**Chile Labor Conference Set for June 14**

SAN FRANCISCO — A conference on the political and trade union movement, sponsored by a coalition of Bay Area unionists, will be held June 14, 1975, at ILWU Local 54’s Ship Clerks’ Hall, 4 Berry Street, San Francisco, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The conference is sponsored by the Bay Area Trade Union Conference on Chilean Labor (American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations—AFL-CIO) and the ILWU (International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union). The AFL-CIO Western Region Director J. A. Van Horn Diamond, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, will address the conference.

The conference will include speakers from San Francisco, Oakland, and the Bay Area trade union movement. The conference will be free and open to the public.

**Hawaii’s Unions Plan to Tackle Unemployment**

**Honolulu** — In a first step toward developing a united labor program in Hawaii to deal with the crisis of unemployment, officials of AFL-CIO, ILWU and other independent unions met April 30 in Honolulu. They planned a two-city visit by the ILWU Northwest Regional Director G. Jerry Plante, Local 94.

Lead-off speaker Governor George Ariyoshi said that although Hawaii, with its 6.5% unemployment, is “relatively” better off, it must prepare itself for unfriendly times that are coming. It is more severe on the mainland.

Hawaii government and private industry need to be prepared, he said, to make necessary job-creating expenditures and capital improvements during times of high unemployment. But “we must also look ahead so that temporary solutions do not create future problems of uncontrolled growth.”

The Governor recently asked industry to furnish key leaders to work with him on these problems, and said that he would also reach out into labor’s ranks for help “so that we can have a balanced and coordinated effort.”

Other union representatives included State Director of Labor Joshua Aguilal, chief of the unemployment insurance program Tom Minda, and Housing director Yeko Yanagawa.

**ILWU Says Log Embargo Would Lead to Disaster**

WASHINGTON, DC—With northwest sawmills nearly silent due to the disastrous state of the American housing industry, home-builders and some mill owners are once again fighting for a federal ban on log exports.

But enactment of such legislation, ILWU Northwest Regional Director G. Johnny Parks told members of a House subcommittee, would do nothing to help the economy of the Northwest.

While log exports are the lifeblood of many Oregon and Washington pulp, and sustain thousands of workers in those areas, Parks testified May 10 that he would be “ashamed” to argue against the ban because of a few jobs our union might lose . . .

“We consider the economy of our country and welfare of other workers as part of our responsibility as an International union.” Parks said, “If a ban on the export of logs or any other commodity would bring about economic recovery and full employment to our country, this union would certainly be hard put to argue for our own selfish reasons.”

**WEAVER’S BILL**

Parks was in Washington, along with International Vice-President William H. Chester, to visit with area legislators and testify against legislation introduced by Rep. Robert Weaver (D.-Ore.) which would have the effect of a total ban on log exports.

“We know that the reason Northwest lumber and plywood mills are at low output is...”

Continued on Page 4

**Inside the Dispatcher**

**More on USSR Farmworker Legislation Whose Bicentennial?**

**Coast Longshore Negotiations In Progress**

SAN FRANCISCO — Negotiations between the ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Association for a new West Coast longshore agreement continued as this issue of the Dispatch went to press. Talks began May 19. The present agreement expires July 1. The longshoremen have been negotiating the new agreement to conduct a strike vote if a tentative agreement has not been reached by June 30.

Demands, developed by the April caucuses include improvements in the area of equalization of work opportunities, jurisdiction, manning the seven hour day, holidays, pensions, the pay guarantee plan and job security.

**THE COMMITTEE**

The ILWU negotiating committee consists of the titled international officers, Coast Committee Members William Ward and Fred Huntziger, along with Shaun Malone, Local 19, Seattle; Randy Vekich, Local 24, Aberdeen; Larry Clark, Local 40, Portland; Dick Wise, Local 8, Portland; Pete Fuller, Local 54, Stockton; Joe Mosley, Local 80, San Francisco; James Herman, Local 24, San Francisco; Joe Jakovac, Local 12, Conus Bay; and Sidney Ruble, Local 13, Wilkes Barre.

ILWU dock agreements in Hawaii expiring June 30 are also open for negotiations, and the union has given notice of its desire to amend them. But talks are being held up pending a West Coast settlement.

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**page 4**

**page 5**

**page 6**
About the number of dead and wounded? Why
in question, the Mayaguez, and her 39 crew
members had been released?

Then there was the Watergate crisis and most
American pride had been stirred. Within a
matter of 72 hours, the Marines went in and
pulled our guys out. A loyal Congress rallied
around the President and the Administration,
and the American people in general seemed
triumphant.

The verdict is still not in on the Maya-
guez affair. At best, it was an inept over-
reaction which resulted in the needless loss of
life to save faces for the American military. At
worst it was a brutal and cynical Tonkin-type
incident, manufactured out of whole cloth just
to prove that the US is still the biggest kid on
the block.

Delegates to the 21st Biennial Convention of
the ILWU vowed to do anything they possibly
could, as American citizens and as members
of the organized labor movement, to avoid an-
other Vietnam. We frankly do not know whether
the Mayaguez affair amounts to an attempt to
provocate another Vietnam, so soon after Pres-
ident Ford has urged us to forget the whole
thing. Judging by past patterns, however, there
is much more to the story than has met the eye
and American workers at least, ought to
suspend judgment on the incident until the full
story is in.

IT WAS ALMOST too good to be true. The bad
guys, it seems, had taken one of our com-
cercial ships; they had captured the 39 crew
members when they were on the verge of
transferring to some island prison; they had not
responded to normal diplomatic initiatives and
they would not abide by international law. But American pride had been stirred. Within a
matter of 72 hours, the Marines went in and
pulled our guys out. A loyal Congress rallied
around the President and the Administration,
and the American people in general seemed
prodded of what appeared to be a solid, clean-cut
victory. The Secretary of State assured us that
we had shown the world that "there are limits
beyond which the United States cannot be pushed."

Part of the problem, however, is that we have
been conditioned over the last ten years simply
to believe our own government. It started,
perhaps with the phony Gulf of Tonkin resolu-
tion, and the continual and unbelievable stream
of lies we were fed regarding the war in Indo-
China, as revealed in the Pentagon Papers.

I was in the USSR, and if one were to decide that the people there were
having a rough time socially, politically and economically because
of a sober, serious front to the visitor as they go about their
daily work, such a conclusion would be wrong. Actually, strange as it may seem, the reverse is true. The Soviet
people don’t have to stop to think or to worry about where the next
meal is coming from. Will they have a job tomorrow? Will they
be forced to move because they can’t come up with the rent?
Will they have to wait for hours for medical or dental care at clinics
or county hospitals? Of course the answer is No! And, Soviet
people face the facts as they are. If I, why it’s their govern-
ment’s job to see that this is the case. Consider the many argu-
ments about it.

Likewise the matter of eating, housing, etc. It’s the govern-
ment’s job to see to it that such things are there for all the people
as a right because it’s their government presiding over their—
same people—people for whom the government is supposed to go
to the people because the people own such things and not be
cause some employer or corporation owns them. Such services and
will only turn it over to the people at a profit.

So looking at life in the USSR, this way, it’s not difficult
to conclude that this is not a Soviet despotism. It is the price we
pay for the knowledge that they are protected from many common ills of
the world that plague us and know and are confident of living in
knowledge that they are protected from many common ills of
the world that plague us and know and are confident of living in

As I observed the people over there during my recent two-week visit, I would agree that Soviet people do come through
as a right because it’s their government presiding over their—
same people—people for whom the government is supposed to go
to the people because the people own such things and not be
cause some employer or corporation owns them. Such services and
will only turn it over to the people at a profit.

First and foremost in this respect is the Soviet pledge to the people
that there will be no more wars as far as it is concerned, and
to the extent Soviet political, economic and military power can
be used to enforce that pledge.

This means that it’s not true for the Soviet people to know
that there will be no war against their country unless it is
invaded as it was in 1941 when the average Soviet
people must also work and if need be, make some sacrifices to
help make sure that the horrors of war, especially wars in the
form of imperialist adventures, are not visited upon the people
of other countries. That the Soviet people take this responsibility
seriously cannot be questioned.

Luckily for us, inasmuch as they don’t have to worry about such
problems, they don’t have to worry about such things as unemployment
and inflation, they have more time and energy to give to insuring the peace of the world for all
people. I for one am mighty glad they take such things seriously,
and if it so happens that their concern for me, along with mil-
ions of other peoples, is reflected at least to some extent by them
not laughing or smiling as much as we do here at home, all
I can say is that’s one aspect of Soviet society I am not going
to worry about.
Coast Benefit Funds Office Seeks Dock Pension Data

SACRAMENTO — The joint trustees of the ILWU-PMA Pension Plan have decided to conduct an immediate on a Fund Office project to automate record keeping of pension qualifying year information for the entire active work force. This project is similar to the Coast records project.

The decision to proceed at this time has been made necessary by the Pension Act of 1974.

The project will involve the evaluation of the fund in order to show the status of the pension qualifying year status of each year of employment of every member of the Fund. This project will take more than one year to complete. An initial report of each man’s pension qualifying year status will be sent to him by the Fund office, and an updated report sent each man approximately every two years thereafter.

This will enable every man to know his pension qualifying year status as he goes along, and will eliminate problems of trying to establish qualifying years at time of retirement for years long past.

The project will start in the PMA Area offices and will involve gathering all pension qualifying year data available in those offices for evaluation by the Fund office, and then to be set up on a computer record. Each man’s record each year will be updated and used to send reports to the men.

It is important for every man to realize he will be given ample opportunity to submit to the Fund office any information which might make a qualifying year out of a year which appeared to be non-qualifying in the initial evaluation. No man will be given a non-qualifying year without that opportunity, but the men are asked not to submit information until it has been requested of them.

The ILWU Coast Committee asks the cooperation of every local and the entire work force in this project which will benefit every active longshoreman, clerk and boss.

Morse Widow Thanks ILWU for Plaque

PORTLAND — The commemorative plaque which the Pacific Coast Pension Plan Committee voted to order for Mrs. Wayne Morse and sent to Mrs. Wayne Morse has finally reached the Senator's widow, now living in Washington, DC.

Mrs. Morse wrote Ernest E. Baker, president of the PCPA, on March 8, to express appreciation for the plaque. The "Morse family will cherish it for ever and ever and will hand it down from generation to generation," she said.

"Wayne's relationship with the longshoremen of the Pacific Coast states was a source of strength to him, based as it was on mutual respect and admiration," she wrote. "Your mention of the Encinal Terminal strike brings back memories to us of those perilous times. . . . It has always amazed me how Wayne took them (the unresolved issues in the 1954 strike), one by one, and laid the foundation for labor peace on the waterfront that lasted for 30 years."" she said.

Local 6 Wins ILWU International Vice-President

WILMINGTON— Roy Donnelly, retired member of Clerks' Local 63 and former ILWU International Vice-President, died here Friday, May 23, after a long illness. Funeral services were held privately.

Donnelly was a charter member of the Southern California ILA longshore local when it formed before the 1934 strike and was elected vice-president of the Pacific Coast District of the ILA in 1937. When the ILWU was formed, he was re-elected national Vice-President. He subsequently became a West Coast representative of the CIO.

Donnelly testified on behalf of international President Hart London in 1955 in the latter's fifth deportation trial.

He is survived by his wife, Mabel, and two sons.

Cants Can't Do It

ASTORIA— Joe Reneke, dispatcher at Local 398, echoed the rumor that cants are putting the port back to work. Only one shipment went out, he said, early in May. "The rest are all covered up, to keep them from weathering." He described the situation in this lower Columbia river port as "a tough season," with only four gangs out of ten gangs "ordered for tomorrow."

Hawaii Unions Agree to Tackle Unemployment

SAN FRANCISCO— The Ford administration will not know toward another 30 to 60 days how rapidly US economic "recovery" will take place, and whether or not such recovery will do anything for the unemployment. Secretary of Labor John T. Dunlop told San Francisco reporters May 23. Appearing at a brief press conference, Dunlop seemed to place most of his hope on the recently implemented tax rebate program to get people spending again and reduce unemployment levels.

He also expressed a hope that Congress would cooperate up unemployment coverage to make sure that those already receiving benefits do not exhaust them.

"Beyond that, we get into an area of controversy," he said. Once the returns are in on the rebate program, the Administration will be able to determine if more drastic measures to stimulate the creation of jobs is necessary, he said.

OSha PROGRAM

Dunlop said he hoped to make the Occupational Safety and Health Administration "more competent, more energetic, and generally more sensitive." This is particularly one of the areas in the standard of setting and the long-range protection of workers' health.

He dodged a question as to whether or not present OSHA chief John Stendler, "subject of substantial labor criticism" was on his way out.

Strike Vote Brings Pact at Apex Smelting

LOS ANGELES — A new three-year contract with Apex Smelting, which includes substantial wage increases and other benefits, has been ratified by members of ILWU Warehouse Local 26.

Effective the first year, wages will increase by 35 cents. The wage raise, which 15 cents is allocated for the correction of inequities. Approximately 56 percent of the workers voted to approve the increases in inequity increases.

Additional important gains include maintenance of dental benefits and the inauguration of a prescription drug program. In addition, there are several automation improvements in the shift premium, support major group hospital benefits.

SECOND YEAR

Effective in the second year, workers will receive a wage hike of 36 cents, an additional holiday, vacation improvements and pension improvements. During the third year, they will get another 30 cents, and additional pension gains.

The contract was negotiated under extremely difficult circumstances, since the plant was almost completely shut down for months, leaving these improvements as acceptable package.

The negotiating committee consisted of Business Agent By Orkin, Al Scape and Isaac Mendine.

Local 26 Pact at Ashland Chemical

MOJAVE, Cali.—Substantial wage increases are the main ingredients in a new two-year contract negotiated this month by Local 26 on behalf of members of Ashland Chemical Co., located here.

The increases granted provide for 30 cents in the first year and 40 cents in the first year, and 8 percent the second year. Other improvements include one additional paid holiday, an increased shift differential and improved funeral benefits.

The contract was negotiated by Business Agent By Orkin, Robert Fried, Bobby Braunm and John Gott.

Big Grow Bigger

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO — Five new Local 6 members at Bergen-Paterson Pipe Support Corp., unanimously voted to join the ILWU May 30.

Major contract language was secured, along with full health and welfare, holidays, vacations and sick leave benefits. The agreement would give the Secretary of Labor power to deprive runaway corporations of important tax benefits for a period of ten years if a closing was found to be unjustified; but it would also make low interest loans available to keep businesses in operation, to develop and project a united labor program for employment and expanding purchasing power, as opposed to Ford's "trickle down" program of giving more money to the rich.

He said high rates of unemployment are intolerable, but that the Ford administration is "wasting its time" by focusing on tax cuts and money workers have, and by trying to expand purchasing power by increasing the supply of goods and services. "The answer to inflation is to increase the supply," he said.

BIG GROW BIGGER

The real question is political, according to Gillette, who said that if we are to have a government which is a business-agent for Wall Street. Those were the words used to set up task forces, representing all unions interested in developing a joint labor program for employment and economic recovery.

Tax Rebate Not Enough

WASHINGTON, DC — The Tax Re-

duction Act of 1975 is not sufficient to reverse the nation's deepest and most prolonged economic decline since the Great Depression, according to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

While the tax rebate may help take some edge off the recession, the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting here last month, stressed that "the bottom has not yet been reached" and that "despite optimistic economic forecasts, there is still a long way to go."
ILWU Says Log Embargo Would Lead to Disaster

Continued from Page 1—

production is simply because there is no demand. . . . For the first time in history the Japanese and American housing and construction industries are at a standstill at the same time. Plan-
ning an embargo on log exports . . . would not start one mill operating be-
cause it would not create a market for lumber either in America or abroad.”

MUST CAPTURE MARKETS

The US lumber industry, on the con-
tery, needs to concentrate on recaptur-
ning the US market east of the Rockies from Canadian producers, and
expanding foreign markets. Nothing in Wester’s bill, he said, would help cap-
ture either of those potentially large markets.

Local 30 Leader Dies In Tragic Accident

BORON, Calif.—John M.Lovett, vet-
eran activist and officer in ILWU Local 30, died Monday, May 19, in an indus-
trial accident.Lovett, 34, was operating the conveyor belt on an elevator to a fusing plant when the belt was inadvertently started, crushing him between the belt and the pulley mechanism.

The Kern County Sheriff’s Depart-
ment announced that it would hold an inquest into the causes of the accident, and the state Division of Industrial Safety is also expected to investigate.

Lovett had been union steward at US Borax for many years, and also served as recording secretary, financial secre-
tary and vice-president of Local 30 in recent years. He was also a chairman of the local school district board of trus-
tees and was active in other community affairs. He is survived by his wife, Rosetta, two sons and one daughter.

Japan Railwaymen Settle for Less

TOYOKO—Japanese railway and oth-
er public employees ended a three-day strike today after accepting wage in-
creases of about 14 percent — sub-
stantially beneath their original de-
mands within the government’s guidelines.

Since public workers are among the most powerful in all of Japan, the quick settlement is interpreted to mean that the annual trade union “spring of of-
fensive” will be a rather tame affair.

Japanese unions have been demand-
ing increases of 20 and 30 percent, this year, while the government has set a ceiling of 13 percent.

Baton Continues to Trim Mammoth Defense Costs

WASHINGTON—As the United States Senate debate began on a $30.3 billion weapons bill last week, Senator Alan Cranston (D-Cal.) stated: “Ex-
cess military spending is heading us toward financial bankruptcy or a nu-
clear war, whichever comes first.”

We need a positive foreign policy doing what is best for the United States and all hands agreed there was no seri-
ous military spending is heading us toward financial bankruptcy or a nu-
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ous military spending is heading us toward financial bankruptcy or a nu-
clear war, whichever comes first.”

Washington Representative Pat Tobin, “we have probably spent en-
ough, and if the Senate military defense policy bill is passed, it will be an ex-
penditure on a war which is not worth the cost of it.”

The oil and chemical workers, the oil and chemical workers, and the United Steelworkers, the Un-
tied Steelworkers, and the United Steelworkers, the United Steelworkers, the United Steelworkers, and the United Steelworkers, the United Steelworkers, and the United Steelworkers, the United Steelworkers, and the United Steelworkers, the Un-
LATINS MOVE TO WITH CUBA

WASHINGTON, DC — All indications are that the US-backed economic and diplomatic boycott of socialist Cuba by the United States will come to an end later this year.

Latin American foreign ministers meeting in Washington last week, while not actually confronting the Cuban issue head on, appeared to have agreed that the boycott could be lifted by a simple majority vote, rather than two-thirds, at the organization's next meeting, to be held in Costa Rica this summer.

The US is expected to move, if more slowly, to end its own boycott, initiated in 1962. “We see no virtue in perpetual antagonism toward the United States and Cuba . . . We are prepared to move in a new direction,” Secretary of State Kissinger told the OAS foreign ministers.

The new direction will be toward a deepening of trade and diplomatic relations has gradually swept across the Caribbean and Central America with the US in no position to really oppose it.

Anxious to spend their receipts from the $1.8 billion in sugar sales, Cubans have found willing business partners in Columbia, Argentina, Mexico and other nations in recent months. One by one these nations have broken ranks with the US, realizing that trade and diplomatic relations and found growing market for agricultural and manufactured goods.

COMPENSATION

However, a “Cuban Lobby” of refugees and those Americans who had business interests on the island, are agitating against normalization of relations. Conservatives in Congress will also make a fight for compensation of some $1.6 billion in US properties nationalized after the 1959 revolution.

In recent years, however, the trend toward a resumption of trade and diplomatic relations has gradually swept across the Caribbean and Central America with the US in no position to really oppose it.

Anxious to spend their receipts from the $1.8 billion in sugar sales, Cubans have found willing business partners in Columbia, Argentina, Mexico and other nations in recent months. One by one these nations have broken ranks with the US, realizing that trade and diplomatic relations and found growing market for agricultural and manufactured goods.

Congressional Study:

Only the Rich Can Now Afford To Buy a Home

WASHINGTON, DC — Unless you're pulling in over $33,000 a year, you can't afford to buy a new house in the US, according to a report released by the Congressional Joint Economic Committee.

“Rising home costs, high interest rates and rising income levels have combined to price many middle-income families out of the single family housing market,” the committee says. “Particularly damaging in the past year have been sharp increases in interest and utility rates.”

While $25,000 is the income needed to take care of all costs involved in a new house, the median income for a US family is only $12,851 according to the most recent Census Bureau figures.

OLDER HOMES TOO

High costs also make the purchase of older homes out of reach for many Americans who can't afford to buy the average new house, raising the money by selling their older homes. They have to pay utility bills, then groceries and there is nothing left for extras.

They have an all-electric house and the light bill is $212 for a single month—“it’s jumped two times in one year, which is as long as they have had their house. They paid $9,000 down on the house, raising the money by selling another older house.

Chuck has a total of 11 years seniority with GM, but only 4 years in the Chevy transmission plant, where he is a member of UAW Local 1015. He made a little less than $6 an hour as a machine operator General doing sub assembles on clutches.

“We pay our bills and the spend money with anything that’s left over,” Chuck explained. “It’s very difficult to catch up.”

Chuck suffered an industrial injury—a ruptured spleen and compound fracture of his arm— in 1972 and at his age this is a strike against him in landing a job in another industry. So he hopes he’ll be able to buy back. He admits with 16 years of seniority his backlash chances during the current recession are uncertain.

He’s a prime candidate for help under the proposed mortgage foreclosure protection law, which passed the House and Senate, but is now threatened by a presidential veto.

As the law passed the House, Chuck would have to be delinquent on his mortgage payments by two months, and that’s something which goes against Chuck.

He gets his Ohio unemployment checks of $170 every two weeks and we pay our mortgage with that. That leaves us with $85 and in addition to our SUO check we pay for groceries, gasoline. “With their second unemployment check they pay utility bills, their water bill of $35 every three months when that’s due. They have a $30 a month payment on their furniture in the three-bedroom family room. The UAW’s credit union has a $60 month loan on his car. The upstairs room is bare of any furniture. “That will have to come later,” Rosemary says.

Both are optimistic and while they face the loss of SUO grimly—“I guess we’ll go to a job in dry cleaning” if they are prepared for hard times if they come.

Chuck and Rosemary have never had a new car, they always drive used cars, they don’t take vacations, don’t go anywhere—they watch the pennies, so they can have their house. “We don’t care if we have nice clothes—we’d rather have a nice house.”

The house is a new development and it is by no means pretentious—it is merely comfortable and represents a long sought goal since Chuck started working as a 17-year-old stock boy, worked his way to a job in a dry cleaning plant, served three years in the Marine Corps, then had a series of factory jobs until he was laid off last winter.

“ We can always pump gas,” he added. “But that only lasts about an hour and less than 8 hours.” Other jobs pay a little more, but hiring is not easy. “You don’t have to look long for someone to pay is better and the fringe benefits better still. Other plants want younger, single. And being a Cuban in industrial injury is an excuse not to hire him.”

It’s hard to say if the Burgars are typical of the 8 million officially unemployed—“it’s no more than 6 out of every 100 families have any idea of the work ethic,” they are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic. They are living examples of the work ethic.
Indochina: The Cost of Empire

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times

(With the coming of the two hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the United States, American history is in issue. Over the next few years, every state in the Union will be subject to an enormous amount of propaganda for the bicentennial which some have, cynically enough, called the "Bicentennial." Official celebrations so far have featured a cross use of a million dollars borrowed by the states for public improvements as a means to provide for increased revenue. Revenue is a by-product of industrial and commercial activity which in turn is fueled by a vibrant economy. In this case, the economy is the national economy. The national economy is the sum total of the economies of the states and the federal government. The economy of the United States is the sum total of the economies of the states and the federal government.

VANCOUVER, BC — The District Council of the ILWU Federated Auxiliaries was held in downtown Seattle last week and coincided with the International Peace Conference in the United States.

The study, which will be officially released in the spring, will be done cooperatively by a large group of researchers and represents an enormous amount of work. The study is a comprehensive review of all aspects of the ILWU Federated Auxiliaries, including the organization's history, its role in the labor movement, its impact on the economy, and its influence on the political process. The study will be published in book form and will be available to the public.

Auxiliaries Protest Canada Action

WASHINGTON, DC — No one will ever be able to measure the real cost of the American intervention in Vietnam. A million American soldiers and civilians died, millions more injured and homeless, the loss of $30,000 in American lives, the destruction of cities, roads, schools, forests and fields. But the war also cost money. It was paid for by American taxpayers. And given the scale of the destruction, the government did its utmost to make sure that all the costs were paid. Between mid-1965 and mid-1974 we spent $33 billion in direct military expenditure, an amount equivalent to the federal budget of the United States. It is estimated that the total cost of the war was $300 billion.

Most wars are paid for out of tax revenues. Soon after the Korean War broke out, for example, President Truman asked for and received a sizeable tax increase. Whatever you may have thought about the justice of that war, the fact remains that the financing was clear, cut, and taxpayers knew what they were paying for.

Vietnam was different. The war was, from the outset, so unpopular that no president—from Kennedy through Ford—dared ask the Congress for a tax increase. President Johnson's special 18 percent surtax was an ex post facto and so unpopular that it was dropped after a year. Indeed, Johnson had to阉plee for other taxes. His most significant contribution to our war at home and continue substantial government spending to address social problems at home. So the actual cost of the war was hidden from the American people, as success in Vietnam was not apparent through government borrowing. Indeed, one of the major accomplishments of the Johnson administration, the revelation in 1967 that he had actually lied about the cost of the war.

INFLOWS AND SOURCES

Sometimes it works—a big jump in government borrowing can have the effect of stimulating production and creating jobs. But in mid-1965, unemployment was a "mere" 4 percent. In the short run, production was not about to increase that much. So the US government, borrowing and spending billions of dollars to wage the war, wound up competing with consumers for an extremely limited amount of capital, goods, energy and resources. In the heavy prosperity of the late '60s, few noticed the long range effect of the war. In a Dispatch article in December, 1966, however, ILWU Research Director Barry Silverman pointed out that it was "...unmistakably clear" that what was then only a "slight" rise in government expenditures was directly linked to US policy in Vietnam.

Thus, the first serious mortgage credit crunch—which by now has placed the housing dream of homeownership out of reach of large numbers of young American workers—occurred in 1966 as a result of government policies to slow the incipient inflation associated with the war and tightened up on interest rates.

The result was today's serious inflation. Labor responded with a record number of strikes in 1970 and 1974, in part to catch up. But prices continued to go up faster than wages, so that today real wages are lower than they have ever been at any time since 1946. It is hard to avoid the conclusion, concludes a recent article in the NY Times, "that there was some cause and effect— that the awful national disaster of Vietnam... was a big reason for our loss of economic, as well as many other kinds of tranquility."
Letters To The Editor

It was back in 1970 that I first set foot on the winding shores of Lake Pend Oreille at Sandpoint, Idaho where dwell a famous, transplanted Canadian strain of giant lake rainbow known as the Kamloop trout. Before I arrived there I already knew that a fellow by the name of Wes Hamlet had eased a 37 pound Kamloop trout from these waters and it immediately was hailed as a world record for the rainbow species. It’s still a record and Pend Oreille Lake stands supreme as the producer of the world’s largest rainbow trout.

Like I say, it was six years ago since I went to begin what was to be an arduous but unrequited love affair with this great fish. This year’s initial try was on the rather warm bright Saturday morning of May 10th, in company with a chap by the name of Bob Ashbrook of Colfax, Washington and Bud Moon, semi-retired, part-time fishing guide of Sandpoint.

The skies were baby blue; the temperature — after the morning fog dissipated — in the low 60’s. Skipper Moon figured the “Kams” were way down deep, so we rigged up with a Jointed Pike lure to which was attached a 1/4 lead ball, into the spring clip of a weight-release attachment. “When the fish hits; if it hits,” said Moon, “the weight falls off and you’ll be playing your fish on a free line.” In my mind, I mused, I’ve put about 15 hours in on Pend Oreille and they still take anywhere from 60 to 100 before you catch one; huh.”

“We’re gonna’ catch a big one to-day,” said Moon. “I don’t know who’ll it is gonna’ get one.” Selfish mortal that I am, I thought to myself, “Oh Lord, let it be me; I’ve waited so long.”

May 30, 1975

Huge Lake

the lake where the famous fishing harge “Alibi” was moored, there to have lunch and rub elbows with fellow sportsmen and trout pursuers.

Aboard the Alibi, I found only one fish had been weighed insofar that day, a 22-lb., 12-oz.inker by weightmaster Dell Brown. “It’s been slim pickins,” said Brown; probably a little too early in the season; the waters too cold or something.”

“All aboard,” yelled our Skipper, and Ashbrook and I piled back on Moon’s little sport boat.

“What about changing lures,”? I asked of Moon and he replied: “Sounds like a good idea; pick yourself a winner from my tackle box if you like.”

I obliged him by selecting what appeared to be a tooth-marked well-trolled salmon plug called a Mac Squid.

“I’ve caught a few small ones on that little gem,” said Moon, and simultaneously he handed me a 3-ounce slip sinker which I attached to the line about four feet from the tied plug.

For three more hours we trolled slowly around mid-lake in the ever hootening sun. I stretched out on the aft floorboards and dozed off into an hour’s sleep and after that I moved forward to relieve the Skipper at the helm. Just as I was avoiding the rolling wake of a large sport craft, moving off a familiar landmark called Pearl Island, a reel started to sing.

“IT’S YOURS!”

“It’s yours, Fred; it’s yours,” they yelled and I turned over the wheel to Ashbrook and made a dive for my helder rod. Swiftly, I reared backward and set the hook.

“Thump and run, back and forth, along the lake’s edge and down into the...
**Court Upholds Vinyl Chloride Standard**

WASHINGTON, DC — The Supreme Court, May 27, cut off all industry attempts to force Labor Department to ease its tough standard on worker exposure to a cancer-causing chemical known as vinyl chloride.

By refusing to hear an appeal from employers on a maximum permissible exposure standard of one part per million, the Supreme Court upheld a January 31 Court of Appeals ruling which had in turn upheld the standard set by the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

OSHA had already been proven that vinyl chloride was responsible for the deaths of at least thirteen workers, as well as numerous experimental animals. Scientists found that the plastic substance is a highly toxic, carcinogenic, pipe production, flooring, automotive supplies, home furnishings, wire coat-hangers, records and many other products — causes a rare liver cancer.

The case is particularly interesting because the government had established that to establish such restrictions would cost the industry approximately $15 million per year. Yet, another "safe level for humans could be identified." The court also rejected employer arguments that it would be technologically and economically unfeasible to live with the government standards.

**Federated Auxiliaries To Meet June 24**

TORRANCE, CA — The 17th Biennial Convention of the ILWU Federated Auxiliaries will be held June 24, at the Holiday Inn, 21333 Hawthorne Blvd., in Torrance.

The four-day meeting will be preceded by a meeting of the executive board, Monday night.

Ann Ramirez, aide to Rep. Glenn Anderson and chairwoman of the Chicano California Political Association, will be the opening day luncheon speaker. Other speakers will include former AFL-CIO Secretary Fried J. London, for Economic Survival; Nate Di Bianco, president of the Southern California District Council; Paul Perlin, counsel; secretary; Gordon Gilbin, president of the ILWU Federated; and Lou Sherman, secretary-treasurer of Local 28.

**In Montreal**

Police Strikers Fight It Out In US-Owned Plant

MONTREAL — The labor situation in Canada has become increasing-ly tense, after 250 club-swinging police stormed into a US-owned aircraft plant occupied only hours before by members of a striking local of the United Auto Workers.

Members and supporters of UAW Local 510, strike at the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft of Canada plant in Montreal, May 24, at the Holiday Inn, 21333 Hawthorne Blvd., in Torrance.

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**Washington**

**How Much Noise? OSHA Begins Hearings**

WASHINGTON, DC — How much noise is too much? How much is it worth to protect the hearing of US workers?

Two federal agencies, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency — are now embroiled in a serious dispute on these questions, the answers to which will have serious effects on the hearing of hundreds of thousands of workers.

OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), after nearly two years of delay, is in the process of deciding how much noise is permissible, and for how long, at the workplace.

Under enormous pressure from corporations who claim that reduction of noise levels would be prohibitively expensive, wants to maintain its present standard of 90 decibels.

In the Occupational Safety and Health Act, however, Congress did not indicate any upper limit for noise under the law. EPA, on the other hand, wants to lower the standard to 85 decibels.

EPA claims its standards are based on recommendations by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and therefore the right to preempt any decision made by OSHA.

OSHA, for its part, claims that the difference between 85 and 90 decibels is more than the figure the NIOSH scientists say is necessary.

The difference, OSHA says, is more than the difference between two species of animals.

**MAJOR DAMAGE**

Some 770,000 manufacturing workers would be saved from hearing impairments if the 85 decibel standard were adopted, not counting thousands of workers in transportation or other industries who would be affected, according to a study commissioned by OSHA.

In words, other standards of 90 decibels would insure that 800,000 workers in manufacturing will suffer hearing impairment, as well as 100,000 in construction.

And so, under enormous pressure from business, OSHA has now pulled away from its own report and, claiming a technical flaw in its own study, is holding off for a 90 decibel limit.

Hearings begin June 23. In an interview with The Dispatcher earlier this week, Secretary of Labor John Shuder intimated that they might take as long as a year, in the event of continued disagreement between OSHA and EPA, the issue is likely to be resolved in the federal courts.

Workers exposed to intense noise for long periods of time are frequently underwatered and are losing their hearing, according to Machinist's Union Medical Consultant Dr. Thomas M. Clammer.

"Hearing loss may be gradual or severe and unless there is adequate medical program, for hearing testing by qualified personnel, the hearing loss will not be detected early." It was, he said, that it was the most serious in toxic chemicals.

Ed Barlow Dies

SAN FRANCISCO — Ed Barlow, veteran Bay Area trade unionist and a long-time friend of the ILWU, died here Sunday, May 24, after a long illness. He was 62.

Barlow had retired two years ago as secretary of the American Communications Association, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"Hearing loss may be gradual or severe and unless there is adequate medical program, for hearing testing by qualified personnel, the hearing loss will not be detected early." It was, he said, that it was the most serious in toxic chemicals.

Barlow was survived by his wife and seven children and 13 grandchildren.

**Study Shows Vast Impact of Jobs on Health**

WASHINGTON, DC — Three out of ten medical conditions afflicting factory and farm workers, a team of medical researchers are suffering from conditions by working conditions, according to a recently released University of Washington study.

Equally important, a second major result of the two-year, federally fund-ed, project was that when results of the examinations of individual workers were compared with employment records, it was found that 90 percent of the work related health conditions had gone untreated.

Although the study involved only a relatively small number of workers, "it confirms our worst fears," said Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Union Division of the AFL-CIO. "The implications should be clear to both labor and management: our current health care systems are all but meaningless in terms of describing the depth of the problem."

The University of Washington team examined 908 workers employed in industries in the Puget Sound area of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Examinations showed 1,116 medical conditions, many of which were untreated.

This involved loss of hearing, skin conditions, elevated levels of lead in the blood, conjunctivitis, anemia and other diseases.

**SERIOUS QUESTIONS RAISED**

According to the New York Times, however, the most surprising finding agreed that the study, funded by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, raised a number of serious questions:

1. If the same level of occupational diseases which have not been treated would industry be willing to make the investment in additional health safeguards?

2. Does the high level of occupational diseases indicate that there are serious gaps in the training offered in medical schools?

3. The year before the passage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, why was the overwhelming majority of the health conditions not noted either in the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or in workmen's compensation claims?

**USSR Will Sell Oil to America**

PORTLAND — A Soviet trade official said in Portland last week that the USSR will offer oil on the American market for the first time.

The statement was made at an oil portland area businessmen at a Soviet-American trade seminar May 21, according to a front page story in The Oregonian.

The foreign trade organization, Soyuznetseptoot, expects to sell half a million tons of oil and oil products and has a wide variety of manufactured goods for sale, as well.

The Soviet authorities indicated that the movement of oil from Siberian ports might be stepped up, since the Russian trade official, Stanislav T. Nosov, commercial consul from San Francisco, pointed out that the Siberian and Soviet Far East oil output is beginning to be tapped.

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