Guarantee Eligibility Eased

SAN FRANCISCO — A long-simmering dispute between ILWU longshore Local 10 and the PMA over guaranteeing work opportunity—were not getting enough work to qualify for the guarantee payments.

In order to be eligible for these benefits, the "B" men had to meet two tests:

- In any given week, they had to have worked 90 percent of the average hours worked by all "B" men in their port for that week; and
- Over the 26-week pay guarantee period, they also had to have worked 80 percent of the cumulative hours averaged by "B" men in their port for that period.

The average figure was computed after deleting the men and their hours who worked less than 7.25 hours per week. This made for a high average figure and many of those who in fact reported for dispatch every day were unable to meet these requirements.

The March 1 agreement, however, — Continued on Page 8

AFL-CIO Conditions On Phase III Support

WASHINGTON, DC — The AFL-CIO Executive Council has announced that it would not support the President's request for an extension of the Economic Stabilization Act unless Congress agrees to eliminate “glaring inequalities” from the wage-price control program.

The legislation, which permitted the President to impose Phase I and II of his economic controls program, expires April 30. The administration has asked for another extension of the bill in order to maintain its “voluntary” Phase III program. (See Dispatcher, January 26, 1973.)

The ILWU, United Electrical Workers, Auto Workers, Machinists, Communications Workers and the International Union of Electrical Workers have come out unreservedly against the extension of the controls legislation.

AFL-CIO president George Meany told reporters that his organization would not support extension of the act unless the following provisions were incorporated:

- Exemption of any worker making less than $3.50 per hour from wage controls. During Phase II, the Cost of Living Council had recommended an across-the-board 50¢ increase, but only after deleting the men and their hours who worked less than 7.25 hours per week.

The March 1 agreement, however, — Continued on Page 8

Attention, Delegates

This is a replica of the Call to the 20th Biennial Convention of the ILWU, to be held in San Francisco, California, beginning April 30.

The Convention Call, already being mailed to all ILWU locals, contains an excerpt of the Union Constitution, Article X, "Conventions." It indicates that an International convention is to be held every two years, starting on the second Monday following Easter Sunday.

In order to send delegates with voice and vote, locals must have their international per capita paid up one month prior to the Convention. Representation is on the basis of one vote for each local with membership up to 100, and one additional vote for each 100 members of paid-up membership.

Delegates to the Convention are elected by the entire local membership, and each delegate must carry a certified credential. Delegates' wages and expenses are borne by members of each local.

The Call also requests all locals to send credentials to International Headquarters not later than April 13. Resolutions should also arrive at the International office not later than April 13.

The Convention is set to take place at the Jack Tar Hotel.

Local 6, 17 Convention

SAN FRANCISCO — Over 500 delegates to the ILWU Warehouse Constitution and Contract Convention packed the auditorium at International headquarters February 26 and hammered out a tough set of demands for the 1973 round of contract negotiations.

Delegates from Local 6 and Local 17 — the Sacramento warehouse local — spent a full day working over the officers' recommendations on contract language and cost items line by line — as well as considering and voting on demands submitted by delegates from various houses.

Because of the press of business — and the substantial size of the shopping list worked out by the Convention — several items had to be held over to a subsequent session on Tuesday night, March 6.

When it was all over, the delegates had worked out a fairly tall order — demanding a two-year contract with substantial increases in wages (50¢ per year), and big improvements in pensions, health and welfare, holidays, and contract language.

JOINT NEGOTIATIONS

These demands will now be passed along to the joint ILWU/IBT Northern California Warehouse Council which will conduct the warehouse negotiations on behalf of 25,000 ILWU and Teamster members from Fresno to the Oregon border. The council is co-chaired by ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt and Teamster vice president George Mock.

The present warehouse contract expires on May 31, and negotiations for a new pact are set to begin in April.

The actual Convention had been preceded by a series of “bull sessions” in Oakland and San Francisco in which members and officers had informally — Continued on Page 8

Strikes and Protests

Hit British Phase II

LONDON—Hundreds of thousands of British workers were on the streets as this issue of "The Dispatcher" went to press, in protest against the Tory government's wage-price controls program.

The Trades Union Congress's "strike-a-day program" successively hit railroads, customs, schools, gas works, hospitals, auto plants and others—approximately 700,000 workers have been involved.

And on Monday, March 5, delegates at a special TUC meeting voted to mobilize their entire membership for a single day of strikes and protests against the government program. The TUC is pursuing a policy of total non-cooperation with the government efforts to regulate negotiated wage increases. In many respects, similar to President Nixon's Phase II.
Move your plant to an environment like ours. Tax free.

For businesses looking to lower their operating costs, move your plant to the San Francisco Bay Area. The climate, the environment, the cost of living—" tax free." You can choose to locate in a business park, or build on your own land. The climate is mild and temperate—no droughts, no hurricanes. The cost of living is lower than most other major metropolitan areas. The wage differential is also lower. And the tax rate is lower. In short, the tax environment is more favorable in the San Francisco Bay Area than in most other parts of the country.

On the Beam

By Harry Bridges

The retirement of Joe Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, has become national news. The reason is not that Joe is retiring, but that he plans to take with him some one million dollars in severance and pension payments.

Well, even if you figure that Joe piled it up and that has million coming, plus a better than good salary ($90,000 per year), and plenty of expenses, it cannot be denied that he has really moved along in the 26 years since the ship he was on as bosun was tied up in San Pedro by the crew, and the crew was supported by our longshore and clerks local. And for that matter neither Joe Curran nor the whole deck of the ship—the old Panama Line, I think, of the old Panama Pacific Line—had a few thousand pennies between them, let alone a dollar or two.

It was through this episode and because of our support that Joe was launched on his career.

It is also a matter of fact that Joe and the National Maritime Union, of which he became president, chucked up a great and militant record, fighting for the rights and advancement of the seamen in those days.

Joe was very much on the beam up to and after 1948, that is, with plenty of guidance and assistance from other NMU national officers to keep him doing the right thing for the rank and file.

The last International Board meeting voted—after receiving a financial report—to recommend to the International convention Next Dispatcher deadline, March 16, 1973

HARRIET BRIDGES
William Chester
Lous Claudett
George Martin
Barry Silverman
San Francisco, Calif. 94102. Second class postage paid at San Francisco, Subsection $2.00 per year.
**Many Jobs at Stake in Log Export Fight**

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Hearings on legislation which would completely ban further export of softwood lumber and lumber are set to begin in April, with sessions to be held in Washington, D.C., and in California, Oregon and Washington of essential State.

The bill is sponsored by Senators Robert Packwood (D. Ore.) and Alan Cranston (D. Calif.) who have also asked the President to declare a six-month moratorium on log exports.

The big push to limit log exports is coming, according to ILWU Washington representative Pat Toblin, from misguided ecologists and profit-seekers in the home building industry. They are claiming that log shipments to Japan would destroy the forests of the northwest and drive lumber prices way out of reach of the home buyer.

Further, an embargo on this product would pull the rug out from Japanese plans to increase imports of US products and would destroy the voluntary Japanese government and business plans for future purchases of processed wood products for the US.

Improvements Won by ILWU Alaska Cold Storage Locals

SEATTLE — ILWU Alaska cold storage partners, already the best paid in the state, have won substantial wage and fringe gains in an addendum agreement to their contract with employees in Ketchikan, Pelican, Juneau, and Petersburg. The agreement, signed February 23, is subject to a rank and file vote.

It becomes effective April 1, and will run for the life of the contract, which expires in 1974.

The contract this year was open only on wages and fringe benefits. The following changes, additions and revisions were mutually agreed upon:

- **Contractual wage rates for registered and/or experienced warehousemen and registered or experienced fletchers will be increased an additional 30 cents per hour. All other contractual wages will be increased an additional ten cents per hour.**

- **Best way to describe a fletcher is the man who hangs the 300-pound halibut up by the tail and saves all the meat he can for the company. He cuts the steaks off and throws them on a belt.**

- **Health and welfare trust contributions will be increased by an additional one cent per hour, making the total contribution 20 cents per hour.**

- **Pension trust contributions will be increased by an additional one cent per hour, making the total contribution 17 cents per hour.**

- **Also effective April 1, 1973, the hourly contribution to the "port bonus pool" (in lieu of vacations) will be increased by an additional one cent per hour, making the total contribution 22 cents per hour.**

- **ILWU regional director G. Johnny Parks described the settlement as "coming within the guidelines of the Cost of Living Council," and as some-thing employers "in an unstable industry can live with." At the same time it "provides substantial gains for our members," since it ups the hourly wage of the registered and/or experienced worker to $6.25 per hour.**

- **There are four types of cold storage plants and canneries in Alaska, Parks pointed out—those subsidized by the government to give employment to Indians; unorganized plants; those organized by the SIU, with inferior contracts; and ILWU-organized plants.**

ILWU cold storage workers in Alaska are the highest paid of any cold storage workers in that state, he said.

The talks were preceded by a 2-day caucus, held in the Stratford Hotel, of delegates from four Alaska locals.

The talks included Pelican Cold Storage; Juneau Cold Storage Co., Inc.; New England Fish Co.; C. E. Phillips & Son, Inc. and Whitney Fidalgo Seafood, Inc.

Pay Board Will Approve Island Dock Pacts

HONOLULU—The ILWU has been informally advised that the Pay Board has approved the basic island longshore agreement according to regional di-rector Robert McElrath. The Board will act soon on contracts covering clerks, bulk sugar, container freight station, maintenance shops, tugboat crews and security officers, he said.
Alcoholism

Doing Something About It

Paul C., now an active member of longshore Local 8, began drinking heavily at age 16, and stayed on the sauce pretty steadily for the next 30 years. As an alcoholic, he was a seriously ill man. He was particularly subject to complications arising from tuberculosis, pneumonia, and diseases of the heart, liver and kidneys. He ran the risk of even vitamin deficiencies. And, because of not qualifying for his pension. Certainly, he was a walking safety hazard on the job.

Growing Concern

There are nine million alcoholics in the US today. Alcoholism is rated by experts as the nation's number one health hazard. More than half the fatalities from auto vehicle accidents are related to alcohol. It is, in fact, as much of a fatal disease as, say, leukemia, according to Seattle alcoholism expert Dr. James W. Smith, "unless its progress is arrested at some point along the line."

Alcoholism has been a serious problem for years on the waterfront, as it has been in various industries which require exposure to cold weather, danger, absence from home and other stress. Of course, it's not particular to longshoremen or to working people in general—but is a problem faced by millions of people subject to varying degrees and types of tension. As one hotel union leader put it, "management goes out for cocktails—the cooks dig into the sherry!" Among Paul's fellow patients at Raleigh Hills were doctors, lawyers, state legislators and movie stars.

The Local 21 Success Story

Being a member of Alcoholics Anonymous, one of the most successful and widely known of the alcoholism treatment programs in existence, Frank L., 40, another member of the ILWU, is one of a number of alcoholics whose disease has been arrested through membership in AA. The list includes numbers of past and present officers of many locals—active and vital men who have regained their health and ability to function.

Alcoholics Anonymous

The referral center has also sent numbers of waterfront workers to Alcoholics Anonymous, one of the most successful and widely known of the alcoholism treatment programs in existence. According to the American Hospital Association, from 25 to 30 per cent of adult medical-surgical patients in metropolitan hospitals are suffering from alcoholism, regardless of diagnosis, the American Hospital Association said recently.

Today, Paul C. is one of a growing number of working people who understand that alcoholism is a disease, not a skeleton in their closet, and who are committed to assisting others attain release from its deadly symptoms. Following is a brief survey, developed by Dispather staff, on the scope of the problem, and some of the things being done to combat it.

The treatment is repeated five times at two-day intervals until the patient is so as to avoid absorption of the alcohol given during the treatment. The treatment is repeated at times at two-day intervals until the patient is conditioned against the sight, smell and taste of alcohol.

Patients are also given sodium pentothal—"truth serum"—to get them to talk with trained therapists about the emotional problems which are sometimes involved in their drinking.

The Raleigh Hills Treatment Center in Portland—many have been among the most active in getting other union members to these treatment centers. Local 21 has been a leader in this respect. In 1968 the Longview dockers voted a $1 assessment to help establish the Alcoholism and Referral Center, operated by the Lower Columbia River Council on Alcoholism, in which recovered alcoholic and former Local 21 president Charles Smyth is a prime mover.

The Center basically acts as a referral service, helping alcoholics find their way to the treatment program that suits their needs best. Smyth himself is a graduate of the Shick-Shadel Hospital in Seattle—there's another in Los Angeles—which is especially geared for the treatment of problem drinkers. These hospitals use what's known as the "conditioned reflex" or "aversion" treatment, based on the work of the Russian scientist, Ivan Pavlov. Specific medications are given by injection to close the stomach.

Local 21 is covered by the small ports plan which picked up most of the patients at Shick Shadel. "This has a lot to do with our going to the hospital. If you're down in the ships from drinking and don't have much money, it's a big factor," Smyth says.

A growing number of waterfront workers to Alcoholics Anonymous, one of the most successful and widely known of the alcoholism treatment programs in existence.
Asked why and how AA works, Frank said "It's a program of life. Drinking's a program of death and—don't let this blow your mind—AA is essentially a spiritual program. You start at that down point, admitting to yourself and to at least one other human being and to God that your problems are too much for you to handle alone."

Twelve Steps

The first of the twelve steps on which AA is based, then, is the premise that "we admit we are powerless over alcohol and our lives have become unmanageable." The program of treatment is determined by recovered alcoholics, essentially involves mutual psychological support, assistance in day-to-day affairs, and continued group encouragement to stay off the bottle.

Among the other more successful programs, also in the Portland area, is the Raleigh Hills Hospital treatment center, which resembles the Shick Shadel program in its emphasis on aversion therapy. A substantial number of members from Langley, Coupeville, and Port Townsend have been treated here, and more than 100 patients have come back for follow up. The hospital claims a 70% sobriety rate among discharged patients.

It was to Raleigh Hills, for example, that Paul C. returned after 30 years of drinking. Paul still goes back to Raleigh Hills for "pep-ups"—refresher treatments, six of which are included in the basic fee—in his case, nearly $2,000. Most of the bill was covered by the ILWU-PMA medical plan.

Medical coverage is important. Paul prefers not to dwell on what might have happened without such coverage, but believes that others would seek help if they knew that the financial burden would not break them.

Many Washington ILWU members have received treatment at the Southern Washington Recovery Foundation (SWARF), in Vancouver.

SWARF, Ms. Mori says, "is sort of a concentrated AA." SWARF does not use aversion therapy. It accepts alcoholics who want to commit themselves when they are drunk. If you aren't sober, you are taken to a local hospital, paying your own way.

SWARF offers a 21 day program for a basic fee of $450, and two years free follow up, including weekly meetings and assistance on call at any time. Part of the funding comes from Washington State's Department of Social and Health Services, and the real from patient fees and other sources. The facility has five full-time counselors, a part-time psychiatrist, but is not an accredited hospital.

In the Grey's Harbor - Aberdeen area in Washington, ILWU Local 24 is one of the sponsors of the Twin Harbor Council on Alcoholism, which has the most respected members in Local 24. Twin Harbor Council officers frequently look over work records in cases where there's been drinking on the job, and try re-ferring workers with continued problems to one of the many public health clinics in the area. These clinics include counseling, medical and psychological help and, continued outpatient treatment for their problem. The program has worked successfully, on an informal basis, for approximately ten years.

Local 13's Alcoholics Anonymous group also just recently celebrated its 14th anniversary. Founded by a group of dock workers, the group now attracts those between 35-50, business people, professionals, workers and others to its regular Tuesday night meetings at the ILWU-PMA Seattle benefit fund headquarters.

"More than ever before is being done down here just in recent years to fight this catastrophic disease," according to International board member L. L. "Chick" Loveridge, a founder of the Local 13 AA group. "There are refer-
centers, hospitals, public health clinics all over the area, and we have never known any of these clinics to turn any of our people away."

"One Day at a Time"

One plan may work for one man, another for someone else, according to Portland ILWU-PMA Benefit Fund Director Art Renne.

But all the programs discussed have one point in common. As Paul C. says, "Drinking's a program of death and—" Again, medical coverage is important. Paul prefers not to dwell on what might have happened without such coverage, but believes that others would seek help if they knew that the financial burden would not break them.

"We admit we are powerless over alcohol and our lives have become unmanageable." The program of treatment is determined by recovered alcoholics, essentially involves mutual psychological support, assistance in day-to-day affairs, and continued group encouragement to stay off the bottle.
San Francisco — Unless there's a sudden change of heart in Washington, hundreds of thousands of children across the country are going to be evicted from the federally funded day care centers which they have enjoyed for months, according to the new regulations issued by the US Health, Education and Welfare Department.

The regulations, however, will sharply cut the amount of federal money, and therefore the enrollment in the day care centers. For example:

- No funds will be accepted for purposes of getting matching funds from the federal government, if they come from private sources. Many of the day care centers for the mentally retarded, which receive important support from associations like the United Fund will no longer be able to accept these contributions for matching purposes. Many of these centers will be forced to close.

The new regulations, however, will sharply cut the amount of federal money, and therefore the enrollment in the day care centers. For example:

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- According to the new regulations, no Title IV money may be spent on "educational programs." In California alone, this will mean that over 12,000 children now served in the state's preschool program will not be served.

- Most important, no child will be accepted into day care programs whose parents do not pay at least 33 percent above the welfare grant to which he or she would be eligible if not working. In other words, a single parent with two children could earn any more than approximately $280 per month if he or she wants to keep a child in the program.

- Finally, the program used to be open only to the children of welfare recipients, but also to former welfare recipients and those who are thought likely to become welfare recipients. Those definitions of "potential" and "former" recipients are being tightened up so that, according to one teacher in an Oakland district, as many as 50 percent of his class will no longer be able to come to school.

In other words, according to Jackson, an elaborate bureaucratic snarl is being created whereby the working poor, those who are struggling to keep themselves and their families self-supporting, are being encouraged to give up and go onto the welfare roles if they wish to keep their children in the day care programs.

Who Pays for Safety Checks?

Washington, DC—A workers' right to accompany federal inspectors on tours of his plant—and get paid—for is being tested in the courts.

The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (OCAW) is taking Mobil Oil Co. to court in the District of Columbia charging that it refused to pay four workers their "regular wages while accompanying federal safety inspectors" during a "normal work day when required to be on the employer's premises" as counts of hours worked.

Last year, however, former Labor Secretary James C. Mitchell and the Department of Labor has only issued "field operations handbook" which says that "wages paid by employees in such inspection and interview activities during a normal work day when required to be on the employer's premises" counts as hours worked.

Local 12 member James Johnston, of the Longshoremen's Union, who has been trying to unionize Mobil Oil Co. Local 12's "people-related" legislative program includes gaining improvement for wage and services facilities and land use planning, as well as the east-west highway and channel improvements. Committee members are Forrest Taylor, Buch Buchanan, George Hardcastle and Gene Bailey.
A Congressional study of Gulf & Western
listed among its operations matches
sheet rock, furniture, zines, mines, cigars, Paramount Pictures,
machine tools, cutting tools, paper mak-
ing, metalworking and steel fitting,
its has claws not only in the Dominican
Republic but also in the Bahamas, Eng-
land, Scotland, Australia.

In the Dominican Republic it controls
a 44-hour week. The law allows a nine-
hour day, a total of 54 hours per week,
and of overtime 20 percent per hour.

Specialized operators in footwear,
for instance, earn a minimum of 40
cents per hour up to 68 hours weekly.

Industrial (and available for the ask-
ing) are mini-transformers for television
manufactured in this privileged area
and soft drinks."

By order of the Pay Board, Poly-
lactic Acid II, a subsidiary of Bergen Bruns-
Local 6 business agent Joe Lynch
sent Don Garcia. The private insur-
ance company was given 30 days to
submit an account—and a pho-
tograph to back up his tale—of a mon-
ter.

The government announced that it
will also be going into the general in-
surance field, starting with the insur-
ance of schools tackled against the fed-
eral government could come from either the Sacra-
mento or the American River as Cali-
forimia does not have a maximum limit law
for sturgeon. But the logical river to
produce an all-time record fish is
the Fraser of British Columbia. A re-
cent report from correspondent Wil-
liam H. Antonius of Seattle, Washing-
ton, shows the possibility that strong
the Fraser River on the Oregon side. The unpre-
ted sea run of sturgeon there, and the fact
that some of the highest rates in Canada,
to produce an all-time record fish is
the Fraser River on the Oregon side. The unpre-
ted sea run of sturgeon there, and the fact
that some of the highest rates in Canada,
are expertly weilded for the smelt in
the Columbia, the "Cowlitz River," and sport
fishing lures for one. The offer is made
for fish and game.

A large-scale operation against
smelt and where and when do the
smelt arrive in the northwest?

"What follows is a story which is
acknowledged to be true by Scherer, Sacra-
mento, a subsidiary of Bergen Bruns-
Corporation de Fomento, a subsidiary of Bergen Bruns-
bulletin of the Corporation de Fomento
industry seeking labor bargains of still
lower rates, speedy settlement of
claims, and an end to discriminatory
rates against youthful decorative
legals over who is to blame in accidents will now also become un-
necessary."

LEGAL EXTORTION

The Canadian Area ILWU has cam-
paigning strongly in the past year for
non-profit car insurance. In a brief presented to the pre-
vincial Social Credit government in
April, 1970, it pointed out that BC had
one of the highest rates in Canada
that the insurance companies were en-
gaged in price fixing, and that discrim-
ination was practiced against various
categories of drivers including young
people. The ILWU termed the private
insurance industry in BC a "legal ex-
tortion."

It is expected that the government
will take in $757 million in premiums
the first year of operation of the
government's scheme and this money
may be made available to municipali-
ties and school boards in the form of
loans.

A government spokesman said that
it will also be going into the general in-
surance field, starting with the insur-
ance of schools against the fed-
eral government.”

The government announced that it
will also be going into the general in-
surance field, starting with the insur-
ance of schools against the fed-

Northern California District Council
SAN FRANCISCO — As a result
of elections held last week, Local 6 busi-
ness agent Joe Lynch will serve an-
other term as president of the
Northern California District Council.
Bob Edwards, Local 2, will be vice-
president; Bill Huer, Local secre-
tary-treasurer; and Daniel Hemel, Local 6, legislative representative.

SW Oregon Pensioners...
Guarantee Rules are Liberalized

Continued from Page 1—
considerably relaxes the guarantee eligibility requirements:

- All San Francisco B men who worked 388.5 hours or more in the second Pay Guarantee Plan period—8 a.m. September 2, 1972 to 8 a.m. March 3, 1973—and who had less than $2,386.80 during that time are eligible for a one share guarantee. Earnings include straight time pay, overtime pay, penalty overtime pay, skill pay, penalty pay, vacation pay, unemployment compensation, and State Unemployment Insurance benefits.

- The guarantee payment will be the difference between the man’s earnings and $2,386.80 for the period during which the guarantee is introduced.

The first payments will be made on Friday, March 23, 1973 to eligible men who return their Unemployment Compensation slips to PMA by March 23, 1973. Eligible men who return their Unemployment Compensation slips to PMA after March 23, 1973 will receive payment on Friday, March 30th. Thereafter, eligible men who return their Unemployment Compensation slips to PMA by 8 a.m. Thursday of the week will receive their guarantee payment.

The above procedure applies only to the second Pay Guarantee Plan period. The National Relations Committee met on Monday, March 5 to develop a set of eligibility rules on a coastwise basis that will cover situations where hours of work available in a port fall below the 80 percent level. These rules make it possible for men to meet the previous requirements of the Plan.

These new rules will apply to San Francisco as well as any other port where a similar situation occurs, during the third Pay Guarantee Plan period which begins on March 3, 1973 and ends June 30, 1973.

Local 6 Prepares for Talks

OTTAWA—Recent amendments to the Canadian National Collective Agreement at least ninety days prior to the date on which the technological change is to be effective.

The union may then apply to the Canadian Labor Relations Board for permanent exemption from bargaining with the employer to revive the collective agreement.

Another section of the Act states that: "An employer who is bound by a collective agreement and who proposes to effect a technological change that is likely to affect the terms and conditions or security of employment of a significant number of his employees to whom the collective agreement applies shall give notice of the technological change to the bargaining agent bound by the agreement at least ninety days prior to the date on which the technological change is to be effective."

The union may then apply to the Canadian Labor Relations Board for permanent exemption from bargaining with the employer to revive the collective agreement.

Another section of the Act now makes it possible for an employer to become certified as a bargaining agent.

Section 104(4) of the Act states: "Where a trade union applies for certification as the bargaining agent in connection with a report of the Board may, subject to subsection (2), determine that the unit proposed in the application is suitable for collective bargaining."