WASHINGTON, D.C.—Last month the AFL-CIO's Building and Construction Trades Department published the results of a survey made of building trades local unions across the nation in late August-September. The jobless rate among construction workers is running 8.6% in the Northeast region of the US, 5.6% in the Midwest, and 3.2% in the South.

Figures received by the four million-member Building and Construction Trades Department showed New York City with 47.5% of its building and construction workers out of jobs. In San Francisco it was 30.3%, Chicago 30.5%, Tampa, Fla., 22.6% and Philadelphia 48.6%.

President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO building trades stated that this was the worst jobs situation in the history of their organization. "Worse even than the Great Depression of the '30s."

Georgine said that his department's figures were based on accurate health and welfare records of the local unions and on pension checkoff records. "The US Department of Labor's monthly findings have been consistently lower than the unemployment rate our survey showed."

According to the Labor Research Association, the transportation industry, by the second quarter of 1976, increased its production 12.5% above the same period last year, while its employment declined 5.9%, a loss of 110,000 jobs. The building trades survey clearly indicates that the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics and the US Department.

Pay Hikes Don't Cause Inflation

WASHINGTON, DC — The myth that decent wages are the cause of inflation was dealt another blow last week by federal reports showing a declining rate of first-year-negotiated pay increases while inflation continues to mount.

The average first-year wage increase provided in major collective bargaining agreements negotiated in the first nine months of 1976 was 8.8%, compared with a rate of 10.5% in all of 1975, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

These major settlements reached during the January-September period of 1976 averaged 7% over the life of the contract, as opposed to 7.8% last year.

The Bureau's report supports the position of most economists that wages have not been responsible for this year's inflationary surge. This was underscored by another BLS report showing a leveling off of unit labor costs, which rose only 3.4% in the third quarter.

In manufacturing, unit labor costs actually declined by 1%, following a 1.3% drop in the previous quarter.


down Under

Australian longshoremen, shown here at work in the Port of Sydney, enjoy good conditions and all the benefits of a strong union, according to International President Harry Bridges and Executive Board member Bill Ward, Local 40, who have just returned from attending the All-Ports Conference of the Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia. But they are also facing problems similar to those faced on the Pacific Coast: containerization, mechanization and the loss of work opportunity. For a look at how another longshore union deals with these issues, see pages 4-5

Anti-Labor Courts May Be Worst Legacy of Nixon-Ford Administrations

(The author, Harold Cammer, is an attorney for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. This article appeared in a recent issue of the Fraitioner, organ of the National Laundry Guild.)

The Nixon legacy which is to have the longest-lasting and most harmful effect upon the working people of the country and their principal organizations — their unions — is the Burger Court.

With the recent appointment of Justice Stevens, the Nixon-Ford appointees are now a numerical majority of the Court. These appointees, however, had attained an effective majority much earlier because their views are largely shared by Justice White and, to a lesser degree, by Justice Stewart, two Warren Court holdovers.

The Court has, therefore, been able within a short time to put into effect, by judicial command, many provisions to control and weaken unions which had been impossible for management to achieve through legislation despite years of effort. The indications are that if the Court can continue to have its way it is only just beginning.

Executive Board Backs Lewis Fund, Sugar Workers

SAN FRANCISCO—The International Executive Board, meeting in Vancouver, BC, earlier this month voted unanimously to extend its full support as the raising of funds for the Norman Lewis Memorial Trust Fund.

The fund was set up after Lewis, a Local 6 striker, was killed outside a picket line August 6 at the Handyman warehouse in Tracy, California. The killer, Leslie R. Laeger, was a supervisor employed by Handyman. Proceeds from the fund are to be used to provide for the future education and welfare of Lewis' five small children.

SUGAR WORKERS

The Board also voted to extend full international support to Local 144's sugar workers who are soon to begin negotiations for a new contract. (For more on the state of the Hawaiian sugar industry these days, see page 3.)

In other actions, the International Board:

• Heard an optimistic financial report from International Secretary Louis Goldblatt, to the effect that the International's financial position was secure;

• Heard a report on preparations for the International's 22nd Biennial Convention, to be held in Seattle this spring;

• Discussed the possibilities for a boycott program against South African and Rhodesian cargos and voted to continue polling the locals on this matter;

• Heard a report from International President Harry Bridges and Board member William Ward, Local 40, Port-land, on their experiences at the Australian Waterside Workers All-Ports Conference last month. The Board voted to honor and support Bridges and Ward's recommendation to give full support to any strike called by the Australian longshoremen as a result of their present difficulties (see pages 4-5) and to invite two fraternal delegates to the 1977 ILWU International Convention;

• Voted to support in principal the goal of one national labor movement, with further discussion to be held at the International Convention;

• Discussed the problems of Local 13 terminal warehousemen, with TW representatives and Art Almeida, President of Local 13.

Shipscalers

It's a long way from their traditional work, but 100 members of ILWU shipscalers Local 2 have been hard at work for the last month cleaning up a medium-sized oil spill on the south shore of Suisun Bay, near Martinez. For a story on what they're doing, see page 8.
Vietnam Again

LAST WEEK, THE United States vetoed the admission of Vietnam to the United Nations. The US maintains that the Vietnamese must give a satisfactory accounting of American losses in action as a precondition for any further talks about normal diplomatic relations, trade and economic assistance, or admission to such international bodies as the UN.

Like all Americans, we extend our sympathy to the families of those who were killed in the tragic Vietnamese war, and to the families of those who have been declared missing. But we fail to see why the application of Vietnam for admission to the UN should be vetoed pending a satisfactory accounting—should the United States be expelled from the UN until it accounts for the millions of Vietnamese who were killed and tortured, their villages destroyed, the lives that were brutally shattered?

The overwhelming majority of nations in the UN consider Vietnam fully qualified for UN membership. They are discomforted in seeing the US put an essentially bilateral dispute with Vietnam before the principle of universal membership. A new administration, we hope, will have some second thoughts.

I do believe, however, that there are certain things we can expect, even within these limited options. We all, as taxpayers, understand President Carter's plans for his first attempt to carry out his campaign promises to take on joblessness. In the absence of a war, I'd be willing to bet that Carter will be doing a damn good job if he can get Congress to limit government spending. But we also know that the US has a policy to keep unemployment to within 10% of 1900, and limit inflation to something under that figure.

So don't be too amazed if unemployment statistics don't seem to correspond to what President Carter plans for his first attempt to carry out his campaign promises to take on joblessness. In the absence of a war, I'd be willing to bet that Carter will be doing a damn good job if he can get Congress to limit government spending. But we also know that the US has a policy to keep unemployment to within 10% of 1900, and limit inflation to something under that figure.

A recent Dispatch editorial on our endorsement of the candidacy of Jimmy Carter pointed up some of the limitations imposed on a President, no matter how well-intentioned, by our economic system: "We understand that the election of Jimmy Carter won't end unemployment or inflation; it won't end racism; it won't end the economic domination of much of the rest of the world by American corporations. There's probably very little Jimmy Carter can do to end the chronic recession which stalks every major capitalist country in the world today." So we weren't exactly shattered the other day when the President told a group of reporters that the American economy is going to have to be used at a pretty high rate of unemployment—between 5% and 7%—for most of the next four years. By 1980, Carter said, he'd like to see unemployment down to between 4% and 4.5%—but we all know that talk about what's going to happen over the next four years is pretty cheap.

In fact, as Inauguration Day comes closer, I think that we can reasonably expect Jimmy Carter to sound more and more like Gerald Ford. As the Christian Science Monitor put it the other day, perhaps the most we can expect from the new President is "a little less tolerance for unemployment," and "a little more tolerance for inflation." President Carter, the Monitor suggests, is going to sound whole lot more like President Ford as the months go by.

Carter has even expressed a willingness to continue to work closely with Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, whose high interest tight-money policies have been a main prop of Nixon-Ford economic policies of the last eight years, and a major contributor to maintaining a high level of unemployment.

WITH THE BEST WILL in the world, Jimmy Carter's options are limited. A declining rate of growth in all the major industrial countries, the expansion of the socialist economies, the end of a century of cheap natural resources—these and other factors have sharpened the opportunities for investment in the western world which unemployment will continue to mount and become a permanent fixture of the western economies—which not even a wholesale revival of New Deal policies on a modern scale can reverse. With the option of using war to produce jobs cut off by the increasing strength of the socialist countries—well, it's a tough situation.

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A LONG THESE SAME LINES, a federally funded national health plan would save a lot cheaper than the present chaotic and ruinously expensive system. National Health might cut into the profits of the big insurance companies, but in the long run it would free private capital for much more creative and constructive purposes. Any program to put more cash into the pockets of the poor, the senior citizens, to increase the economy, has got to have very real and measurable benefits for the rest of us.

Of course such programs cost money. Perhaps a major test for President Carter will be whether he would be willing to stand up to the Pentagon and the military-industrial contractors and suggest that the US war economy must be contained, and that money to build and maintain bombers, planes which can destroy the Soviet Union 46 times instead of 37 times, can be more productively used elsewhere. The way to improve the American economy is to reverse the arms race, not to push it forward. And if it takes some guts to educate the American people on the economics of military spending, well, President Carter's got his job guaranteed for four years—which is more than what a lot of us have.
Local 142
Big New Pact Won at Foodland

WASHINGTON, DC — Failure to reenact the US Sugar Act in the next session of Congress may result in the des- truction of the US sugar industry, with disastrous results for consumers workers, according to Hawaii’s Gov- ernor Ariyoshi.

In testimony before the US Interna- tional Trade Commission November 4, Ariyoshi warned that the collapse of the domestic industry will leave con- sumers at the mercy of prices set by for- eign producers, and put on the un- employment rolls almost 30,000 work- ers whose jobs are directly or indirect- ly dependent on sugar.

(ILWU Local 142 sugar workers have already begun preparations for the ne- gotiation of a new contract early next year.)

CHAOTIC SITUATION

Ever since June, 1973, when Con- gress refused to renew the Sugar Act— which allocates shares of the US mar- ket to domestic and foreign producers — “the sugar market has been chaot- ic,” Ariyoshi said. Characterized at first by unrealistically high prices, the mar- ket has slipped to the point where “nearly every producer in this coun- try is losing money on every ton of sugar produced.”

“This type of roller coaster does not serve one. The consumer pays too much one day and too little the next. This simply is not the way to operate a basic industry in our nation, an in- dustry whose economic health is im- portant to our total economy,”

Ariyoshi warned that consumers will eventually be at the mercy of foreign producers who will raise their prices as soon as the domestic industry goes under.

HAWAI’I’S FUTURE AT STAKE

Massive unemployment, particularly in Hawaii, will also result. “If all the persons now directly employed in sugar and others who depend on the industry were to lose their jobs, our statewide rate of unemployment would climb to 17.7% from the present level of 8.8%. It does not matter where Hawaii’s economic future depends on the survival of the sugar industry as a healthy and viable part of our economy,” the Governor said.

Arguments that the Sugar Act vio- lates US free trade policies are without substance. “There is nothing free at all about the world’s sugar market. In most sugar-producing nations, other than the United States, the producers are protected by governmental regula- tions and/or long-term supply agree- ments.”

“In the absence of effective regula- tion, the American market has become a dumping ground for the world’s ex- cess sugar. About the only freedom in- volved in this is the freedom for our producers to go out of business.”

The report also pointedly urged in- creased production from the board’s administrative law judges, who con- duct hearings into unfair labor prac- tice complaints.

Some judges issued as few as ten decisions during the last fiscal year while others wrote almost three times as many. “The low producers can and must be provided to increase their productivity without diminishing the va- lidity of their decisions,” the report said.

QUICK ELECTIONS

Amid its move, more important pro- posals, the task force recommended that once a union representation elec- tion has been ordered, any dispute over its validity should be resolved af- ter the vote has been held. Under such a procedure, employees would vote “at the time when interest and momentum in both the union and employer camps are at their peak,” the report said. If an election is challenged, the task force said, the ballots should be im- pounded and counted once the legal issues are resolved.

HUNDRED WORKERS: The task force urges fast processing of unfair labor practice charges.

THOUSANDS: Thousands of workers’ jobs will be endangered unless Congress re- enacts the Sugar Act, according to Hawaii’s Governor George Ariyoshi.

Task Force Urges Streamlining of Labor Board Procedures

WASHINGTON, DC — The National Labor Relations Board should take steps to speed the handling of union representation elections and unfair la- bor practice cases, a panel of labor law experts declared.

Some of the proposed changes in- volve the Board’s internal operations: others are designed to prevent the fed- eral labor law to delay resolution of disputes, a practice which the AFL- CIO and other unions have criticized for years.

The report was prepared by a spe- cial task force named last year by NLRA chairwoman Betty Southard Mur- phy, and in most instances, the rec- ommendations were endorsed by both labor and management. Public com- ments on the recommendations will be received later this year. The report will put some of the proposals into effect early in 1978.

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The conference was opened by an address by Bob Hawke, general secretary of the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU). Hawke addressed himself to the fact that in Australia the loss of the work force, roughly 400,000, are unemployed. For Australia this is a substantial number and has a greater impact than much higher percentage figure would have here in the United States.

Hawke stated that the present Australian federal government is committed to increasing unemployment, and it is expected there will soon be a half million persons with no work. Present Australian government is the most conservative in history, and is dedicated to putting the blame for the current economic crisis on others.

But the main item of business, as it turned out, was dealing with a problem quite familiar here at home—shortage of work on the waterfront. The problem in Australia is much more critical than anything we've seen on the West Coast. In the major ports of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide idle time—paid and not works—is running anywhere from 40 to 60%.

Under their guarantee, the Australian longshoremen are guaranteed 35 hours a week at the base rate which is equivalent to $150 per week. Because of the massive unemployment on the docks, this guarantee is now costing the industry approximately $18 million per year.

The government and industry are proposing to reduce the work force. They claim it has to be cut by 1000—the union has agreed to a cut, under certain conditions. But some of the workers and representatives insist that there should be no compulsory layoffs—and that any reductions in the order of 35% to 40% should be worked out in negotiations with the union.

The union has proposed a tentative plan to the government. It would allow older men first. Right now the mandatory age for retirement is 65. The plan would be to voluntarily retire a worker at age 60, and agree to cut his base rate until he reaches his 65th birthday. During these years he would also receive other benefits which might accrue to him, separate and apart. This could mean long service leave and any pension benefits which had accrued to him. This would create a situation similar to our own and allow the workers to retire voluntarily, with the government agreeing to pay them a certain percentage of their base rate.

There was some criticism from the Left of this plan, but Hawke believed it was a good compromise. He said that the workers should have the option to retire voluntarily, with the government agreeing to pay them a certain percentage of their base rate.

Another problem that has required attention and action is the ITF's actions in forcing flag of convenience ships to sign ITF-approved agreements for better wages and improved conditions for their crews. It was reported that the campaign conducted in Australia against such vessels has resulted in 127 ships signed to ITF agreements in Australia and possibly a greater number signed overseas because they intended to come to Australia and owners avoided trouble in Australia by signing them up before they arrived.

Another problem that has required action and attention was the government's changes in the federal medical benefit program known as Medi-Bank. The federal government had initiated a new scheme to finance the Medi-Bank program. The effect of this scheme is to push Australian workers and families toward privately insured medical coverage instead of government operated and supported medical care.

Proposals put forward by the government are generally as follows:

**Attacks on Medical Benefits**

1. A levy of 5.2% of taxable income, operative for all incomes above $2500 per year, with an annual ceiling of $200.
2. Ceiling would only operate where an individual taxpayer notified the Medi-Bank and taxation departments that he did not wish to pay the levy but wished to pay the premium which was $300 per year.
3. There would be a right to opt out in total from the scheme and join a private health scheme and after this, the right to pay for basic Medi-Bank levy or the premiums plus cover with Medi-Bank or a private health scheme in respect of the additional cost of intermediate or private ward medical treatment; however, since there would be the ceiling plus, a low-income earner could pay as high as $135 for intermediate ward cover as against a high income earner paying about an extra $30.
4) There would be introduced a waiting period for benefits as against the quick return previously applicable under Medi-Bank.
5) It would be possible for people to change from one package concept to another, and
6) Doctors who would become entitled to charge patients an additional amount of 15% to cover the difference between 85% paid by Medi-Bank and 100% of their fee, even though they had the advantage of bulk billing.

**Added Burden for Workers**

These government proposals were almost univer-
sally unacceptable to the trade union movement and
unpopular in the community. The objections and de-
gree of confusion which could result from these pro-
posals stand out clearly.

1) An emus would be placed on individuals to choose between levy payment, premium payment and opting out.
2) Failure to choose the right package for the in-
dividual, especially families, would mean that if they
got sick they would pay a possible penalty.
3) Low-income earners would have real problems in
determining whether they were exempt from the levy.

For these reasons, it was the position of the labor
movement and the WWF to leave the organization of
Medi-Bank as it was, without the changes pro-
posed by the present government.

Once the Conference was over, we had ample op-
portunity to visit and tour the ports in Sydney, Mel-
bourne and small ports in the state of Tasmania. In
discussions with union members and leaders, we
found that conditions on the Australian waterfronts are
so unacceptable, of course, from the problem of
low work opportunity.

On the conventional side, they work three 7-hour
shifts, the day shift starting at 7:30, ending at 5:30. So, included in this 7-hour shift is a 25-minute lunch break and two smoker breaks. The base rate of
pay, depending on the skill category varies be-
tween $106 and $177 (Australian dollars) on the con-
ventional side (non-container). They work the so-
called "container terminals" differently. Here they
work at what is referred to as a "S-3 roster," in
which you work 5 shifts days, you are off 3, you work
5 shifts swing and you are off 3, and 5 shifts you work
nights and off 3 — then you just continually rotate.

On Australian waterfronts everyone is permanent — there are no casuals, so regard of whether
you are working in a container facility or if you are
working on the conventional side, you are indeed so-
called permanent labor. You either would be em-
ployed in the terminals by the terminals themselves,
and on the conventional side you'd be either employed by the stevedore company or you'd work for the
government's so-called "seal" pool. The "seal" pool,
("seal" here means "supplementary labor") on the
conventional side is used as a means of equalizing earnings, and they do a very good job of it from
the standpoint of any overtime earnings.

They also equalize the idle time or the time in
which you are paid for not working. Their pay guaran-
tee is based on 30 hours, Monday through Friday,
and if one happens to work weekends it does not af-
flect the guarantee. If you had not worked from Mon-
day through Friday, you would receive your $106
(Australian) and if you were fortunate enough to be
on a weekend job you would also receive the addi-
tional pay for that weekend job.

**Amenities are Key**

For Australian longshore worker, "amenities" are very important. In the larger assembly buildings are
catereterias in which you can eat your lunch at a very reasonable rate. For the smaller one may
have cafeterias but they have facilities and stoves
and refrigerators. Also there are locker facilities and
showers. These are very important to Australian wa-
terfront workers. They spend a lot of time in negoti-
ing good amenities and they are very particular
about keeping them good.

We also find that they are extremely safety-con-
scious. At their 1973 Conference they took a position on
ships' ladders and as a result of that no ship can
work in Australia if the ladder is not over 21 feet in
certain respects is 18, which is guaranteed at a certain
degree. All ships working Australian ports had to
alter their ladders into the hold to meet the require-
ments of this particular condition that was set forth
by the 1973 Conference.

On many other safety issues the WWF takes a
very strong position concerning all forms of safety.
They are in the process now of demanding that they
have elevators for their container frames and this is
the next thing they insist must be completed with-
in a certain period following the end of the Confer-
ence which just closed.

You also find on the Australian waterfront that
their base rate is not really all that high compared to
ours but they concentrate quite a bit on different
variations of time and half and overtime for vari-
ous shifts — the day shift is straight time, swing
shift is time and a half, and the night shift is double
time. So you find that the yardman on attempting
to get different rates of pay above the straight time
rate for holidays, Saturdays and Sundays.

They have a vacation scheme that every man-
year on the waterfront is entitled to 4 weeks' vaca-
tion. In addition to this they have a long service leave
which is a one-shot affair. The amount of leave in
the long service leave is the amount of time in the
industry. You get so much time for 15 years, for 30 years, for 25 years.

Waterfront pension in Australia are relatively low.
They are on a basis of the earnings plus a lump sum
bonus. For Australian longshore worker the bonus
is in lump sum payments — though they have an op-
tion in which they wouldn't have to take them in a
lump sum. This is generally not exercised. This
seems to be true in all industries in Australia. It
just seems to be part of their development that the
acceptable practice for them is lump sum payments
for pension which seems a little strange to us.

**Jurisdictional Problems**

The Australian watersiders have had differences with other unions, especially with respect to handling
stuffing and unstuffing of containers. Other unions,
such as the Transport Workers Union (similar to our
Teamster) and another organization, the Storemen
and Packaging Union (roughly comparable to the
terminal warehousemen on the waterfront), are the
main organization with which the WWF experienced
difficulties over jurisdiction.

There have been numerous conferences between
the WWF and the other unions, including arbitra-
tion proceedings. These proceedings so far have pro-
duced inconclusive decisions very similar to those
decisions we have received through the courts and
the NLRB here over similar problems.

The Federal Officers of the WWF are: C. H. Fitz-
gibbon, General Secretary; N. Docker, Assistant Gen-
eral Secretary; T. I. Bull, Federal Organization; L.
Lev, Federal Organizer.

All an all, the Waterside Workers' Federation has
developed very good conditions on the waterfronts.
However reviewing the scene now, it seems to us
that the union will have to get the desired results for
reducing their work force. Their country is in an
economic slump, the work on the waterfront is
very poor and they certainly have an ambitious
program which will be directed to us.

We'd also like to say that we received nothing
but first-rate hospitality from the Australian un-
ionists. Our reports were well-received, and we were
taken on a number of tours to various ports of inter-
est — the ports and historical points of interest. Our
hosts were extremely gracious and interested
in our problems and in the problems of American
maritime workers, and we maintained close contact with
them. Both of us agree that we should issue an
official invitation to the Australian WWF to send
a fraternal delegation to attend our 1977 Inter-
national Convention and longshore c:ucus.

Part of the problem of low work opportunity in Australia stems from the development of super-modern
facilities, such as this $4,000,000 container terminal in Melbourne which was opened in 1973. A whole
lot more cargo is being handled these days, with a lot fewer workers. 
Confidence Vote For Local 40 Solon

PORTLAND — State Representative Jim Chrest, delegate from Local 40 and editor of the CRDC, publication PORK CHOPS, was given a "vote of confidence" by the Seattle Stevedore Company. The special nomination was a $300 per quarter, but a $10 eduction was made for each last time during that quarter. At the end of the quarter, the remaining amount is given to the union scholarship committee. Winners this year were Robert Dalliel, left and Marilyn Gran, standing between Local 19 President Mr. Locant and State Workmen's Court, Seatd at podium is Local 19 Secretary-Treasurer Ed. Each won $430.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH BOOK AVAILABLE

"Help for the Working Wounded" by Dr. Thomas Mancuso is a valuable addition to a growing number of occupational health publications. For too long, information and publications on workplace health hazards have been written by industry-paid scientists and physicians. The results have not been in the best interests of workers, those most affected by the hazards. Dr. Mancuso is medical consultant to the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers and is a professor in the School of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh. He is widely recognized for his many contributions to industrial medicine.

"Help for the Working Wounded" answer questions from members on occupational health. Copies are available for $1 each.

SAFETY SCHOLARSHIPS — Local 19's Safety Scholarship program has been sponsored by the Seattle Stevedore Company for two years. The special nomination is $300 per quarter, but a $10 deduction is made for each last time during that quarter. At the end of the quarter, the remaining amount is given to the union scholarship committee. Winners this year were Robert Dalliel, left and Marilyn Gran, standing between Local 19 President Mr. Locant and State Workmen's Court, Seatd at podium is Local 19 Secretary-Treasurer Ed. Each won $430.

PORTLAND — The Clerks' Local 40 ballistic issue, begins a guest column by PCPA president, H. R. Pass has been elected president of Watchmen's Local 28. Other officers named are: Earl Nickerson of Local 27, Port Angeles, Washington, and Ernie Baker of Local 8, the council's first secretary.

Robert Minish, Retires

PORT ANGELES, Wash. — Robert Minish, veteran member of ILWU Local 8, retied on November 1, Minishing has been a longshoreman in that port for many years. "We all miss them much," he said of all of us," said Local 27 secretary Dennis Shore.

ASTROLOGY DEVELOPMENT

ARIEOLO, Wash. — The Aries Development Foundation has applied for $13.5 million in special federal Economic Development Administration (EDA) earmarked $39 million for Oregon from special grants Congress approved this year to stimulate economy in areas of high unemployment.

It is felt Aries has a good chance of latching onto some of these funds since Clatsop County suffers from a chronic, high jobless rate.

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They Tried to Pit One Gang Against Another

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Court Upholds Jobless Pay
For Strikers

WASHINGTON, DC—The US Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal that could have struck down a state law allowing unemployment benefits for strikers. The court did agree, however, to consider the issue of benefits for workers laid off due to a strike by others.

The court also declined to take under study the issue of product picketing, designed to persuade retail cus- tomers to boycott a product made by a struck manufacturer.

The Employment Standards Act case the court let stand came from New Mexico, where a lower court had upheld jobless pay for workers who had struck.

EMPLOYERS CLAIM
The court ruled that state unemployment payments to strikers put them in a position of taking sides in a labor dispute because em- ployers are taxed to pay the unemploy- ment benefits of their own workers on collect. The employers argued that if they laid off workers because they cause their workers are getting state aid during a strike, it increases the prospects of employer insolvency.

The Justices dismissed the appeal "for want of a substantial federal question."

In the other question of unemployment, the court held it did not have to hear an appeal of a lower-court de- cision saying that Ohio couldn't with- hold unemployment benefits from em- ployers whose workers were laid off because of a strike against their employer by an- other union.

The case arose in 1974 during a mine- work strike where the steel company officials said, the shutdown of steel production was "permanent and irrevocable."

PRODUCT PICKETING
In the product-picketing case, the court reversed a federal court of appeals judgment that strikers who picketed gas stations rendering a service could be denied unemployment benefits in an unfair labor practice.

The Justices told the lower court to send the case back for reconsideration to the National Labor Relations Board, which initially found the picketing un- lawful.

British Dockers Disappointed
LONDON—Proposals to protect the jurisdiction of British longshoremen have been gutted in Parliament in a hostile fashion by the Labor Party Prime Minister James Callaghan.

The Labor Party has so ex- tended dockworkers' jurisdiction to any storage plant within five miles of the waterfront that any labor dispute would go to a distance of 1/2 mile, a motion originating from the House of Lords.

According to Jack Jones, leader of the Transport and General Workers Union, "the rejection of certain aspects of the bill means the government will and will not improve labor relations in a vital industry.

The government naturally will do them as it can through constitutional means to re- view the position. The union is most determined not to threaten a dock strike."

More Work for ILWU
Watchmen on Portland Docks
PORTLAND—Some time ago sug- gestions were made in the Port of Portland by ILWU Watchmen's Local 28, as well as by lower echelon man- agement, that additional access gates should be revamped and more guards employed, particularly at the auto docks.

The advice was disregarded until an undisclosed number of cars were stolen, used for jilting and/or other illegal purposes. As a result security has been tightened at the auto dock and more personal em- ployed, according to a reliable source.

Mailbox

Steve Murdock Memorial

I want to thank all of the members of the ILWU for the fine tribute given to my late husband, Steve Murdock. Steve had a long standing love for the ILWU and what it stands for. It was therefore fitting that his memorial was held in the Ship Clerks' Hall.

He had a great admiration for Har- ry Bridges for many years, going back to the early 1950s. I was therefore proud Harry acted as chairman. I am sure that Steve would have been deep- ly honored.

The years he spent editing The Dis- patch were the most gratifying years of his life. I believe he was doing what he loved, that is helping for the labor movement.

I wish to give special thanks to Jim- my Herman and Joe Lynch for their help during a trying period in my life.

Evelyn Murdock

Widespread Layoffs Cast Long Shadow

WASHINGTON, DC—Factory lay- offs increased in September to the high- est level since January, 1979. Reflecting the insecurity of many workers, the factory "quit rate" has declined, according to a recent report from the Depart- ment of Labor.

New hiring has dropped to the low- est level since January, 1978. And re- flecting the insecurity of many work- ers the factory "quit rate" has declined, according to a recent report from the Department of Labor.

The reports from the Department of Labor, the government reports are a new indication that un- employment is getting worse and not moving toward an end. During much of 1979, government economists had been saying that the unemploy- ment rate would drop to about 7% by the New Year. Instead, the rate may top 8%.

Labor Department figures for Sep- tember show that the:

Wages and prices are falling. The layoff rate nationally grew from 1.3% in August to 1.5% in Sep- tember.

The rate of new hires in manufactur- ing dropped from 2.6% in August to 1.4% in September.

The "quit rate," which partially reflects workers' assessments of job possibilities, fell from 1.8% in August to 1.6% as more workers held onto the jobs they had.

Meanwhile business news include new layoffs every day: Bethlehem Steel last week announced the "in- definiteness" of the contract for 450 workers be- cause of reduced business — 350 had been previously laid off at other facili- ties. Small similar layoffs have hit electrical, textile and auto.

Personal Income Down
WASHINGTON, DC—Personal in- come before seasonal adjustment de- clined 0.3% in August, according to a recent survey by Business Week mag- azine. The decline is "favorable to the economies."

Canadian Unemployment Up
OTTAWA—Canada's seasonally ad- justed unemployment rate rose 0.3% in October, reaching 7.6%, according to Statistics Canada.

What Causes Inflation?
The average price index on 1977 things about twice as much as the prices of more than eight times higher than the new model im- provements. The standard deviation in the price index in September, 1977. The "price index" which partially reflects workers' assessments of job possibilities, fell from 1.8% in August to 1.6% as more workers held onto the jobs they had.

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Matson, City of Richmond Sign Pact
For Modern Container Terminal

RICHMOND, CA—Officials of Matson Terminals, Inc. and Richmond signed a 10-year agreement today that gives the company exclusive management rights to the city's new container terminal.

Mayor Nathaniel Bates said the agreement will put Richmond into the container shipping business in two years with the most modern and effi- cient container port on the West Coast.

Local 10 trustee Morrie Marshall, who served on the Mayor's waterfront committee for three years and was instru- mental in getting the help to pass the revenue bonds for the port development and for the new fa- cility would produce additional jobs for the anchored neighborhood, said he was "very favorable to container operations."

James Gray, president of Matson Terminals, the terminal operating arm of the Matson Navigation Co. of San Francisco, praised the location as "the most favorable to container operations on the long range."

The city will establish its first con- tainer port on a 15-acre site about one mile west of the city's existing docks. As of today, it will be demolished to make way for modern facilities.

Lease revenue bonds will be used by the city to finance the work and pur- chase a crane and other heavy equip- ment. Cost of the work is estimated at about $80 million. All permits, such as those required by the Bay Conservation and Development Commission, have been granted. Design and engineering work will be complete in four months and construction will begin shortly.

Gray noted that the location is near railroads and freeways and can be close to the port at a cost of $100 per acres.

"Any time you can get a rectangular piece over 70 to 80 acres," he added, "you have a very efficient operation in the long run if you can develop the trade.

"But we believe it has good possibil- ities. In fact, our objective will be to make it probably the most efficient and modern container port on the West Coast."

Port Director Thomas Eddy noted that container shipping companies will now be able to bring their cargo direct through the Gateway, and will land them onto both San Francisco and Southern Pacific railroad cars bound direct for the east.

"We'll go elsewhere."

"We'll go anywhere except Los Angeles," he said, "but that there are shipping compa- nies in the Bay Area that are going to go to other West Coast ports unless they find a happy home in the next few years. We intend to provide that home."

Under terms of the agreement the container terminal will be built utilizing Matson's technology and expertise, the terminal company, which handles other shipping accounts as well as its own, will solicit business for the terminal as part of the agreement.

Costs and overheads are to be liq- uidated first before profits are shared be- tween the city and company.

Unemployment Benefits for Strikers Replaced by Scabs

SALEM—The Oregon State Supreme Court has upheld the right of strikers, who find their jobs taken by scabs, to draw unemployment benefits. The decision by the causes of the lower courts and the Labor Department recently suspended the employment.

Employing that the strike was in- creased by the department, estimated the value of quality changes in the 267 models at about $60.18
Carter, Democratic Congress, Have Work Cut Out

Lots of Work for Local 2 Shipscalers

MARTINEZ, Calif. — Members of ILWU Shipscalers Local 2, San Francisco—including many women—have been working nearly 12 hours a day for the last three weeks cleaning up a medium-sized oil spill discharged into the Suisun Bay by a major oil company last month.

The contractor is William H. Hutchison and Sons, which specializes in marine and industrial clean-up and disposal.

The oil—perhaps as much as 10,000 gallons of it—is spread along a two mile strip on the south side of Suisun Bay, a northern extension of San Francisco and San Pablo bays. Since it’s so thiny scattered along the bay shore, much of the work involves cutting down the thick oil-soaked tules and wrapping them in plastic sheets to be picked up every few minutes by helicopter and taken to a nearby dump site, according to a foreman, Nathaniel Starats, Local 2.

John Darwin, Local 2 delegate (or steward) on the job that the union is with problems between Local 2 and its employer.

Local 2 members gather up oil-soaked tules in Suisun Bay and help load up helicopter for trip to refuse dump.

Anti-Labor Courts Legacy of Nixon-Ford Years

Continued from Page 1—

It is clear that the main thrust of the decisions of the Burger Court has been to curtail the power of the union. John Burton, the former Chairman of the Clayton Act which provided that human labor is neither a commodity nor an article of commerce, and the courts of that day lost no time in directed at business combinations, but those areas which were essentially public service, and Pat Tobin, Washington representative, is the alternate member.

Reversal of the Schair case became the first labor casualty of the Burger Court. The Bays Market, Inc. v. Retail Clerks Union, Local 770, (1970), overruled Sinclair to hold that the district courts had jurisdiction to enjoin a strike in violation of a contract if the issue in dispute was covered by an arbitration provision.

The Burger Court further holds that despite Norris-LaGuardia, there is no right to a trial by jury for contempt of a labor injunction which the NLRB has obtained. (United States v. Meter, 1975) and it refused certiorari in (Partin v. United States, 1975) where the court denied a jury trial for contempt of a Bays Market injunction (1970). Norris-LaGuardia permits no other injunctions in labor disputes, these Burger Court rulings effectively nullify the jury trial provisions of the statute.

2. Restricting Free Speech

Earlier US Supreme Court decisions held that the Constitutional guarantees of First Amendment protected the peaceful distribution of literature in areas which were essentially public though they were privately owned.

But in a 6-2 decision, the Burger Court declared that private property in the past of a shopping center were superior to any First Amendment rights of the picketers.

In an era of more and larger shopping centers this decision bars striking workers from appealing to consumer support at the place where they appeal for only $9,500 of his income, since his spread will be unable to sell at its profit of $2,000 he will be sold at a low or no profit on the sale.

The more statistics that are revealed on the country's economic condition, the more they indicate what is well spoken of as the wealth of the nation and riches of the US, in increasingly larger amounts, are siphoned off by less than 5% of our population.

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TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

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The Council on National Priorities (continued)

Grain Inspectors Pitch In

PORTLAND — The 70 members of Local 419, grain inspectors, have voted a $5 assessment to help the children of the slain Portland grain inspector, Bob L ew w i s, reports Secretary-Business Agent Larry Clark.

But the battle has been long and protracted for a decent contract (see Dislocation, pages 2-3). "It's been a tough situation all the way," says an Oregon official.

"They felt very close to the situation at Tracy," Clark said.

Burger Court has amended both the Norris-LaGuardia Act which prohibited labor from interfering with employers or non-labor groups.

The Sherman (Anti-Trust) Act was directed at business combinations, but the courts of that day lost no time in applying them to unions. In response, Congress created the Clayton Act and the Clayton Act which provided that human labor is neither a commodity nor an article of commerce, and the courts of that day lost no time in directed at business combinations, but those areas which were essentially public service.

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In addition to the many cases in which the Burger Court has held that the Norris-LaGuardia Act applies in labor disputes, the Burger Court has created the new doctrine of "secondary boycotts." The Burger Court has also created the new doctrine of "secondary boycotts." The Burger Court has also created the new doctrine of "secondary boycotts." The Burger Court has also created the new doctrine of "secondary boycotts." The Burger Court has also created the new doctrine of "secondary boycotts." The Burger Court has also created the new doctrine of "secondary boycotts." The Burger Court has also created the new doctrine of "secondary boycotts."