin; assistant secretary-treasurer/business agent, Ray Rorke; security representative, O. L. Davis; Labor Relations Committee, N. Corea, C. Jurenes, Joseph McRutham, C. W. Woods; trustees and auditing committee, O. L. Davis, C. W. Woods, George Kramer; convention delegate, Joseph D. McLaughlin; also elected was a nine-man executive board.

Local 508, Chemainus
This month the following officers have been elected by the members of Local 508 for the new year: president/business agent, Joe Argentina; vice president, Walter J. Williams; secretary-treasurer and dispatcher, Dan Halaemaun; relief dispatcher, Rick RInto; Labor Relations Committee, Peter Perisho; trustees, Fred Whitney, John Woodson and Tony Zuanich; sergeant at arms, Augie Magdalenos.

Local 508, Chemainus
The newly elected officers of Local 508 are as follows: President, Antonio Tally; vice president, Allan Lowe; secretary-treasurer and dispatcher, Henry Irving; second dispatcher, James Irvin; trustees, William F. Feulda, Dale Smith and Victor Laffin. Also elected was a nine-man executive board.

Columbus River Pensioners
The Columbus River Pensioners Memorial Association has installed the following slate of officers for 1973: president, Mike (Vic); vice-president, Roland Smith; secretary-treasurer, Ernest B. Baker; trustees, Pat Adams, Louis Young, Clyde Eaton; executive board, Joe Werner, Frank Ryan, Kenneth Leboesten, Lena Cartemonica, Charles Carguelch, Guy Baughman, John Parker, and Colorado Jackson. It is the tenth consecutive term in office for Sickness, a 1934 veter.

Late Delivery
January 14, 1973
My copy of The Dispatcher dated December 29 arrived January 12. It took 21 days to travel from San Francisco to Berkeley, 16-15 miles. An excellent illustration of what the Nixon gang is doing to the Post Office. Nixon intends to make the service so bad we will be glad when he hands it over to a private corporation in the biggest giveaway since tidelands oil in the Eisenhower years.

Late Delivery
January 6 (retired) #2211
We have had an increasing number of complaints recently regarding late delivery of The Dispatcher. The printer appears to be getting the bundles in the mail on time, and we are informed by a supervisor in the San Francisco post office that cut backs in hiring have been so severe that the work is simply not getting done. We have called this matter to the attention of our representatives in Congress and suggest that readers do the same.

New Zealand Docker
January 25, 1973
I want to take this opportunity to thank the many ILWU people who have helped me during my stay in the US and Canada. As a New Zealand longshoreman, a member of the New Zealand Workers' Federation, I came to this country on my own last month to do a private study of waterfront conditions here.

Letters to the Editor

In beneficiaries in Washington, Oregon, northern California and Alaska in October, according to the US forest service. Ninety percent of these exports were bound for Japan.
Phase III: The Club in the Closet

Continued from Page 1—

rather than prices. He has headed to limit price behavior of the Corporation's wage behavior, suggesting that he is content to see an industry pass along its higher costs to the consumer."

Labor Reaction

Labor reaction to Phase III was mixed.

AFL-CIO president George Meany said that the president's action was "a step in the right direction of eliminating inequities in the present control system." He expressed willingness to cooperate in the implementation of Phase III but added that "we reserve our position on the extension of the stabilization legislation." 

The AFL-CIO Executive Council is likely to discuss the subject of Phase III when it meets again in mid-Feb-

UAW vice president Pat Greathouse commented that "the lid has been tilted, but not removed. We'll be negotiating under the restraints of the general provisions of the economic stabilization program, but there will be more latitude than under Phase II.

"In fact, what they're doing is to relax the rule over wages and leave controls on prices. We're going to take the up increases, but the President's Phase II will have been used ineffectively with respect to prices and inequitably with respect to wages.

While Teamster president Frank Fitzsimmons expressed his "firm belief that the President is on the right track," Machinists' president Floyd Smith voiced strong opposition to the extension of the Economic Stabilization Act another year.

"The harsh fact is that the one-sided effort to check inflation by tight control over wages and loose control over prices has failed in its purpose. That purpose was to stabilize the cost of living. The proof is in the latest report of the cost of living index."

Sharp Attack

The sharpest attack on Phase III came from Albert Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical Workers (UE), who predicted that the new program would be used for a "black day" for workers and landlords.

"For 18 months, the UE leader said, "the President has been trying to keep the consumers under the sham price and profit controls of Phase I and II. Under these controls, profit margins have continued to fall further behind the cost of living, while sales operations have been reaping record profits."

"Workers are badly in need of catch-up increases. Phase III seeks to keep the same tight lid on wages, while the corporations will continue to act as the enforcers of his policy, and even the controls on prices and profits will, for all practical purposes, be abolished."

Pointing out that his union will soon be entering into contract negotiations with General Electric, Westinghouse and others, Fitzgerald continued that "the President has provided these giants of the electrical industry another weapon to use against their workers."

The United Auto Workers have also indicated that they "opposed enactment of the Economic Stabilization Act when it was passed by the Senate and we will oppose the one-year extension of it as part of Phase III... This far, those powers have been used ineffectively with respect to prices and inequitably with respect to wages."

UAW president Leonard Woodcock, a press release, said that "the United Auto Workers' membership on the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee only to do what is right for all workers with other members "to inject reason and equity into the wage stabilization program and to avoid use of outright controls."