Log Trade Ban Gets Deep-Sixed

OLYMPIA—It's election year, and what could be a better issue to hang on than to take a cheap shot at log exports? Protectionism is all the rage these days, you know.

On April 21, 80 ILWU members, pensioners and auxiliaries from all over Puget Sound and the Columbia River turned up at a congressional hearing here to shoot down a bill by Rep. Don Bonker which would once again (sigh) cut the log trade to Japan which means life or death to ports and communities all over the northwest.

By the time it was all over even Rep. Bonker, over a drink with some ILWU members, had to admit that his bill wasn’t going anywhere: “You’d think he could find a better issue to hang his hat on,” said Gerald Pirtilla, secretary of ILWU longshore Local 24 and President of the Puget Sound District Council.

It was like old home week, with many of the same witnesses who testified on the 1973 Packwood bill to limit log exports, ready to tell their story to a touring House Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade.

Lined up in favor of the bill, aside from the ILWU, were Bert Cole, Commissioner of Public Lands; Miner Baker, Vice-President of Seattle First National; Lewis R. Holcomb, Director of Washington Public Ports Ann.; George E. Taylor, President of the Washington Council on International Trade; representatives of log exporting firms, small tree farms, the Pacific Rim Trade Assn., Washington Citizens for World Trade; the Grays Harbor Chamber of Commerce, Washington Contract Loggers Assn.; the Log Truckers Conference, port terminal companies.

The legislation, as it now stands, ensures that the collective bargaining process. Assum- 

Labor Law Bill To Senate Floor

WASHINGTON, DC—With the Panama Canal treaty approved and out of the way, Senate leadership has agreed to bring the Labor Law Reform Bill (S2687) to the floor by mid May.

The legislation, which has aroused bitter opposition from corporate leadership and their legislative spokesmen, has already passed the House of Representatives. A filibuster and prolonged efforts to kill the bill by amending it to death are a cer- tainty. Senate Majority leader Robert Byrd sees a five-to-nine-week floor fight.

A “reasonable and just” demands to be submitted to the Pacific Maritime Association.

The present Longshore and Clerks’ Agreement expires July 1. As this issue of The Dispatcher went to press negotiations are set to begin Tuesday, May 9.

“We will submit a comprehensive set of demands which will go a long way toward solving the pressing problems faced by our members; particularly in the areas of job security, scope of work, work opportunity and the need to improve wages, pensions and other fringe benefits,” said ILWU President Jim Herman, who will head the negotiating committee.

“A REASONABLE AND JUST”

“These demands are reasonable, just and necessary. They are submitted in earnest. However, we are also fully com- mitted to settling our problems through the collective bargaining process. Assume- 

BOYCOTT COORS BEER
It's Not Your Fault

Convinced that "wages have not been a basic cause of inflation in our econ-
omy," Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said last week that President Carter has
tumbled to the theory that price controls in coping with the grow-
ing inflationary crisis. [See page 8] "People are not aware that wages are in the inflationary spiral," Mar-
shall said.

US Wages Lag

The nation's employers can no longer complain that US workers are the high-
est paid workers in the world, according to a study conducted by the Cologne
Economic Institute in West Germany.

"In fact, the United States ranked only third among leading industrial nations in terms of labor costs, behind West Ger-
many and Belgium, said former
President of the American
Federation of Labor:

The Shorter Workweek

"The answer to all opponents of the reduction of hours could well be given in
these words... In New York City, one man who seeks employment and
cannot obtain it, the hours of labor are
devoted to work, 8 to 12 hours a day. Meanwhile, for the first three
months of the year, and in New York City.

Disarmament Rallies

Disarmament. [See page 5] Disarmament. Meanwhile, for the first three
weeks of the year, and in New York City.

US Brewery Association, Coors beer

Disarmament Rallies

Disarmament. Meanwhile, for the first three
weeks of the year, and in New York City.

Public Supported Miners

The Lewis Harris Poll, sample of
American public opinion about the coal
strike on March 29 and 31, just before the
strike ended, revealed that 74% of the
Americans' sympathy was with the miners, not with the coal operators.

To the question, "In general, in the
colal strike, do you sympathize more with the miners or the employers?" a
whopping 62% of the respondents said with the miners or the employers?" a
whopping 62% of the respondents said with the miners or the employers?" a
whopping 62% of the respondents said with the miners or the employers? A
whopping 62% of the respondents said with the miners or the employers?

Disarmament Day

The ILWU endorses the suggestion that August 6 be observed as World Dis-
armament Day, and urges the United
States Mission to the United Nations to place this proposal on the agenda of the
General Assembly's Special Session on
Disarmament.

In a letter to UN Ambassador An-
rew Young, the four ILWU titled of-
ference 13, June 6. The film, they're being bled white, and they don't
know what else to do.

Proposition 13, the so-called Jarvis-Gann Initia-
tive, would affect California taxes in these
words: . . . so long as there is

It's an unattactive argument. A
whole lot of Californians—including ILWU
members—are buying it, and, according to the
poll-takers, are going to vote for enembry 13, June 6. The film, they're being bled white, and they don't
know what else to do.

Proposition 13, the so-called Jarvis-Gann Initia-
tive, would affect California taxes in these
words: . . . so long as there is

It's an unattactive argument. A
whole lot of Californians—including ILWU
members—are buying it, and, according to the
poll-takers, are going to vote for enembry 13, June 6. The film, they're being bled white, and they don't
know what else to do.

Proposition 13, the so-called Jarvis-Gann Initia-
tive, would affect California taxes in these
words: . . . so long as there is

It's an unattactive argument. A
whole lot of Californians—including ILWU
members—are buying it, and, according to the
poll-takers, are going to vote for enembry 13, June 6. The film, they're being bled white, and they don't
know what else to do.

Proposition 13, the so-called Jarvis-Gann Initia-
tive, would affect California taxes in these
words: . . . so long as there is

It's an unattactive argument. A
whole lot of Californians—including ILWU
members—are buying it, and, according to the
poll-takers, are going to vote for enembry 13, June 6. The film, they're being bled white, and they don't
know what else to do.

Proposition 13, the so-called Jarvis-Gann Initia-
tive, would affect California taxes in these
words: . . . so long as there is

It's an unattactive argument. A
whole lot of Californians—including ILWU
members—are buying it, and, according to the
poll-takers, are going to vote for enembry 13, June 6. The film, they're being bled white, and they don't
know what else to do.

Proposition 13, the so-called Jarvis-Gann Initia-
tive, would affect California taxes in these
words: . . . so long as there is

It's an unattactive argument. A
whole lot of Californians—including ILWU
members—are buying it, and, according to the
poll-takers, are going to vote for enembry 13, June 6. The film, they're being bled white, and they don't
know what else to do.
50 miles east of San Francisco, voted last affiliation we didn’t have the strength and affiliated with the Chemical Workers. They employees at Hexcel Corp., a chemical house disaffiliated in 1976 and formed an independent union but found that “without af- firmation we didn’t have the strength and back-up we needed.”

**NEEDED MORE CLOUT**

“Our own,” says Hexcel worker David Lewis. “We couldn’t seem to have the ex- pertise, or the financial resources to deal with.”

The Hexcel workers were formerly affi- liated with the Chemical Workers. They disaffiliated in 1976 and formed an inde- pendent union but found that “without af-

**First Local 63 Pact**

Eckert Overseas

**Gets in Line With Union Shops**

**LONG BEACH—**The ILWU’s efforts to improve the wages, benefits and working conditions of maritime office workers took another step forward last week as 29 of office employees at Eckert Overseas Agency approved their first contract as members of Clerks Local 63.

The agreement will increase wages by an average $5.923 total by the time it ex- pires in 27 months. Other benefits will be brought into line with the agreements ne- gotiated by Local 63 in other maritime offices. And the Eckert Overseas contract will expire simultaneously with the other contracts.

The negotiating committee consisted of Capt. Nelson Chang, Brenda Moisey, Pen- ny Lavery, Rebecca Cady, Peggy Baxter, Southern California Regional Director Don Wright, Organizer F. W. Nagel, Local 63 President Carl Clay and Secretary-Treas- urer Richard Schroeder.

**Justice for Reineckes**

**Big Cash Award For Isle Victims Of McCarthyism**

**HONOLULU—**John and Aiko Reineckes received an out-of-court settlement of their claim against the State for $233,710.62, which was approved by the Legislature last month.

The Reineckes were early friends and long-time union leaders and pro-gressive causes here. They were the first victors of an attempt by big employers and Governor Ingram Stainback to use the anti-communist hysteria of the late '40s to wreck the ILWU. The Department of Edu- cation fired them from their teaching jobs in 1974 on charges that they lacked the ideals of democracy.

**SHOCKING DISCOVERY**

In 1974, as a law student at the University of Vermont, Reineckes went with a graduate student Michael Holmes, at the suggestion of Dr. Walter Johnson, reviewed the case and wrote a paper on “The Specter of Communism in Hawaii.” The record of injustice which he discovered was shock- ing to him and to others of a younger gen- eration which had not lived through the McCarthy period. It generated a cam- paign for justice for the Reineckes’ which led to the settlement.

**Next Dispatcher Deadline—May 12**

**Protecting Dried Fruit Jurisdiction**

**SAN JOSE—**The performance of barg- gaining unit work by supervisors at Del Monte Plant 51 here has been a chronic problem for many years for ILWU Local 6 members in this dried fruit packing plant.

According to chief steward Dave Lara, supervisors have been doing Local 6 work, jobs specifically reserved for Local 6 members. "It's been going on for years," says Lara. "Sometimes more, sometimes less, but it's been hard to get a handle on it.

On Thursday, April 13, the membership met with Local 6 President Keith Eck- man, Secretary-Treasurer LeRoy King, Business Agents Roland Corley, Lara and assistant steward Pete Coronado and dis- cussed the best way to deal with the problem.

This was followed by a meeting between the Local 6 committee and plant manage- ment. Presented once again with the union's demands for protection of its con- tract, employers agreed to clamp down and, according to Corley, fire any super- visor who violates the local’s jurisdiction.

**Members of committees discussing negotiating demands at newly organized Hexcel Corp. were, from left, clockwise, Dave Lee, to deal with the situation, Austin, Ron King, Ron McKinley, Neil Meyer, Donal Snow, and Local 6 Busi- ness Agents Nick Jones and Al Lannon. Not shown are Dave Craddock and Joseph Strope.**

Local 4 members assist as crane hoots Port of Vancouver (Wash.) truck out of of Columbia River April 24. Leo Miller, who suffered minor injuries when truck off Terminal 2 and the truck went off the dock into 30 feet of water.

**Local 4 Member Takes a Fluid Drive**

**VANCOUVER—**How does it feel to ride a track to the bottom of the Columbia River?

That's what Local 4 member Leo Mar- tin, 57, did April 27 when the brakes failed on the pickup he was driving at Terminal 2, and he and the truck went off the dock into 30 feet of water.

"I was just starting in under the hop- per to unload area from the Star Clipper when it happened," he says.

"I got out the window of the door—it was starting to settle around my hand, I skimmed a couple of fingers getting out, and came up about 25 feet from the dock." He started swimming. Several guys grabbed a two-by-four and pulled him over to the bank. "They took me to the hos- pital. I stayed home one day and went back to work."

But how did it feel?

"Well, I wouldn't want to repeat it."

"Suppose the window had jammed?"

"I might still be there. Guess I was lucky. My wife says somebody was in the truck with me."

**Talks in Progress In Alaska Fish Canneries**

**SEATTLE —**As this issue of The Dis- patcher goes to press, ILWU Local 37 is in negotiations for a new contract on behalf of its members employed in the Alaska cannery.

Local 37 opened negotiations April 24 with a demand for a 20% increase in all categories, according to Secretary-P nearly M. Torres. The negotiating committee headed by Local 37 President Tony Ba-

Members get a two months’ guaranteed wage even though the season in some can-

**Next Dispatcher Deadline—May 12**

**Local 6 Shop**

SAN FRANCISCO—Some 19 employees at Marsique International, an importer of luggage, handbags and similar goods from Taiwan, have voted to join ILWU warehouse Local 6.

Organizing was handled by Local 6 Business Agent Joe Figueroa and the Northern California Regional office.

**Protecting Dried Fruit Jurisdiction**

**SAN JOSE—**The performance of barg-}
Labor Still Can’t Get a Handle on Multinationals

“Transnational bargaining ‘never got off the ground,’ and prospects for its achievement in the near future are bleak,” according to speakers at the American Bar Association’s Committee on International Labor Law’s last national conference.

Nevertheless, the need for transnational bargaining or for “some satisfactory substitute” in “a chaotic multiplicity of jurisdictional codes,” said Deputy Undersecretary of Labor Howard Samuels.

Samuels cited “the growing disparity between working conditions around the globe,” a result of multinational operations. Such disparities, he said, “reflect the condition of countries, labor unions, industry, and political structures are obstacles to transnational bargaining.”

“Unfortunately,” Samuels continued, “the more one knows about the different collective bargaining modes and different economic conditions and different political customs of different nations, the more one knows that there is no substitute for effective bargaining on an international scale will be an effective vehicle. … In the near future.”

Variations among countries in attitudes toward bargaining agreements, laws that may prevent their recognition, union structures, and economic conditions and political structures are obstacles to transnational bargaining,” he said.

In the actual record of the past ten years suggests that “international collective bargaining never got off the ground,” Samuels stated. He noted that resolutions in the last few years had been passed by the International Metal Workers Federation in 1968 and by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. In addition, the Auto Workers established a system of transnational bargaining, “however, has never taken place,” he added.

Samuels believes that efforts toward transnational bargaining will continue and that the most realistic prospects lie in regional agreements on nongeographic issues.

UAW Wins 30-and-out At McDonnell-Douglas

Members of the United Auto Workers at McDonnell Douglas Corporation plants in California, Oklahoma, and Arkansas ratified on April 13 a three-year contract providing for a “30-and-out” retirement plan in the aerospace industry. Employees returned to work April 17 following a temporary layoff.

Under the new retirement plan, employees having at least 30 years of service will be put on a 5-day work schedule despite the fact that the company agreed that the 30-and-out plan was a “substitute” for what the company considered to be unfair labor practices.

The company insisted that the remaining two be excluded from the agreement, and the UAW agreed to seek their reinstatement in a separate case.

Additionally, the company agreed to rehire employees who were discharged during the negotiations and to give all employees the right to return to their jobs. The company also agreed to make all employees’ benefits under the plan conform to federal law.

A union official said that the ACTWU considers the settlement “a win” but are disappointed that the agreement doesn’t have a force of a court decree.

Noting that the agreement represents the first time Stevens has agreed to actions favorable to the union in the absence of a court decree, the agreement is a major change in attitude on the part of the company. But he added: “We’re watching very carefully to see if it is.”

Organizing Win for SIEU, Teachers

Nearly 87% of the full-time wage and salary workers in the United States work on a 5-day work schedule despite the fact that the company agreed to a shift to a shorter work week to help save energy and create jobs.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has found that only about 25% of full-time American workers are on the shorter, compressed workweek schedule. A bill that would require all workers to operate on a standard 5-day schedule.

The number of workers on shorter weeks has increased only slightly since 1972, and little or no growth has occurred in the last two years.

Three-fifths of the workers usually work full-time in four days averaged 40 hours a week at the last count.

NEW YORK — The largest organizing victory in recent AFL-CIO history, a win for a joint effort by the Service Employees and the Teachers’ unions, gives credibility to the growing belief that unionization among public employees is here to stay.

More than 45,000 professional and technical workers in New York State seized upon their long-term ties with an independent association and voted overwhelmingly to join the ranks of organized labor under the banner of two large AFL-CIO unions.

The American Federation of Teachers—campaigning jointly as the Public Employees Federation (PEF)—voted the entrenched Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) in a hard fought battle for representation rights in the public schools.

Service Employees President George Hardy said: “The election returns demonstrate that the public employees, professionals or not—will no longer be satisfied with a ‘second class’ status. They want the same things that all workers want for themselves and their families and for the state and local governments.”

PEF staffs, said a statement, have asked for “the same rights and benefits,” a campaign worker noted.
Canadian Dockers Take on Alcoholism

VANCOUVER, BC—In the old days, the average waterfront drunk could sweat it out for a few solid hours at work in the hold. Drugs were unheard of.

Today, however, the problem is increasing largely in the operation of mechanized equipment, the longshore alcoholic poses a serious health and safety threat to his fellow workers, says Local 500 member Hugh MacLean, coordinator of ILWU-BCMEA Waterfront Employees Assistance Program.

The program, established last fall, is operated and funded by the jointly trusted ILWU-BCMEA Welfare Plan, and is perhaps the first systematic attempt in BC waterfront operation to assist members who have gotten into trouble because of booze or drugs.

“We’re extremely proud of this program,” said ILWU Canadian Area President Bob Peebles, who was one of those who pushed for many years to establish it. “We’re also very pleased that it was established — with the cooperation of the employers—through the collective bargaining process. We’re happy to discuss it further with any interested ILWU local or group,” he added.

Of the 11 ILWU members who have come in for treatment, only two have returned to drinking. MacLean says: “The treatment brings about an improvement in the man’s attitude, self-respect, relations with his fellow workers, and productivity goes up.”

SOME FINANCIAL AID

Most of the cases that come before the EAP relate to alcohol although there have been a few drug cases. Some financial assistance is provided for people unable to work. There are no benefits for the first seven days, then the person is paid $18 a day for seven days and after that is eligible for unemployment insurance, as long as he or she is undergoing treatment.

The cost of the treatment for six weeks is $600. The cost is initially borne by the “client.” If the treatment is successful, he is reimbursed for 80% of the costs.

The nature of alcoholism can be such that the man has missed so much work that he cannot qualify for health and welfare benefits or unemployment insurance,” said MacLean. “Then I try to get some financial assistance from the provincial department of human resources. If that fails we try to raise money by some other means. Sometimes friends will put up the money to cover the cost of treatment.

The way cases come to our attention is through referral. It may be self-referral by someone who wants help and knows he needs it, or the referral could come from the employers, the union, the person’s family or even some outside source.

INITIATIVE

“When a case is brought to my attention I have a meeting jointly with a representative of the EAP. We go over the man’s record. I have access to his employment record as well as those of the health and welfare plan. We study these records and the representa- tives from the employers and the union give their opinions. We then decide how we will deal with the man.

Next I have a mandatory interview with the man. I call him in and we talk it over. Usually, of course, the man will deny many or most of the charges or criticisms that have been made against him. This seems to be a symptom of this type of illness. But usually he also admits that he can be persuaded to take a treatment course.

“I’m assisted in my work by volunteers, both from the stevedoring companies and from the union locals. If the case is outside the Vancouver area, I go there and deal with it on the spot.

“Numerous types of treatment are available in several places in the province and are provided by various agencies. The treatment could last anywhere from 28 days to six weeks to three or six months. Usually they last for six weeks. Out-patient counseling services are also available.

“Volunteers keep track of the man’s progress. I have a chat with him after three months and a final interview at the end of six months. I then estimate the success or failure of the treatment.

“I’m pleased with the progress and I believe the employers and the union are too.”

Case History

How BC Drunk Program Works

John S. is a checker and forklift driver, a member of a Vancouver ILWU local. He started on the waterfront in 1963 and is under 40 years of age.

Referral came from his family who asked that we do something. His health was failing fast and they were very concerned. I went to the job to interview him. He said he would take care of the problem himself and do it in two weeks. However, before the two weeks were up, he had an alcoholic seizure, but he still refused to anything to do with our program.

With the information from the first aid man, his family, his industry records, the company, the medical department and the union, I went to the executive board of his home local and recommended that he be suspended for the health and safety of his fellow workers. His suspension was granted effective until he sought treatment. He appealed, but the next executive meeting upheld the suspension. Next he took his appeal to the membership meeting of his local but failed to show up.

The day after he called me and entered treatment.

First he went to “detox” center for four days. Then we took him to the Maple Ridge Treatment Center. Within a few days he walked away and immediately got into trouble with the police. They notified me and I had him returned to the treatment center.

He has now completed his treatment and has returned to work and is doing very well. In fact, he has now offered to be a volunteer worker for our program.

—Hugh MacLean, ILWU Local 500 Coordinator

Columbia River Safety Awards

Local 4 has done it again, winning, for the fourth consecutive year the PMA Safety Award for the lowest disabling injury frequency rate for Oregon and Columbia River Areas. Local 21, Longshore, won as second place award. Photo shows Local 4 Safety Committee members, left to right Merryn Leathers, Darryl Taylor, Jim Federson and Terry Cook.

Local 13 Sets Seminar On Booze, Drugs

WILMINGTON — The California Labor Management Committee, serving members of ILWU longshore Local 13 an exclusive one-day seminar for members who are interested in learning to cope better with the needs of those who have problems with alcohol and drugs.

The seminar starts at 9 a.m. Saturday, May 20, and will continue until approximately 4 p.m. with a free luncheon provided during the noon hour. The program will be conducted at the Care Nurse Hosp. in Orange, California, at S. Tustin Avenue (just off the Garden Grove Freeway).

Anyone interested in attending this educational seminar, please sign up for it immediately in the Local 13 Welfare Office. Any questions, please contact the Welfare Officer.

health & safety

Asbestos Danger

WASHINGTON, DC—As many as 11 million American workers have handled asbestos over the last 40 years are in danger of developing serious illness, including cancer and asbestosis according to federal officials.

Asbestos, according to Health Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano, is "one of the most dangerous and insidious substances known to man." Califano urged all those who have been exposed to it to see a doctor.

Dr. Philip Polakoff, of the Western Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, estimates 70,000 men and women who worked in the San Francisco Bay Area shipyards during the 1940's have been exposed to asbestos. Many longshoremen also can recall wdng hip-injuring in the insulating material.

Secretary Califano warned that "the health effects of asbestos appear after a long latent period of from 15 to 35 years or more after the initial exposure," adding that "as exposures as short as a month may result in the disease many years later because the inhaled dust, being mineral, tends to remain in the tissue."

Local 12, CRDC Join Anti-Silvex Fight

NORTH BEND, Oregon — Angela Lee, 7, who lives with her family about 14 miles east of here, near the town of Alle- lany, is in Children's Orthopedic Hospi- tal in Seattle, suffering from effects of the unrestricted use of toxic sprays in the woods near her home.

"They are trying to build her up so she can take out her spleen," says Lionel Yount, chairman of the local No Spray Committee, which is trying to put pressure on Weyerhaeuser, the US Forest Service and the State Board of Forestry to put some restrictions on the use of 2,3,5-T and 2,4,5-TP (silvex) spray in this remote heavily wooded area.

ILWU longshore Local 12, deeply concerned with this situation, has donated $300 to the committee in support of its efforts to get the Forest Service, Weyer- haeuser and the State Forestry Board to notify residents before spraying, and to end spraying of trees upwind and uphill from domestic water supplies.

Oregon Rep. James Weaver has also jumped into the fray. Weaver has in- formed the Forest Service that he con- siders the questions raised about the spray "serious," and that it is "imperative" that efforts be made "to protect the health and safety of citizens who may be affected," as well as establishing re-entry guidelines for the protection of workers who may enter the area after it has been sprayed. "The fight for spray restriction has also been endorsed, upon motion by Local 12 delegate Tim Montgomery, for the Columbia River District Council."

Seattle Is No. 1

Longshore Local 19 was the recipient of PMA's award for the lowest injury disabling frequency rate for the West Coast.

Holding the award is Local 19 Safety Chairman Al Bonson.
RIg LGW To Bust to Help Dump New Log Export Ban Legislation

Continued from Page 1—

ILWU witnesses included Regional DI-
rector G. Johnny Parks; Gerald Pirttila,
secretary of Local 24, Aberdeen; and
Chris Smith, Local 19, legislative Repre-
sentative of the ILWU Puget Sound
Council. The trio was backed by delegations from
locals in Everett, Seattle, Vancouver, Ta-
coma, Olympia, Port Angeles, Astoria and
Aberdeen. Also present were ILWU or-
ganizer John J. Bukoskey; Betty Arnold,
Washington State Vice President for the Federated
Auxiliaries: Lucille Windisch, secretary of
Auxiliary 12, Raymond; Merle Apudos and
Elsie Asplund, also of Auxiliary 12.

Parks listed the 18 ports from Sacra-
mento to Bellingham which export logs.
A ban on the exports, he said, would mean a
loss of more than 24,000 jobs.

Underlining what a ban on log export
would mean to one port alone, Pirttila tes-
tified that the “longshore payroll in Bremerton
Harbor last year was $3,627,669 . . . for the
ports to stop exporting would be a com-
trophy. Everything in Grays Har-
bor is dependent upon the movement of
wood products overseas, then we would
lose that program, but until that happens . . .
we must go on the broadband together,”
Parks said.

He then analyzed HR 7972, we see noth-
ing in the bill that would lower the cost of
housing, create more jobs, balance our
trade deficit, reduce inflation or strengthen
our economy.

He read a telegram opposing the Bonker
bill from the recent Longshore Caucus in
San Francisco.

PROTECTIONISM CHARGE

George Taylor, representing the Wash-
ington Council on Waterfront Trade, tore
into the Bonker bill as “protectionism,”
and said it would be “extremely danger-
ous to increase the export of lumber.”

We have said that if the US or private
enterprise can find markets for forest prod-
ucts overseas, then we support that
program, but until that happens . . .
we must go on the broadband together,”
Parks said.

When we analyze HR 7972, we see noth-
ing in the bill that would lower the cost of
housing, create more jobs, balance our
trade deficit, reduce inflation or strengthen
our economy.

He read a telegram opposing the Bonker
bill from the recent Longshore Caucus in
San Francisco.

George Wilson, son of Local 10 Pen-
sioner H. Wilson, shows off drawing
which sold for $20 at the recent Very
Special Art Show.

South Coast longshore retiree Clar-
ce Simonsen receives appreciation plaques from the officers of the So-
thern Oregon Pensioners As-
1942; Sid Roger, also of Local 34, served
on a panel on International labor questions.

In the years since, he has missed only
four monthly meetings of the group, and
one two day labor-Pensioners’ Asso-
ciations.

Simonsen lives in Bandon, 50 miles
south of Coos Bay. He started work on the
waterfront in that port in 1969 and served
14 terms as dispatcher of Local 31 and
himself as secretary-treasurer. (The local
later was merged with Local 12.)

Simonsen retired in August, 1966 and
several years later he and others founded
SWOPA. He was its second president.

Simonsen’s wife, Polly, is a strong sup-
porter of ILWU also, and according to
their union brothers and sisters “neither
rain, hail, fog, nor the long miles on highway 101” between this port and Ban-
don keep them away from pensioners’
meetings in the Local 12 Hall.

ILWU Participates in
Labor Studies Meet

BERKELEY—Several ILWU members
read research papers at the Southwest Lab-
or Studies Conference held at the Univer-
sity of California, March 17-18.

Local 34 member Don Watson read a
paper on mechanization of lettuce farming
in California and its effect on agricultural
labor; Local 10 Pensioner Kari Yoned
read a paper on the history of Japanese
Farm Labor in California from 1900 to
1942; Sid Roger, also of Local 34, served
on a panel on International labor questions.

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

Northwest Regional Office
G. Johnny Parks,
Regional Director
450 N.W. 18th Ave.
Portland, Ore. 97209
Phone: (503) 223-1915

Seattle Area
John Bukoskey, Organizer
5033 40th Ave. N.W.
Seattle, Wash.
Phone: (206) 762-8640

Canadian Area Office
Craig Pritchett,
Regional Director
581 E. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.
Phone: (604) 254-8414

Southern Calif. Regional Office
Donald Wright, Regional Director
6245 South Figueroa St.
Los Angeles, Ca 90037

workers who want to be
organized into the ILWU if so,
write or telephone information to one of the fol-
lowing. An ILWU staff member will be happy to help.

Phone: (213) 752-5594
Lorenzo Gonzalez, Organizer
F. W. Nagel, Jr., Organizer
Northern Calif. Regional Office
1188 Franklin Street
San Francisco, Calif., 94109
The phone: (415) 757-5233

Phone: Crockett Area:
(415) 757-5771
San Ramon Area Area: (916) 371-5758

Hawaii Office
Robert McElrath,
Regional Director
451 Atkinson Dr.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Phone: (808) 949-6161
Thomas Trask, Int’l Rep.

South Coast longshore retiree Clar-
ce Simonsen receives appreciation plaques from the officers of the So-
thern Oregon Pensioners As-
1942; Sid Roger, also of Local 34, served
on a panel on International labor questions.
By Pat Tobin

WASHINGTON, DC — Senator George McGovern's amendment to transfer $4.6 billion from the demonstration programs of the Economic Development Administration (EDA) or a new conversion legislation, into a regional development tool; and Carter's proposed defense budget for 1979 as it now stands represents the initiation of an important pro-

 nurturino his diagist with the First Con-

 tinent Budget Resolution (FY 1979) and his plans to offer an amendment which would transfer budget authority and outlays to the military function for employment and economic development programs. Representative Mitchell stated that adop-

 tion of this proposal was not only a step in the right direction but that it would have the following effects:

 • Reduce the military budget by $4.8 billion in budget authority and $2.8 billion in out-

 lays, while creating a net increase in new projects in the military budget, with all increases to employment and creation programs;

 • Correct a structural deficiency in the economy which results from the Admin-

 istration's use of Military Procurement as a regional development tool;

 • Create a budget that is balanced, inflation, training, and job development funds, through Title IX in EDA or a new conversion legislation, into those regions that suffer the sudden wrath of unemployment due to military reduc-

 tions;

 • Serve as an instrument to facilitate the development of new economic and social

  programs. Representative Mitchell said that he was opposed to reducing spending on new projects and that he believed the cuts should be made without the slightest jeopardy to our military. Additionally, as the development of alternative sources of energy, the improvement of the US transportation system, and an attack on structural unemployment, the problems of structural unemployment. In his opening statement, McGovern stated: "I am suggesting in this amendment can be made without the slightest jeopardy to our national defense."

 LABOR SUPPORT

 Senator McGovern cited the support of 67 American unions which have endorsed the proposed Transfer Amendment including the Coali-

 tion for a New Foreign and Military Policy, the ILWU, United Electrical Workers (UE), the United Automobile Workers, the Steelworkers, the Transportation Union, the AFL-CIO—which includes the Steelworkers, Communication Work-

 ers, San Francisco Chemical and Atomic Workers, and other major unions. These groups support the Transfer Amendment as a pub-

 lic interest, anti-inflationary, job-creating amendment which would aid in important domestic initiatives without any negative effects on our national security. As President Carter's campaign pledge to reduce the defense budget by $5 to $7 billion, the administration opposed the Transfer Amendment; and Carter's proposed defense budget for 1979 as it now stands represents a 10% increase over comparable figures for 1978. As pointed out by Senator Eagleton (D-Mo.), "This bill is the most important piece of legislation that is occurring this year. In ten dollars—those that this Congress appropriates—it represents a $5 billion increase over the highest defense budget that the Congress of the United States ever approved—the 1978 defense budget."

 EFFORT ON HOUSE

 Given the recent victory on the Panama Canal Treaty, it appears that a conserva-

 tive Senate has made a major effort to reduce military spending in the open enrollment period, May 1 to May 31, 1978. The change will be effective July 1, 1978. The President's January request for a total of $4.2 billion in new funds for the military, which is being considered in both the Senate and the House, is being opposed by the AFL-CIO and other labor unions, which are concerned about the potential for increased unemployment. However, the amendment has been approved by the Senate and is expected to be included in the final version of the defense authorization bill.

 May Is Time for Longshore Medical and Dental Plan Choice

 SAN FRANCISCO — Longshore families in the ports where members have a choice can change dental plans during the open enrollment period, May 1 to May 31, 1978. For Los Angeles Locals, dental choice is made without the slightest jeopardy to our national defense. A white marabou jig (about a six-

 tenth of an ounce) is a shad killer. In addition to the sizeable runs of shad in the Sacramento River, there are also excellent runs of the state's golden trout, found in the Oregon streams such as the Coon, Sandy, Columbia, and Willamette Rivers. A 1 fish for dear, 35 retires, using a light, 2-piece spinnig rod with medium-

 sized spin reel having a capacity of 300 yards of 10-pound test line. I use 4-pound test line, about 100 yards, forward and fish with artificial flies, such as tiny spinners—no larger than the nail of my little finger—tie on the inch and 1/8 of an inch in width— and occasionally a long-shanked marabou fly with tiny weighted head or a white bucktail streamer fly with a split shot or two on the line for needed weight. One of the most underrated of migra-

 tion, they are known to grow to over 25 pounds and are found in the San Francisco Bay Area. The best time to catch them is from late May to early June, as they are known to be in the area during this time. The practice of "double dipping" under which retired military personnel draw pensions while working for the government in civil-

 Anz[er] all ages lane the banks of the Columbia River below Bonneville Dam for salmon. Among the best fishing spots are the mouth of the Sandy River near Troutdale, where the Columbia and Willamette Rivers confluence, and a favorite spot near Portland is the Sandy River. On early May 5, 1978• Page 7

 Anglers of all ages line the banks of the Columbia River below Bonneville Dam for salmon. Among the best fishing spots are the mouth of the Sandy River near Troutdale, where the Columbia and Willamette Rivers confluence, and a favorite spot near Portland is the Sandy River. On early May 5, 1978• Page 7

 Portland, OR 97202

 First Ship at Terminal

 PORTLAND—A Liberian flag vessel was the first ship to visit the Port's new Ter-

 minal 6 auto unloading facility. The Septa, chartered by ACT Maritime Limited, off-

 loaded 144 Rodans, March 23, then left for Everett and Port Angeles to load logs for

 "Lil Guy"

 Your outdoor columnist would like to trade one of the following LIL GUY fish-

 ing lures for a clear stock of a favorite fishing or hunting scene. The only requirement is that you be a member of the ILWU, a member of the family or, of course, a re-

tired member.

 Don't count your shad until it's ready to hit the bags.

 Shad have relatively small, tender mouths. Putting the hook to them is one thing, keeping it there is something else for they have jaws as tight as that of a steel canoe.

 "Remember, when you take the hook and reel restraint they go wild—just to keep the water in a head-shaking frenzy, taking off on a series of long, strong runs. They are a true all-day catch. Don't count your shad until they're ready to hit the bags.

 One of the most underrated of migratory game fish in America is the shad. Thanks to an enterprising pioneer con-

 servationist named Seth Green, back in 1871 that he collected 12,000 shad from Mill's Fish Hatchery on the Hud-

 son River near Albany and after putting them in a number of milk cans, hauled them across country over America's early railroads, and ten days late dumped them into the Sacramento River at Tehama, California. Since then the shad has been well established on the West Coast. Fortunately for this writer, the shad has, over the ensuing years, worked its way up the coast off the mouth of the Sacramento River, up-ocean to the Colum-

 bia River although it must be noted that subsequent plantings of shad were made by the US Fish Commission in north-

 west waters, some years after Seth Green's feat.

 Sandy in May and later on in the summer, the Columbia and Willamette Rivers are excellent for salmon, with the best fishing spots near the mouth of the Sandy River. On early May 5, 1978• Page 7

 The first ship to visit the Port's new Ter-

-minal 6 auto unloading facility. The Septa, chartered by ACT Maritime Limited, off-

loaded 144 Rodans, March 23, then left for Everett and Port Angeles to load logs for

Japan.
SF Bay Area Union Women Pioneers Feted

SAN FRANCISCO—A gathering of union women here on Sunday, April 30, paid tribute to pioneers in the SF Bay Area, including former Local 6 member Betty De losada.

The meeting, sponsored by the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), brought together neighborhood leaders and members from ILWU, the Teachers, Office Employees, and Labor Union Women (CLUW), brought Area, including former Local 6 member Betty De losada.

Lynn Chidlis recalled that she was the only black Retail Clerks’ organizer in 1945 and was fired on trumped-up charges. ILWU assistance, coordinated by Dave Jenkins, Local 10, won a union shop with a year’s back pay for her store.

Lucy Kendall, Local 6’s first female dispatcher, urged support for the California Historical Society’s oral history project on labor movement women.

Betty De Losada, now an official of the San Francisco School Board, recalled how when she first drove a forklift at Woolworth, a co-worker said, “you’re getting as much money as I am. You move it!” After several months on the job, she would say: “Hey brother, move that out of the way” and it would be done right away.

Women interested in joining may contact: CLUW, c/o SEIU, Local 400, 380 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, 94102. Telephone (415) 673-8755.

Local 63, Wilmington

Nominations are open for the position of secretary-treasurer, dispatcher, LRE and sergeant-at-arms. 6-month term of office. Five telephone calls, dispatchers (2), promotions committee (3), grievance committee (1) and membership committee (1). Applications are available from our regional director for the Marine Corps Memorial Association.


FORD PRICE HIKE

— Clip and Save —

GM PRICE HIKE

The nation’s biggest corporations are closely linked by directors who serve on one or more boards of directors or who serve together on the boards of a third company, a massive study last month by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee concludes.

Among the nation’s 130 largest corporations—which control $1 trillion in assets, about a quarter of all corporate holdings—the study found 130 direct interlocks, where a director of one company sat on another board, and 1,193 indirect interlocks.

The 1,000-page study, which lists the so-called interlocking directorships for each of the 130 companies in the study, said that when directors serve on each other’s boards or together on another company’s board, potential for antitrust abuse exists.

POWER ELITE

The study contends that by concentrating control in a few hands the possibility of business power elite develops and increases the likelihood of “common action” and a consequent elimination of competition.

The study recommends that any officer or director of a company with $1 billion or more in sales or assets be prohibited from being an officer or director of any other company of a similar size, whether or not the companies are in the same line of business.

According to the Senate staff study, the nation’s 130 largest corporations share controlling interest in such wide-ranging fields as automobile manufacturing, oil and other energy, and telecommunications, “meeting at will extensively on boards of America’s customers and suppliers.

For instance, in 1976, directors of General Motors interlocked with directors of Chrysler on the boards of (American Telephone & Telegraph), Chase Manhattan, Standard of California, and National Detroit Corp...and the New York Stock Exchange.

“General Motors connected with Ford on the boards of Citicorp, J. P. Morgan and Wheelwright & Co.,” the study said.

At AT&T, the nation’s largest corporation, had 31 direct and 65 indirect interlocks that reached 83 of the 130 companies in the study, which contains page after page of cross listed positions of companies, directors and the relationships between them.

The country’s biggest energy company, Exxon (now indirectly involved with its competitor, Standard Oil (four times), Mobil (six times), Shell (seven times)), was represented by positions of companies, directors and the relationships between them.

The study recommends that any officer or director of a company with $1 billion or more in sales or assets be prohibited from being an officer or director of any other company of a similar size, whether or not the companies are in the same line of business.

POWER ELITE

The study contends that by concentrating control in a few hands the possibility of business power elite develops and increases the likelihood of “common action” and a consequent elimination of competition.

The study recommends that any officer or director of a company with $1 billion or more in sales or assets be prohibited from being an officer or director of any other company of a similar size, whether or not the companies are in the same line of business.

According to the Senate staff study, the nation’s 130 largest corporations share controlling interest in such wide-ranging fields as automobile manufacturing, oil and other energy, and telecommunications, “meeting at will extensively on boards of America’s customers and suppliers.

For instance, in 1976, directors of General Motors interlocked with directors of Chrysler on the boards of (American Telephone & Telegraph), Chase Manhattan, Standard of California, and National Detroit Corp...and the New York Stock Exchange.

“General Motors connected with Ford on the boards of Citicorp, J. P. Morgan and Wheelwright & Co.,” the study said.

At AT&T, the nation’s largest corporation, had 31 direct and 65 indirect interlocks that reached 83 of the 130 companies in the study, which contains page after page of cross listed positions of companies, directors and the relationships between them.

The country’s biggest energy company, Exxon (now indirectly involved with its competitor, Standard Oil (four times), Mobil (six times), Shell (seven times)), was represented by positions of companies, directors and the relationships between them.

The study recommends that any officer or director of a company with $1 billion or more in sales or assets be prohibited from being an officer or director of any other company of a similar size, whether or not the companies are in the same line of business.