Cost of Living Council

US Blocks 30c Dock Wage Hike

WASHINGTON, DC — The clearest indication to date of the impact of President Nixon's Phase III program came on February 8 when the Cost of Living Council rejected a joint ILWU-PMA request to increase the straight-time basic West Coast longshore rate by 30 cents.

The request was made by both parties immediately after President Nixon, on January 11, abolished the Pay Board — ending Phase III of his economic controls. The ILWU had initiated the move as it is in order to win back money cut from the ILWU-PMA Memorandum of Understanding by the Pay Board last spring.

COLC REPLY

A letter, dated February 8, to ILWU president Harry Bridges and PMA president, Edmund J. Flynn, from Cost of Living Council general counsel William N. Walker, said in part:

"Your attention is directed to section 3(d) of Executive Order 11695 and Section 13(b)(1) of the Cost of Living Council regulations. The provisions expressly declare that neither the Executive Order nor the regulations shall operate to permit an increase in wages or salaries under the terms of a contract subject to a Pay Board decision and order, except to the extent consistent with the order and order. They also render inoperative renegotiation provisions placed in a contract upon modification or termination of the Economic Stabilization Program.

"We have carefully reviewed the information contained in your letter and the enclosed materials. Based on this review, we have concluded that the request you have presented to the Cost of Living Council is governed by the foregoing provisions of the Executive Order and the Cost of Living Council regulations and that, consequently, your request must be denied.

"The increase, had it been approved, would have been effective January 18, 1973.

"The agreement between the ILWU and the PMA to request the 30 cent increase came about when the ILWU longshore negotiating subcommittee on January 12 invoked section 3 of the Memorandum of Understanding which permitted either party to cancel the pact on 24 hours' notice if US government wage and price controls were no longer in effect as of January 31, 1972.

"It is the intent of the officers and Committee, the locals were informed, "to seek immediate institution of the contract amount 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 14, the two sides met and agreed to restore the 30 cents. The ILWU letter cancelling the Memorandum of Understanding was withdrawn.

Log exports have been important job-producers in the Northwest for years. Above, Japan-bound logs in Portland.

SALEM — A "memorial" to the US Congress requesting a full embargo on log exports from the West Coast has been submitted to the Oregon legislature and so far has successfully been tied up in the House State and Federal Affairs Committee.

House Joint Memorial 3 has been timed by its sponsors to help push through similar legislation sponsored by Oregon's junior Senator, Robert Packwood, in Washington, DC. (See Dispatcher, February 8).

SERIOUS EFFECT ON JOBS

Passage of the memorial and Packwood's legislation would have had a serious effect on the job situation in the northwest. As spokesman for the Port of Coos Bay said, "it would be a disaster to this area. Conservatively speaking, about 1,500 jobs are involved, logging longshoremen, loggers, truckers and others; more than $10 million in wages."

And a Port of Portland spokesman placed the value of logs exported in 1972 from Astoria, Port Westward, Longview and Portland, "in terms of benefit to the community through the jobs created" at over $60.5 million.

However, on Valentine's day, members of Local 21 were working two log ships at Port Westward and one at Longview. "We often have as many as five log ships working—two at Beaver and three here," said local secretary Ralph Rider. "You'd better believe they're important to us!"

HOME BUILDERS ACCUSED

ILWU Regional Director G. Johnny Parks accused the Oregon Home Builders Association of pushing for a ban on log exports at the expense of thousands of Oregon and Washington workers' jobs.

"They claim they're worried over 'disadvantaged families' without housing, but when did their hearts ever bleed for the poor devil trying to buy a home?"

"Can you get the home builder to tell you what his profit is on a $20,000 to $30,000 home? NO!"

The home builder blames high home prices on the high price of lumber, Parks said. The sawmill owner, also profit-oriented, blames the price of lumber on the high price of logs. "He says he's in competition with the Japanese log buyer, and claims if he could cut off the log exports, it would eliminate his competition."

"But the hard facts of life under our economic system are quite otherwise, and that's what I told the AFL-CIO lobby when I met with them last week in Salem," Parks said.

"I pointed out that banning log exports won't create one job for any worker because the Japanese aren't going to buy finished products from the United States. If they are forced to buy lumber, they will buy it from Canada, at a better quality and a lesser cost."

In any event, the US housing industry will be forced into competition with the Japanese for lumber sawn in BC which has been supplying 30 per cent of the housing needs on the US Atlantic coast. Lumber prices won't come down. A log embargo will only help the big operator and home builder make more profits.

Discussing practices of the big timber companies, some of which operate on both sides of the US-Canadian line, Parks noted that the Weyerhauser Timber Co. not only ships logs to Japan, but rafts them to British Columbia, and warned if log exports to Japan were cut off, other log exporters besides Weyerhauser would find ways of sending logs to Canada.

Parks also told members of the AFL-CIO lobby who have been quoted as supporting the log ban: "If you can prove to me that it would create more jobs for US workers..."Continued on Page 8

Local 6, 17 Set Contract Demands

SAN FRANCISCO—As this issue of The Dispatcher goes to press, delegates from ILWU Warehouse Local 6, San Francisco, and Local 17, Sacramento, are preparing to hold their contract convention, on February 24, at International headquarters, in preparation for the opening of negotiations.

The master warehouse contract—which covers approximately 25,000 Northern California ILWU and Teamster warehousemen, expires May 31. Negotiations will be conducted by the Northern California Warehouse Council, co-chaired by ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt and Teamster vice-president George Mock.

Full details on the convention will be published in the next issue.

Wholesale Prices Continue Their Upward Spiral

WASHINGTON, DC — Wholesale prices continued moving sharply upward in January—the first month of Phase III controls.

According to Labor Department statistics, most of the 1.1 percent increase in the wholesale price index came in the area of food prices.

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz pointed out that the cost of food alone rose between 2 and 3 percent in January, calling it the largest monthly rise in 20 or 25 years.
On the Bean

by Harry Bridges

ONE AGAIN THE US dollar is being devalued. The last time was December, 1971. It now drops by ten per cent. Our dollar is a trade union is whether developing nations, almost always helps or helps the great bulk of the American people, and, that, surely, is the working people working for wages or salaries.

One aspect of the devaluation is easy to see. People travel less abroad, and stay longer at home. There are fewer dollars when they exchange dollars for other currency or purchase goods abroad.

How about people—especially working people of the U.S.—who are not travelling? Will their dollars go as far as before?

The answer is: No. Conceded the dollar won't go as far as it used to in another country. Buy why shouldn't the dollar keep its purchasing power here at home?

Well, today none other than President Nixon admits that food prices have risen sharply the last couple of months and will on going in the months to come.

So, the dollar's purchasing power here in the U.S. goes down because of rising prices and buying less in other countries. With the dollar buying less abroad and at home, who benefits from devaluation? Why, it's those who own mines, mills, factories and transportation in the US and abroad. Goods produced in the US will now be more competitive price-wise in the world's markets and in the US too when it comes to selling American products and buying foreign. But, the buyer here at home doesn't benefit, he loses. He now pays more in higher and high taxes and his means of fighting back because he is so exploited are curbed by new Phase III wage controls now administered by the US wage Council.

The ILWU has already collided with this agency when it denied our agreement made with PMA to reduce the .30 cent cut suffered by our longshoremen.

So, devise the dollar, sweat more out of the workers here in the US where productivity is the highest in the world, tie the hands of those who are trying to stop the industry. You know, and the Zahn's and the longshoremen is the idea of the great bulk of the American people, the way you can do it. It's an idea that is the backbone of the worker.
Southern Cal Food & Drug Unions Prepare for 1973 Bargaining

Palm Springs, Calif.—With negotiations covering thousands of workers in the Southern California food and drug industry pending in 1973, over 100 labor leaders convened Monday for the annual seminar of the Food and Drug Council, in preparation for coordinated bargaining.

Representing the ILWU were international vice president George Márton, Local 26 president Joe Ibarra, secretary-treasurer Lou Sherman and business agent George Lee.

Other unions represented were the Retail Clerks, Meat Cutters, Culinary Workers and Operating Engineers.

A highlight of the two day session was an address by Teamster Joint Council president Pete Kurbatoff, who declared that the council must work with unions in northern California to extend the scope of coordinated and joint bargaining throughout the state.

“We have the knowledge and background and we must meet the challenge of our employees in our industry who are presently represented on a state-wide basis,” Kurbatoff said.

The delegates spent two days in round-table discussions analyzing past breakdowns and mistakes in contract negotiations and proposing ways and means of improving their collective strength. Various workshops discussed organizational problems, negotiations, strike preparation and strategy, public relations and other problems.

Council president Jerry Veracuse, also secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 540, set the tone of the meeting by reminding delegates that it was time to take a new look at the collective strength of the whole that will mean the difference between success and failure. Coordinated bargaining is the key to success in this crucial year.

“ILWU Local 26 secretary-treasurer Lou Sherman told the delegates that the Retail Clerks in all Southern California drug stores and Local 26 have a common expiration date—July 1, 1973. Thus, coordinated bargaining could play a major role in achieving the objectives of both unions. He credited the Food and Drug Council with having a major impact and being a big help in Local 26’s last settlement with Thrifty.

“Red Tag” Safety System

Longview—The Local 21 Safety Committee has instituted a “red tag” system for lift machines and other equipment.

The system will be used by all machines when the lift driver signs his name and describes what is wrong with it. Example: bad hydraulic, hydraulic leaks, etc.

Our mechanics will sign off the red tags when repairs are completed. Tags are to be turned in to the safety committee once a week.

To operate a machine that has a red tag on the steering wheel. Let’s make this system work. Good judgment before tagging.

Canada Dock Foremen Ask Retroactive Pay

Vancouver—ILWU foremen, members of Local 514, took off one shift February 16 to attend “study session” to consider their position on retroactive pay. About 230 foremen were participated in meetings held in Vancouver and Nanaimo.

For the past 30 years, whenever longshoremen have reached an agreement which included a retroactive pay clause, the money was also passed on to the foremen. This time, however, employers have refused to make any retroactive payments to their foremen.

The West Coast Port Operations Act, passed last summer by the Canadian parliament to force striking longshoremen back to work, provided that any agreement reached in negotiations would be retroactive to July 31, 1972, or the old contract expired for all employees.

“Those employers placed a surcharge of 10 percent on all man hours worked, plus machinery rented during the period while negotiations were going on,” said Barney Oliver, president of Local 514. “Its purpose was to take care of retroactive pay and it is our understanding that it covered the hours worked not only by regular longshoremen but also by some of the foremen.

“That money is now in the hands of the employers. ILWU longshoremen and custals have received their retroactive pay. We are determined that we will not accept this, why should we be discriminated against? We and other employees pocket money that belongs to us?”

Local 142 Asks Int’l Officers to Run Again

HOLLYWOOD—the ILWU Local 142 Executive Board has unanimously passed a resolution asking International President Harry Bridges, vice presidents William Chester and George Martin, and secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt to run for reelection to office this year, and pledged full support to all four incumbents.
The busy port of Keelung, near the capital city of Taipei.

Since December, 1949, when the Red army swept triumphantly through China—culminating nearly half a century of revolution and counter-revolution—approximately 2,000,000 of those who remained loyal to General Chiang Khan-Shing fled to the nearby island of Taiwan (Formosa).

Here, with the assistance of the United States, the Chiang regime established itself ever the native Formosans, and prepared to rebuild a capitalist, pro-Western society in preparation for an anticipated return to the mainland. The rulers of Taiwan to this day have often spoken of their dream of recontact and return.

We did not go to Taiwan to engage in big-league diplomacy. The purpose of our trip to Taiwan was to get into the working and living conditions of working people. We did not go in order to tell them how to live, under which government.

The main purpose is to extend a hand of international working class solidarity. We believe that the more working people all over the world know about each other and respect one another, the sooner will come about the end of exploitation and a lasting peace.

Kung Wiong, a Taiwanese longshoreman whom we met at the port of Keelung, is actually pretty typical. He's been working on the docks for about eight years, supporting his wife and two children on a salary of about $12.50 a month. The shift on the day side, which really isn't too bad on low-wage Taiwan.

Like many other longshoremen in Keelung and in other small seaports, he's been small apartment, built by the union and the government, which he is buying. He pays about $3 a month in rent, but after ten years he will be full owner of the place. It's small, no more than 300 or 400 feet square, but seems adequate, and the Wong family keeps it real clean. If he wants to sell out, he can only sell to another longshore family.

Kung Wiong would feel perfectly at home on the West Coast, Hawaiian or BC waterfront. At Keelung, they have modern container and LASH facilities and more being built. The dock working conditions seemed good, with safety being well observed, except on one container operation where we watched longshoremen riding the frame from ship to dock and back. There was a cage on the frame for the men to ride in, but it made us pretty uneasy.

The port of Keelung, where Kim Won works, is not a large port, but it's busy. There are 32 berths in the port: and everyone had a ship working in it. The port operates 31 hours a day, and on some shifts, Wong will work as much as 12 hours. The night shift gets paid a good-sized differential—about 150 percent of the day side.

We also toured the port of Kaohsiung, in the southern part of the island, which is Taiwan's largest port. This port can handle 60 ships of all sizes at any time, including 25 anchored in bays in the harbor. The longshoremen told us that the ILWU was in use and ships were waiting. They have quite up-to-date operations here as well, although sometimes you'll see some very efficient modern operation going on right alongside some very primitive operations.

We were also told that the government is building a new deepsea port on the central west coast of the island, scheduled for completion by 1976. It will have all the most modern facilities and machinery to handle any new types of ships or cargo slawage, and even larger than Kaohsiung.

The longshore union to which Kim Wong and other workers belong is different from ours in certain respects. Number one, they have some women members. The women—there are about 90 in the port of Keelung, out of a work force of over 6,000—work mainly as sack sewers. We weren't able to talk with the women in Keelung, but at Kaohsiung we interviewed one casual sack sewer who made about $15 per month while her husband, a casual longshoreman, made about $70. The dispatch system was also different. In Keelung, with 6,000 men, they have 13 groups of approximately 300 men for day and night shifts. There are 13 work areas in the harbor—each team is assigned to an area and rotated each month. The teams are broken down into gangs of various sizes—from 6 to 46 men—depending on the type of operation and cargo handled. They work both ship and dock.

In the much larger port of Kaohsiung, the system is more like ours. They have boards there for "registered" and casual dock workers, and also have steady men. They also have women there who do sack sewing and other light jobs around the waterfront.

No Strikes Allowed

Finally, longshoremen have the same problem that all Taiwanese workers do—they are not allowed to strike. Theoretically, of course, they can, but the state of emergency which was imposed in 1949 when the Chiang Kai-Shek regime first came here has never been rescinded. The government still operates on the basis that it is at war with the Communists. And so strikes are illegal. This, we assume, is one reason for the relatively low wages on Taiwan. The longshoremen and other workers on Taiwan have some pretty good fringe benefits, although we didn't feel they were as good as ours.

They have complete welfare coverage. The longshore welfare program is paid for on a tonnage basis by the consignees and ship-owners, with a 20 percent contribution by the employees, and controlled by the union directors. This includes life insurance, sick indemnity, injury pensions and coverage for the whole family, including pregnancy. There is also a small hospitalization plan.

For other workers, the government has established a Labor Insurance Bureau which administers welfare benefits for 1.5 million workers. These benefits are basically the same as those for longshoremen, but the administration is in different hands. All of those who are 14 years old—that's the legal age for going to work—are covered. For retired workers, the maximum retirement pay benefit is for a period of 45 months after retirement at the average rate of $100 per month.

Longshoremen see to it that an elite of the working class consists of "associations" which make about $250 per month, including employer matching payments, and have some women members. They have boards there for "registered" and casual dock workers, and also have steady men. They also have women there who do sack sewing and other light jobs around the waterfront.

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ILWU Delegates Meet Madame Chiang

The following notes on a visit with Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek, wife of the Generalissimo, were taken by overseas delegate Roy Smith:

Promising to 3:30 p.m. on December 9, a limousine drove up to our hotel to take us to our appointment with Madame Chiang. We were escorted by the Director of Public Information for the Republic of China. This was the first time, we were told, that a labor delegation had been so received. It was difficult to feel like foreign dignitaries—Jim Van Osdol called us the "three little Kissengers."

We drove to the president's residence in the northern suburb of Taipai through a very beautiful area where the homes were a cut above middle class status. As we approached the president's residence, we were twice stopped by guards and our escort was required to show one casual sack sewer who made $25 and $45 per month with experience. One we talked with did quite well—$62 per month.

The workers in our hotel made about the same wages, but we had the impression that their union was not as effective as ours. They only receive some small benefits which only apply when they retire, are on sick leave, or suffer an accident on the job. Some of them work 12 hours a day straight time and most of them work nights, most of them on the small ferry which sails in the taxi and bus fare to commute every day.

We toured one particularly had sweatshop—the beautiful oriental structure, was a large picturesque garden with trees and flowers of all sorts and colors, very ornate, luxuriously furnished and tasteful rooms and halls to a large room which is difficult for an ordinary workingman to describe. It was a palace.

Madame Chiang entered within a few minutes. A very gracious and personable lady, she made us feel easy very quickly. After the greeting and after giving Madame Chiang the best wishes of our president Harry Bridges and the membership of our union, we sat down to talk.

For a few minutes we discussed things in general, then she seemed very interested in our families and home life. She began to discuss the rapidly expanding economy of Taiwan, and the increased economic welfare of the people. She stated that this process would continue on the mainland when the nationalists returned, as though she were sure this would happen someday. She told us that the people in the People's Republic on the Mainland were faced with tremendous difficulties, and she used the word "slavery." She said that people on the Mainland were very unhappy and were trying to leave in numbers. She said many are trying to leave.

Madame Chiang sent warm greetings to Harry Bridges and extended an invitation for him to visit her in Taiwan. She said she has already seen the workers and visitors from the ILWU to the late '50s in their struggle with the Japanese. In those days, the ILWU refused to load scrap iron destined for the Japanese mainland.

Madame Chiang was a very gracious lady, and one cannot help but wish her long life and the best of health, even though we as individuals or as a union may not agree with her political or economic positions.
Ruby Embroidery Center in Taipei, where they have 14 to 18 year old girls working in really bad conditions, many sequined dresses for about 4 to $5 per dress. It's also important to remember that prices are pre-World War II, and in the consumer goods market in Taiwan, all, life isn't easy for working people here. Earnings are often just cover expenses, and no more. This low wage, no-strike situation makes it very easy for foreign companies to operate in Taiwan, and the government really encourages this. Foreign companies, from the US, Japan, Hong Kong and Europe pay no import duty or tax on parts or materials brought into Taiwan, providing that the finished product is exported. These companies must employ Taiwanese workers and cover them with all benefits. We heard stories, however, that some US companies are particularly difficult to deal with in terms of working conditions and benefits. We were told of one Philco-Philco assembly plant where conditions were particularly bad.

Flags of Convenience

We also visited the Chinese Seamen's Union which has a very impressive headquarters building in downtown Taipei. From this building are dispatched "flag-of-convenience" ships. The union negotiates with the shipping lines, and their agreements are all administered from Taipei.

The Chinese Seamen's Union whom we visited seemed very much concerned with the welfare of their seamen, especially those on ships of foreign nationality, whom they could not understand the harassment they received sometimes in foreign ports. Stories were heard that some US and other nationals have any beef coming when ships they've manned in the past are registered under foreign flags and manned by low-paid Taiwanese crews.

Agriculture is also important on Taiwan. Early every morning the streets of the capital city of Taipei are filled with farmers and fishermen from the surrounding countryside who come into town—by every possible means of conveyance—to sell their goods.

On our drives throughout the island we saw rice, pineapple and sugar growing—the pineapple appeared to be inferior to the stuff grown on Hawaii. Most of the farms appeared quite small, with individual families working them pretty much in the same way they have for centuries. We were told that of all the workers, the small farmer really makes the least money and has the roughest life. A tour of a pineapple plantation fell through, and so we did not actually observe how this farming is done.

We did, however, have dinner with a representative of the sugar industry and a representative from the Sugar Workers' Union (the management guy did all the talking). Workers receive about $20 or $25 per month—they have fringe benefits but nothing really comparable to what our members have in Hawaii.

They told us that while the farms are all owned by individual farmers (ninety percent) or the government (ten percent), about 90-95 percent of the sugar, at least, is sold to US companies.

Ban on Strikes Hurts

Even our first night here, at a banquet we attended with many top Chinese labor, business and government officials, we got some important hints as to what labor relations on Taiwan were all about. It turned out, to our surprise, that the top leaders of the Chinese Federation of Labor are nearly all business and government officials!

In our discussions and observations about labor relations everyone was always careful to point out that the right to strike existed—but of course there was no hope of anything amounting to a "state of emergency." But it was hard for us to be too shocked or critical on this subject—in both Canada and US the same thing has happened after the strike of the year or two. Nonetheless, we did feel that the absolute ban on strikes has weakened the union movement substantially in Taiwan.

The workers, of course, have the right to make demands and to negotiate with their employers. But the final decision is made by the government—even if the workers' union is absolutely against the settlement, it is not put into effect until approved by the government.

Ironically, despite their hatred for the mainland Communists, the government has set up a regime that is almost perfect in its illusion, at least on the surface. Public utilities, harbors, welfare benefits for workers, liquor and beer, museums, hospitals, schools, labor and the economy are all controlled by the government. The real un-socialist part, however, is that the people do not in any way appear to control the government.

In reflecting on our stay in Taiwan, we realized that this thriving island is rapidly becoming a real economic competitor in world trade, to put it mildly. The Taiwan government is importing investment capital in astronomical sums, foreign industry of all kinds is building that island into an economic fortress involving as many countries and private firms that if the mainland Chinese every try to expropriate it, they will be taking most of the world's capitalist powers.

In general, wherever we went, we found the Taiwanese to be extremely hospitable and friendly. Security was often rather tight, which certainly wasn't the fault or the responsibility of the man on the street. They appear to be an extremely hard-working, industrious people who, whatever their political system, are committed to make a better life for themselves. Many had heard of the ILWU and were even more friendly when they realized who we were.

We also managed to spend a few days just walking around the capital city of Taipei, trying to get a feel for the place.

The city is kept quite clean, although we did walk through some slum areas where there is real squalor. There is no real sewage system in some areas, for example, and dirty water just runs into the streets and drainages. The Japanese and Taiwanese origin have their ships managed by low-paid Taiwanese crews.

But we saw lots of construction going on—modern-type apartment, office and factory buildings going up in every area of the city and suburbs, often by sheer human labor hand, without cranes. In walking around and trying to talk to people, we found them as a group to be very friendly and hospitable, and anxious to make us comfortable. They all dress very neatly, and you never see long hair, except on a very few American visitors. Long hair seems to be against the rules.

The traffic in Taipei was absolutely amazing. The bicycles, motorcycles, cars, buses, trucks and ped- estrians all seem to be doing another one for the right of way. Traffic rules seem to be non-existent. Traffic lights are few and jay-walking appears to be the custom. There are very few police— we would walk for miles without seeing a policeman. This seems to be a comment on the basic honesty of the people.

All told, we spent twelve days in Taiwan. It didn't make us into experts on the working and social conditions on the island. Neither did we have the time to check as deeply as we would have liked to into the political and foreign policy situation. But in the time we had there, we think we learned a great deal of benefit to our membership.

Guam

We spent six days in Guam, a US-owned island of about 150 miles east of the Philippines, and can only conclude that what they really need here is for a couple of good, strong unions to come in and organize the workers and show them how to improve their conditions.

Alien Labor

One of the problems of all workers here is that empresarios use a lot of alien labor, private Indos and Koreans. If a foreign laborer should begin talking about a union or otherwise give the boss a hard time, the employer can just cancel his alien work visa and send him back home. There have been cases in which a worker, who was doing a good job on what they owed their workers, and there's not a hell of a lot these guys can do. -

One problem we noticed here was that ships of Japanese and Taiwanese origin have their ships crew do the longshore work on the ship and in the hatch—claiming this keeps costs down. It probably does, but what about the workers of Guam? We hope they succeed in getting a better agreement than what they have now. Again, workers we talked to at the commercial port told us that one of their problems is that they too are not allowed to strike. They have about 750 workers on the docks, 30 percent of whom are regulars.

Early each morning farmers come to Taipei from the surrounding countryside to sell their produce. Life for the average Guamanian worker must be very difficult. There is no public transportation around the island. In the same way, the tuxedo suits used must be bought. In fact, everything on Guam is more expensive than it is, say, in Taipei. Living accommodations, meals, groceries, entertainment—you name it, it costs! How the native people who work for a living can live, the government doesn't care.

Many earn no more than the minimum wage—a $2.05 per hour. But rent on a one bedroom apartment is $250 to $290 per month. Homes we saw being built which would run $25-$30,000 in Canada or the US were selling for $30,000. And so Guamanian families—which often have 15-20 children—making ends meet is a critical question.

Which is not to say that money isn't being made—millions in fact. Real estate is where you make it—and selling like hotcakes and at prices which are out of this world. A young Guamanian army captain we met told us he owned 10 acres of land on an island near the Philippines. His $500,000 island airport now slated to become an industrial area. He had already turned down a bid of $2 million for his 10 acres, and expects to get more in the near future.

There is only one union in Guam—the Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO. They, we understand, were closed shop, no-strike, no-union agreement. We hope they succeed in getting a better agreement than what they have now. Again, workers we talked to at the commercial port told us that one of their problems is that they too are not allowed to strike. They have about 750 workers on the docks, 30 percent of whom are regulars.
Ecologists Back Shell Boycott And Strike

Eleven environmental protection organizations aligned themselves with labor and announced support for a strike against Shell Oil Co. refineries and a nationwide boycott against Shell products.

The environmentalists said they "strongly support the historic struggle" by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (OCAW) which is seeking health and safety provisions for workers at Shell refineries in four states.

Endorsement of the strike is "a first time alliance between labor and environmental organizations," said Sam Love of Environmental Action.

The strike by 5,600 OCAW members began last week against Shell refineries in Anacortes, Wash.; Martinez and Long Beach, Calif.; Pasadena, Texas and Nacree, La. The union immediately announced a nationwide boycott of Shell service stations and products.

It called a similar boycott against Shell nine years ago during a year-long strike.

The dispute centers around what union legislative director Tony Mazocchi said was Shell's refusal to agree to pension and health and safety provision: in contracts already signed with Texaco, Mobil, Gulf, American, ARCO, Union, Soho, City Service, Exxon, Conoco and Phillips petroleum companies.

"If toxic substances are present in oil refineries, they most assuredly are spreading outside plants walls to neighboring communities," Richard Olson of the Wilderness Society said in a formal statement issued by the 11 groups.

"But even in those rare cases where dust, fumes, gas and noise are confined to the work place, we feel that as modernity increases so should the right to participate in the decisions affecting the quality of their environment as does any other American citizen," the statement read.

More Russian Trade Set for Oregon Port

PORTLAND—A four-man trade mission to Moscow returned to Portland recently convinced trade will grow between Oregon and the Soviet Union.

Ed Westerdahl, director of the Port of Portland, indicated the team came away with the guarantee of one ship per month on a regularly scheduled basis, and said the Russians hope to increase the service by the end of the year.

Another member of the quartet, Irvin Mann, director of the State Department of Agriculture, noted Oregon is closer to Siberia than Siberia is to Western Russia.

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The Nixon Budget Plan

"They've been pretty selective in avoiding military targets"

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"They've been pretty selective in avoiding military targets"

Military Spending

Despite the settlement of the Vietnam conflict, President Nixon wants to increase military spending by $4.2 billion this year, to a total of $79.2 billion. (The total budget is to be $268.7 billion.)

The President said the increase is caused by inflation, the costs of supervising a peace agreement in Indochina and the switch-over to a voluntary army. But a substantial part of the increase—nearly one billion dollars—will be earmarked for research and development on new weapons, including the B-1 bomber, and advanced site defense anti-missile system and a heavily armed helicopter.

Medical Care

The Nixon administration is going to ask for legislation which would require Medicare patients to pay more than twice as much as they now pay for the average hospital stay, despite the current surplus in the Medicare fund. The landmark Hill-Burton program of federal aid for construction and modernization of hospitals and other health facilities—passed during the Truman administration—will be discontinued. Also to be eliminated is federal funding for federal hospitals for merchant seamen, community and regional medical centers, and over 500 community mental health programs.

Urban Development and Social Programs

Programs like urban development, model cities, open space, neighborhood facilities and others are to be phased out. Funds will only be appropriated for such programs under a different form—if Congress agrees to President Nixon's revenue sharing proposals.

The Office of Economic Opportunity—the heart of the War on Poverty—is to be dissolved. Housing subsidy programs are indefinitely suspended. The Public Service Employment Program, which created 280,000 public service jobs for people in areas of high unemployment will also be discontinued.

Canadians Organize White Collar Workers

TORONTO — The Canadian Labor Congress has launched a drive to organize Canada's unorganized white collar workers. They will be enrolled into the Associated of Commercial and Technical Employees (ACTE).

The May, 1972, convention of the GLC decided on a per capita tax earmarked for a special organizing fund. It is expected to produce $250,000 per year.

The Immediate targets are the large insurance companies in the Metropolitan Toronto area—546 of the 556 insurance companies in Canada have their headquarters here. It is expected that financial institutions in the Toronto area will follow. At 396,000 employees, 60 percent of them women between 18 and 28 years of age.

Four full time organizers have been assigned to head the organizing drive. They will be assisted by organizers from other unions. Publicity for the drive includes bus placards, spot radio announcements, newspaper ads and pamphlets.

"The organization of these workers is inevitable," said GLC secretary-treasurer William Dodge, "because in most companies in the financial sector, wages are low and working conditions leave a great deal to be desired."

Phase III Hits Machinists

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The International Association of Machinists will appeal a Phase III ruling by the Nixon Administration that more than 15,600 IAM members on Eastern Air Lines part of the 1972 back pay due them under their new contract.

The Government allowed a 7% increase in the wage and benefit package for 1972 as within the guidelines but denied an additional 1.9% negotiated.

The 1.9%, however, was allowed for 1973.

Calcs said the IAM members have already received back pay for nine months of 1972.

Woodworker Heads Oregon Labor

PORTLAND—Dean Killion, 30, staff member of the International Woodworkers of America has been elected president of the Oregon AFL-CIO.

It is the first time an industrial union member has held the AFL-CIO's top post in this state.

A former IWA lobbyist at Salem and business agent for woodworkers local at Tillamook, Killion replaces Ed Whelan who resigned to become head of the state Economic Stabilization Division.

Columbia River Women Plan Attack on Phase III

PORTLAND — The Columbia River District Council of the AFL-CIO voted to initiate a letter-writing drive against extension of Nixon's Economic Stabilization Act.

The women denounced the End of Living Council as "nothing but the old Pay Board masquerading in fancy dress," and said it had robbed their husbands "all over again of the 30 cents hourly wage increase they should have had last spring."
For Health Security Laws

the second annual statewide confer-
Council for Health Plan Alternatives at
protection standards in state contracts
Federation of Labor as vice-chairman,
health groups, the conference heard
the meeting.
cone, State Senate majority leader;
cisco, and a number of other authori-
ties who made major contributions to
committee on Public Health; George Mos-
groups. Asserting his support for prop-
erly administered prepaid health plans
San Diego — Stepped-up pressure
Local 10: George E. Holt, Frank
Marshall, Joseph H. Smith, Wortha
Thompson, Ross Westbrook, Guy
Kenneth Simmons; Local 24: Leon-
sbur A. Draper, Anthony A. Rizzo,
ard Ramiskey; Local 29: John G.
Mulvaney.

Dockers, Widows
On Pension List
S AN FRANCISCO — Following is the
list of widows and dependents of
ers retired under various ILUW
PMA plans.

Local 1: Glenn Campbell, Leo H.
Kokot, Kenneth Robinson; Local 4:
Reuben R. Beesh, William Martinee
C. Krill, Ernest C. Mays, Gene L. Palmer;
Local 5: Frank Marshall, Joseph H. Smith;
Local 6: Frank Hough, Frank
Marshall, Joseph H. Smith, Wortha
Thompson, Ross Westbrook, Guy
Westker, Local 7: Martin Acuasy,
Wilmot, Douglas L. Miller; 
Local 13: John J. Crisanti, George
Dominguez, Elijah Dominguez, Wil-
aimil G. Alvaras, Nick B. Glusac, John
McCormac, Alvin A. Mosley, Joseph A.
Perez.
Local 19: Glenn J. Allingham, Wil-
bur A. Elder, David A. Johnson, Kenneth
Simmons; Local 44: Leon
and Nam; Local 50: John G.
Wrick; Local 54: Paul E. Judge,
Local 46: Refugio Dominguez; Local
91: Ray E. Clay, Alex Linker, An-
tonio Machado; Local 94: Charles T.
Mulvany.

The widows are: Florence E. Allen,
(Ex. 126 10); Doreolis Cardame,
(Ex. 126 11); Inez B. Edwards,
(Ex. 126 12); Estelle Hawkins,
(John Jr. 1); Lela B. John-
t (Ex. 126 2); Virginia J. McCoy,
(Ex. 126 3); Klavdia Lubkushkin,
(August); Hilda Lurie; (Ex. 126 4);
Frank G); Nina Nastos-
ich, (Paul); Ellen T. Osborn, (Boy
F. 1); Imogene J. Phipps,
(Ex. 126 5); Con-
suelo Salazar, (Mamie); Maradah
Sanchez (Hartley); Doris Tenz
(Dana); Hildegarde Wilhelm, (Mel-
vin); Dorothy Yeakel, (Frank J.

Navajo braves are those of deceased
heads.

Atttended by more than 300 represen-
tatives of unions and community
health groups, the conference heard
from a range of speakers and
experts, including Mohr, Dr. Lester
Breslow, dean, UCLA School of Public
Health; Mrs. Ethel Sargent, chairman
Subcommittee on Health; Henry
Waxman, chairman State Assembly Com-
mittee on Public Health, the State
Senate majority leader, Marin Mosco-
cisco, and a number of other authori-
ties who made major contributions to

Waxman lashed out at the failure of the
Reagan administration to insist on quality
standards in Medi-Cal con-
tracts awarded to prepaid health groups
Assuring his support for prop-
erly administered prepaid health plans
and Health Maintenance Organizations as
agencies of health care delivery, Waxman stated:

QUALITY OF CARE
"Cutting costs is only one of the fac-
tors that should be considered in this
sensitive area of health care for the

Falling temperatures are no deter-
rent to an avid angler, especially one
who has a share of coastal fishing,
either stream fishing for winter steel-
head or early-season trolling the depths
of Pacific waters.

One who braved short zero tempera-
tures for a 'go' at the finny monsters
was William Rohlik of Reno, Nevada,
a retired ILWU member as of June 1972.
He spent many years near the
waterfront as a charter member of
ILWU Local 10, San Francisco. Brother
Rohlik writes:

"Soon after moving to Reno, after
relieving, I was fortunate in meeting up
with a guy named Archie Grimsby, and
he's introduced me to a whole new
world of angling delights in Nevada. I
had to wait six months before I could
buy a resident fishing and hunting li-
cense and then check out $6.25 for the
state license and $4.50 for a 6-
month permit to fish famous Pyramid
Lake. I got more than my money's
worth the very first day on the lake
when trolling about 30 yards offshore
in a surplus rubber life raft, with a tiny
electric motor powered by batteries
hooked and landed a 12-lb. cutthroat
trotten, ten an eighth pounder, on 12-
bs. line; a silver shootout lure.

"Enclosed is a photograph of me sit-
ting, Archie standing, and we are hold-
ing a few of those big cutts which as

be a her from California salt
water—he be a visitor from a
California saltwater—work him a
hundreds of dollars worth of
waterfowl! It's a great
hunt dog, Fred."

Every once in a while you hear a dis-
gruntled Oregonian or Washingtonian
shout about "too many Californians
coming in from the northwest to catch our
fish," to which I say: "Phooey." If a man—no matter how large and
strong he is—can't move over a bit and let a fellow
angler edge in to throw a line in the

Do you have an extra snapshot in
your album depicting an outdoor trip
you've been on: Hiking, camping, fish-
ing, hunting, skiing, mountain climbing,
bird watching or just plain nature walking?
We'll be happy to run it in a subsequent
paragraph and send you one of the illustrated
HOTROD fishing lures for your trouble. The offer is
made to all members of the ILWU, the
members of the family and, of course
to retired members. Send it, and a few
words of explanation, to:
Fred Goetz, Dept. IW
2335 S.E. 33rd Place
Portland, Oregon 97202

Please mention your Local number.

When charter boat skipper Jay Lilly
pulled into moorage at Iwaco, Wash-
ington, he raised a few eyebrows on
the dock when he unloaded the day's
catch. All anglers had taken a limit
of salmon but the payoff was a full
grown dead deer.

Story is that Lilly sighted the deer
a little offshore, being swiftly swept to
sea in the fast Columbia River's current.
He lassoed the deer and, aided by pas-
sengers: Hiking, camping, fish-
ing, hunting, skiing, mountain climbing,
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Story is that Lilly sighted the deer
a little offshore, being swiftly swept to
sea in the fast Columbia River's current.
He lassoed the deer and, aided by pas-
sengers and crew, managed to haul it
aboard. Ashore, the animal was turned
over to the U.S. Coast Guard, which,
returned, turned it over to the Washington
Game Department and it was soon re-
leased in a nearby wooded area.

James Keil rubbed his eyes; did a
"double take" and had to have a
look before he was convinced that it
was a moose he downed in the Baines
area of Alaska. The animal had pink eyes, white
mouth, white hooves, and a whitish hide. It
also had a 65-inch antler spread and
was tagged as the largest abalone moose
yet reported from the province.
CRDC Moves to Protect Log Export Jobs

PORTLAND — The Columbia River District Council, meeting February 11 in the Crook’s Hall, took action to establish terminations for legislative representation and to rush John Olson, its 1971 lobbyist, and the only nominee for this year, to Salem.

The action followed reports that a log export ban memorial was on the front burner at the state capital, and the delegations’ insistence “we send someone there right now to keep it boiling over and intermediate.”

The council initiated a “letter bomb” of 200,000 letters to legislators to hold bearings on renewal of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1971, opposing its continuation.

In other actions, the CRDC: (a) Re-elected as officers, president Forrest Taylor, Local 12; vice president Jim Platt, Local 30; and secretary-treasurer, Roger McCormack, Clerks Local 40, Bill Smith, Local 38, Rick Moore, both of Local 8, were elected trustees.

(b) Called for legislation correcting inequity issues concerning the ability to keep veterans and veterans’ widows, post 65, from having their VA pensions restored because of social security increases.

(c) Has also rapped Nixon’s proposed cuts in disability pay to Vietnam vets. Under these, loss of a leg at the 18 percent disability level, would be reduced to a 40 percent disability.

Log Exports Are Threatened

Continued from Page 1

Two new tangents to the export of logs to Japan, the ILWU will seriously consider going along with you.7

WOODWORKERS UNCHANGED

On February 16 Parks met in Portland with top bracket officials of the International Woodworkers of America, Ron Royer and Blackie Palmer. They informed him that they have not changed their opposition to a complete ban on log exports.

This was the time the timber is running out. But experts testified at federal in Salem a year ago that with the market rate for timber in the Northwest to supply both domestic and export needs.

Parks feels that since the dollar was devalued earlier this month, “a lot more people are on our side now than they were a few days ago.”

“When we’re in the most serious trade deficit in our history, I can’t see US Secretary of the Treasury Shultz having still a very strong emphasis...”

“Besides wheat, what’s our main export from the West Coast? LOGS!”

Fighting Noise on the Job

It’s estimated that 20 million workers work at jobs which levels of noise, and the Printing Pressmen’s Union— with the health of some young scientists — has issued a “Fighting Noise—A Manual for Worker Ac- tion” which is available free upon re- quest from the ILWU, 200 P ter Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

Local 8 Constitution Change

PORTLAND — Local 8 at the last session of the 1972 convention elimin- ated the constitutional change designating the office of president an unpaid position, elimi- nating the position of business agent.

The three LRC members will func- tion in the capacity that was previously fulfilled by the business agent, according to Bill Ward, secretary.