New Labor Sec'y
Looks Like a
Breath of Fresh Air
WASHINGTON, DC—If the man Jim-
my Carter has chosen to be his Secre-
tary of Labor is as good as his word, work-
ning people may have a lot to look
forward to over the next four years.
Testifying at his confirmation hear-
ings, Secretary of Labor-designate Ray
Marshall announced that he:
• Considers unemployment the Labor
Department's "highest priority... the
nation's most important problem!";
• Wants to see the minimum wage
raised to at least $2.70 (it's now $2.30)
and possibly to $3.00 an hour;
• Favors the repeal of Section 14 (b)
of the Taft-Hartley Act, the section that
permits states to outlaw the union shop;
• Fears that maintenance of effec-
tiveness agreements rather than tax cuts as a way of stimu-
lizing the economy;
• Fears collective bargaining legis-
lation;
• Believes most public employees
should have the right to organize and
strike;
• Thinks labor should have an input
in foreign trade decisions that could af-
fect American jobs;
• Is opposed to a "sub-minimum
wage for young people.

The list could go on and on, but Uni-
versity of Texas economist Marshall
did make it clear that his views more often
than not coincide with those of organ-
ized labor on most key issues affecting
American workers.

Marshall testified before a mostly
friendly Senate Committee on Labor and
Public Welfare, the legislative body
charged with the responsibility of ap-
proving or disapproving Carter's nomi-
nine to run the Labor Department.

BLUNT RESPONSES
Marshall's straightforward, often
blunt answers to questions posed by the
committee members appeared to catch
at least a couple of the more conser-
vative senators by surprise.

Conservative Senator Paul Laxalt
of Nevada seemed at a loss for words
when, after a rather lengthy, rational-
ized attempt to refute Marshall's opin-
ion on the repeal of 14(b), Marshall simply
responded: "I favor the repeal of
Section 14(b)."

What Americans Think
About Labor Unions
WASHINGTON, DC—There was
generally good news for American un-
ions in a nationwide poll conducted by
the Lou Harris organization.

• An 85 percent to 7 percent majority
of Americans believe that "in many
industries unions are needed so the
legitimate complaints and grievances
of workers can be heard and action
taken;"
• A 80 percent to 7 percent majority
believe that "labor unions are as much
a part of our democratic system as pri-
vate companies, consumer groups and
farm groups;"
• A 78 percent to 10 percent majority
believe that "US unions have been
forceful, working for such things as
national health insurance, higher unemploy-
ment compensation, better Social Security and minimum
wage laws;"
• A 55 percent to 25 percent majority
believes that "if there were no unions, most employers would quickly move to
exploit their employees."

WASHINGTON, DC—If you have any
warm clothing in good condition to
spare, ILWU Local 10 members are sug-
gesting that they be loaded in one of
the Local's vans and delivered to
San Francisco.

FOR ZIMBABWE—Members of the ILWU Local 10's Southern Africa
Liberation Support Committee are coordinating the shipment of clothing to
assist refugees from the racist government of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).
Committee members are, from left, Larry Wright, Clarence C. Cooper, Jr.,
Alton Harris, Leo Robinson, Bill (and Max) Proctor, Bailey M. Buffin,
Charles Jones, Amile Ashley and David Stewart. Not shown are LeRon
San Francisco.

The warfare between government
troops and the arm\nary representing
Zimbabwe's six million oppresse\nd by the end of the month, the two
vans will be bound for Mozambique,
Tanzania and other "front-line" Afri-
can countries where 80,000 black people
are taking refuge from the re\ns of the racist government of
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troops and the arm\nary representing
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Real Wages Nearly
Unchanged in 1976
WASHINGTON, DC—The buying
power of American workers made no
headway in 1976 as real spendable
earnings rose to a negligible one-tenth
of one percent over the year and con-
sumer prices continued to climb, the

Real spendable earnings—take home
pay after the inflation gauge—aver-
aged $92.19 a week in December, 1976,
for a worker with three dependents
and $92.19. Meanwhile the government's con-
sumer price index rose another four-
ths of one percent in December, about the average monthly increase
over the past nine months.
A S OF DECEMBER 15, 1976, some 19 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, had borrowed a total of $3.4 billion from the federal government to pay unemployment benefits. Another $36 million has already been processed, and New York State will soon weigh in with a request for a $120 million loan.

The federal unemployment trust fund is similar in bulk to the Treasury to the tune of more than $7.7 billion. Collected through the federal unemployment insurance payroll tax, the federal revenues were originally intended to help out with the administrative costs of the federal-state unemployment system and to provide loans to states which had temporarily exhausted their own funds. But because of the extension of benefits permitted by Congress in 1970 and 1975, the fund “will be $25 million below its outlay of $363 for every man, woman and child in the country, or about $5,000 for an average family of four. For many of us, these costs are picked up by medical plans which we have written from our employer over the years — but it still hurts, as more and more muscle in bargaining has to go into just keeping even on such fridges, let alone improving our standard of living.

There is only one answer to the unrelenting escalation of medical costs — a universal, comprehensive system of national health insurance which will provide effective cost and quality controls and appropriate incentives for efficient organization and delivery of health care.

We have said for years that the Kennedy-Cornyn Health Security Act comes closest to meeting these objectives — for less money than we are now spending — and we would like to see the new administration and the newly strengthened Democratic majority in Congress make the passage of such legislation a number one priority.

UNLESS the United States makes some real progress in reducing joblessness, “the nation’s unemployment insurance system is going to come apart at the seams,” warns Massachusetts Lieutenant Governor Thomas P. O’Neill III.

According to an article in a recent issue of Business Week magazine, O’Neill and many other government officials believe that the unemployment insurance program, to protect workers against relatively short period of idleness. “It was never supposed to help out with the administrative costs of the system,” O’Neill said.

Health Care

Health care spending over the past two years has increased by 25%, according to new statistics released by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The government study showed that health expenditures as a proportion of the gross national product went from 7.8% in 1974 to 8.4% in 1975 and 8.6% in 1976.

Last year’s total health expenditures of $189.3 million boil down to an outlay of $836 for every man, woman and child in the country, or about $5,000 for an average family of four. For many of us, these costs are picked up by medical plans which we have written from our employer over the years — but it still hurts, as more and more muscle in bargaining has to go into just keeping even on such fridges, let alone improving our standard of living.

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These “rights” included:—

1. The right to a useful and remunerative job...
2. The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;...
3. The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a fair return which will give him and his family a decent living;...
4. The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;...
5. The right to a return which will give him and his family a decent living;
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10. The right to a useful and remunerative job;...

Now, FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT was a hard act to follow. Just a little more than a year after delivering this speech, he was dead and so was his peace and his social security. Under Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson we had many years of economic prosperity — but it was prosperity which continued to be based on military spending and overseas economic expansion. It was a false prosperity. And under Nixon and Ford we haven’t even had that.

Now we have come to a place where President Carter has resurrected the language of national sacrifice. He has asked us to lower our sights a little, to forget some of our differences and unite to rebuild this country’s economy and her self-respect.

But, at least so far, there’s no vision, no promise of what this sacrifice means. He’s talked about full employment, but his present program to deal with this problem is to promise more of the same. More aid, another round of foreign loans, more military spending, is obviously nowhere what is needed to cope with today’s raw economic questions.

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It doesn’t mean to be running the new President down so shortly after he’s taken office and hasn’t had time to do much. And it’s probably unfair to compare him to Roosevelt who, after all, in 1944 had been president for almost three full terms. But I do believe that if President Carter would take another look at the promises that were made in January, 1944 — for peace and full employment he’d find a pretty sure guide for his own program, and a program that we the people surely need.
From 1971-72 Strike
Dock Foreman Can Keep Jobless Benefits
WILMINGTON — Members of ILWU foreman's Local 94 have been relieved of the threat of losing unemploy-
ment benefits, thanks to a settlement whereby the company has agreed to pay proper benefits to the foremen.

The agreement was originally negotiated in April 1977, but it was not final until last week. A member of the company's negotiating team, William Kei-
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pany have agreed to a settlement that will provide for the pay of the foremen.

The foremen, who had been working without a contract since April 1977, have now received their benefits.

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**One of Eleven Sick or Injured On the Job**

WASHINGTON — One of every 11 workers among the American Association of Jr. job-related injury or illness during 1975 — down slightly from the one of every 10 found by effective March 7. Duane M. of Labor Statistics reports.

According to the latest rate de- clined from 10.4 per 100 workers in 1974 to 9.1 in 1975, BLS attributed part of the of the nation's major collective bargaining agreements contain safety and health provisions, according to a new study published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

When the number of injuries fell from 5,900 per 100,000 workers in 1974 to 5,446 in 1975, BLS estimated that there were 163,000 recognized occupational illnesses in 1975, compared with 260,600 the year before. The two-year decline continued to be a problem since it may take years for the condition to develop.

**Oil Workers Big Pact**

DENVER — New agreements with employers covering more than one- half of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' 60,000 members in the refining industry have been approved. The union now represents workers in the Refining, Textile, Gulf, Atlantic Richfield, Shell, Amoco, Union Pacific, Citi- zens and Union Oil.

The Gulf settlement was the first to be completed in late 1976, and has served as the pattern for the other agreements. The calls for initial wage increases of 9 percent with 75c per hour across the board in the sec- ond year. Other improvements include big increases in shift differentials — which the agreement covers the life of the agreement — higher pay for premium hours and improved employee contributions to health insurance plans.

**Chickenbeep Department**

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — A U.S. court here has ruled that restaurant employ- ers who fail to give employees their state mandated minimum wage may be exposed to civil penalties up to $10,000. The court said that the minimum wage law was a part of the state's regulatory framework for the public good, and that employees who are not paid the state minimum wage by their employers may collect civil penalties against the employers.

Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. of the US District Court for Eastern Virginia forbade Emerson Ltd., a restaurant chain, from continuing the practice and awarded back pay to the affected em- ployee.

Execution of the decree was delayed pending an appeal in a similar case.

**Banker Asks End to Canada's Wage-Price Controls**

Marc Léger, president of a major Canadian bank, has called for the abolition of price and wage control policies. He has proposed a plan of staggered elimination of price and wage controls, beginning in September and extending through 1978. The plan would allow employers to pay the state minimum wage by forcing waiters and waitresses to turn over their tips, and to give the tips back to the employee as part of the regular salary.

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**Beware of White Sales!**

I recently visited a store in my neighborhood that was selling white goods such as refrigerators and ovens. The store had a sign in the window that said, "Beware of White Sales!" This is a common tactic used by unscrupulous retailers to make a quick buck by selling you an inferior product. I would advise anyone looking to buy white goods to do their research and compare prices, and to avoid buying from stores that use such tactics.

**ILA Cancels East Coast Shoreline Dock Contract**

NEW YORK—The International Longshiners and Longshoremen's Alliance has served notice on its employers that it intends to cancel East Coast dock con-tracts with two companies. The notice is due to final decision to cancel, and the reason given is that the employers are not ful-filling their obligations under the contract.

**From the Labor Movement**

**Don't Buy J. P. Stevens Products!**

J. P. Stevens' disregard for bare minimal safety standards was under- scored by recent violations in two Roanoke Rapids, N.C., plants. During October, North Carolina OSHA inspectors—called in by the union at the request of workers in Stevens' Patterson and Rosemary plants—found the following:

- Significant numbers of the 1,700 workers employed in the two plants were exposed to a normal working environment with 12 times the amount of cotton dust in the air permitted under the current federal level.
- Some of these workers were exposed to more than 30 times the federal standard for shorter periods during the workday.

Citations charging Stevens with failure to "effectively and en- gineer corrective actions" to correct a dangerous level of cotton dust levels were issued and must be posted in the plants involved until the violations are abated.

Excessive cotton dust in the working atmosphere has caused byssi- nosis, a crippling respiratory disease better known as Brown Lung, in thousands of textile workers.

**It Would Have Been Cheaper to Negotiate**

SAN FRANCISCO — A Chinese sweatshop which closed down rather than negotiate a union contract may have to pay an estimated $1 million in back wages and benefits to 85 garment workers.

**NEW LABOR SECTY COULD MAKE CHANGES**

Continued From Page 1—

Department of Employment. The number of working days lost was 5.3 million days due to strikes, the lowest since 1967.

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**New Labor Secty Could Make Changes**

Continued From Page 1—

answer, no attempt to cough the re- view in "acceptance" language. Marshall said: "I saw little reason for a tax cut," a major prize. He said he thought the Carter's two-year, $3 billion package was not enough. When one of the senators read Mar-shall an editorial by newspaper owner William de Witt, he added that he had been impressed by the article. Marshall's economic team has been studying the economic situation for some time, and has reached the conclusion that the tax cut is necessary to stimulate the economy.

**British Labour Peace**

LONDON — The number of strikes in the United Kingdom in 1976 was the lowest in 10 years, according to the Department of Employment. The number of working days lost was 5.3 million days due to strikes, the lowest since 1967.
Unions Map Plans
To Save Pregnancy Disability Benefits

WASHINGTON, DC—Efforts to over-
turn in Congress the recent US Supreme
Court decision allowing employers to
exclude pregnancy benefits from their
disability insurance plans appeared to
gain momentum last week.

"A three-judge federal court panel in
that state ruled in December that OSHA
inspections without a warrant violate the
Fourth Amendment to the
Constitution.

The Labor Department had sought a
general stay of the Idaho ruling pending an appeal. Rehnquist said that OSHA inspections without a warrant
are legal, as long as they are done on a
random basis, on all federal job safety
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This means that the Occupational
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Frank Krizman, Local 91
LAS VEGAS—Frank Krizman, a veteran of the 1934 longshore strike and a retired local organizer, died recently of a massive heart attack. He was just 71 at his 71st birthday.

Brother Krizman had retired in 1967. He is survived by his widow and one son.

D. B. ‘Red’ Johnson
FAIRFAX, CA.—D. B. “Red” Johnson, a retired member of ILWU Warehouse Local 6, died December 25, 1976. He had been active in union affairs for many years, serving as a trustee of the ILWU Credit Union in the 1950’s, and served seven years as the state craft supervisor after his retirement.

CRDC Legislative Rep.
PORTLAND — Bill Luch, a member of Local 8 since 1969, and its newly elected vice-president, will represent the Columbia River District Council at the Oregon Legislative, which convenes January 10 in Salem.

He defeated Jim Van Osdl of Local 50 for the post of Legislative Representative, who replaces former lobbyist John Olson, also of Local 8. Luch is an experienced lobbyist and has been regulared in 1971-72 strike.

The Oregon locals’ new spokesman at the Capitol is a member and past chair- man of the state’s power plant siting and regulatory committee.

Local 8, Portland
Portland, Ore.—Ramon Tancioco has been elected to represent Local 8 on the Columbia River District Council. Re-elected delegate is Fred Brown, Local 8, and Mike Pirttila, Local 24, Aberdeen; Trustees, Jim Foster, Local 47, Olympic Peninsula; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Fong, Local 19, Seattle; Vice-President, Del Egbert, Local 47, Olympia; President, Fred Boegen, Local 19, Seattle; District Council.

Moving? Notify Social Security If
Moving? Notify Social Security If

Congressional Committee Says:
Monopoly Power Catches Workers
In Unemployment-Inflation Squeeze
WASHINGTON—The coming together of high inflation and high unemployment arises out of the concentration of corporate wealth, according to a newly released study by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

The study shows that the concentration of muscle in the hands of a smaller and smaller number of companies by corporations ("high concentration economic power," the study stresses, that enables them to influence prices when sales decline during a recession "in order to attain their desired target rate of profits."

In a recession exists, the tendency is for firms to raise their price markups if they are able to do so with relative immunity from any competitive revolt."

The committee’s findings show how fraudulent have been the Nixon-Ford policies of promoting unemployment as a way of dealing with inflation.

Layoffs Feed Inflation
Using the conditions spelled out in this analysis, unemployment feeds inflationary pressures instead of mitigating them.

OBSOLETE ECONOMICS
Increasing monopoly control of the economy, it is concluded, increases consumer prices, including here and there, more price increases come to pass than that there are short of custom- ers. Homes continue to rise in price despite the lack of a market which in turn leads to an even smaller market.

Frank Tancioco

A Recollection of Cannery Workers’ Early Struggles
PORTLAND — Ramon Tancioco, one of the organizers of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union and a founding member of ILWU Local 37, is gravely ill in Physicians and Surgeons Hospital in Portland. Tancioco came from Seattle to the Philippines in 1934, and two years later went to Alaska to can fish. The trip north "took in six hours by air" at that time took 30 days on a sailing ship. "We were allowed one cup of water a day," he recalls. "If you used it to shave or brush your teeth, you had done to drink."

CANNERY WORKERS MURDERED
Life on the canneries was rugged, and efforts of the Filipino workers to organize a union to better their condi- tions met with opposition almost un- matched in the annals of labor. Two of the early day organizers were mur- dered.

In the '40's and early '50's, the pack- ers, working with immigration brass, came under a new regime of do- portation. At one time so many of the officers and active members of the union were deported that it seemed an effort was being made to deport the union itself.

The proceedings finally were dropped when the Supreme Court ruled, in the first case to come before it, that the Filipino workers were not deportable, since they had entered the United States as "contract laborers."

There was a period, also, before Alaska became a state, when numerous members of Local 37, including Tancioco, were prevented from going north to work, on the ground of an "exclusion order" that if they left the States, they would be barred from re-entering.

Long Service
Puget Sound District Council
New officers of the Puget Sound District Council are as follows: President, Frank Krizman, Local 91, Bellingham; Field Supervisor, Harry Brown, Local 19, Seattle; Vice-Chairman, Jim DeWilde and Trueett Har- rys, work rules committee; Walt Weber and Larry Tegtland, grievance committee; Dan Moszer and Ed Durgin, promotions committee.

A run-off election is being held to determine whether Charlie Brown or Don Wray, tied for the post, will serve as unit secretary.

Local 40 Grain Inspectors
Merce Dement will head Local 40 Grain Inspectors this year, selected as chairman of the unit. Other Unit B of- ficers for 1977 are Chuck Taitson, vice- chairman; Jim DeWilde and Trueett Har- rys, work rules committee; Walt Weber and Larry Tegtland, grievance committee; Dan Moszer and Ed Durgin, promotions committee.

Pigeon Sound District Council
New officers of the Pigeon Sound District Council are as follows: President, Bob Worec, Local 13, Everett; Vice-President, Del Egbert, Local 47, Olympia; Secretary-Treasurer, Gerald S. Pirtilla, Local 24, Aberdeen; Trustees, Ken Rohar, Local 23, Tacoma; Ron Thornberry, Local 23, Everett; and Bob Burman, Local 52, Port Orchard. Legislative Representative will be Ken Rohar, Local 23, Tacoma.

Columbia River Pensioners
Ernie Baker recently was re-elected secretary of the Columbia River Pen- sioners Memorial Association, as was John Olson, Local 37, Washington. foggy East, Pat Adrian, and Grant Pullmore. Also elected was a 12-member executive board.

The slate was installed January 12 by Jim Foster, outgoing secretary of Local 8.

Moving? Notify Social Security If

D. B. ‘Red’ Johnson

CRDC Legislative Rep.

Coos Bay Tonnage Up
COOS BAY — Waterborne cargoes handled at the Coos Bay port increased last year by 15 percent over the previous year, making 1976 the sec- ond largest tonnage year in the Port’s history.

Significant gains were registered in lumber and wood pulp lines, with 435 percent, and 330 percent, respectively. As well, as in woodchips, logs and Petrochemicals. The total ton- nage figure was augmented, also, by a new cargo item, pre-cut housing units.

Pocketbook to Elect
PORTLAND — Local 8 longshoremen loaded 5,000 tons of fresh produce on the Dorrin Coos Bay vessel, the Dorrin Coos Bay recently for North Europe.

Dehydrated potatoes, a more usual export item, were taken aboard the ship after the Dorrin Coos Bay was loaded, a short time after the Dorrin Coos Bay was loaded.

February 11, 1977

Frank Krizman, Local 91

Robert Tancioco

Ramon Tancioco Sick

A Recollection of Cannery Workers’ Early Struggles

Frank Tancioco

Coos Bay Tonnage Up
No wild animal has had more of an effect on the setting of the West than the beaver. The first white men moving across the country, from the East Coast to the Oregon territory, were usually seeking furry goods and the beaver was a big shiny coin among furbearers.

In the case of the beaver, records show that between 1834 and 1837, the Hudson's Bay Fur Company at Vancouver, Washington (then the Oregon Territory), received a total of 405,472 beaver pelts from their trappers. At the end of the year, the profits came to $39 billion. By the end of this year, according to a recent article in US News and World Report, the profits will be raking in an astounding $93 billion.

BIGGEST GROWERS
Among the biggest winners were utilities, office machinery and computer manufacturers, oil companies and producers of building materials.

In reading the Washington Report, we note the lack of trade union representation from the United States.

Detente, World Peace
In our opinion there is not any issue before our Union and the American people of more importance than Detente and World Peace.

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Much of this windfall found its way to the stock market, where stockholders' dividends increased from $38 billion to $39 billion.

Noted Without Comment
WASHINGTON, DC—General Dynamics has been granted federal loan guarantees of as much as $70 million to 22 companies to finance the construction of seven super-tankers to be leased to the British-based Burmahl Oil Company for the hauling of liquid natural gas between Indonesia and Japan. A subsidiary of Burmahl Oil paid a $3 million fee in 1975 to Tongsun Park, a South Korean government official, in government investigations of bribery of government officials by the South Korean government.

Dockers, Widows
On Pension List
SAN FRANCISCO—Following is the February, 1977 list of dockworkers covered under various ILWU Pension plans:


The widows are: Maria Anderson, (Axel, Local 47); E.ola Conrad, (George, Local 27); Little Gillford, (Natchez, Local 10); Margaret Hocken, (Beaverton, Local 30); G. E. Ball, (Paul, Local 10); Marie McNamara, (Bernard, Local 47); Alma Malgren, (La Jerne, Local 34); Newton, (Aaron, Local 10); Mary Olen, (Mendocino, Local 11); John Onell, (Stephen, Local 10); Ruth Ostbye, (Gunnar, Local 19); Laura Peterson, (Los Angeles, Local 30); Mary Raegener, (Gustin, Local 10); Lora Sohn, (William, Local 19); Margaret Spragg, (Oakland, Local 19); Laura Strange, (Roy, Local 52).

Your outdoor columnist would like to trade a BOLEIO steelhead lure for a clear photo of a fishing or hunting scene. Send it to:
Fred Goetz, Dept. TDB
23B3 S.E. 33rd Place
Portland, Or. 97202

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The beaver's underwater home is its insurance against predators.

Back in pioneer days, the beaver pelt was worth 10 cents a pelt, a leather beaver skin, at the Hudson's Bay Company store, could be exchanged for a pound can of tobacco, a pound can of sugar, a pair of hatches.

Some of the great fortunes of North America, such as the Astor millions, were founded on just such bait. Back then, year after year, the beaver was ruthlessly trapped, skinned and its pelt marketed. In one 5-year period, the Hudson's Bay Company sold close to three million beaver skins on the London market. Into the most remote sections and desolate wilderness areas of northwestern Canada and Alaska, the beaver was pursued so that; inevitably, the species declined even there, in most areas of the United States it has become rare or non-existent.

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The open is offer to all members of ILWU, the family and of course, to retired members. It doesn't, necessarily, have to be a professional-like photograph, a good clear snapshot in either color or black and white will do. Please tell what the snapshot is about and mention Local number. If you have a good yard, and no snapshot, that is all right; send it along and we'll fire back the lure post-haste.
Six Months’ Work At National Metals

TERMINAL ISLAND — To Navy buffs, the USS Los Angeles is one of those grand old ladies, a heavy cruiser which saw action in the late 40s and early 50s. To members of ILWU Local 26’s scrap division, it represents bread and butter, six months of difficult, dangerous, and pretty well-paid work.

Mothballed shortly after the Korean War, the ship was recently towed up the Port of Los Angeles’ main channel to the salvage yard of National Metal and Steel Company where between 50 and 60 members of ILWU warehouse Local 26 began to dismantle it. Local 26 members will take apart and re-roll the hull, salvage countless bits of equipment, and cut up the decks, guns and other sections into small pieces — much of which will be resmelted and shipped to Japan.

It’s an extremely complex and dangerous job, involving laborers, burners, riggers, hook-tenders, forklift operators, crane operators, welders, mechanics, electricians and leadmen. There are innumerable hazards — electrical lines, gas lines, old shells and weak flooring. Crane operators have to watch the rigging carefully, and be careful not to overload.

Salvagers work from the top down. Here, the first step is burning off the second deck, before cutting the sheet metal up into small pieces.