SAN FRANCISCO—The ILWU International Executive Board has issued a call for strong opposition to President Nixon's Phase III program of economic controls.

Denouncing as "baseless rhetoric" Nixon's claim that the new controls are "voluntary," the Board charged that "the controls program is a sham, a fake, political skullduggery designed to saddle American workers with the blame for economic inequities created by industrialists, financiers and entrepreneurs. The program is peddled on the phony notion that higher wages directly cause higher prices while it attempts to obscure the fact that lower wages lead directly to higher profits."

The Board called for the rejection of President Nixon's request for extension of the Economic Stabilization Act.

The statement also suggests that... Continued on Page 8

SAN FRANCISCO—As this issue of The Dispatcher goes to press, we have been informed officially that the ILWU-PMA request for permission to increase the longshore base rate to 30 cents has been denied by the Cost of Living Council.

ILWU and PMA had agreed to the increase last month after the Pay Board—which had cut the increase from the original settlement last spring—went out of business. The denial was apparently based on the Pay Board... Continued on Page 8
Where the Action Isn't

There is an awful lot of bellyaching going on these days in Congress and in the daily press about a "seizure of power" by President Nixon. Democratic Congressmen in particular are increasingly concerned that the President is assuming dictatorial powers and that the traditional system by which Congress, the Supreme Court and the President "check and balance" each other is at stake.

They're probably right. President Nixon is, in fact, refusing to spend money appropriated by Congress for cleaning up water pollution and other projects. He has made a lightning raid—apparently successfully—on the control of public TV and is threatening press freedom in general. And, of course, he has totally ignored the Congress in his conduct of foreign and economic policy.

But putting the discussion in this grade school perspective doesn't help very much. The point is, rather, that the bankers, industrialists and corporate leaders who control presidential decisions also control large numbers of Congressmen. When push comes to shove, our representatives have consistently knuckled under to pressure from the executive branch and the multi-million dollar corporate lobbying operation.

The Democratic Congressmen are really concerned about who is running what, and if they really have principled disagreements with President Nixon, they might make a beginning at recapturing some of their lost power by not giving any more away. The latest report from our ILWU Washington Representative points out that "It is interesting to note that it has been the Congress that has given up its warming power, first to President Truman for the Korean War, and then to President Johnson for the Vietnam War. Remember the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution? All of the present anti-war Democrats and Republicans voted with it."

Congress gave President Nixon the authority to singlehandedly dominate the economy back in 1971, when it extended the Economic Stabilization Act until this year. And it's actually quite likely, according to our man on Capitol Hill, that despite all the huffing and puffing from the back benches, our representatives will fold up again this year on such issues as wage-price controls. It's called passing the buck.

The point of all this is not to make light of an extremely serious situation. President Nixon is, in fact, consolidating vast amounts of power; he and other presidents have consistently outmaneuvered Congress on a number of issues. But we don't see where all the complaining about an abstract issue like separation of powers is going to get much traction.

Should our congressmen decide that they are really serious about reasserting the principles of the constitution they know what to do. They could start by vetoing another extension of the Economic Stabilization Act—thus refusing to give the President another blank check for economic injustice.

They could begin to stand up to executive pressure by passing desperately needed bills to provide National Health Insurance, improvements in the minimum wage, job-creating public works programs, tax reform, education— one could go on.

Should our political leaders embark on such a program they will face enormous pressures from the White House, from the corporate lobbyists and others. They will find their programs stymied by vetoes, by wheeling and dealing, or by simple executive refusal to implement legislation. On their side, however, will be ordinary rank and file Americans working people, trade unionists, who can respect—and know how to win—a good battle.

Obviously the need to get all longshore unions in Canada into a national conference to plan for a common national program whereby all unions move ahead together is something long overdue. But now it looks as if the various elements are on the march, with a great deal of the drive, planning and leadership coming from our Canadian ILWU. The CLC has recognized that the ILWU, because of its track record, is an authentic spokesman for Canadian longshoremen.

The immediate goal is not one national union. That possibility comes later. First step is the common program with all groups united behind it. Then the drive toward industry-wide and area-wide agreements, even if such agreements arrive in the form of different affiliation.

Our Canadian area is to be congratulated on its foresight and program. It has applied for membership in the International Transport Federation. This Federation has most all the major transport unions of different countries— at least all the transport groups of the nonsocialist nations.

Over the years, up until recently, our union in Canada has always fought to have our ILWU membership there, mostly longshore and dockworkers, get wage and other forms of parity with our USA membership. Looks as if now we might be driving this side of the border trying to get parity with Canada! Time will tell.

On the Beam

by Harry Bridges

At the recent International Executive Board meeting held last week the Board members listened to a report from the organizers of our Canadian area. On hand to make the report was Don Garcia, Canadian Area president and Craig Fitchett, ILWU Regional Director for Canada. The regular BC Board member is Bob Peebles.

Don led off by describing the longshore/checkers' agreement recently negotiated with the British Columbia Marine Employers' Association. The new agreement—details of which were published in the January 26 issue of The Dispatcher—was accepted by a membership vote of over 72%.

Our Canadian sector had gone out on strike for a few days last August, but returned to work after the British Columbia Parliament passed a special law banning any West Coast longshore strikes until after December 31. A Federal mediator was called in, and finally made a report which set out the main framework of the final agreement.

Craig Fitchett took over after Don, stating that Don and his Canadian Area committee had done much more than secure a good settlement; they had successfully taken the union's case to the people, and especially to the bankers, industrialists and others who have organized various groups that are powerful economic and political lobbies.

But what was most interesting, and vitally important to ILWU as a union was the program outlined by Craig with our Canadian Area president. The British Columbia maritime labor movement includes all the key elements that are necessary to give any union the chance to rally and persist. It already has a membership of nearly 20,000; over 70% of the ex-clerical members, for example, are now represented by the union.

Where the Action Isn't
Local 10 Keeps Jurisdiction at C&H Dock

CROCKETT — Difficulties over Local 10 jurisdiction at the C&H sugar refinery here have been worked out by agreement between ILWU Local 10 and Sugar Workers Union Local 1.

Basically, according to Local 10 president, George Williams, C&H was attempting to create a division between the first ILWU Local 10 and the second Local 1 for jobs traditionally done by Local 10.

An agreement worked out by Williams and Sugar Workers' business agent K. A. Eirod, appears to have solved the problem. "Local 1 is not interested in taking over our work," Williams said.

Local 10 will retain its traditional jurisdiction at Crockett, which includes maintenance on all gantries, shipside and dockside; replacing and hooking up electrical motors; rigging as in the past; same for welding repairs, minor repairs, piping of compressors, spray, roll and wash painting; after installation repair work on electrical equipment by Local 10 and fabrication of all electrical parts and attachments to gantries.

Two New Pacts for ILWU Shipscarers

SAN FRANCISCO — ILWU Local 2 has signed two new contracts covering nearly 350 workers, according to the local president Bob Edwards.

The one-year agreements were signed with Pacific Steamship Service, which employs approximately 300 workers; and California Correctional Industries, San Francisco, which employs about 40.

Both contracts include substantial improvements in wages and fringe benefits.

Organizing in Alaska

PETERSBURG, Alaska — The ILWU has signed a new IHU representation election on behalf of workers in the Foss Container yards, according to regional director G. Johnny Parks.

The union will be taken into the union as a longshore division of warehouse and cold storage Local 85.

"The decision will mark a first by the ILWU in this port since there has never been an ILWU longshoreman in Petersburg before."

Foss Tug & Barge, which hauls container cargoes into the Port has been using unorganized workers.

Alaska Cold Storage Locals Open Talks

SEATTLE — Negotiations will open here February 21 between ILWU cold storage locals in Alaska and the cold storage employers.

Regional director G. Johnny Parks who will handle negotiations for the ILWU, said the talks will be preceded by a two-day caucus of representatives of cold storage locals from Petersburg, Prince Ketchikan and Sitka in Seattle, February 19 and 20.

The contract is on wages, health and welfare and pension contributions.

Local 11 Votes Merger With Local 6

SALINAS — At the Local 11 Convention held here early this month, delegates voted to merge with warehouse Local 6. The same action was ratified by a membership meeting January 30, and a final secret ballot referendum will be taken after discussions with Local 6. Local 11 members are primarily employees in the dried fruit packing houses between Headland in Salinas County and Hollister, San Benito County.

Local 10 Votes Merger

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Job-Producing Log Exports Threatened Again in Northwest

PORTLAND — The struggle over job-producing log exports is heating up in the Northwest again.

Senator Robert Packwood is, according to the press here, preparing legislation to slow the present law limiting exports of logs, which expired last year.

He is quoted as saying that this might be the time for a total ban on log exports.

The Oregon Labor Press notes that contractors and building trades unions have also teamed in work for an immediate and complete embargo on lumber and log exports from the West Coast — a switch from their stand at federal log hearings held in Salem last year, when they wanted was a ban (See Dispatcher, June 23, 1972).

Construction labor and management are working to keep that exports causing drastic increases in the price of goods for the home-building industry.

Tired Old Song

Financial writer Dan Coughlin, writing in a Seattle paper calls this line a "tired old song." He doubts that banning the log exports would drop prices on home building and points out it might have a monstrous effect in other areas. As indeed it would in all the log ports from Eureka north.

A spokesman for one of the timber companies involved in the log trade told newsmen the impact of a log ban would be to greatly increase lumber costs. "It would force the Japanese to outbid the US housing industry for British Columbia lumber which, he said, supplies 30 percent of the US housing industry's needs.

ILWU Will Miss Mike Johnson

RENO, Nev.—Michael P. Johnson—who died January 27—devoted his life to the labor movement. He had served on every conceivable level within the ILWU, from rank-and-file activist to International vice president.

Born the son of a sheep and cattle ranching family in tiny Douglas, Wyoming, in 1914, he went to the San Francisco waterfront in 1926. He recalled that his first job on the docks was carrying wooden sardine crates—73 pounds each. That lasted about a week. He then did some warehouse work, and eventually moved to a receiving-book job.

In the mid-30's, when jobs were scarce, Mike left the Bay Area and headed south for Long Beach, where he worked for a year in the off fields.

While longshoremen were dragging the West Coast waterfront into the 20th century, in the big strike of '34, Mike was there, leading theね...
On January 30, 1973, the ILWU International Executive Board unanimously approved the following resolution submitted by ILWU titled officers regarding merger negotiations with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

A) That all talks between our two unions concerning a merger between ILWU and the Teamsters be terminated;

B) That the matter of a merger between ILWU and the Teamsters be dropped and considered completely and finally ended and disposed of [in other words, in Hawaii, "aloha."]

C) The ILWU and its affiliated local unions will make every effort to continue good fraternal trade union relationships with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its local unions, and will maintain all alliances and other forms of joint activity which have been carried on in the past between the two unions.

Following are the texts of the relevant documents regarding the history of the merger negotiations, along with explanatory notes:

In early January, 1972, while the longshore strike was still under wraps because of a Toft-Harley injunction, the ILWU Coast Negotiation Committee requested president Harry Bridges to go to Washington to meet with Teamster general president Frank Fitzsimmons to try to resolve the problem of continuing jurisdiction and also to explore questions of merger.

A subsequent letter from Fitzsimmons to Bridges, published in The Dispatcher January 18, 1972, solicited continued exploration of merger of the IBT and the ILWU.

On July 20, 1972, the ILWU International Executive Board heard progress reports from all four officers concerning the question of merger, and after extensive discussion, authorized the officers to continue negotiations, and referred the matter to an expanded meeting.

On August 9, 1972, the four ILWU titled officers sent the following merger document to the Teamsters. The ILWU titled officers also met with the Teamster leadership in San Francisco in October and held additional discussions. President Bridges flew to Washington, DC in December to get a final answer from the Teamsters.

NOTE: The Teamster reply appears below.

The Western Conference of Teamsters, and policies and the Western Conference of Teamsters, and policies and the decisions of the IBT 

ILWU Proposal as Basis for Merger

(1) All ILWU Locals shall affiliate as a body to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. All members of ILWU will become members of the IBT without discrimination for any cause, and without payment of any fee. The length of membership in ILWU shall also be counted as continuous membership in IBT insofar as Constitutional requirements are concerned.

(2) All properties and monies belonging to any ILWU Local and/or Memorial Association at the date of the merger shall be transferred to the IBT and shall be disposed of in consultation with the locals and/or Memorial Associations in property of comparable or greater value which the locals acquire after the consummation of the merger shall be held by the locals and/or the waterfront division in accordance with the IBT Constitution and Bye-Laws.

In the event any such Local Union and/or Memorial Association shall become defunct, or shall be unable to function as a going, solvent entity, or in accord with the basic trade union principles, the provisions of the ILWU Constitution relating to such situations may be immediately invoked.

All existing contracts and collective bargaining agreements which have been negotiated with the ILWU Local or waterfront division as the case may be. Such contract rights shall remain the property of the membership of such local unions subject to the provision of subsection 4. No plants or collective bargaining units shall be transferred to joint locals except by consent of the members involved.

(3) Local unions shall continue to operate according to their own constitutions and by-laws. Where such local laws conflict with the IBT International Constitution, special arrangements are to be worked out as a part of a merger agreement. Such special arrangements are to be within the scope of the ILWU-LIBT agreement to be submitted to the ILWU General Convention, held on January 13, 1972 and ratified by the IBT General Executive Board and next Convention.

The ILWU as a national body shall be allowed to exercise a right to withdraw from the merger by a referendum vote without penalty of any kind. This referendum shall be held within 180 days of the date both parties agree to the formal merger agreement, at which time the IBT Constitution shall apply.

Some of the problems relating to this subject and the reasons for ILWU seeking continuation of existing practices are discussed below:

- Many local unions of ILWU have Executive Boards which are larger than seven members as compared to the IBT.
- Various individual locals have a term of office that extends for more than two years.
- Many local unions of ILWU have a term of office shorter than that set forth in Article XXIII, Sec. 3, IBT Constitution, and this method of functioning has been going on since the Union's inception.
- In many of the larger locals, there is a experience executive board, locally where the members in excess of the officers representatives and in some geographic areas who would otherwise be without representation.
- Officers of Local unions of ILWU have a term of office shorter than that set forth in Article XXIII, Sec. 3, IBT Constitution, and at least at the time of the merger, affiliation with IBT most Local unions would probably prefer to retain their term of office.
- Similarly, election of representation at conventions and bodies similar to the Teamsters' Joint Councils has always been on the basis of the right of any qualified member to be nominated and run. ILWU Locals would probably wish to continue this method of selection of delegates to conventions and councils until the next Convention, after which the IBT Constitution shall control.

However, the number of delegates from any Local Union or other body of the ILWU which shall be permitted to have representation on and be permitted to participate in the IBT General Executive Board and other affiliated bodies of the IBT, including the IBT Constitution, and all questions pertaining thereto, shall be fixed by mutual agreement, but it shall be based on the general membership and size of the locals, subject to the provisions of the IBT Constitution and By-Laws.

The ILWU shall be permitted to have representation on all IBT joint councils and other affiliated bodies of the IBT, including the IBT Constitution, and all questions pertaining thereto, shall be based on the general membership. Such representation shall be in accord with the provisions of the IBT Constitution and By-Laws.

13. After the next Convention of the IBT, the Constitution of the IBT shall govern in all such matters. Such contract rights shall remain the property of the locals acquire after the consummation of the merger shall be held by the locals and/or the waterfront division in accordance with the IBT Constitution and Bye-Laws.

14. All ILWU Local unions shall present a letter to the President; General President Mohn, and various individual employers and employee associations with whom the ILWU has an agreement, requesting them to continue to recognize and maintain all such agreements with the ILWU. The ILWU shall be permitted to have representation on and be permitted to participate in the IBT General Executive Board and other affiliated bodies of the IBT, including the IBT Constitution, and all questions pertaining thereto, shall be based on the general membership and size of the locals, subject to the provisions of the IBT Constitution and By-Laws.

15. The ILWU shall be permitted to have representation on and be permitted to participate in the IBT General Executive Board and other affiliated bodies of the IBT, including the IBT Constitution, and all questions pertaining thereto, shall be based on the general membership. Such representation shall be in accord with the provisions of the IBT Constitution and By-Laws.

16. All ILWU Local unions shall present a letter to the President; General President Mohn, and various individual employers and employee associations with whom the ILWU has an agreement, requesting them to continue to recognize and maintain all such agreements with the ILWU.

17. The ILWU shall be permitted to have representation on and be permitted to participate in the IBT General Executive Board and other affiliated bodies of the IBT, including the IBT Constitution, and all questions pertaining thereto, shall be based on the general membership and size of the locals, subject to the provisions of the IBT Constitution and By-Laws.

18. All ILWU Local unions shall present a letter to the President; General President Mohn, and various individual employers and employee associations with whom the ILWU has an agreement, requesting them to continue to recognize and maintain all such agreements with the ILWU.

Problems Relating to Local Union 142, ILWU-—Hawaii

Local 142 ILWU has extensive geographic and trade jurisdiction. Its basic jurisdiction includes all the industrial activities with which the ILWU has an agreement, except in the Islands constituting the State of Hawaii.

The ILWU organized a substantial number of hotel workers for whom it has negotiated collective bargaining agreements. No doubt Local 142 will wish to continue to represent these workers, but it is clearly unreasonable to expect this Local union to transfer these workers to any other International Union. This Local union has now become the dominant factor in the hotel industry in the neighbor Islands, and it is only fitting that it wishes to continue its organizing work in this field.

Local 142 has some general trucking units, some of which are closely related to part of the hotel workers. It is also engaged in operating a number of wide bargaining units such as pineapple and sugar, etc. It would be our understanding that the workers in these units will be referred to the organizing some undisturbed subject to discussion with Rutledge.

Local Union Executive Boards

In order to provide for the proper functioning of some of the larger local unions of ILWU, local unions who desire shall have, in addition to the seven members of the Executive Board provided for in the Constitution of the IBT, an Executive Committee which shall be representative in both geographic and industry basis, whose authority shall be established by the local union.

Local unions which have a two-year term of office for local offices shall be permitted to continue their present practices.

Canadian Area Local, ILWU

The ILWU has in its Canadian Area ten locals and a membership of approximately 3800. These local unions are engaged in waterfront activities and operate both under a Master Agreement covering the Province of British Columbia and local agreements. The scope of work relates to both general cargo and bulk vessels, and includes all maintenance and related activities.

The Canadian Area ILWU, is affiliated with the Canadian Central Labour Union, and participates actively in the British Columbia Federation of Labour, and in the affairs and activities of the Unions and branches, in some of which are historically related to part of the hotel workers. It is also engaged in operating a number of wide bargaining units such as pineapple and sugar, etc. It would be our understanding that the workers in these units will be referred to the organizing some undisturbed subject to discussion with Rutledge.

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Local unions which have a two-year term of office for local offices shall be permitted to continue their present practices.
The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union as an independent entity would cease to exist, and upon completion of the merger the International Executive Board of the ILWU would be dissolved.

The funds and property of the ILWU would be distributed to the National Executive Board of the ILWU in accordance with the written agreement of the parties, their attorneys and actuaries shall act.

The present regular field staff on the payroll of the ILWU International would be absorbed into either the staff of the IBT or the Western Conference of Teamsters and/or its trade division.

Non-Waterfront Division of ILWU

Non-Waterfront Divisions of ILWU shall participate in various trade divisions of IBT in accordance with the type of local and nature of their work and collectively bargaining agreements, where Local unions have trade or industrial jurisdiction that goes beyond a single particular industry, such Local unions shall be entitled to full representation and participation in IBT trade divisions related to their type of industry.

Local unions may be members of more than one trade division if they have membership which cuts across trade lines.

Non-Waterfront Divisions shall have membership which cuts across trade lines.

Many of the same problems referred to in our discussion of Local 142, Hawaii, exist in other non-waterfront locals of the ILWU, particularly Locals 1 and 79. Local 142 has been extremely active in representing and trade jurisdiction. In Local 26 and in other locals under similar conditions some progress has been made in the areas which are basically unorganized. Obviously these local unions would like to continue these organizing activities, and it would be our opinion that these organizing activities should be continued. There would be no reason to have a merger in accordance with policies of the Western Conference of Teamsters and IBT. These Local Unions have a stricture in many ways similar to Local 142, Hawaii.

The basic terms and conditions of affiliation and the governing document concerning the merger, and shall be reviewed by the IBT to assure such conditions are carried out.

A committee of present International officers of the ILWU shall be established to act as an inter-union committee of the ILWU and the Teamsters to consider the withdrawal of the ILWU and questions of the application and interpretation of any provision of this document and other union relationships with Frank and without them.

The decisions and determinations of this panel shall be final and binding.

The document was drawn to protect the basic trade union contract rights of our members.

A number of discussions took place around our documentation and the ILWU submitted a separate memorandum last August 14 which we felt would be the proper basis for affiliation. Following discussion with the IBT, the document was drawn to protect the basic trade union contract rights of our members.

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The basic August 14 letter, on which the IBT based its reply (shown in bold-faced type) was signed for the ILWU by Harry Bridges, president; William Chester and George Marin, vice-presidents, and Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer.

On January 30, the following report was submitted to the ILWU International Executive Board by the officers and adopted.

Report and Recommendations of National Officers Re Teamster Merger

After a number of informal meetings with various officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the ILWU's proposal was signed last August 14 which we felt would be the proper basis for affiliation. Following discussion with the IBT, the document was drawn to protect the basic trade union contract rights of our members.

A number of discussions took place around our documentation and the ILWU submitted a separate memorandum last August 14 which we felt would be the proper basis for affiliation. Following discussion with the IBT, the document was drawn to protect the basic trade union contract rights of our members.

Bridges went to Washington, D.C., December 19 again to press for a final IBT answer.

The officers have received an answer to our documents and discussion and that is not provide an acceptable basis for a merger between the two organizations. Following discussion with the IBT, the document was drawn to protect the basic trade union contract rights of our members.

The national officers therefore recommend:

1) Local membership groups or bargaining units can be forced out of local unions from one local to another.
2) Right of ILWU to withdraw from merger before final IBT answer.
3) No merger of pension funds.
4) Local union can be forced to merge with other local unions on order of IBT Executive Board.

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2) Right of ILWU to withdraw from merger before final IBT answer.
3) No merger of pension funds.
4) Local union can be forced to merge with other local unions on order of IBT Executive Board.

The national officers therefore recommend:

A) That all talks between our two unions concerning a proposed merger be discontinued as agreed upon in future discussions between IBT and ILWU.

B) That the matter of the proposed merger between the ILWU and the Teamsters be dropped and considered completed and finally ended and disposed of; with no other work, time, money spent on it, "all paid."
Boycott Smacks Farah
With $8.3 Million Loss

The loss of $8.3 million in the past fiscal year, disclosed by the Farah Manufacturing Co. in its annual statement, is concrete evidence that the international boycott of Farah products is having its effect.

Farah, whose workers in Texas and New Mexico were forced out on strike last spring by the company's illegal labor practices, has been the target of a national boycott sponsored by the AFL-CIO and an international boycott by the International Textile, Garment & Leather Workers Federation.

Farah's $8.3 million loss for the fiscal year that ended last Oct. 31 compared with a profit of $6 million for the preceding fiscal year. Sales were down 9% more than $10 million.

For the third quarter of the year the company reported a loss of over $5 million and its fourth quarter sales were down 9.8 percent from the previous year.

Shinckman said it was unfortunate that Farah's stockholders as well as workers have to suffer because of the management's "refusal to live up to law of the land."

Brennan Oked as Labor Secty

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Construction union leader Peter Brennan didn't have much difficulty winning approval from the Senate for his nomination as Secretary of Labor last month.

The only negative votes came from Sen. James Abourezk (D.-SD) Floyd Long (R.-NC). But his testimony before the Senate Labor Committee sheds some light on the problems which a union leader will face within the Nixon administration.

Brennan—who has headed both the New York State and New York City Building and Construction Trades Councils for many years—told the committee members that he could not support Nixon's program for a lower minimum wage for youth, or for compulsory arbitration.

He also criticized the recent Nixon freeze on subsidized housing, saying it would create "a very serious problem" in the construction industry.

On the issue of a lower minimum wage for young workers—debate that's been watched closely by those who have the guts and fortitude to try to do something about it— he said, "Most people are happier with Phase III. Maybe we won't be happy in the labor movement with Phase I and II but that doesn't mean we were right.

"Mickey" Sweeney Dies

SEATTLE — Emmanuel "Mickey" Sweeney, a retired member of clerks' and warehousemen's local, died January 16 at age 77.

Retired in 1961, he was a close friend of the late Mike Johnson and had worked closely with Johnson organizing northwest clerks back in the early 1960s.

'Never Again' Labor for Peace Plans Role as 'Watchdog'

WASHINGTON—Labor for Peace has welcomed the signing of the Vietnam cease-fire in Paris, but has pledged to continue its role as "watchdog" over the foreign policy positions of our country so that we can carry on a peaceful influence to avoid another Vietnam.

The organization was formed last June by 80 union members to mobilize labor opposition to the war. The ILWU was among the first to affiliate.

"Now that the war is drawing to a close, Labor action is necessary," said, "we must reassert and re-evaluate the conditions and circumstances that resulted in our nation becoming involved in the tragic events in Vietnam and Southeast Asia."

The labor group pledged to work in Vietnam to see that the agreement holds."

YR:DISPATCHER

February 9, 1973

Boycott Shell!

Oil Workers Strike for Health, Safety

MARTINEZ — Health and safety are the primary issues in a strike of approximately 500 members of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers at Shell Oil refineries throughout the country.

OCAW is asking members and friends to avoid purchasing Shell products until the strike is settled.

"Never again" is back up to 6.8 percent, after a slight decrease in November, but moved up to 6.8 percent in November, but moved up to 6.8 percent in November.

"We believe that these measures would inject a necessary increase in purchasing power into the economy which account for Canada having the highest unemployment rate of any Western industrialized country."

Local 2, San Francisco

Bob Edwards and Jim Killan Wright have been elected to head shipyards Local 2 for the third consecutive term. Also named was a board of trustees consisting of Don Durkee, John Dansie, Chester Runion and Alex Plachutin.

Local 9, Seattle

Warehouse Local 9 has elected the following officers for 1973: president, Eugene C. Hutcheson; vice president, Henry Faunconier; secretary-treasurer, Ed Blake; recording secretary, George Ellenberger; trustees, Jack Nevius; sergeant-at-arms, Edgar Scharf.

Local 12, North Bend

In a special election held last month, Everett "Tookie" Richardson was elected president of longshore Local 12, while Joe Jakuwicz, Richard Buchanan and Jerry Bolliday were elected stewards and constables.

Auxiliary Appointment

BURNABY, B. C.—Faye Kemp of the Vancouver auxiliary has been named as secretary of the Federated Auxiliaries, filling in for Alice Soames who resigned from the post due to ill health.

The interim appointment, made by president Bill Watkinson, has been welcomed by Auxiliary vice-president, Marty Taylor, North Bend, Ore., who will last until the next Federated Auxiliaries convention.

North Bend Auxiliary

Pat Richardson has been elected as president of ILWU Auxiliary #1, North Bend, Oregon. Vice President will be Larry Packard, Newberg, and secretary-treasurer, Gary Breckel; treasurer, Gayle Martin; marshal, Darla Brown; stewards, Gary Loy, Maxine Kromminga and Gayle Martin; CDRC delegates, Pat Richardson and Valerie Taylor.
Local 8 members fasten slings on lineboard bound for China.

Renewed Chinese Lumber Trade Means Dock Jobs in Oregon

**PORTLAND—Through the first half of this century, China was one of the Northwest's leading customers for lumber and wood products such as paper. The lumber, "Japanese squares" and paper going to Shanghai, Tientsin and other Chinese ports, gave work to longshoremen, and kept steamers going out to other Chinese ports, gave work to longshoremen, and kept steamers going out to

Local 34 Head Named 'Man of the Year'

OAKLAND—James R. Herman, president of ILWU clerks Local 34 has been named "Man of the Year" by the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

Sharing the honors with Herman are Morris Weisberger, secretary-treasurer of the Sailors Union of the Pacific; and Jack Goldberger, president of Teamster's Joint Council 7.

The three are to be honored for their role in mediating strikes by University of California employees and department store clerks, and for organizing the workers who are said to be наиболее accurate portrayal of their views, labor unions have a tremen-

** ILWU Auxiliary Leaders Ask End of Wage Controls

NORTH BEND, Ore. — The ILWU Federated Auxiliaries have written to Senator William Proxmire, chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, asking for an end to wage controls.

The letter, signed by president Valerie Taylor and secretary Wemonah Drusina, asked a negative vote on President Nixon's request for an extension of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1971.

"Prices and rents have never been controlled under wage controls. In actual fact, Phase III still restricts only wage increases . . . Free collective bargaining could raise a man's income. The economic process have been overthrown by this Act," the auxiliary leaders said.

Similar letters were sent to the chairmen of the House and Senate Banking Committees.

Who's to Blame on Food Prices

If a national survey of 8,923 housewives provides even a moderately accurate portrayal of their views, labor unions have a tremen-

** Who's to Blame on Food Prices

** Equal Work, Equal Pay Rule in Australia

The Australian Arbitration Commission, since the December 2 election of Laborite Prime Minister Gough Whit-
Vietnam Peace
A ‘Defeat for Imperialism’

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The Board expressed the hope that the end of the Vietnam war would mark a termination of a cold-war foreign policy which “has produced bombing and destruction of other peoples, the suppression of the rights of other nations to work out their own social-political problems and the creation of serious moral, political and economic problems at home.”

Pointing to the ILWU record of working for peace during the last decade, the board urged that Americans “never again allow their government to unleash its enormous technological and military strength on behalf of corrupt, reactionary puppet governments,” and pledged strong opposition to any re-entry into Indochina.

* Heard a report from Canadian area president Don Garcia on the recently concluded British Columbia dock negotiations (see On the Beam).

* Sent a letter to secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt wishing him a speedy recovery from heart surgery undergone last November.

* Heard a progress report on construction of the new International headquarters. Completion, because of bad weather, strikes and other problems, has been postponed to August 15, 1973.

The members adjourned in honor of the late Michael Johnson, Local 34, former executive board member and International vice president.

Exec Board Hits Phase III Program

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Collect union negotiators “consider seriously and utilize such methods as short term agreements, frequent wage and fringe benefit reopeners, and automatic cancellation provisions” in order to fight Phase III.

OTHER UNIONS AGREE

Joining the ILWU in calling for the elimination of wage controls were the United Electrical Workers (UE), the Machinists, the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) and several other unions. The AFL-CIO Executive Council has instructed the staff to get the issue at its February 12 meeting.

Washington Report

Nothing New About Remodeled Phase III

President Nixon proclaimed Phase III effective January 11, 1973 and appointed John Dunlop the new Director of the Cost of Living Council. The Chairman, as in the past, is the Secretary of the Treasury, George Shultz.

The new order does away with the old structure (Price Commission and the Pay Board) and places control of wage increases and price increases with the Cost of Living Council, namely, Director John Dunlop, who answers only to the Secretary of the Treasury, who answers only to President Nixon.

There is a Labor-Management Advisory Commission. It can advise, but it has no power to vote or overrule any decision of Mr. Dunlop. The labor representatives on the Commission are George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, Frank Fitzsimmons of the Teamsters, I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers and Paul Hall of the Seafarers.

Nothing new about the wages fixed for January 11, and end wage controls. We have been joined in this position by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, the United Auto Workers, the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) and the United Electrical Workers (UE).

So far, there’s been little opposition in Congress. Hearings have already been held by the Senate Banking Committee, and the administration program got by pretty easily. Other hearings will be held by the House Banking Committee and the Joint Economic Committee in the near future.

Members should write to Hon. Wright Patman, chairman of the House Banking Committee, and Sen. William Proxmire, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee with basic messages about wage controls.

(By the way, the issue of the “voluntary nature” of the controls is pretty much taken care of by Treasury Secretary Shultz who told a recent joint business executives, “Phase III is voluntary; just like paying taxes is voluntary.”)

PRESIDENTIAL POWERS

There is much discussion in Washington about the fight that is taking place between Congress and the President over the executive takeover of Congressional authority. It has been said that Nixon is taking dictatorial powers unto himself in an unconstitutional manner.

It is interesting to note that it has been the Congress that has given up its warmaking powers, first to President Truman for the Korean War and then to President Johnson for the Vietnam War. Remember the Bay of Pigs resolution? All of the present anti-war Democrats and Republicans voted for it.

In December of 1971 President Nixon requested of the Congress an extension of the Economic Stabilization Act until May 1, 1973. The Senate voted 85 to 0 and the House voted 306 to 85 to give President Nixon the power to control prices, rents and other parts of the economy. The Pay Board and Price Commission were to get the result and all the inequities that we are already familiar with.