Log Exports—Who Cares?

The log export crisis is going to come to a head within the next few weeks, and an ILWU effort to protect the jobs of thousands of workers in Washington, Oregon and California has moved into high gear.

Basically, the story is this: Senators Robert Packwood (R.-Ore.), Alan Cranston (D.-Calif.) and Frank Church (D.-Id.), pressured by the home builders lobby, have introduced legislation in Washington, DC which would ban all log exports from the West Coast—most of which go to Japan.

Hearings on this legislation, which would directly wipe out as many as 30,000 jobs in Oregon and Washington, and thousands more in California ports—to say nothing of the indirect effects—are taking place in Washington, DC as this issue of The Dispatcher goes to press. ILWU Washington representative Pat Tobin appeared March 21 before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to present the union's position that log exports should be permitted to continue.

Most important—the Congress will also hold hearings on the West Coast, in Portland on April 11 and in

—Continued on Page 8
the threat of enforcement to keep settlements down. We’ve already lost the first round in the Congress. The vote was 98-2. A token amendment imposing rent control was introduced, but the future of that program is problematic. Although we would lose the program well before the April 30 deadline—when the present legislation George Shultz signed—it’s hard to be optimistic about what’s going to happen there.

Looking ahead to the bargaining table is where we have to place our hopes.

Within the next few months, contracts covering 4.7 million workers will be coming up for renegotiation—including, of course, several important ILWU contracts. That’s where the crunch, it seems, will really come—if it’s going to come at all.

Ruber workers will soon be in negotiations with the big four tire companies for contracts covering over 70,000 members, and the union’s president, Peter Boomsma, has made it clear that he feels his people won’t settle for an administration-approved 3.5 percent hike. In May, and June the electrical unions—providing an example for the rest of the labor movement in the way they have been able to bargain jointly—will take on GE and Westinghouse on behalf of 150,000 workers. And their elected leaders have also expressed a firm desire not to be manhandled by the Cost of Living Council.

Hundreds of thousands of truck drivers will be involved in the master freight agreement which expires at the end of June, and after that the big ones are the post office workers and the auto workers.

It will be a test. A test of how serious the Nixon administration is about taking out the blame for inflation, balance of payments and other economic problems—out on the backs of the working class. And it will be a test as to how serious this labor movement of ours is about pursuing a militant, rank and file unionism—based on unity of all working class forces—refusing to allow this to happen to them.

You fill in the blanks.

Law requiring People to pay for higher education is an international principle peculiar to the USSR. We all know that right here in the USA a college education and especially the training needed for advanced degrees, do not come cheaply. Besides, it seems that the person taking the course, Sure, there are grants and scholarships—but in the main with the exception of earning a master’s or doctorate falls on the individual or the family. If a person here in the USA borrows from the funds set up by government in order to finance advanced education and such a person seeks a passport or permission to emigrate to another country without repaying the loan, such permission will be denied if the government is made aware of the loan outstanding. The same goes for anyone who has not paid his or her taxes.

Israel has not been known to be dictatorial in other sovereign nation what laws they may or may not choose to enact.

It may well be that the USSR is in a better position to choose its trading partners than we are. After all, there are places to buy big lots of wheat and other grains other than the US.

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Labor Backs Bill to Save Agriculture

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Labor here has thrown its full support behind a Land Commission Act recently introduced into the provincial legislature by the New Democratic Party (NDP) government.

The purpose of the act is to preserve land for agricultural use and to save the family farm, preserve land for a green belt around urban and industrial centers, save land for recreational use in Phase II of this province's urban plan, establish a land bank for urban and industrial development.

Labor has met with loud and demonstrative protest by the real estate speculators and developers who have been making every effort to profit from the sale and development of land, and from their political representatives in the legislature—the Liberal, Conservative and Social Credit members of the legislature—who are calling for a new election over the issue.

The BC Federation of Labor, in a public statement, called the act “one of the most important pieces of legislation that we have introduced in this province” and “vital if necessary to the future of both agriculture and the family farm, preserve land for our children and their children.”

LAND SPECULATORS

The BCFL, in its notes on the carefully orchestrated campaign by the land speculators and their paid spokesmen to defeat the act, stated that “It is almost unbelievable that any business enterprise could conceivably support such irresponsible speculators, but the blindly reactionary political wolves now howling for the blood of the NDP government. They represent a minority opinion. The majority of the people of BC need and want such land control legislation.”

Labor and Politics

LONGVIEW—The local 21 bulletin, Local 21 Reports, points out that there is a labor-management contract anywhere in the US that is being honored by the US Congress or state legislature that wants to weaken or destroy it.

The bulletin notes that the days of company spies and strike breakers have become a thing of the past in the Longview area because ‘labor—the employers’ are now concentrating their efforts to stop or slow up the trade union movement, at the legislative level.

A bulletin in the bulletin's March issue asks some pertinent questions of the union membership:

Do we have a committee to keep a breath of events and recommend legislation action in the rank and file?

Do we encourage our members to get active in politics and to run for political office?

How many will write or phone our legislators on bills which are damaging to our union or our jobs?

The bulletin lists the number of the toll-free line to Olympia as 1-800-562-600, and lists the names and addresses of a number of legislative representatives from the Longview-Kelso area.

Correction

A typographical error crept into the story on Alcoholism, (pages 4-5) in the March 16 issue. In the ninth paragraph of the club in which Anonymus Anonymous members meet in southeast Portland was given as the ‘Discovery Service Club’. The name, actually, is Unity, Rebecca Unity, and not Anonymus. It is a AA program. We also failed to mention that those present when the picture of the club meeting was taken included both AA members and friends. It was not a closed meeting.

LASH on the Columbia

ASTORIA — The Thomas E. Curfue, one of six LASH ships in service for Pacific Far East Line, called here March 8 on what PFEI brass said was a “dry run” preparatory to inauguration of LASH service to Astoria about April 1.

The ship, largest ever to dock here, was in port nine hours.

Local 50 members operated the 500-ton ship’s “bridge crane, crane, to off-load 16 lighter (also known as barges) from stern of vessel, 820 feet away from ship’s bow.

The Portland Oregonian quoted PFEI officials as saying they could have dropped the lights in mid stream and notified Astoria’s Pier 2 at all, but the vessel “also carried a number of truck containers which had to be off-loaded onto a separate barge for transport upstream.” However, the same story quoted Port Manager George Brown as saying PFEI preferred to discharge the barges in quiet water, rather than fight the Columbia’s current.

The barges were towed upriver to the Vancouver area by tug. They contained no cargo, but will be returned here, loaded, and picked up by another LASH ship, the Philippine Bear about April 1.

Labor Unity is Key to ILWU Victory at Friedman Bag Co.

LOS ANGELES — Interstate labor unity was the key to victory in a recent Local 26 strike against a Friedman Bag Co. company.

Two hundred members walked out on March 1 when, during negotiations for a new agreement, Friedman management said it would not pick up the tab for anticipated increases in health and welfare premium payments.

The strike began as soon as the talks broke off on this issue, the old contract having expired February 28.

But the threat of ILWU-Teamster cooperation in shutting down another Friedman plant in Portland, Oregon, finally caused management to cave in after a ten day strike, according to Local 26 president Joe Ibarra.

Members of a Teamster unit in the Portland plant—who had coordinated their own negotiations with Local 26—and voted full support to the ILWU and promised to respect any Local 26 picket line at their plant.

At the same time, the ILWU longshore Local 8 promised to provide pickets and other assistance should Local 26 decide to up the ante by closing down the Portland plant.

On March 9, having gotten wind of the fact that Ibarra was in Portland arranging for the picketing, Friedman gave in on the major issue in the dispute and an agreement on the health and retirement payments was picked up—the strike ended March 10.

Ibarra pointed out that the cooperation of ILWU regional director G. John Peters, Local 8 president Dick Wise and secretary Bill Ward as well as Teamsters, was crucial in the victory at Friedman Bag.

The union also won, in a three year contract, substantial wage and fringe improvements.

Local 26 Strikes at Chalk Metal Co.

LOS ANGELES—The Chalk Metal Company, which was organized by ILWU Local 26 nearly two years ago, is still fighting with might and main and has yet to avoid signing a contract with the ‘company.

The NLRB has found the company guilty of unfair labor practices and ordered it to pay $80,000 in fines since the beef began, but this doesn’t seem to have fazed management.

In an effort to tidy up their first contract, Local 26 employees at the Chalk Metal plant walked out February 28, 1973. Local president Joe Ibarra points out that there is substantial agreement on economic issues, but that the company is still refusing to give ground on standard language items such as grievance procedure, union security, etc.

Management is attempting to run the plant with scabs, and there have been reports of serious injuries since the strike began. Good co-operation has been received from the Teamsters and the AFL-CIO and the picket line is remaining solid.

Back Pay Award

Pay Board OKs Gray’s Harbor Dock Contract

ABERDEEN, Wash.—The US Pay Board on March 2 approved a contract negotiated nearly a year ago by Local 24 on behalf of longshore employees of the Port of Gray’s Harbor which paved the way for the disbursement of almost $90,000 in unearned wages.

The Board—which still has jurisdiction over contracts negotiated during Phase I of the Dock Labor negotiations—set wage control guidelines on the grounds that the contract was tantamount to the Pacific Coast agreement.

The pact covers 43 “A” and “B” subclasses.

The Port had established the escrow account at the urging of the union in November, 1972 to hold the negotiated but as yet unapproved pay increases.

In addition to the items contained in the ILWU-PMA February 1972 Memoandum of Understanding, the contract provides a forty hour weekly guarantee for “A” and “B” men, computed and paid weekly, with no carry over of hours from one week to the next. Also, seven paid holidays, a fifty cent skill differential for men involved in cargo handling operations, and retroactivity for the period of July 1, 1971 to December 25, 1971.

The new contract replaces the one negotiated by the parties in 1963 and covers watchmen, welders, mechanics, boom men, boom boat operators, stowage operators, all the cargo handling operations, and port property (including all the work in the Port’s local marshalling yard, checkers, and supervisors below the level of dock superintendent).

Negotiating for the union were LRC members Glenn Curtis, Ray Debaker and Rick Fisher, and shop stewards Claude Carpenter and John Medak.

Local 10 Steward’s Council

The following officers have been elected by the Local 10 membership to the Local 10 steward’s council: chairman, John Nelson; vice chairman, John Harris; secretary, Lawrence Thibeaux; assistant secretary, Tony Wiley.

San Juan stewards—Don Wallace (chairman), Manuel DeCosta, Russ Lamson, Lawrence Thibeaux; alternate, Russell Jack- son. Dave Larsen and Alex Papillon; editors, Don Santor, Russ Lamson, Lawrence Thibeaux, assistant-secretary, Anie Ashley.
When the three of us met in San Francisco for a briefing on our upcoming trip to Hungary we had only the common bond of being ILWU members. By the time we reached Budapest we were very close personal friends who were constantly called on to explain that we were Americans despite the fact that all of our parents had come to the United States as immigrants—from Japan, Croatia and Sweden.

The next day after the San Francisco meeting, we flew to London by Pan Am and on a connecting flight to Budapest. With no sleep and not prepared for the marvelous reception that was in store for us when we landed in Budapest; whisked us through the airport in his van by the Director of the Budapest airport in his only the common bond of being ILWU members. By the day-to-day lives of working people, and the role our parents had come to the United States as immigrants. We were welcomed by other union officials. After eating a huge, tasty meal, Hungarian style, (many more to come) we proceeded to the Headquarters of the Hungarian Transport Workers Union. There we were greeted by Istvan Toth, the Secretary General of the Transport Workers Union.

We explained that as overseas delegates, we were specifically charged with the task of investigating and later reporting on the living and working conditions of workers in the countries we visit, with particular emphasis placed on the role of trade unions in the day-to-day lives of working people, and the role the trade unions movement in general plays in the larger social-political sphere.

A twenty-one day program had been outlined for us, which included three free days. Free days meant we would be on our own to roam about and do whatever we liked. Also we were told that if we wanted to see anything that was not included in the program to speak up and it would be arranged. Since one of the delegates was a sugar worker from Hawaii we asked to see a sugar refinery. This was arranged later.

So started our first day in Hungary. An indication of things to come; none of us realized that our ILWU status held in such high esteem by the Transport Union of Hungary. Every place we went, every enterprise we visited, we were treated like old-time friends.

During our stay in Hungary we toured various enterprises which included: Dockworkers, Truck transport, both intra-state and inter-state, a sugar refinery, farm commune and a couple of tourist and workers' resorts.

The transport enterprise serving Hungary, known as Volan, seemed to be a very efficient operation as far as we could tell. Also we were told that if wanted to see anything that was not included in the program to speak up and it would be arranged. Since one of the delegates was a sugar worker from Hawaii we asked to see a sugar refinery. This was arranged later.

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present relationship with the Socialist countries. These were the topics discussed: peaceful co-existence, exchange of ideas, freedom of travel, trade within the world.

In summary, this report is not detailed as to the functions of various operations, how the work was performed, etc. It is sufficient to say that attempts are being made to modernize and changes are necessary for the country to expand economically, and perhaps when this is achieved Hungary will be faced with problems of mechanization which face us today.

The natural beauty of the country, the peaceful, backward farming villages, the many monuments, castles, cathedrals, buildings with Perisan, Greek and Roman influences still remain. The food, the customs, all remnants of the past will not soon disappear. But Hungarian people, like all other people throughout the world are just people trying in their best manner to cope with the everyday problems of living. They have had their share of bad times under bad rulers and their only goal is to preserve and improve their standard of living with a free society and a voice in the conduct of their government.

As we left the airport at Budapest after twenty-one days in Hungary it was with a feeling of regret in leaving all the friends that we had made while over there.

Our interpreter, Imre Vamos, a wonderful old man, retired as a professor, was invaluable to us.

Mr. Toth stated that they intended to develop friendly relations with the capitalist countries of the world and at the same time maintain their present relationship with the Socialist countries. These were the topics discussed: peaceful co-existence, exchange of ideas, freedom of travel, trade within the world.

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**Picket Line Violence is Not Extortion**

WASHINGTON, DC—Violence on a picket line may not be a good thing, but neither does it qualify as extortion, the US Supreme Court has ruled, in a 5-4 decision.

The Justice Department was attempting to prove that the strikers were interested in violence in order to "extort" higher wages from their employers, and were therefore liable to prosecution under the Hobbs Act of 1911.

The strikers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were accused of violent acts in a strike against the Gulf States Utility Company.

**WHERE ALCOHOLICS CAN GET HELP**

**Sacramento**
Alcoholics Anonymous
Central Office
412 - 20th St.
Sacramento, Calif.
Tel: 443-8138

**San Francisco**
Alcoholics Anonymous
Central Office
169 Geary St., Room 84
Tel: 300-4737

**Seattle**
Alcoholics Anonymous
(Chlubroom)
913 E. Pine
Seattle, Wash.
Tel: Main 3-3009

**Shick Shadle Hospital, Inc.**
12201 Anbaum Boulevard, SW
Seattle, Wash.
Tel: (206) 244-8110

**Letters to The Editor**

**Help for Alcoholics**

March 20, 1973

Dear Editor:

Many of us clerks were happy to see the treatment of the problems of alcoholism in The Dispatcher of March 9, and hope to see more of this type of article in the future.

I've been involved in Alcoholics Anonymous for many years, have experienced in counselling people, and am certainly available for any member of our union in the Bay Area who'd like some help. Feel free to call me at Local 34 headquarters anytime — (415) 362-8852—and if I'm not there, leave a message and I'll call back.

Fraternally,
Bob Donovan
Business Agent
Local 34

**Supreme Court Says**

Picket Line Violence is Not 'Extortion'

WASHINGTON, DC—Violence on a picket line may not be a good thing, but neither does it qualify as extortion, the US Supreme Court has ruled, in a 5-4 decision.

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**THROWING A PUNCH**

In his written opinion, dismissing the case, Justice Potter Stewart declares that if the Justice Department had its way, "the worker who threw a punch in self-defense, or even the worker who threw a punch in self-defense to avoid death, injuries or serious physical harm to himself, might well be charged with assault and battery."

"Neither the language of the Hobbs Act nor its legislative history can justify the conclusion that Congress intended to work such an extraordinary change in the law," the Court said. It also said that "unprecedented incursion into the criminal jurisdiction of the states."
DENVER — The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' International Union is asking all members and friends to help at least 100 after their strike against the giant oil company is settled. Union members are also being asked to return their Shell credit cards to the company as a gesture of support.

Oil and chemical workers, according to the OCAW Union News are especially subject to exposure to toxic fumes, vapors, gases, liquids and acids, some of which can do serious damage to the human body. The tag day was authorized by unanimous consent of the Vancouver City Council.

The Medical Aid for Vietnam Tag Day Committee, sponsoring the project, includes professors, religious leaders, and William Stewart, of the Vancouver & District Labor Council. All trade unions were asked to assist.

The committee declared that workers have contracts with General Electric and Westinghouse who have the right to work, and raises major medical benefits.

The present contract expires July 1, and this is the first time in the history of rail negotiations agreement had been reached in advance of the contract expiration date.

The total package will increase wages and benefits by a total of 10 percent over 18 months beginning July 1. This will mean a four percent wage hike effective January 1, 1974 and a revised pension system. The industry will now pick up the payments which had herebefore been made by workers into the separate retirement funds which cover railway workers, in place of social security.

The new agreement also provides for retirement for workers who are 55 years of age and have 15 years of service, and raises major medical benefits.

The contract does not cover the Penn Central Railway, now involved in reorganization under bankruptcy proceedings.

Local 6 Aids Farah Workers

SAN FRANCISCO — The Local 6 General Executive Board late last month voted to donate $200 to aid the cause of striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers striking against the Farah Pants Co. in Texas.

Support Oil Workers—Boycott Shell

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Tag Day for Vietnam

Medical Aid in Vancouver

Vancouver, B.C.—The city of Van-

couver held a tag day on February 23 to raise funds for medical aid for the

civilian victims of the war in Vietnam. The tag day was authorized by unani-

mous consent of the Vancouver City Council.

The Medical Aid for Vietnam Tag Day Committee, sponsoring the proj-

ect, includes professors, religious leaders, and William Stewart, of the

Vancouver & District Labor Council. All trade unions were asked to assist in

providing tags. Proceeds will be distributed by the International Red Cross.
Puget Sound Auxiliaries
Hear Legislative Report

STATE LABOR RELATIONS ACT (SJM 103). SB 2550, a companion bill bombarding the legislature with letters. The United Farm Workers observe the United Farm Workers' boycott of iceberg (lettuce) the Amalgamated Clothing Workers boycott of Fair Point and the retail clerks' picket line around Levi's. Store in Seattle; and to write US Senators Magnuson and Jackson and US Representative Lloyd Mead urging them to vote against renewal of the Economic and Social Reorganization of Capitol Hill and for repeal of the War Powers Acts of 1945 (SJIM 103).

LEGISLATIVE REP — Daniel Hemstreet, above, a member of Local 24, Crockett, Calif., has been named new legislative representative in Sacramento for the ILWU Local Council. Other officers for 1973 will be Joe Lynch, Local 6, president; and Tom Lupher, Local 10, secretary.

Pay Board Approves Warehouse Pay Hikes

WASHINGTON, DC—The Pay Board last month approved payment of the wage and pension contribution increases beginning Oct. 1, 1971 to 3,000 Local 6 and 17 warehousemen working under the Northern California Master Warehouse Agreement.

Last year it was the Pay Board itself which had challenged the 26-cent wage increase and additional 5-cent pension contribution payable on June 1, 1971. In the challenge, the Pay Board at the same time permitted the challenge to be processed pending the issuance of a formal ruling. The ruling now handed down thus has the effect of the agreement.

At the same time, the Pay Board approved identical increases for Teamster warehouse members covered by master warehouse agreements throughout the same area.

Local 54's Frank Griffen Exhibits Art Work

STOCKTON—The work of longshoreman Frnck Griffen will be featured in a display at the offices of the Bank of America, 2000 Pacific Ave., through April 9 and April 27. Griffen, a graduate of California State University at Chico, is a member of ILWU Local 94 since 1963. His work centers primarily on waterfront themes.

Conservation, Labor Force Seek Truce

SAN FRANCISCO — Four hundred union members and officials spent several days this month trying to work out some sort of conciliation between unions and environmentalists—often at loggerheads in recent years. "Thousands of wilderness groups throughout California State AFL-CIO executive secretary-treasurer John Henning told the group, "have been displaced by environmental proposals, well-intentioned but not related to the economic and social needs of the working people of this state."

"We are seeking a reconciliation between environmentalists and the bread and butter needs of workers," he said. But, "there is not going to be any environmental program instituted in this state if that program is indifferent to the economic and social interest of the workers."

Local 8 Man Honored For Rescue Work

PORTLAND — A Local 8 member, Chuck Moore, was cited recently by the Portland Chapter of the American Red Cross for help given by the ILWU Search and Rescue, which he heads, to a rash of apartment house fires which broke out during the December cold spell.

According to an RC spokesman, "Chuck Moore of Triangle Search and Rescue directed members of the unit, most of whom have four wheel drive vehicles. They hauled people, old wet sacks, furniture... they were there where needed!"

Dockers, Widows on Pension List

SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the March 1973, list of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-UPMA plans:


Recent call on Oregon correspondent Bill and Cora Cundiff called attention to "killer quality" of custom made "Golden Age Passport" by veteran California longshoreman, Tony Whitney of Stockton, a member of ILWU Local 34. The Cun- diffs have taken some Kamloops rainbow on Whitney flies from central Oregon lake, Crane Prairie Reservoir, that have tipped the scales over ten pounds and a more recent jaunt to Bridge Canyon, upper Klamath, British Columbia, some nine pound Kamloops.

I had the privilege to fish with Whit- ney on one of his many visits to Ore- gon and can attest to the productivity of his streamer flies as well as his own ability to dupe big 'bows. Here's an over-the-shoulder look at Brother Whit- ney with one of the Kamloops he was caught from Cranee Prairie and the gaudy-gut- ter streamer he fooled it with.

I want to stress, again, that the "Golden Age Passport" is the daily, reduced fee is a big help.

One of the hardest and most adapt- able is the striped bass. Almost 100 years ago, an enterprising and ad- venturous fish culturist named Living- stone Stone transferred 162 tiny stripers from the Neoskash River of New Jersey to a number of milk cans and then took the lot with him across the uncertain rails of early America, ending up by dumping the surviving 16 of them into Karquins Strait at Martinsville, Califor- nia. He proved that game fish could be successfully transported from one coast to another. In due time, the stripers proved they could survive and prosper in the Pacific as well as the Atlantic ocean.

One California angler in particular who reaps a harvest from Livingston's pioneer effort is L. J. Wheelock of Oak- land, California, a member of ILWU Local No. 6. He's pictured here with a ten pound striped bass he fished from the falls behind Golden Gate Fields in Albany. He duped it on grass shrimp for bait and used a three ounce weight to get down to the fish.

Do you have an extra snapshot in your album depicting an outdoor trip you've been on: Hiking, camping, hunting, skindiving, mountain climbing or just plain nature walking? We'd be happy to trade one for one of the illustrated HOTHOD fishing lures. The offer is made to all members of the ILWU and members of ILWU family and, of course, to retired members.

Send it, and a few words of explana- tion, to:
FRED GOETZ, Dept. TD
2833 S.S. 3rd Place
Portland, Oregon 97202
Please mention your Local number.
San Francisco on April 13 where local and International union representatives will present the ILWU case. Both Tobin and ILWU northwest regional director G. Johnny Parks have emphasized that it is important for ILWU members and supporters to appear at the hearings to inform the committee members, if only by their presence, of the stakes which members have in preserving their trade.

The basic political pressure for log export limitations, according to North- west regional director G. Johnny Parks, is coming from home builders who are tremendously upset at the hike in lumber prices, and who feel that this increase has come about because of extensive Japanese purchases of US logs from the Pacific Coast.

An embargo on log exports, they reason, will lower the price of timber at home and stimulate the domestic sawmills.

The facts, however, point in another direction:  

1. The dramatic rise in US lumber prices is largely due to increased demand for new homes rather than a shortage of logs. Construction has leaped from 1.3 million CA. homes in 1970 to 2.4 million in 1972.

2. This has meant that US sawmills have been working to capacity. It’s not as though there are empty sawmills. In fact, says Parks, it would raise prices substantially. The Japanese, starved for lumber to feed their own desperate need for housing, would bid us on the Canadian market and actually divert a substantial portion of that lumber — remember, it’s 30 percent of our supply — to Japan. Meaning, of course that prices for lumber would go up.

3. In Washington alone, at least 16,000 longshoremen, loggers, truck drivers, and sawmill workers watching their jobs being loaded onto ships bound for Japan.

4. Also, a substantial amount — 30 percent — of lumber for US home construction comes from British Columbia, rather than US forests. In fact, our lumber imports from Canada are three times our US log exports to Japan.

The point of all this is to understand that the effect of a log embargo on Japan would not be to lower lumber prices because it would not increase the supply of lumber. Only 5.3 percent of the present softwood harvest is exported.

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In the meantime, since US mills — inspite of log exports — are operating at capacity levels and new mills take several years to become functional — most privately owned logs would stay in the forest. Port facilities and logging equipment would deteriorate. And by the time the new mills were built, the Japanese building boom would probably be over.

The embargo on logs would have other obvious effects.

1. In Washington alone, at least 16,000 longshoremen, loggers, truck drivers, and sawmill workers watching their jobs being loaded onto ships bound for Japan.

2. Also, a substantial amount — 30 percent — of lumber for US home construction comes from British Columbia, rather than US forests. In fact, our lumber imports from Canada are three times our US log exports to Japan.

3. Secondly, an embargo would aggravate an already serious balance of trade problem. In 1971, for example, the US received $50 million from the Japanese in exchange for 250 million board feet of logs, while paying Canadians $250 million for the same volume converted to lumber. An estimate for 1973 indicates that we might sell as much as $500 million worth of logs to Japan this year, while spending only $80 million on Canadian lumber. Clearly, the US cannot afford to cut off the log export contribution to the balance of payments.

4. Third, an embargo on logs would seriously damage general trade relations with Japan and ultimately the rest of the world. "Such an action," according to US Senator Mark Hatfield (R. - Ore) who opposes the Packwood-Cranston bill, "may seriously hamper our efforts to persuade the Japanese, and the rest of the world, to buy US exports, such as wheat, Oregon’s main export.

The ILWU has argued for years that sufficient regulations have been imposed on the log export trade through the Morse Amendment, which limits the allowable cut from federal lands to perhaps 15 percent, and recently organized a regional branch to press for a comprehensive program of protection for the bidding rights of small local mills in purchasing federal timber. Last year’s cut was considerably below the Morse limitation.

Local 26, 20-A

Support Grows for Tom Bradley

Los Angeles — Tom Bradley, "one of the few politicians that’s ever gotten out there and walked a picket line" — is receiving the support of a recently organized group of labor union officials, including several ILWU leaders.

He has been endorsed by Local 26 and Local 20-A, Wilmington.

Chairman of the Labor Committee to elect the city councilman to the mayor's post are ILWU regional director for William Piercy; Musicians Union Local 47 president Jimmy Clark; and United Electrical Workers International representative Humberto Camacho.

Attention, East Bay Voters

The following recommendations for the Oakland, Berkeley and Richmond April 17 Municipal elections have been made by the Joint ILWU East Bay Legislative Committee:

Oakland

Mayor — Otho J. Green
City Auditor — Dean Madsen
Proposition 1 — CITY COUNCIL
District 2 — Joshua R. Rose
District 4 — Eduardo F. Garcia
District 6 — Joe Coto
SCHOOL DIRECTORS
Director 1 — Arthur Rose
Director 2 — Russell Bruno

Berkeley

CITY COUNCIL
Margot Dashell
Lanny Goldberg
Ying Lee Kelly
Henry Ramsey, Jr.
SCHOOL BOARD
Perry Hoyle

Initiative Measure 1 — Referendum Measure 8 — NO

Richmond

CITY COUNCIL
Nathaniel "Nick" Bates
Stanley Grydgyk
Don Wagerman
SCHOOL BOARD
Charles H. Allums
Luis Roberto Sosa
Alvin H. Thompson

CONTRA COSTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
Ward 1 — Lloyd Farr
Ward 2 — Art Carter

Attention, Los Angeles Voters

The following recommendations for the April 3 Municipal elections in Los Angeles have been made by the ILWU Southern California District Council:

Mayor — OPEN
City Attorney — Burt Pines
Controller — OPEN
Proposition 1 — CITY COUNCIL
District 1 — Ida Mae Willis
District 3 — Joy Picus
District 5 — Edmund D. Edelman
District 7 — Jack Edid
District 9 — Gilbert W. Lindsay
District 11 — Marvin Braude
District 13 — G. C. Perez
District 15 — Arthur A. Almeida

BOARD OF EDUCATION
Office 2 — Dianne Edith Watson
Office 4 — Robert L. Docter
Office 6 — Arnett L. Hartsfield

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Office 2 — Arthur Bronson
Office 4 — Peter R. Taft
Office 6 — Frederic A. Wyatt

Almeida for City Council

Local 13 member Art Almeida's candidacy for the Los Angeles City Council is being given a special push by the ILWU Southern California District Council. A longshoreman and legislative aide, Art and a member of the local executive board, is running for the 15th (Harbor) District seat — where he's a long-time resident. His platform emphasizes the need for a rapid transit system in LA, improved rapport between police and the community, anti-scap legislation to protect consumers, consumer protection and other items. ROSS provides a waterfront area. Almeida pledges special concern for the interests of workers in that area.