Latin Labor To Boycott Chile Cargo

LIMA, Peru — Because of its refusal to restore trade union rights, the Chilean government is locked with a total land, sea and air boycott by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), a coalition composed of Latin American and Caribbean unions, plus the AFL-CIO.

The ILWU has long been on record in support of a boycott.

"The conscience of all freedom-loving people throughout the free world has been violated," says the group, "by murder, imprisonment without due process, and torture of workers and their trade union leaders in these Latin American countries."

GLEASON MISSION

The boycott could go into effect by January 1, said Thomas Gleason, president of the International Longshoremen's Association and a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Last May, Gleason and fellow executive council member Sal Chakian, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, flew to Santiago to meet with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet and his labor advisers, as well as with union officials.

Gleason and Chakian condemned the Pinochet regime's practice of arbitrarily replacing elected union leaders with regime loyalists. They demanded the resumption of union rights, calling for free bargaining, free election of union officials, and the return of the rights to strike and public assembly.

The Chilean government has so far not responded.

AFL-CIO support of the boycott marks a significant policy change for the American labor movement, which refused in 1974 to join an international trade union action against the repressive Pinochet regime. The AFL-CIO supports the return of a labor government in Chile.

"No guideline, no monopoly," is the Pinochet government's stance.

Why You Should Boycott Coors

Joe and Bill Coors don't like unions, they don't like uppity women or minority group members ... and that's only the beginning of a long hit list.

Since April, 1975, the Coors brothers have been locked in a fight to the death with a small group of striking brewery workers. Money and benefits aren't the problem — in Colorado, with its 10% unemployment, the going rate of $7.34 per hour at Coors looks good. What's at stake is the right of workers inside the Coors' empire to have some small degree of control over their own lives.

These strikers, backed by the entire labor movement, are asking you not to drink Coors. For a look at the reasons why, please turn to pages 4-5.

Big Negotiations Test 'Guidelines'

WASHINGTON, DC — President Carter's anti-inflation program has gotten off to such a fumbling start in its first five weeks that pressures created by inept bureaucrats and angry workers will almost certainly do it in next year.

Almost four million workers will be bargaining for new contracts in 1979. And two union presidents are not going to work such a guideline as he does — just a simple, voluntary program as he does — just a simple, voluntary bargaining or a more complex system that resembles mandatory controls.

The administration insists it has chosen the correct method, and that workers will almost certainly do it in next year.

"My position is that guidelines, voluntary guidelines do not go to work," said Trask. "I presume we still have free collective bargaining, and I intend to negotiate, as usual, with the industry."

The oil workers' demands add up to well over the 7% pay-benefit limit requested by major oil company presidents currently negotiating labor contracts.

The minimum labor grade I pay under the wage guideline.

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The administration doesn't appear ready to bend either. In fact, chief inflation fighter Alfred Kahn said that the administration might be willing to accept "highly painful and undesirable" strikes next year before relenting on the 7% guideline.

"There are no guidelines, only the willingness of a strike." Kahn said.

The survival of the anti-inflation program is doubtful not only because labor leaders are threatening to defy it, but because businessmen are confused by it, and most significantly, because the Carter Administration is overwhelmed by it. The administration has been unequal, at least so far, to the huge task of organizing, explaining and running the program.

Kahn assigned day-to-day management of the wage and price standards to CWPS director Barry Bosworth, an academic economist generally regarded as a weak manager.

"Barry doesn't have much interest or inclination for organizational work, a council staffer told a Wall Street Journal reporter. "No more does he have a lot of experience in it." After five weeks and an influx of almost a hundred new employees, "nobody's said what's going to be done or who's going to do it," said another frustrated council member.

The staffer complains that some council officials are spending their time writing "position papers" on such pressing issues as whether the council should have a library to handle confidential documents.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS

The Journal asks that senior administration officials haven't yet resolved a more important problem: whether it wants simple, voluntary guidelines or a more complex system that resembles mandatory controls.

The administration insists it has chosen the former, and Bosworth, for one, "can't understand why businessmen don't see the program as he does—just a simple, voluntary program," says an aide.

All a company need do, according to the administration, is hold its average annual wage and fringe benefit increases to 7% and keep its average price increases below 4%.

Sugar Team Ready to Negotiate

HONOLULU — Negotiations for a new contract for 8,000 sugar workers, members of Local 142, are beginning early this month.

The current contract will expire on January 31.

Union demands submitted to the employer last month, cover workers in the industry's production, clerical and Hawaiian Sugar Producers' Association divisions.

The 14-member ILWU sub-committee, which is representative of all Local 142 sugar units, will attend the initial sessions.

John Lee of Kau Sugar Unit 120 is committee chairman. Kent Tanigawa of O'Heke Unit 3105 and Tony Bice of Oahu Sugar Unit 4312 are vice-chairmen, and W. Kenneth of Wailuku Sugar Unit 2102 is secretary.

They were elected at the sugar caucus held on September 7. The sub-committee met on September 14-15, as a follow-up to the caucus, to formulate the union's demands.

Regional Director Tommy Trask will serve as the union's chief spokesman. International President James Herman will be on hand for the opening session and will be a part of the ILWU committee.

4-CENTS INCREASE

The expiring 15-month agreement was reached following the shortest sugar strike in ILWU history, lasting from November 23-19, 1977. It boosted wages 4c across the board — 8c November 29, 1977 and 3c on July 1, 1978.

The contract expired on January 31, 1980, were also negotiated. "The minimum benefit will be $6.50 per year for service up to 35 years, and $4.50 for each year thereafter."

If the new contract is ratified, wage rates for those in labor grade 2 pay under the sugar contract now are $6.65. The maximum is $8.775 for those in labor grade 11.

A rank and file mobilisation program is presently being pushed in the sugar grouping units.

PROVOCATION

As sugar workers prepare for contract negotiations, Al Praga, who will be the industry spokesman, met the stage with a speech which the Honolulu Advertiser reported under the headline "Don't bite the hand that's feeding you, sugar warms ILWU."

"It's disgusting that the employers would sound off like this after all we've done to try to save the sugar industry," was the comment of ILWU regional director Tom Trask.

"We always consider the industry's problems," Trask said. "We went out all for Congressional and presidential help, but when you ask us to meet with us and consider the workers' problems they start making public statements like this."

Trask said, "We don't intend to bite any genuinely friendly hand, but we aren't going to let our employers hold us down while our living standards are nibbled to death by inflation. Our members have a lot of backbone and we don't intend to be held down by industry propaganda or by the Carter administration's wage-price guidelines."
Carter Declares War on the Poor

(The following comments on Presi- dent Carter's anti-inflation program were written by George Hardy, Presi- dent of the Service Employees Inter- national Union.)

No one can agree on what keeps causing inflation in the United States, but President Carter and his advisors think they have found a sure-fire way to stop it—lower wages and high unemployment. That was the message the President gave the American workers last month when he announced his voluntary wage-price program, and then two days later took action to slow down the economy by raising interest rates.

GUARANTEED RESULTS

These two moves guarantee American workers low wages and more unemploy- ment, but no one is certain if inflation will slow down.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council met two weeks ago to examine President Carter's anti-inflation program, and we found it unacceptable.

For one thing it's voluntary. Wage in- creases are supposed to be no more than 7%—including all fringe benefit improve- ments. With the rising cost of medicine and higher education, that means that per- haps 4% will be left over for current costs. Yet prices are now rising, and have been rising, at 8% or 9% a year.

President Carter set no such guideline for corporations to avoid price increases, nor has he forced them to raise their prices as much as they have in the past.

PROFITS RUN FREE

Every employer in the country will be an enthusiastic enforce of the wage guide- line. But who will monitor big business?

We share our concern, and believe that with the assistance from the federal government, the transition from a military- to a civilian-oriented economy could be made without much diffi- culty. The logic of the President's economic conversion would free capital, labor and other resources from some of the most profligate uses of all. Simultaneously, many- who are not informed enough to know what the wealth of the country abounds with, could learn the true value of the 

The killing of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk leaves all of us shocked, bewildered and saddened beyond words. We are shocked by this unaccountable incident of terror and violence.

Many of our members and officials had worked closely with George Moscone for many years. We cared for him as a friend. We respected him as a political activist, as a leader of integrity, community and conscience. As a career as a supervisor, State legislator and mayor, he was always a strong voice on the side of working people.

We join the citizens of San Francisco and the rest of the labor movement in extending our deepest sympathy. Mr. Moscone was a public servant worked with such diligence.

More Guns, Less Butter

Excessive military spending—more than $2 trillion since 1945—has particularly distorted the U.S. economy, wasting billions of dollars that could have been spent on consumer goods and services. The military budget consumes a disproportionate share of the nation's resources and stokes the fires of the inflation during a period in which most of the nation's resources are no longer needed.

In his bid for a second term, Carter and his advisors think they have managed the economy by raising interest rates. Two days later took action to slow down the economy. Carter set no such guideline for corporations to avoid price increases, nor has he forced them to raise their prices as much as they have in the past.

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Teams Wrap Up Grocery Strike
Praise "Tremendous" ILWU Support

SAN FRANCISCO — The 19-week-old Teamster strike to force four Northern California supermarket chains ended last month, and most of the 3,500 drivers and merchandisers were back to work after the Thanksgiving weekend.

More than 360 members of ILWU Locals 6 and 17 who respected the picket lines at grievance procedures, job transfer rights, Time-Measurement program imposed on Safeway warehouses in the Bay Area and Teamster strike against four Northern California markets released the scabs and reinstated Teamster officers and General Executive Board.

The parties eventually agreed to 15 arbitrator Kagel. He will conduct hearings for each of the accused teams.

The settlement ended the strike and lockout which began July 18, when 1,106 members of Teamster Local 553 struck the Safeway distribution center in Richmond. The immediate cause of the strike was the refusal of Safeway management to negotiate on the speed-up MTM (Motion Time-Measurement) program imposed on warehouses.

The strike was led by Lucky, Alpha Beta, Ralphs, and Haid's chains, and to seven other Teamster locals. In addition to the union members, the strike idled 2,000 supermarket employees.

The MTM issue remains unsettled and will not be resolved in the current negotiations, will also work out the specifics of a new grievances procedure, job transfer rights, cost-of-living allowances, holiday changes, the starting date of wage increases, and a right to be represented.

The groundwork for the settlement was laid last month when Teamster Frank Fitzsimmons invited leaders and management representatives to meet with interim Teamster officials in Washington, DC. The parties eventually agreed to 15 separate three-year agreements.

"TREMENDOUS SUPPORT"

Throughout the strike, ILWU Warehouse Locals 6 and 17 honored Teamster pickets, and urged all members to support the picketing, to boycott the stores, and to offer aid for employees who respected the picket lines and lost work.

Chuck Mack, the secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 553 who attended the meeting in San Diego, conference, thanked ILWU officers and members for their help, which he said was more than other unions were able to give.

"The support from the ILWU has been tremendous," said Mack at the October meeting of the Local 6 Executive Board.

"I'm very happy, Mr. Mack, and I hope that support can be continued." Thanks also came to the ILWU from Teamster Local 853, which praised Local 6 and Local 17's "tremendous and unsettled support.

The ILWU's ideals and principles are shown to us and the employers during this difficult period served as an inspiration to our members. The bond between the local Teamster unions and the ILWU is strengthened even further, and our commitment to help will always be there at your request." 

AWPWP Charges:
US Conspires With Bosses to Bust Paper Strike

PORTLAND — The Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers (AWPWP) has charged the federal government and the paper industry with collusion in strike-breaking efforts by the International Longshore and Warehouse Union.

The embattled union has 15,000 workers on strike against a number of Pacific Coast pulp and paper companies at the end of three years of fruitless bargaining.

A BIG OAR

The federal government has "stuck its oar" into the AWPWP's bargaining process in an effort to settle the dispute after the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) refused to order an election.

The NLRB, however, has not set a date for the election.

"We've stood together for many years and in fact a united labor movement. That's why the AWPWP's ability to have a strike and the right to strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the right to bargain and to have a strike and the 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Role for Unions

ism, but most everyone agrees that the Washington Post reporter Stephen Isaacs, "a
they regard as the contempt, paranoia and
in only 17 states, it ranks as the fifth
was a tightly held family corporation, fi-
old man had class.
From a business point of view, Coors
= Local 366 against the Adolph Coors Manufacturing
Company and its participation in the boycott of Coors Beer.
its role as a major fundraiser for right-wing causes.
union's support of the Coors Beer boycott.
ment continues, the company will have no choice but to
A victory by this company will set a precedent for other
The ILWU reaffirms its full support of the strike of AFL-
company agree with the Equal Opportunity
ment sympathies, and during this period,
we've focussed the attention of the whole
The third problem is Coors' efforts to
on-the-job hazards continue to kill, maim and
the family's almost religious mania for a
"old-timers say it amounted to a com-
second time will get you 30 days' suspen-
elevator — beware." And don't come look-
industry groups to stop
OSHA from implementing regulations to stop
harmful substances such as lead, benzenes and
tоже
Business is too willing to spend its time
the Executive Board for sympathy
the Executive Board for sympathy

just make sure it's COORS!

Built on Union-Busting, Discrimination

In accordance with action taken by the International Executive
Board, meeting in Los Angeles November 14-15, the ILWU Interna-
tional officers have issued the following statement regarding this
union's support of the Coors Beer boycott.

The ILWU reaffirms its full support of the strike of AFL-
CIO Local 366 against the Adolph Coors Manufacturing
Company and its participation in the boycott of Coors Beer. We
are in open defiance of the company's management and
auxiliaries to do everything within their power to extend and
intensify the boycott to assure its continued success.
The current strike, which began April 5, 1977, is a re-
sponse to Coors' continued attempts over the past
years, to intimidate its employees and break their union. The
company has systematically violated the constitutional and
labor laws of the United States. It refuses to recognize the
in good faith and has publicly stated its intention to impose
the open shop.
A victory by this company will set a precedent for other
employers and lend credence to Coors' long tradition of
union busting, racial and sexual discrimination, as well as
its role as a major fundraiser for right-wing causes.

Big Increase in Job Fatalities

WASHINGTON, DC — On the job deaths jumped 21% in 1977, marking the first rise in occupational fatalities in four years, the government said today.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics also said in a study that the number of injuries on the job last year rose 4% from 1976, while work-related illnesses declined 4%.

Overall, one out of every 11 workers on the job faced injury or illness in 1977, about the same as in 1976, the bureau said.

It said there were 1,760,000 job-related fatalities last year at workplaces with 11 or more employees, ant 5,000 fewer than in 1976.

Previously, there had been a steady decline in work-related deaths in the
study began in 1973. There were 5,340 deaths among employees up to 65
years old that year.

The survey's fatality figures do not cover employers with 18 or fewer
employees because the data is unreliable due to a sharp reduction last year in
the number of small employers surveyed.

On the average, 300,000 deaths, including an estimated 500,000 deaths from
some 15.2 million workdays were lost
due to job-related injuries, an 8% increase from
1976.

The number of recognized occupa-
tional illnesses that year.

The number of recurrent occupa-
tional illnesses that year.

Business is too willing to spend its time
and resources fighting job safety and
health. It 'saved' a few dollars in the
job hazards continue to kill, main and
make Coors' management's force at an
acceptable rate."

Bingham complained about recent court
challenges by the coal industry to stop
OSHA from implementing regulations to stop
harmful substances such as lead, benzenes and
crash transition to OSHA in 1973, about the same as
the Executive Board for sympathy

Crackdown on Smoking

LONGVIEW — "No more idle threats" warns the latest issue of Local 21 Re-
ports, published by this Columbia River longshore local. "If you are still smoking in the
smoke shop, get in line on the
ground elevator — beware." And don't come look-
ing to the Executive Board for sympathy
you won't find it!!
The membership is reminded that the first
defense for the second offense and a
minimum penalty of 60 days for a
third offense, with a discretionary
maximum penalty.

Safety Suggestions

LONGVIEW—Winners in the Local 21 Safety
Contest for the Quarter were Mel Ranister (first place),
chain saw safety; H.e.r.m.a.n Marshall (2nd place),
overhead crane rigging; Bugs Warren (3rd place),
by shop at Continental Grain owing to the tight
Devil McQuaid (3rd place), secure over-
head lashings back when working Saus Boekhout.
Beauty and the Beast. They occasionally hit
has gone in the wrong direction.

December 1, 1978
A Robust Frank Thompson Pays a Call on Some Old Friends

Frank Thompson, who directed the big ILWU organizing in Hawaii, returned last month for a look at what's been achieved, and to visit with old friends. With him was his wife, Oda, who helped him through a slight heart attack in a stroke which partially paralyzed him in 1977. Oda assisted him to secretary-treasurer of ILWU Local 17 in Sacramento. One arm is still affected, but Frank fought it out in the '40's. Carl Damaso is secretary-treasurer of ILWU Local 17 in Sacramento. A remarkable recovery from a stroke which partially paralyzed him in a stroke which partially paralyzed him in 1977. Oda assisted him to the job, and worked through it while here.

Frank and Oda were greeted fondly by old-timers—including some who had fought Frank in the '40's. Carl Damaso told him: "Because of your work, our kids can go to college instead of having to drop out and go out to help the family pay the bills."

ILWU division officers, Kauai, Maui and Honolulu greeted the Thompsons at get-togethers and helped them get around to see old-timers.

RAMROD

Frank Thompson was the ramrod of the big ILWU organizational group which brought 30,000 sugar, pine, dock and rail workers into the United Steelworkers Union in Hawaii between 1944 and 1946.

Local workers had started the organizing effort to get contracts, but when they saw that it was completed quickly and on a sound basis they could stand up for their rights when the war was over. He did that job with remarkable, single-minded devotion and a direct, hard-driving style that left both workers and employers gasping for breath.

Employers were temporarily restrained by a wartime pledge of labor-management cooperation for the war effort, based on "no strikes and no union-busting." Once the war was over, Thompson was ready to move in. He went to Hawaii as an International Representative, July 8, 1944. Jack Hall was named as his local organizer. Thompson became familiar with every worker. Thompson was 38 when he first came to Hawaii, a plantation manager out over the phone. With him was his wife, Oda, who helped him through a slight heart attack in 1977. Oda assisted him to the job, and worked through it while here.

Fortunately for island workers, the ILWU had learned a lot in 19 turbulent years on the mainland, and its International officers were determined to show the Hawaiian members how to "do it right" and avoid past mistakes. Thompson's orders -- from ILWU leaders Harry Bridges, Lou Goldblatt and R. B. "Bob" Robertson — were to (1) complete organization in small groups before they become frozen into "little kingdoms": aim for one big local, (2) consolidate small groups into a single racial group, (3) develop local leaders who can run their own union, ILWU rank-and-file officers of a single racial group. Thomp- son bluntly told them to hold another election. He rode the rods as a kid, started logging in 1922 when he was 15, organized on the main- land in '35, Lou Goldblatt asked Frank to orga- nize the Hawaiian members how to "do it right," he liked to say. He rode the rods as a kid, started logging in 1922 when he was 15, organized on the main- land in '35, Lou Goldblatt asked Frank to orga- nize the Hawaiian members how to "do it right," he liked to say. He rode the rods as a kid, started logging in 1922 when he was 15, organized on the main- land in '35, Lou Goldblatt asked Frank to orga- nize the Hawaiian members how to "do it right," he liked to say. He rode the rods as a kid, started logging in 1922 when he was 15, organized on the main- land in '35, Lou Goldblatt asked Frank to orga- nize the Hawaiian members how to "do it right," he liked to say. He rode the rods as a kid, started logging in 1922 when he was 15, organized on the main- land in '35, Lou Goldblatt asked Frank to orga- nize the Hawaiian members how to "do it right," he liked to say. He rode the rods as a kid, started logging in 1922 when he was 15, organized on the main- land in '35, Lou Goldblatt asked Frank to orga-}
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Several sample forms and suggested documenting techniques have been included in the guidebook. An appendix follows with the names and addresses of federal and state OSHA offices in case you need to provide health and safety forms and procedural information, and names and addresses of organizations which carry additional health and safety materials.

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Employers Now Have Choice of Anti-Union Ways

One of the newer entries in the management consultant field is offering employers a choice of seminars. They can learn how to keep unions out, or they can take in an alternate program of how to achieve "workplace harmony" even if their workers are represented by a union.

Each seminar runs for two days, costs $425 a person, is sponsored by the Center for Applied Management and features the center's director, Scott Myers.

Myers, who spent 12 years with the viciously hostile-to-unions Texas Instruments Co., takes the position that a union organizing campaign will be successful only if a company has "inappropriate management."

HARD LINE

His hard-line seminar promises to teach participants such skills as how to "communicate your company's preference to remain non-union," how to "be alert to early symptoms of union activity" and, presumably if all else fails, how to "avoid unnecessary certification of a union as such means as helping supervisors "make every employee a manager of his job."

INCREASED LIBERTY

In that seminar, the descriptive brochure indicates, the emphasis is on increasing worker liberty to the company through such means as legal advice to supervisors "who are being courted by a bargaining agent for the workers."

In the "harmony" seminar, Myers teams up with Donald N. Scobel, an employee relations executive of the Eaton Corp. who recently took the ILWU oak of oblivion to all of us. May his kind go on forever," says the Local 19 "Hook."

The economy is so mixed up that nobody seems able to tell us what is coming. High prices, high interest, shaky dollar, unemployment, etc. Many economists are predicting a recession. The high interest rates are the cause of all of this.

Others say we will not have a recession. But nobody is saying we will have prosperity. So if some are saying we will and some are saying we won't, but nobody is saying prosperity, our instinct would tell us to look out. Uncertainty itself contributes to recession.

In return for these wage-price "voluntary control" program will depress the economy if enforced. Lower wage levels mean less buying power and less spending. Less spending means less production, which means less jobs. More unemployment means more recession, and so on.

This downward spiral needs to be stopped. It can be stopped by unions willing to fight for higher living standards. This was proved in 1934 when our Union broke the downward slide and got a significant wage increase for longshoremen when everybody else was getting less and unemployment was the worst in the history of the country. We found out then that more purchasing power means prosperity.

But we seem to ignore the lessons of history. Multinational corporations now control the market so strictly that even a recession will not bring prices down.

Right now, according to the papers, we are well on our way to the same thing we paid in 1967. While the national average in wages has fallen behind — longshore wages have kept up. No one can say our Unions don't do the best job possible for our members.

But you compare that with what Car- ter recommends, 7%, and you can see no- body could keep even. We would soon fall behind. Our International has taken the correct position on wage-price controls. It is a con job.

BOYCOTT

• Indexed pensions at livable levels for all urban consumers rose 0.8% last month, before and after seasonal ad- justment, and carried the index to 209.0% of its 1967 average level.

• The net result was a 0.1% dip in the real value of take-home pay, the fifth such de- cline in the last six months.

More of Same in October

WASHINGTON — Steep increases in the cost of food and medical care led another sharp rise in consumer prices in October, the Labor Department reports.

The department said its consumer price index for all urban consumers rose 0.8% last month, before and after seasonal ad- justment, and carried the index to 209.0% of its 1967 average level.

The net result was a 0.1% dip in the real value of take-home pay, the fifth such de- cline in the last six months.

Continued from Page 1—

The Canadian Labor Congress (CLC) to mount an offensive if the Ottawa govern- ment doesn't scrap the proposed legisla- tion.

FULL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Stating that every citizen has the funda- mental "right to a meaningful job and the right to a fair share of the wealth of society," the delegates adopted a six-point program of full employment. The program calls for:

• The guarantee of economic security and the right to a job for every Canadian.

• An overhaul of the tax structure to compel corporations and the wealthy to pay more taxes with a proportionate re- duction for lower income groups.

• Indexation of pensions at livable levels for retired workers.

• The processing of raw resources in Canada, the building of a steel mill for BC, and a Canadian merchant marine, the expansion of the shipbuilding industry and construction of affordable publicly owned housing.

• A new regional control of key Cana- dian resources from foreign ownership, in- cluding public ownership where necessary.

• Ending the waste of spending on expensive programs such as highway building, housing and education.

A $900,000 defense fund, based on a vol- untary contribution of 8¢ per member, is being established to counter the proposal, in- cluding the shipbuilding industry and construction of affordable publicly owned housing.

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• Ending the waste of spending on expensive programs such as highway building, housing and education.

The convention also condemned Bill C- 26, now before the federal parliament which would keep wages in the public sector be- low those in the private sector. The fed- eral government promised to assist any affiliated unions that strike against Bill C-28, should it pass.

POSTAL WORKERS PRAIRED

The executive council went on to praise the "courage and determination" of the 23,000 Canadian postal workers who en- gaged in a week-long strike last October in defiance of government strike-breaking legislation.

"We believe the members of the Cana- dian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW) had no choice other than to make the decision they did to defy the legislation and risk the consequences," said the coun- cil.

"The trade union movement cannot sit idly by while the rights of groups of workers are obliterated by politicians who serve the interests of their employers."

Speaking at the convention, Jean Claude Parrot, president of CUPW, reread the CLC leadership for "joining with the rep- resentatives of employers and falsely at- tempting to make the point that the fight is all for the Chilean people."

"The first time the government inter- ferences in our negotiations, then we will negotiate from a strike position."

In other actions, the convention:

• Called for the nationalization of the Canada-owned BC Telephone Company.

• Supported a boycott of Chilean goods in Canada and demanded that the Canadian government and businesses cooperate with the United Nations.

• Demanded a reduction in government arms spending.

• Asked the Canadian Labor Congress to attend NACEM in 1979 and get CCL convention for a 24-hour workweek.

BOYCOPT

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