Washington Report
A Visit to ILA Dispatch Hall, Container Facility
by Pat Tabie
ILWU Washington Representative

ILWU International President Harry Bridges and the Washington Representa-
tive recently visited with Teddy Glea-
son, International President of the In-
ternational Longshoremen’s Association,
to discuss ILA’s new contract problems and other matters.

We then visited International Vice President John Bowers at the West Side ILA Local of which he is Presi-
dent. The local had just completed a morning dispatch and we were able to quantity the dispatch, discuss their new methods, and the Guaranteed Annual Income Plan. This particular ILA local, one of a number of different locals in the Greater New York area, has juris-
diction over nearly 10,000, which formerly serviced passenger ships.

Since there are no American flag passenger ships, and only a few cruise ships docking there on a seasonal basis, jurisdiction of this local now depends on the Guaranteed Annual In-
come Plan, which is paid every two weeks, at the present ILA wage scale of $8 per hour; the workers receive $320.

The workers must make themselves available for what is called Prior Day Ordering, as well as the “morning shape.” The rules on availability are very strict, and controlled by a joint committee organization called the New York Ship-
ners’ Agents and Longshoremen’s Shippers’ Agreement. The Board has absolute power to change the rules during the course of the contract.

Their hiring practices differ from ours because of the existence of an independent Council of Waterfront which oversees the dis-

—Continued on Page 5

Is President Carter Moving Towards Wage Controls?
WASHINGTON, DC—President Carter edged a step closer to government inter-
vention in wages and prices, but Administration officials insisted he does not intend to seek controls or authority to impose controls.

In a message to Congress outlining his economic recovery program, Carter said he “will soon announce a substan-

The council is the successor to the Council of Economic Advisers that functioned during the period of wage-price con-
trols in the Nixon Administration. But the new council, unlike the one that existed at the end of the Nixon term, has no powers to roll back wages or prices.

“A MORE ACTIVE JOB”

Carter said he wants the present council to “perform a more active job of monitoring, wage and price develop-
ments.” He expressed a belief “that both labor and management will be inclined to cooperate by giving us voluntary prior notice of important wage and price increases.”

The Administration has ex-
pressed strong opposition to imposition of wage-price controls.

The President also said he has asked all Cabinet officers “to evaluate continu-
ously the inflationary impact of their department programs and regu-
lations.

In at least one important area—job safety and health—so-called inflation-
ary wage increases are not required by the Ford Administration. Both have delayed and weakened enforcement of the law, the President said.

At a White House briefing, Chairman Charles Schultz of the President’s Council of Economic Advisers said he believed the Administration had in mind a form of “jawboning—speaking out against what it considers ‘excessive’ wage or price actions.

OTHER MEASURES?

Schultze insisted that the President has “no thought” of asking for even
standby authority at this time, and ant-
icipates voluntary cooperation from labor and business. But Schultz added that if such cooperation isn’t forthcoming, the Administration will “have to look at other measures.”

The President did not get into the area of wage-price stability in his first “ideside chat” to the American people.

Carter defended the economic stim-
ulus program he sent to Congress as “a bold step” to restore the na-
tional economy’s health.

He said his “primary concern” is more jobs and continued economic growth, and that tax rebates the Administration is proposing are a “way of giving the public a positive way to get money into the economy and create those jobs.”

The President promised early Admin-
istration proposals for tax reform and corporate welfare reform.

He pledged, in cooperation with Con-
gress, to put forth “a program of com-
prehensive tax reform before the end of this year.” He said the goal would be “a fairer, simpler system.”

BOYCOTT HANDYMAN
"Rights" under the law. But "rights" do not feed families. They see what happens to their employer and must wait years for legal restitution. So they come to believe that the Act's promises of protection are just words on a piece of paper. It only the most limited enforcement powers. The stated purpose of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin amendments was to correct procedural deficiencies. The Act can and will work if the most glaring procedural deficiencies are corrected.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council recently recommended a few basic changes which we think should be written into law:

First, the rights of workers to organize must be protected. Employers must not be able to use NLRB machinery to delay the holding of representation elections, and union must be able to obtain preliminary injunctions against any employer who discriminates against a worker during the period of organization.

Second, Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states and employers to combine to deprive workers of their right to make their own choice as to whether they want a union security clause, must be repealed. These state laws substitute the judgment of government for that of the workers and employers directly affected, and lead only to low labor standards and reduced wages.

Third, the Act must be amended to streamline procedures and reduce delays. The time required for a final decision in unfair labor practices must be reduced.

Fourth, the government should not subsidize lawbreaking. Government contracts should not be awarded to firms which violate the employee rights included in the National Labor Relations Act, just as contracts are not awarded to firms violating other federally guaranteed employee rights.

We know that no worker was ever organized by a law. But we see no reason why legislation which was, at one time, passed in order to be of no use, cannot be made to serve the purpose for which it was intended. It is time the President, who I believe is sincere in his desire to avert conflict, called the new and existing defense contractors, claiming that the Soviets are threatening us with a "double warhead." There is no reason to avoid a disastrous, unthinkable nuclear confrontation between the USSR and the US if we choose to avoid it. If we choose to avoid it.

There's a case to be made that Russians are right. The backfire is very limited in effect and, as Gwynne Dyer recently wrote in the San Francisco Chronicle, "the US dragged in the backfire bomber—a weapon of only marginal strategic significance—into the debate mainly in order to create a bargaining chip with the Chinese and the Russians. If they do not use the backfire, the idea was to make it clear that we have a better weapon than their cruise missile—our MX silos. It was not to stop China from making their cruise missile.

On the Beam
by Harry Bridges

The United States and the Soviet Union are about to resume negotiations for a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT)—a treaty which proposes to limit the amount of heavy duty nuclear hardware which each nation may possess. These extremely important talks because all of our efforts to avoid a disastrous, unthinkable nuclear confrontation between the USSR and the US will be for naught if the talks fail. If they succeed, we will still have a long way to go toward a world free of the danger of nuclear war. But it will certainly be progress.

These talks are also occurring at an extremely touchy moment. We have a second brand new political whose influence Soviet internal policy on the question of the threatening the US military superiority and that, for the moment, have got to spend more money to save the peace of the world.

This means that the President, who I believe is sincere in his desire to avert conflict, called the new and existing defense contractors, claiming that the Soviets are threatening us with a "double warhead." There is no reason to avoid a disastrous, unthinkable nuclear confrontation between the USSR and the US if we choose to avoid it. If we choose to avoid it.

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But things bogged down over what sorts of weapons were to be included in the 2,400 figure, and haven't moved very far since. At negotiations in Geneva which were to finalize the Vladivostok agreement, we got into a "grey area": The US insisted that a new SALT treaty, known as the "Backfire," would have to be included in the 2,400 limit, while the Russians argued that the Backfire's range was rather limited, that it was not capable of carrying one nuclear warhead—which could strike many targets at once. In both areas, the US was way ahead.

So, clearly, there was a need for a new treaty. In Vladivostok, in November, 1974, President Ford and Soviet Party Chairman Brezhnev were able to agree on a new SALT II treaty, to last until 1985, to limit each side to a total of 2,400 strategic military launchers and warheads, etc. The idea was to give each side absolute parity, and then let each side make up its own mind as to how many of each type of weapon it wanted to build. But, within a year, the idea was to move toward SALT III, under which each side would begin to actually cut back—that is, destroy a certain percentage of its weapons.

In the meantime, the SALT talks are the only thing between us and the USSR and the US will have taken one huge step backward if they fail. If they succeed, we'll still have a long way to go toward a world.

The SALT talks are occurring at a time when both nations are producing a new generation of ever-deadlier super weapons which will become almost irresistible.
Local 142 Wins Big Wage Hike In Long Strike

HILO — Settlement of the almost month-long strike of ILWU Local 142 members against three Theo. H. Davies subsidiaries—which came on February 18—is hailed as a good “team victory” by unit leaders.

Frustrated together as one big family and the kokua we got from fellow ILWU and other union members, the subject was wages—a reopening in the current contract which expires October 31, 1978—and the strikers came out on top with a healthy increase in their paychecks.

The contract was originally due to expire on October 31 but was extended to 1978.

Example: those in the salaried class—a like a senior parts counterman, got a high of $20.15 per month raise, to go from $100.65 per month, while a general clerk got a low of $10.89, instead of $8.92 per hour, having monthly raises from $689.87 to $800.80.

Local 142 Asks Legislation on Pregnancy Pay

HONOLULU—The officers of ILWU Local 142 have written to President Carter and Hawaii’s Congressmen to support legislation in employment because of pregnancy. This is the goal of the Campaign to End Discrimination Against Pregnant Women.

The Campaign is an ad hoc group, which was formed after the Supreme Court ruled on December 7, 1976, that an insurance plan which treats pregnancy differently from other disabilities is not a violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1974.

Many employers, hoping for such a ruling, had been hanging on to sick leave plans which exclude pay for disabilities resulting from pregnancy the same as any other disability under sick pay plans.

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Two Tragic Accidents on S.F. Docks

SAN FRANCISCO — Two tragic accidents on the San Francisco waterfront within the last month failed to knock "productivity" (including registration fees, travel, meals, lodging) undertaken to maintain and improve professional skills." The promotion material carefully points out that "an income tax deduction is allowed for expenses of education (including registration fees, travel, meals, lodging) undertaken to maintain and improve professional skills."

"We are pleased to announce," the firm's promotion form says, "is designed for those who want to learn the most effective methods to prevent unionization and further, to fight and win an organizational battle if one occurs."
Oil Workers Sue To Stop Funding Of B-1 Bomber

WASHINGTON, DC—The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, AFL-CIO, has joined a federal suit seeking to block an Air Force order for a fleet of 241 B-1 bombers, until its possible environmental impacts have been fully studied.

The suit charges the Defense Department with ignoring the environmental impact a fleet of 241 B-1 bombers could have on air quality, noise levels, and health hazards in the United States. It is the high-altitude ozone layer which screens out cancer-causing ultraviolet radiation.

The suit notes that an environmental appraisal of the proposed conflict was issued by the Air Force in 1971, and updated in 1974 and 1975, but failed to include studies of the three test models of the B-1, nor to take into account the facilities, and capabilities.

FURTHER STUDY NEEDED

The lawsuit seeks a District Court order to block the building of a B-1 fleet until an adequate environmental study is made by that department.

Under the environmental impact headings, the public should be given an explanation of the impact of nuclear war, the lawsuit states. It notes the impact of the unilateral nuclear test ban on "US" survivors of the hostilities and on the "bystander recovery," had not been discussed by the Air Force.

The plaintiffs argue "US" perpetuation of a fleet of bombers would induce and require Soviet perpetuation of a bomber force as well, which would further sharply increase the megatonnage dimension of the nuclear issue, of which the "bystander" impact is an "inexplicably important addition to the immediate environmental (blast and fallout) effects famously cited by Americans by the Soviet attack.

Israeli Dock Strike

TEL AVIV—Israel's three main ports were paralyzed March 23 by a 4,500 dock workers seeking higher pay.

In a telegram to the Israeli Labor Federation this morning, International President Harry Bridges extended the ILWU's solidarity and "best wishes" for a victorious outcome of your strike.

Teamsters, Farm Workers Sign Historic Agreement

BURLINGAME, CA—A landmark agreement aimed at resolving a conflict of interest between the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Union and the Teamsters Union, was announced yesterday when leaders of the two unions at a joint press conference March 10.

The pact gives the UFW jurisdiction over "all workers covered under the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act" and stipulates that the Teamsters "will maintain jurisdiction of all workers covered under the National Labor Relations Act."

A joint press release issued by UFW President Cesar Chavez and M. E. Anderson, director of the Western Conference of Teamsters, read, "After many months of intense negotiation, agreement has been reached by the United Farm Workers and the Teamsters which results in the defining of jurisdictional lines in the agricultural and related industries."

Chavez said that the purpose of the pact was "to resolve the conflict which has existed between the parties and prevent the organization and representation of working persons in agriculture and related industries."

The statement said that the agreement "covers the agricultural workers within the Western Conference of Teamsters, which is the 13 western states."

FIVE YEAR DURATION

The agreement is to run for a term of five years with the stipulation that at the end of two years "good faith negotiations for a national agreement will be undertaken." The agreement says that should the UFW succeed in signing contracts in California, the Teamsters will represent workers in the state. A similar piece of legislation was introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Charles B. Van Zandt, D-Cal., and Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., Dies and will be introduced in the Senate by Harrison Williams, Chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

The bill is designed to grant construction workers the right to peacefully picket an entire job site when a legitimate labor dispute exists. Though manufacturing workers have always had this right, construction workers have been denied picketing right ever since the controversial California State Labor Board decision.

SECONDARY BOYCOTT?

The Denver case held that it was an illegal agreement to run for a construction union to picket a job site where it affects a "neutral" contractor. Construction unions have been arguing for over 30 years that there is no such thing as a "neutral" contractor in today's highly complex and coordinated construction industry. A similar piece of legislation called the Situs Picketing Bill was passed by the Congress last year. The Situs Picketing Bill led to the resignation of Labor Secretary John T. Dunlop following President Ford's veto of the measure after he had supported it. Six Presidents, including President Ford before his veto, had supported the legislation.

Speaking of the unequal treatment afforded construction workers, Congressman Thompson said, "We want them to have the same rights in the building trade as are enjoyed by industrial workers.

Thompson, who had worked hard for passage of the bill during the last Congress, said he was "shocked" when Ford vetoed the bill but that he was "virtually totally confident that President Carter will sign an equal treatment bill."

Heavy resistance to the legislation is expected to be mounted by anti-union groups like the Chamber of Commerce, and National Right to Work Committee, the Association of Builders and Contractors and others.

Site Picketing Bill

Building Trades Workers Seek Equal Treatment in Site Picketing

WASHINGTON, DC—Legislation has been introduced in the Congress that would correct the unequal treatment that exists with respect to picketing for construction workers under Taft-Hartley Act.

The legislation, called the Equal Treatment For Craft And Industrial Workers Bill, has been introduced in the House by Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson, Jr. and will be introduced in the Senate by Harrison Williams, Chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

The bill is designed to grant construction workers the right to peacefully picket an entire job site when a legitimate labor dispute exists. Though manufacturing workers have always had this right, construction workers have been denied picketing right ever since the controversial California State Pickering Board decision.

The NLRB has ordered Esprit de Corps to picket a job site where it affects a "neutral" contractor. Construction unions have been arguing for over 30 years that there is no such thing as a "neutral" contractor today's highly complex and coordinated construction industry.

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Teamsters, Farm Workers Sign Historic Agreement

In general, the agreement means that the UFW will now have jurisdiction over field workers while the Teamsters will represent workers in commercial packing sheds and in the commercial packing sheds and food processing plants established by the UFW.

The dispute between the two unions began some seven years ago when the UFW succeeded in signing contracts with Delano area table grape growers after five years of strikes, marches and boycotts.

In its last agreement, a number of growers refused to renew their UFW contracts and signed instead with the Teamsters.

The Teamsters, Farm Workers Sign Historic Agreement
British Columbia

ILWU Asks Help For Prince Rupert Longshoremen

VANCOUVER, B.C. — The Canadian Area ILWU and the British Columbia Maritime Employers' Association presented a joint submission to Canadian Minister of Transport, on February 21, 1977, requesting funds to alleviate the loss of work among members of Local 565, Prince Rupert.

The main emphasis of the submission was the effect of the cessation of Northland Navigation service, its adverse effect on earnings.

It was also explained that the purpose of the Supplemental Unemployment Benefit fund is to give temporary financial assistance for situations of this nature.

We want to keep a work force in Prince Rupert and have them paid an equivalent wage to their earnings in 1976," says the ILWU Canadian Area Waterfront News.

At present, a Prince Rupert longshoreman is paid $2.11 of the amount earned by longshoremen on the Long Beach and Vancouver Island.

Fairview Dock will not produce enough work for a year or more to help the ILWU Canadian Area Fund for the men.

The $35,000 that will be used to augment the present earnings would be jointly administered by the ILWU and BCAEA on a fair and equitable basis.

The submission was sent to the government saying 

"...the local union has to keep the men paid at their earnings levels"...the new fund will be set up immediately...the fund will be used to pay for the amount of money that the longshoremen lose in the interim of time they are not employed."

Washington LRC Meets

SEATTLE—More than 40 persons, including representatives of four Columbia River locals, attended a meeting of the Washington LRC Relations Committee, held here March 17.

Matt Duggan, president of longshore Local 18, was elected chairman. Vax Jr., of Clerks Local 52, was elected treasurer.

Present at the one-day session from Oregon were Dick Wise, president of Local 92, Portland; Larry Clark, secretary-business agent of Local 8; and SW Regional Director G. Johnny Parks.

The meeting concurred in a resolution from the Columbia River Area LRC calling for a fringe benefit change from man hours to tonnage. A number of other caucus-bound resolutions also were discussed and adopted," Vaux reported.

What's Going to Happen To Port Westward?

PORT WESTWARD, Ore. — ILWU members who loaded ammunition here during World War II, and—in more recent years—logs from the water, were surprised to learn in the Portland Oregon Journal that the Kaiser-Aetna real estate investment company, has a lease in possession of the 190-acre parcel of land near Clatskanie, occupied in part by the former ammo dock.

If the Dock is indeed leased, that poses questions of will the dock be used in some capacity as a marine, as well as land, chemicals and aluminum; and Aetna Life & Casualty, another conglomerate, is already into hotel and shopping centers and "administers" Medicare.

However, no definite word has been loaded here since development of the Weyerhaeuser log dock in Longview, says Hubert Hunsicker, Local 21, which has jurisdiction over Port Westward although it's on the Oregon side of the Columbia. "The last cargo we worked on over there was dynamite, probably going to the Alaska pipeline."

Local 26 Picker Injured at Korb's

Another Strike on Unfair Labor Practices

VENTURA, Calif.—Julie Peacock, 22, a newly organized member of Local 26, on strike at Korb's Trading Post, was injured Monday, March 14, when a speeding auto knocked her down and drove away.

Mrs. Peacock was picking at the parking lot in front of the Korb's retail outlet in nearby Montalvo when she was struck by the hit and run car. The Korb's outlet was taken to County General Hospital, treated for injuries to her head and hip, stitched up and sent home.

Five months after they originally voted by better than two to one to join ILWU Local 26, the 28 workers at the Korb's distribution warehouse voted almost unanimously to go on strike against the employer's refusal to bargain. They closed the warehouse down at noon on March 14.

Korb's is a family-owned distributing warehouse for several retail outlets dealing in western style clothing. The company also maintains several of its own stores in the Santa Barbara-Ventura area, ILWU members in that area are asked to stop by and say hello.

DISPATCHER on the East Coast Docks

Continued from Page 1—

patched himself otherwise available under the rules is debited one day for the first offense (loses one day's wages of pay guarantee), two days for the second offense, and three days for the third offense; the fourth offense is a "A" debit, the man is no longer eligible for the GAI payments for one year. The Ship's Clerks are dispatched by this same process.

The Greater New York Port area has been divided into zones, Brooklyn, New York, Hudson County, Port Newark-Elizabeth area, and workers can be sent from one zone to another to meet the employer manpower requirements. The employers' local leaders at timesample, sends men to Port Newark on occasion. No travel time is paid, but in lieu of travel time the contract requires the employers to put $2 million into a fund which is distributed to the men annually. Should a man be offered a steady job with any employer he must accept the job or receive an "A" debit. Again, here again three debits and he's off the GAI for a year.

SEALAND SERVICE FACILITY

ILA Service Director Joseph Leonard and David Tolan, Executive Vice President, Sea-Land, guided us behind the scenes of Sea-Land's Elizabeth's facilities. This "container carrier operator" division of the world and it is completely computerized: approximately 800 people are employed in the area, and all but the executives are members of a trade union. The office jurisdiction is divided between the Office Workers Union, AFL-CIO, and the ILA Clerks. The majority of people working in the area are ILA members. However, the MEBA-SIU, AFL-CIO, is in charge of maintenance work on the cranes. The SIU, AFL-CIO, does ship hull painting.

Every container is recorded in the computer and all an operator needs to do is type the number of the container—then the computer tells where it is located, on shore, or ship, what it contains, or if it is empty. The paperwork for each ship describing the containers aboard and their contents is sent ahead to the ports that the ship will visit, through computer. In fact, it is possible to talk to any port in the world that Seal-and visits, through the computer.

HOW MANNING SCALE WORKS

The ILA contract which covers the North Atlantic area as far south as Norfolk, Va., has a Manning scale which provides that there shall be 18-man gangs on container operations, with each crane that is in operation. This is in addition to drivers and washers. However, each port has different rules relative to the use of the 18 men.

For example, in Elizabeth operations, everyone is paid the same hourly rate which is the skilled rate of pay. The local there permits the Company to determine where they would place each man. For example, a man might spend an hour unhooking on the dock, and then be sent up to the crane, at the employer's discretion. Also, the local allows men to be kept for up to 14 hours at the owner's discretion. When there is an effort to turn a ship around in a hurry the 18-man gang and other workers can be required to finish the ship. The prac- tice is to have access to the half of the men available at any given time.

STEADY GANGS

There are nine steady gangs employed, although the Company has the right to send those gangs back to the hiring hall, should there be no work. However, busy as Elizabeth is, this doesn't happen. In fact, Sea-Land supplements the gangs with additional men, based on need.

This operation is typical of variations that exist in working rules throughout the ILA from Maine through Texas. The contract signed with the New York Shipping Association establishes wages, manning scales and pension plans, but each local in the ILA may have its own working rules, based on past practice and individual agreements with companies such as Sea-Land.

Teddy Gleason, International Presi- dent of the ILA, indicated that they are attempting to establish a national agreement from Maine through Texas that the ILA accomplish- ed in 1934. Of course, this would obvi- ously strengthen their position and bring more benefits to locals outside the Greater New York area.

The ILA and New York Shipping As- sociation agreement provides for a very complete tonnage tax which funds the Germans' Supplemental Unemployment funds; basically, it protects the small stevedoring company still engaged in non-container work. However, this is the only contract that the ILA uses tonnage as opposed to man hours.

We considered our trip a success.

US Wage Lead Slipping

The US worker is the best paid in the world.

That standard assertion by em- ployers, especially when facing de-mands for better wages and condi- tions, is wearing increasingly thin.

For several years, wage increases in the US have been low compared to those in the industrialized capital- ist nations of Europe and Japan.

Figure 1, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the trend continued in 1976. Wage rates for all workers in the US climbed only 7.2%, barely compensating for the 3.5% rate of inflation. Compared to other capitalist countries, only Japan had a lower rate of growth in 1976.

Average industrial wages for workers in some West European countries have passed the US average of $9.25 an hour. West Germany and Sweden and Canada all have higher average industrial wages, and Australia and Belgium are gaining on the US aver- age rapidly.
ILWUers Join

In Labor History Conference

TEMPLE, Ariz.—Several ILWU mem-
bers took part in the Third Annual
Southwest Labor Studies Conference
at Arizona State University at Tempe, on
March 4 and 5. Present were 150 labor
scholars and trade unionists.

In the agricultural labor panel, Ed-
ward Beechert, professor of history at
the University of Hawaii, gave a paper
on "Racial Divisions and Agricultural
Labor Organization in Hawaii." He told
of how Filipinos, Mexican and other
groups united under the ILWU, tracing
the history through the 1946 sugar strike.

FRUIT TRAMP UNIONISM

He was followed by Don Watson of
Local 34, who gave a paper on "Fruit
Tramp Unionism in the Western Let-
tuce Industry." Unlike Hawaii, the white
farmers and the Mexican and Filipino
field workers were unable to unite and the growers crushed them
all.

The paper also described how, at the
height of the 1930s, tramps formed 250 San Francisco longshore-
men were descending on Salinas, using
this as an excuse for vigilante terror-
ism against the strikers.

Chairman of the agricultural labor
panel was H. L. Mitchell, founder of
the Southern Tenant Farmers Union
of the 1930s.

Bill Torres, of Local 26, participated
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Champion Bowler—Ray Bryant,
the ILWU's champion bowler, made his
mark in bowling recently.

Local 500, was recently inducted
into the British Columbia Sports Hall of
Fame. Shown with him are the other
bowling inductions, from left, Ralph
Smith, Richmond; Jean New, Burn-
baby; Joan Smith, Surrey; and Harold
Best, New Westminster.

Local 500 Man Honored for
Bowling Career

VANCOUVER, BC.—Ray Bryant of
longshore Local 500, was inducted
January 28 into the BC Sports Hall of
Fame for his 5 pin bowling achieve-
ments during the years 1946 to the mid
1960s. During this period he was one
of the dominating figures of bowling in
British Columbia.

Bryant was feted at a bowling presen-
tation banquet at the Sheraton Land-
mark hotel, attended by over 300 bow-
lers and their supporters throughout
BC.

Bryant, 50, has been a member of
this local for 15 years, working mainly
as a checker and presently in the
coastwatch category.

MANY ACHIEVEMENTS

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1946 to 1948—He won the city high
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pins off the world record at that time.

1953—Winner of a new car in the
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1961—1962—Ray bowled two years of
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Social Security Recipients Must Submit Statement of Earnings
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Social security beneficiaries who earned more than $2,760 and received one or more month-long unemployment benefit checks in 1976 must submit their 1976 earnings to social security by April 15. The report shows exactly how much was earned and allows the determination of the earnings income last year and what earnings, if any, are expected in 1977. It is used to determine eligibility for benefits correctly and to adjust any monthly payment due during that year.

Persons who are required to file the report but who do so late or not at all are subject to the penalty of deduction.

EARNINGS LIMITATION
Full social security benefits could be paid to eligible beneficiaries who did not earn more than $5,760 in 1976. But no matter how much a person earned during the year, benefits could always be paid for any month in 1976 that earnings did not go over $230 and the person did not work actively in self-employment.

The 1977 earnings limitation is $3,000 for the year and $230 per month. Social security beneficiaries who were 72 or over all of 1976 are not required to file an annual report. This is because there is no limit on earnings for persons once they reach the age of 72.

Lee Embrey, manager of the San Francisco City Social Security office, suggested that even some people who earned over $2,760 in 1976 and more than $230 all months of the year might still consider filing an annual report in case of the possibility of qualifying for some benefits.

He explained that one portion of the social security retirement formula that anyone earning more than $2,760 for the year 1976 would have one dollar or one back check for 1976, then the person would be not eligible for payment.

Pensioner Club Bulletin
PORTLAND — The Columbia River Pensioners Memorial Assn. has not given up on its long effort to list an informational bulletin on pension activities for its members.

Denied mailing privileges on "grounds we couldn't prove we are a non-profit organization," the old-timers have written letters of protest to Oregon Congressmen, Asa and Dunn and are taking the case to the convention on the subject to the convention.

"The post office should be run for the benefit of the people," said President Ernie Baker said. He blasted Nixon's "creation of a reorganization act," which became law in 1971, and said Nixon "wanted the corporations to take over the postal service.

Equal Rights Amendment
ASTORIA — The British flagship New Westminster City called here March 5 to reload its deckload of lumber which was shifted to the portside during a storm.

The Daily Astorian reported the Valeria F as looking like an ordinary ship, but said "she is really two separate units, a sleek cargo hull and a tug power unit." The two are joined at the stern of the cargo hull. She is equipped with four 25-ton cranes with 90-foot booms, is owned and operated by Bulk Food Carriers, Inc.

Organize!

Do you know some workers who don't make union wages? Who have no fringe benefits? Who have no security on the job?

In other words, do you know workers who want to be organized into the ILW.U? If so, please write or telephone in the following.

ILW.U staff member will be happy to help.

San Diego Office
Alex Castaneda, Organizer
10306 1/2 West Broadway
San Diego, Calif.
Phone: (714) 232-5645

Northern Calif. Regional Office
LeRoy Kinney
Regional Director
1184 Franklin Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94109
Phone: (415) 775-6533
Felix Rivera, Int'l Rep.
Karl Leipnik, Organizer
Phone: (415) 281-2926
Sacramento Area:
Francis J. Murnane, Organizer
37-79-1200

Maiden Voyages
PORTLAND—Two vessels on maiden voyages to the Columbia last month were the Greek ship "Ina" and the Korean ship "Ocean Ace." The "Ina," first of four new vessels owned by Pan Ocean Bulk Carriers, Inc., all scheduled to call here, loaded wheat at grain terminals here and in Longview.

CRDC Pushes Right-to-Clarity Clarification
ASTORIA—The first Columbia River Dry Dock was built here in 1942, according to the CRDC, and so far has disposed of 30 pieces of labor legislation pending at Salem. He attends meetings of the United Labor of America, Carpenters with the AFL-CIO on a measure to have the floating dry dock, authorized by Washington area Bohemian council, built here.

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Two Canada Foremen Cited for Brave Effort to Save Docker

WASHINGTON, DC — Consumer prices went up 1 1/2% in February, the biggest inflationary surge in the last 3 1/2 years, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Reason for the sudden leap, according to the government, was the impact of the severe winter weather of recent months. The heavy snow caused some heartburning problems as well. Some people actually died from being killed in the snow and drought in the west, which compelled the US Bureau of Labor Statistics to raise the consumer price index.

Food Cost Leads Biggest Price Surge in 18 Months

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