Dock Talks
Get Down To Basics

SAN FRANCISCO — Negotiations between the ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association covering 13,000 West Coast longshoremen and ship clerks have moved into the area of key unresolved issues.

The four-point interim agreement, announced here at a press conference on May 10, set a tone that both the ILWU and PMA hoped would be reassuring to shippers. ILWU President Harry Bridges said both sides, in agreeing to the four points, attempted to "reassure shippers and others we can get through this phase of the interim agreement." He rallied quickly but was taken to his doctor as a precautionary measure. He rallied quickly but was taken to his doctor as a precautionary measure. The incident, which Bridges describes as "a slight dizzy spell," occurred at the end of a "welcome home" breakfast for Mayor Joseph Alioto at the Fairmont Hotel attended by 2,500 persons.

The doctor found nothing wrong, except that ILWU President Harry Bridges “had collapsed” were, to put it mildly, exaggerated.

International Election Set

SAN FRANCISCO — A secret ballot election to determine the leadership of this union for the next two years has been scheduled to take place June 18-23, 1973.

At stake are the four International Union's titled offices, 12 seats on the International Executive Board and, for the longshore division, two positions on the Coast Labor Relations Committee.

The International Office must be notified of the results of the election by July 5. Tallies not received by the balloting committee by that date will be declared null and void.

PROTOCOL

After meeting in San Francisco on May 18, the balloting committee, named by the Territorial Biennial Convention, assigned ballots to the locals on the basis of per capita payments for the last three months. The committee members are Alpha B. Hunter, Local 6 (chairwoman); Glen Ackerman, Local 10; George Lucero, Local 11; and Pete Fuller, Local 54.

For the voting and counting ballots are spelled out in the International Constitution (Article VI, Section 12) as follows:

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT—ILWU President Harry Bridges (left) and Edmund J. Flynn, president of the Pacific Maritime Association, as they announced terms of an interim agreement May 10 at a San Francisco press conference. Interim agreement guarantees against layoffs during life of new contract, says contract will include a guarantee pay plan, provides for a 25 cent “down payment” wage increase from June 1 and pledges parties to try and resolve all issues by effective date of new contract, July 1. Behind Bridges and Flynn are members of a special committee from Longshore, Clerk and Walking Boss Caucus that worked out the interim agreement with PMA. In addition to Bridges, the committee included Bill Ward and Fred Huntzinger of the Coast Committee; Ralph Erickson of Local 4, Vancouver; Herb Mills of Local 10, San Francisco; Shaun Maloney of Local 19, Seattle; James Homan of Clerks Local 34, San Francisco, and James Rubio of Local 13, Wilmington.

International Set

SAN FRANCISCO — Those reports that went out over radio and television here on Friday, May 18, to the effect that ILWU President Harry Bridges had “collapsed” were, to put it mildly, exaggerated.

The incident, which Bridges describes as “a slight dizzy spell,” occurred at the end of a “welcome home” breakfast for Mayor Joseph Alioto at the Fairmont Hotel attended by 2,500 persons.

Bridges says he “stood up too quickly” and became dizzy. “My doctor had warned me about that,” he says. He rallied quickly but was taken to his doctor as a precautionary measure.

The doctor found nothing wrong, and Bridges was at his desk by 11 a.m.
WATERGATE HAS become the name of the worst scandal to engulf the American presidency.

Beside it Teapot Dome, the big scandal of the Harding administration, became what its name suggests—a tempest in a teapot.

But, as each new act of rogery unfolds, the ILWU can be pardoned if it feels it was a slightly raised collective eyebrow. “What’s so surprising about that?” This union has been up against the Watergate brand of morality in government through the long, tortuous business of the various efforts to “get” certain unions or a union leader.

Albert J. Fitzgerald, the president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, dressed the ILWU’s recent Twentieth Century Biennial Convention:

“There’s nothing new about this,” he said. “It’s just that now for a change the Republicans are doing it to the Democrats. If you’ll remember, 25 years ago, the Democrats were doing it to us. I’m just tickled to death that they got caught.”

Bugging, surveillance, burglary, bribery, the planting of informers—the whole sordid bag of tricks employed in the Watergate caper—are old stuff to members of the ILWU who went through the long, tortuous business of the various efforts to deport Harry Bridges. The story has been repeated many times as various segments of government have set out to “get” a union or a union leader.

THERE IS A FINAL point to be made.

It has to do with listening to what the labor movement has to say.

Time and again it was said during some of those earlier efforts to “get” certain unions and leaders that if the government could get away with this on labor, it would try it on somebody else.

Watergate proves the administration set out to use every dirty trick—many of them refined during campaigns against unions—the Demo-

cratic party itself.

And this is the same administration that has saddled the workers and unions of the nation with wage controls at a time when high prices and all-out inflation fall most heavily upon workers and their families.

A main purpose of the Cost of Living Council is to negotiate long term contracts with employers and to have such contracts conform to the Council’s guidelines of 5.5 to 7 percent wage increases and fringe benefits.

Our International Union, at both the International Executive Board meetings held in January and June, has concluded International Convention, adopted a policy of aiming at short term contracts, at this, the Watergate scandal, it would be, but it’s indeed noticeable that the President had to make a public statement saying he had no intention of resigning.

BUT WITH THE Executive arm of his administration in such deep trouble, no one can as yet say with great authority to what extent the Watergate scandal may upset the powers of the Cost of Living Council. The Council is, after all, an arm of the executive branch.

What may well develop is that although the Cost of Living Council will be around for some time to come—the Economic Stabilization Act was extended until next April—the allegedly impartial pose assumed by the Council in treating collective bargaining agreements coming before it may well be completely destroyed.

At any rate ILWU contracts should aim at being no longer than one year and even then should carry provisions allowing cancellation if the Council is discontinued before the year is up.

And it shouldn’t be a matter of too much surprise if a union —the ILWU, for instance—assumes a position that, as shown by Watergate, the department of the executive arm known as the Cost of Living Council is not only prejudiced against workers and their unions but also is tainted with illegality. This would be because it was set up by an administration who have been exposed as part of an illegal conspiracy.

If public polls mean anything it looks like Watergate might well be the political Waterloo of Mr. Nixon and his administration.
Lively discussion at Coast Longshore Caucus.

Packwood Log Export Ban Bill Modified—Japanese Cut Purchases

WASHINGTON—Sen. Robert Packwood (R-Ore.) has been forced to restructure his plan to impose a total ban on log exports from the US. But the ILWU is continuing to oppose his modified bill because it would still cost jobs in the Northwest.

Patrick Tobin, ILWU Washington representative, reports the Senate Banking Committee has sent Packwood's bill (S-1582) out to the Senate floor with an amendment that provides for a ceiling of 2.5 million board feet of log export and 1.7 million board feet of finished lumber export.

The Senate committee action coincided with an announcement from the Japan Foreign Office that its purchases of timber from the US would be reduced voluntarily by 10 percent in the year ahead.

Tobin says the ILWU will continue to oppose the Packwood bill, "but we do have a basis for a better right on the Senate floor and in the House Banking Committee" as a result of the ceiling amendment, which was offered by Sen. Adlai Stevenson III (D-Ill.).

SUPPORT FROM UNIONS

Support from other unions has been notable Tobin says, in the fight to defeat the proposed ban on log exports. Hats off the Teamsters, the Teamsters, the Teamsters, timber employers, Loggers, their unions, and the unions in Japan that have supported the ILWU position.

The bill is dead, pending outcome of Packwood's own bill on the subject in the national Congress. CRDC executive director, Harold Olson was told by Bishop Tobin that the writing also appeared to be headed for limbo.

More and More For Less & Less

WASHINGTON, DC—American workers, in the first quarter of 1973, continued to produce more and more and get paid less and less. While negotiated wage increases continued their downward trend during 1972, more and more workers had productivity gains which were reabsorbed in increased prices.

The year late in April was an important victory for the Nixon administration. Economic Stabilization Act for another year was passed by Congress last year to embarrass President Nixon, provides the legal underpinning of the administrative price control program. The old bill was renewed only a few hours before it was scheduled to expire on April 30.

With some exceptions, President Nixon's broad discretionary power to halt or lower prices as well as a Senator-passed amendment to re-introduce the old bill, the Senate has extended the Economic Stabilization Act for another two years ago to Congress. Congressional Democrats, who got the broad, discretionary power on April 30.

The Senate-amended version to re-introduce the Economic Stabilization Act for another year late in April was an important victory for the Nixon administration. Economic Stabilization Act for another year was passed by Congress last year to embarrass President Nixon, provides the legal underpinning of the administrative price control program. The old bill was renewed only a few hours before it was scheduled to expire on April 30.

More and More For Less & Less

WASHINGTON, DC—American workers, in the first quarter of 1973, continued to produce more and more and get paid less and less. While negotiated wage increases continued their downward trend during 1972, more and more workers had productivity gains which were reabsorbed in increased prices.

The year late in April was an important victory for the Nixon administration. Economic Stabilization Act for another year was passed by Congress last year to embarrass President Nixon, provides the legal underpinning of the administrative price control program. The old bill was renewed only a few hours before it was scheduled to expire on April 30.

With some exceptions, President Nixon's broad discretionary power to halt or lower prices as well as a Senator-passed amendment to re-introduce the old bill, the Senate has extended the Economic Stabilization Act for another two years ago to Congress. Congressional Democrats, who got the broad, discretionary power on April 30.

The Senate-amended version to re-introduce the Economic Stabilization Act for another year late in April was an important victory for the Nixon administration. Economic Stabilization Act for another year was passed by Congress last year to embarrass President Nixon, provides the legal underpinning of the administrative price control program. The old bill was renewed only a few hours before it was scheduled to expire on April 30.

With some exceptions, President Nixon's broad discretionary power to halt or lower prices as well as a Senator-passed amendment to re-introduce the old bill, the Senate has extended the Economic Stabilization Act for another two years ago to Congress. Congressional Democrats, who got the broad, discretionary power on April 30.

The Senate-amended version to re-introduce the Economic Stabilization Act for another year late in April was an important victory for the Nixon administration. Economic Stabilization Act for another year was passed by Congress last year to embarrass President Nixon, provides the legal underpinning of the administrative price control program. The old bill was renewed only a few hours before it was scheduled to expire on April 30.

With some exceptions, President Nixon's broad discretionary power to halt or lower prices as well as a Senator-passed amendment to re-introduce the old bill, the Senate has extended the Economic Stabilization Act for another two years ago to Congress. Congressional Democrats, who got the broad, discretionary power on April 30.


BC Unions Want Complete Revision of Labor Legislation

VICTORIA, BC — A complete overhaul of British Columbia labor legislation has been called for by the 300 member BC Federation of Labor. The request was made at a labor-management conference called by the BC Department of Labor and held in Victoria April 13-15, 1973.

The Federation asked that existing legislation now included in the Labor Relations Act, the Mediation Services Act and the Trade Unions Act be modified and consolidated under one statute called the Trade Union Act, 1973. Specific changes and amendments proposed included:

• the removal of restrictions which now stand in the way of organizing the unorganized;
• the unrestricted right to disseminate information concerning issues in a labor dispute, the right to persuade persons from doing business with a struck employer and to boycott the employer’s products, the right to picket any location where the employer is operating or anyone is doing business with the struck employer, and the legal right to refuse to cross picket lines. (These rights are today denied by the present act);
• the right to strike if negotiations concerning technological change fail to bring about a settlement;
• outlawing of hiring of strikebreakers;
• removal of offenses and penalties under the act so as to keep them out of the provincial courts.
• removal of the present pro-employer Labor Relations Board and its replacement by a full time board consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and organized labor.

The Federation also asked that the Supreme Court Act be amended to prevent ex parte injunctions (where a decision is made on the evidence of only the applicant) being used in labor disputes.

The Federation expressed disappointment at the refusal of the Minister of Labour to repeal the Trade Union Act. Under the act so as to keep them out of the courts.

EMPLOYERS DEMAND

The 30 member delegation from the employer council, which included the Employers Council of IC, the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, demanded stricter restrictions on picketing, retention of the present Trade Unions Act, no secondary boycott and no right to label any cargoes as "hot," and no re-opening of the contract over technological change. It also expressed satisfaction with the present Labor Relations Board.

"We made our position clear to both the employers and the government," said Don Garcia, Canadian Area ILWU president, member of the executive council of the BCFL and member of labor's 30 member delegation at the conference, "but it would be rather naive to think that labor and the employers can reach agreement on present labor legislation."

"We will continue to press our views in point of view upon the government; many of our proposals are embodied in the NDP election platform and so the government is under obligation to act. It would appear, however, that it is not prepared to take further action until the fall session of the legislature, which is disappointing to say the least. Although we've had an NDP government for almost eight months, we're still operating under Social Credit labor legislation with all its restrictions."

Japanese Labor Struggle Intensifies

TOKYO — Japanese labor's summer, spring collective bargaining season, is in full swing—with 80,000 harbor workers playing an active role.

Japan's economy, like that of the US, is suffering from runaway inflation, and the voice of Japanese unions is being raised sharply in demands for major adjustments. Labor's goal is an average 20 percent wage hike.

Prominent among those making major demands is the Japan Council of Port and Harbor Transport Workers Unions, which represents 80,000 workers in 80 ports. It is engaged in a showdown struggle with the Japan Port Terminal Operators Association.

The terminal operators claim they have made all the concessions they intend to, and at this writing a strike—either general for all ports or selective—applied to certain employers—was in prospect.

Management's last offer amounted to about $55 per month for the average longshoreman with no change in working hours.

By comparison, workers at Squibb Japan, Inc., recently won a 35 percent pay hike that averages $100 a month.

Longshore union leaders have been pressing for average monthly increases of $80 and no work on Sundays or after 9:30 p.m. on weekdays.

Rubber Workers Settle One — Strike Another

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Workers at Goodrich last month accepted a new three year agreement—but 10,000 fellow union members at rival Goodyear two weeks later rejected a roughly comparable settlement and went on strike.

The Goodyear agreement — intended to set a pattern for the rest of the industry — provides for a wage increase of approximately 80 cents over three years, plus fringe improvements, including early retirement. It affects 25,000 members of the United Rubber Workers.

But on May 8, UWW negotiators representing members at Goodrich broke off negotiations halting all production in 15 plants in six states.

The UWW accused other rubber companies of pressuring Goodrich not to meet union demands there for job security provisions and additional pension benefits.
Election Set for June 19-23

International Executive Board Nominees

Southern California ........................................ 2 to be elected

Joe Ilbaro
Local 26

Al Panacha
Local 63

Rudy Rubio
Local 13

Northern California ......................................... 3 to be elected

James Hansen
Local 34

George Kayo
Local 10

Joe Mosley
Local 10

Curtis McClain
Local 6

Puget Sound-Alaska ........................................ 2 to be elected

Ed Anderson
Local 19

George Glenn
Local 23

Terry Sweeney
Local 52

Randy Vekich
Local 24

Canadian Area .......... 1 to be elected

Canadian Area

Oregon-Columbia River 1 to be elected

Don Garcia
Local 502

Robert Pechias
Local 500

William H. Ward
Local 8

Lalan Nihoku
Industrial

Hawaii, Local 142

Constantine Samson
Sugar

Skippy Yasutake
Sugar

Hubert Kanaha
Longshore

Bernard Quiroz
Longshore
SAN FRANCISCO — Two resolutions aimed at protecting the interests of US commercial fishermen were passed by the ILWU Biennial Convention.

The first puts the union on record opposing the new Mexican fishery law which provides that the crew of any vessel seeking to purchase a Mexican fishing license must be at least 50 percent Mexican, contracted for in a Mexican port.

Arguing that the new law, put into effect May 10, 1972, raises the very question of survival for the US fishermen, the delegates urged the State of California and the Federal government to use their influence to see that it threatens the whole essence of the Mexican law is removed, or at least not enforced against US fishermen and vessel owners.

Finally, the delegates urged that if the law is enforced, the US should refuse to permit entry to all fishery products from Mexico.

PROTECTING TUNA

Another resolution urged that the US take action to protect the stocks of yellowfin tuna which migrate in the Eastern Tropical Pacific. The US is a member of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission which has established a scientific criteria for the tuna harvest in order to protect the species.

To evade these regulations, many tuna boat owners and companies have placed the ever-increasing flag of one country over another to get around the quotas. "If this trend is not stopped immediately the end result will be the destruction of the yellowfin tuna stock, but even more importantly, the end of employment for American fishermen," the resolution stated.

The delegates urged that the US government use its influence to halt this practice and also deny entry to the US market, the products of these operations.

Women's Drill Team

SAN FRANCISCO — Not content with their own local meeting to protest "run-away" operations and also deny entry to the US market, the products of these operations.

Fraternal Visitors To Convention

SAN FRANCISCO — A full list of fraternal delegates attending the ILWU's Twentieth Biennial Convention in San Francisco April 25-May 5 follows below. Space did not permit its inclusion in the last issue of The Dispatcher.

Local 2, Bob Edwards.

Local 8, Don Ronne.

Local 23, Tacoma, Washington: David Johnson.

Local 26, Los Angeles, California: Chet Meske, Earline Barnett.

Local 63, Ed Kelly.

Pacifi Coast Pensioners Association, Albert Bertani.


Columbia River Pensioners' Memo: James Fanz, Vic Hick, David Johnson.

Seattle ILWU Pensioners Club: George (Jack) Prichard.

San Francisco ILWU Pensioners: Elwood Beaton, George Mitchell, Claude MacDonald, Jim Nelson, Al Quintonette, Dave Rader, J. R. Roberson.

East Bay Pensioners: Paul Heide.

Los Angeles Pensioners Club: Betty Martin.

Puget Sound Pensioners Club: Laurence Krattley.

Federated Auxiliaries: Valerie Taylor.

Northern California District Council Auxiliary: Mabel Baug.

Auxiliary 1, North Bend, Oregon: Delphine Loomis.

Auxiliary 2, Aberdeen, Wash.: Jack Beutel.

Auxiliary 7, Stockton, California: Nadye Quartero, Harriet Shaffer.

Auxiliary 5, Portland, Oregon: Elsie Werner.

Auxiliary 8, W.immington, Calif.: Ruth Harris, Helen Kaunisto, Peggy Chandler.

Auxiliary 16, San Francisco: Cyn- denia Austin, Joyce Bockes, Asia Harman, Bernice Johnson, Elaine Yonemura.

Auxiliary 17, Oakland, Calif.: Edna Crockerham, Charles Etta Canady, Marcella Drasin, Anna House, Lyle Marshall, Oreel Paige, Margaret Pryor, Dawn Rutherford, Elinor Werner.

American Federation of Teachers, Betty de Losada.

Canadian ILWU, Craig Prichett.

FOREIGN FRATERNAL

Labadie Austin, Joyce Bockes, Asia Harman, Bernice Johnson, Elaine Yonemura.

SCAPPOOSE, Ore. — T. C. "Mike" Gahr, of US commercial fishermen were protesting the new Mexican fishery law which provides that the crew of any vessel seeking to purchase a Mexican fishing license must be at least 50 percent Mexican, contracted for in a Mexican port.

Arguing that the new law, put into effect May 10, 1972, raises the very question of survival for the US fishermen, the delegates urged the State of California and the Federal government to use their influence to see that it threatens the whole essence of the Mexican law is removed, or at least not enforced against US fishermen and vessel owners.

Finally, the delegates urged that if the law is enforced, the US should refuse to permit entry to all fishery products from Mexico.

PROTECTING TUNA

Another resolution urged that the US take action to protect the stocks of yellowfin tuna which migrate in the Eastern Tropical Pacific. The US is a member of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission which has established a scientific criteria for the tuna harvest in order to protect the species.

To evade these regulations, many tuna boat owners and companies have placed the ever-increasing flag of one country over another to get around the quotas. "If this trend is not stopped immediately the end result will be the destruction of the yellowfin tuna stock, but even more importantly, the end of employment for American fishermen," the resolution stated.

The delegates urged that the US government use its influence to halt this practice and also deny entry to the US market, the products of these operations.

Women's Drill Team

SAN FRANCISCO — Not content with their own local meeting to protest "run-away" operations and also deny entry to the US market, the products of these operations.

Fraternal Visitors To Convention

SAN FRANCISCO — A full list of fraternal delegates attending the ILWU's Twentieth Biennial Convention in San Francisco April 25-May 5 follows below. Space did not permit its inclusion in the last issue of The Dispatcher.

Local 2, Bob Edwards.

Local 8, Don Ronne.

Local 23, Tacoma, Washington: David Johnson.

Local 26, Los Angeles, California: Chet Meske, Earline Barnett.

Local 63, Ed Kelly.

Pacifi Coast Pensioners Association, Albert Bertani.


Columbia River Pensioners' Memo: James Fanz, Vic Hick, David Johnson.

Seattle ILWU Pensioners Club: George (Jack) Prichard.

San Francisco ILWU Pensioners: Elwood Beaton, George Mitchell, Claude MacDonald, Jim Nelson, Al Quintonette, Dave Rader, J. R. Roberson.

East Bay Pensioners: Paul Heide.

Los Angeles Pensioners Club: Betty Martin.

Puget Sound Pensioners Club: Laurence Krattley.

Federated Auxiliaries: Valerie Taylor.

Northern California District Council Auxiliary: Mabel Baug.

Auxiliary 1, North Bend, Oregon: Delphine Loomis.

Auxiliary 2, Aberdeen, Wash.: Jack Beutel.

Auxiliary 7, Stockton, California: Nadye Quartero, Harriet Shaffer.

Auxiliary 5, Portland, Oregon: Elsie Werner.

Auxiliary 8, W.immington, Calif.: Ruth Harris, Helen Kaunisto, Peggy Chandler.

Auxiliary 16, San Francisco: Cyn- denia Austin, Joyce Bockes, Asia Harman, Bernice Johnson, Elaine Yonemura.

Auxiliary 17, Oakland, Calif.: Edna Crockerham, Charles Etta Canady, Marcella Drasin, Anna House, Lyle Marshall, Oreel Paige, Margaret Pryor, Dawn Rutherford, Elinor Werner.

American Federation of Teachers, Betty de Losada.

Canadian ILWU, Craig Prichett.

FOREIGN FRATERNAL

Labadie Austin, Joyce Bockes, Asia Harman, Bernice Johnson, Elaine Yonemura.

SCAPPOOSE, Ore. — T. C. "Mike" Gahr, of US commercial fishermen were protesting the new Mexican fishery law which provides that the crew of any vessel seeking to purchase a Mexican fishing license must be at least 50 percent Mexican, contracted for in a Mexican port.

Arguing that the new law, put into effect May 10, 1972, raises the very question of survival for the US fishermen, the delegates urged the State of California and the Federal government to use their influence to see that it threatens the whole essence of the Mexican law is removed, or at least not enforced against US fishermen and vessel owners.

Finally, the delegates urged that if the law is enforced, the US should refuse to permit entry to all fishery products from Mexico.

PROTECTING TUNA

Another resolution urged that the US take action to protect the stocks of yellowfin tuna which migrate in the Eastern Tropical Pacific. The US is a member of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission which has established a scientific criteria for the tuna harvest in order to protect the species.

To evade these regulations, many tuna boat owners and companies have placed the ever-increasing flag of one country over another to get around the quotas. "If this trend is not stopped immediately the end result will be the destruction of the yellowfin tuna stock, but even more importantly, the end of employment for American fishermen," the resolution stated.

The delegates urged that the US government use its influence to halt this practice and also deny entry to the US market, the products of these operations.

Women's Drill Team

SAN FRANCISCO — Not content with their own local meeting to protest "run-away" operations and also deny entry to the US market, the products of these operations.

Fraternal Visitors To Convention

SAN FRANCISCO — A full list of fraternal delegates attending the ILWU's Twentieth Biennial Convention in San Francisco April 25-May 5 follows below. Space did not permit its inclusion in the last issue of The Dispatcher.

Local 2, Bob Edwards.

Local 8, Don Ronne.

Local 23, Tacoma, Washington: David Johnson.

Local 26, Los Angeles, California: Chet Meske, Earline Barnett.

Local 63, Ed Kelly.

Pacifi Coast Pensioners Association, Albert Bertani.


Columbia River Pensioners' Memo: James Fanz, Vic Hick, David Johnson.

Seattle ILWU Pensioners Club: George (Jack) Prichard.

San Francisco ILWU Pensioners: Elwood Beaton, George Mitchell, Claude MacDonald, Jim Nelson, Al Quintonette, Dave Rader, J. R. Roberson.

East Bay Pensioners: Paul Heide.

Los Angeles Pensioners Club: Betty Martin.

Puget Sound Pensioners Club: Laurence Krattley.

Federated Auxiliaries: Valerie Taylor.

Northern California District Council Auxiliary: Mabel Baug.

Auxiliary 1, North Bend, Oregon: Delphine Loomis.

Auxiliary 2, Aberdeen, Wash.: Jack Beutel.

Auxiliary 7, Stockton, California: Nadye Quartero, Harriet Shaffer.

Auxiliary 5, Portland, Oregon: Elsie Werner.

Auxiliary 8, W.immington, Calif.: Ruth Harris, Helen Kaunisto, Peggy Chandler.

Auxiliary 16, San Francisco: Cyn- denia Austin, Joyce Bockes, Asia Harman, Bernice Johnson, Elaine Yonemura.

Auxiliary 17, Oakland, Calif.: Edna Crockerham, Charles Etta Canady, Marcella Drasin, Anna House, Lyle Marshall, Oreel Paige, Margaret Pryor, Dawn Rutherford, Elinor Werner.

American Federation of Teachers, Betty de Losada.

Canadian ILWU, Craig Prichett.
Labor Fights Medical Cutbacks

WASHINGTON — "Without any public debate, without congressional hearings and without any citizen involvement, the Nixon Administration is moving to summarize kill 12 major health programs in jeopardy," said industrial union leader Louis Weinstock.

The health programs in jeopardy are:

- The Hill-Burton hospital construction Act;
- The Alliance Health Professions Training Act;
- The Public Health Personnel Training Act;
- Medical Library Assistance Act;
- The Health Service for Migrant Workers; Maternal and Child Health Services;
- The Crippled Children's Services Program;
- The Social Security Administration;
- The Community Mental Health Centers and Mental Retardation Facilities.

Weinstock, chairman of the Caucus of Weinstock's role in the Nixon- Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Paul Rogers (D-Fla.) have introduced bills to extend the program for a year 'in order to give Congress time for consideration.' Opponents of the Nixon move argue that time is needed to examine the separate programs on their merits, that their sudden death allows no such time.

Caucus Congratulates Louis Weinstock

SAN FRANCISCO — The ILWU's Longshore, Clerk and Walking Bass Caucus — in one of its last actions before adjourning May 20 — voted to send greetings to Louis Weinstock's caucus of union struggles dating back to the thirties, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Weinstock, a New Yorker, is a long-time member of the Pacific ILWU Press. Harry Bridges reminded the Caucus of Weinstock's role in the long fight to win Unemployment Insurance and Social Security.

In a letter sent to Weinstock's birthday reception as a result of the Caucus action, Bridges said, "All of the working people in the United States who have benefitted from these programs stand in his debt."

Death Takes Rex Hale

SACRAMENTO — Rex Hale, a member of ILWU Local 17 here since 1948, died May 2 after a long illness. He had been working at the Wood Chip Facility at the Port of Sacramento.

Bill Bridger, right, chairman of the Local 4 Safety Committee, with trophy presented to his local at 25th annual Oregon-Columbia River Area safety awards banquet, held April 11 at the Sheraton Motor Inn, Portland, Oregon. Martin Slavich

It's always a special pleasure to hear from long-time column correspondent Martin Slavich of San Pedro, California, a veteran member of Local 13, Wilmington. Martin has the "jump" on many avid anglers inasmuch as he's close to some excellent freshwater, saltwater and bluewater fishing areas. Below is Martin's report on the season's opening.

We hear, via the outdoor grapevine, that ILWU retiree, Glenn H. Cook of Vancouver, Washington, a member of Local 4, knocked off a pair of chunky spring salmon while fishing from Fraunces's Bar on the Columbia River — not too far from his home. Both were Chinook, caught on the same day the first week of April and tipping the scales at 18 and 24 pounds, respectively.

ILWU members who live in San Diego area and enjoy fishing warmwater lakes for bass, have a good thing going. Not only are there numerous lakes for bass, but the 12 pro-grams to expire June 30 and will fight with 25-30 percent of the wage-fringe cost to the union worker's employ-ment against dismissal or unfair treatment.

For one. The offer is made to all mem- bers of the ILWU, the members of the illustrated HOTROD fishing lures.

Do you have an extra snapshot in the flesh, I did decide that the stories were true, particularly after a talk and fishing trip with Chula Vista angler, Mike Lembeck that the largest, legal-caught bass from Otay was a Monster. The largest was a 22-pound, 14-ounce bass for California. Of course, to many avid anglers inasmuch as he's close to some excellent freshwater, saltwater and bluewater fishing areas. Below is Martin's report on the season's opening.

We hear, via the outdoor grapevine, that ILWU retiree, Glenn H. Cook of Vancouver, Washington, a member of Local 4, knocked off a pair of chunky spring salmon while fishing from Fraunces's Bar on the Columbia River — not too far from his home. Both were Chinook, caught on the same day the first week of April and tipping the scales at 18 and 24 pounds, respectively.

ILWU members who live in San Diego area and enjoy fishing warmwater lakes for bass, have a good thing going. Not only are there numerous lakes for bass, but the 12 pro-grams to expire June 30 and will fight with 25-30 percent of the wage-fringe cost to the union worker's employ-ment against dismissal or unfair treatment.

For one. The offer is made to all mem- bers of the ILWU, the members of the illustrated HOTROD fishing lures.

Do you have an extra snapshot in the flesh, I did decide that the stories were true, particularly after a talk and fishing trip with Chula Vista angler, Mike Lembeck that the largest, legal-caught bass from Otay was a Monster. The largest was a 22-pound, 14-ounce bass for California. Of course, to many avid anglers inasmuch as he's close to some excellent freshwater, saltwater and bluewater fishing areas. Below is Martin's report on the season's opening.

We hear, via the outdoor grapevine, that ILWU retiree, Glenn H. Cook of Vancouver, Washington, a member of Local 4, knocked off a pair of chunky spring salmon while fishing from Fraunces's Bar on the Columbia River — not too far from his home. Both were Chinook, caught on the same day the first week of April and tipping the scales at 18 and 24 pounds, respectively.

ILWU members who live in San Diego area and enjoy fishing warmwater lakes for bass, have a good thing going. Not only are there numerous lakes for bass, but the 12 pro-grams to expire June 30 and will fight with 25-30 percent of the wage-fringe cost to the union worker's employ-ment against dismissal or unfair treatment.

For one. The offer is made to all mem-bers of the ILWU, the members of the illustrated HOTROD fishing lures.

Do you have an extra snapshot in the flesh, I did decide that the stories were true, particularly after a talk and fishing trip with Chula Vista angler, Mike Lembeck that the largest, legal-caught bass from Otay was a Monster. The largest was a 22-pound, 14-ounce bass for California. Of course, to many avid anglers inasmuch as he's close to some excellent freshwater, saltwater and bluewater fishing areas. Below is Martin's report on the season's opening.

We hear, via the outdoor grapevine, that ILWU retiree, Glenn H. Cook of Vancouver, Washington, a member of Local 4, knocked off a pair of chunky spring salmon while fishing from Fraunces's Bar on the Columbia River — not too far from his home. Both were Chinook, caught on the same day the first week of April and tipping the scales at 18 and 24 pounds, respectively.

ILWU members who live in San Diego area and enjoy fishing warmwater lakes for bass, have a good thing going. Not only are there numerous lakes for bass, but the 12 pro-grams to expire June 30 and will fight with 25-30 percent of the wage-fringe cost to the union worker's employ-ment against dismissal or unfair treatment.
The “ins and outs” of foreign trade and finance form a complex modern economic problem—one in which the events and developments in one area are interdependent with those in others. Events in this area—large US balance of payments deficits, devolution of the dollar, the growth of US commerce, and the economics of other nations—have had serious effects on all Americans. Therefore, what was once only a hobby among economists has become a matter of vital economic concern—especially for working people.

The following article is based on the section of the ILWU Officer’s Report to the 20th Biennial Convention dealing with foreign trade, as well as the resolutions on the subject adopted by the Convention. It offers a labor analysis of the problems, and some suggestions as to their solution.

In 1971, for the first time in this century, the US ran a trade deficit. We imported more goods and services than we sold overseas to those countries that we sold more goods and services to than we bought. The American international checkbook has been in debt, and the US has had to turn to foreign financial institutions to cover the deficit. In 1971, for the first time in this century, the US ran a trade deficit. We imported more goods and services than we sold overseas to those countries that we sold more goods and services to than we bought. The American international checkbook has been in debt, and the US has had to turn to foreign financial institutions to cover the deficit.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Therefore, what was once only a hobby among economists has become a matter of vital economic concern—especially for working people. In 1971, for the first time in this century, the US ran a trade deficit. We imported more goods and services than we sold overseas to those countries that we sold more goods and services to than we bought. The American international checkbook has been in debt, and the US has had to turn to foreign financial institutions to cover the deficit.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.

Devaluation of the dollar has certainly had an impact on foreign trade. When we had more money coming in than going out, because of our favorable trade position, the US could pay the costs of maintaining its empire off that surplus. And US corporations could count on time to invest overseas a little more than we did to the Dow Jones and other financial indexes.